Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890. MONTREAL,

By advertising in the "True Witness" you materially assist a thorough Catholic organ, and you secure patronage for yourself in your line of business.

PRICE

ROME AND ITALY

The Question of the Temporal Power.

sium on this subject :-

Editor of The Tribune: The Tribune will, I am confident, allow me to challenge its editorial contentions in yesterday's issue as to the ownership of Rome. Of course, there is no need to consider the suggestions cabled from the other side of the Atlantic regarding the sale of Rome by the Italian Government and its purchase for the Pope by the Catholic

The story is too plainly a journalistic sensation, though it possesses a certain general interest because of the anomal-Italy-not to speak of the strained political conditions of that kingdom.

his own capital and that he had been unjustly and by violence despoiled of his possessions, that is, of the city of Rome and the States of the Church, over which, until 1870, he reigned as undisputed

The Tribune, I am aware, will not agree with me in the claim that the invasion of the Papal States was an act of usurpation, a violation of the law of nations; was in disregard of treaties and contrary to the principles of justice which govern nations as well as individuals. The Tribune contends that the Pope possesses no title to the Eternal City and never had any beyond that conferred by Charlemagne, who is now dis-covered to have been "a robber chieftain!" I must be pardoned if I express astonishment at this novel, not to say, torical revelation. The Popes possess no title to Rome! Charlemagne merely a robber chieftain! Was it not of the Popes' sovereigity Gibbon, the historian of the "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire," declared: "Their temporal power is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of a people whom they had redeemed from slavery." Where is the ruler-be he king, emperor, prince or president-in Europe or elsewhere, who can show so venerable, so uncontested, a title to authority and sover-

eignty? What respectable historian has ever

conditions under which that sovereignty has been exercised, assuredly it can with justice be claimed that the Pope's title to Rome and to the States of the Church was as good as that any other sovereign had, as solid, as indefeasible.

This power had its origin long before the reign and conquests of Charlemagne, who only ratified, confirmed and enlarged an authority previously exercised under fluctuating conditions throughout several centuries.

The temporal sovereignty of the Popes in the earliest times may be said to have grown insensibly and involuntarily. What the gifts and donations of Constantine begun was enlarged and extended by the generosity of his successors; Pepin and Charlemagne crowned the great work by recognizing and protecting the power and dominion of the Pope, and for more than a thousand years the Popes reigned as sovereigns of Rome. Faction, domestic turbulence, and foreign invasion, sometimes drove the Popes into temporary exile, but, I repeat, their title as the rightful sovereigns of Rome has rarely, if ever, been seriously chal-

I am not writing a historical disser-tation, hence I need not now refer to authorities and citations in support of my position, although these should not be wanting if necessary. The Pope's title to Rome was not based on conquests nor usurpation. It was not stolen surreptitiously, neither was it acquired by violence. Sismondi, who is by no means a partial authority, says the power of Pontiffs was founded on the most respectable of all titles,—virtue and bene-

So much, briefly, as to the Pope's title

to Rome. Next as to the necessity for this sovereignty—or, as it is called, the independence of the Holy See.

Catholics claim that the Pope should be free, independent and sovereign in his own dominion, that he may be able to act untrammeled and with independence towards all the world in his government of the church. Catholics the world over are interested, deeply interested, in this vital question. It concerns the rights and consciences of Catholics in every land that the Pope, their spiritual father, shall not become the subject or puppet of any king or power, whether that power be Catholic or otherwise. An English statesman (Lord Lansdowne) in a speech in the British House of Lords in 1849 on this very Roman question declared:

"Every country which has Catholic

TON. WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, in | Thiers, afterwards President of the the Chicago Tribune, contributes the following to a sympo-

very question during the same period:
"Catholic unity would be untenable if
the Pontiff who is its center were not completely independent; if in the territory which ages have assigned to him and which all nations have respected, another sovereign, whether Prince or people, should rise to dictate law to him; for the pontificate, sovereignty is the only independence." As was said in a pamphlet on the Roman question, which had a European celebrity: "In a religious point of view it is essential that the Pope should be a sovereign; in a political point of view it is necessary that the head of 200,000,000 Catholics should belong to no one, that he should be subject to no power, and that the be subject to no power, and that the august hand which governs those souls should not be tied down, and should be I said the Pope is a virtual captive in able to rise above all human passions. If the Pope were not an independent sovereign, he would be a Frenchman, an Austrian, a Spaniard, or an Italian, and the title of his nationality would take away from his character of universal Pontiff. The Holy See would be no more than the support of a throne at Paris, Vienna or Madrid. . . . It is of im-portance for England, for Russia, for Prussia, as well as for France and Austria, that the august representative of Catholic unity should neither be constrained,

> Declarations of this nature from the most eminent sources in Europe are familiar to Catholics-indeed, I should say they ought to be well known to the general reader.

nor humbled, nor subordinated.'

But, The Tribune insists the Pope is free. He is sovereign, indeed over the few hundred acres surrounding St. Peter's astomisting declaration—this curious his- and the Vatican. He can go and come as he likes in Rome and elsewhere. Who guarantees this "freedom?" What power conferred this "sovereignty?"
The Italian Government and the socalled law of guaranty enacted by an Italian Parliament? Both may be recalled, repealed, and canceled next month or next year. No, the Pope's independence cannot be permitted to rest on so precarious, so uncertain a tenure. I do not enter into the facts of the invasion of the Papal territory, and the capture of Rome. Time has not sanctified that wrong and outrage in the eyes of the Catholic world.

challenged it?

Whether we look to its origin, to the whether we look to its origin, to the necessary I should discuss the question necessary I should discuss the question of a "united Italy." I sympathize with the legitimate aspirations of the Italian people in their dream of national power and European influence, but this is not to be realized by trampling on sacred rights and violating the immemorial and uncontested authority of a just sovereignty. It may be said what would Italy be without Rome? I answer by asking what would Rome be without the Pope? Rome no more belongs to the people of that city than does the city of Washington to the people of the District of Columbia. And the reasons for the distinction are in many respects kindred. Modern Rome was the creation and is the inheritance of the Christian world. It is the capital of Christendom. No one dreams that the vexed Roman question will be settled by the agencies of armed

intervention. The position of the Pope, his rights and independence, are questions which ought to be settled on a basis satisfactory to the Pope and with just regard, if you please, to the reasonable aspirations and legitimate sovereignty of Italy. European statesmanship surely is equal to the problem of solving and settling this troublesome and ever recurring ques-

WIDLIAM J. ONAHAN.

A Project that Bids Fair to Solve the

GRAND CHRISTIAN CHARITY. Social Question.

Less than three years ago there was founded, in the back room of a small store on a side street in Toulon, a charit able project which bids fair to do more towards bringing about the solution of the social problems in France than all the congresses and conferences that have been held, and all the books and articles that have been written with that end in view. It is rapidly assuming the proportions of an international economic movement of the first magnitude, writes Charles Robinson in the North American

Review for September. This charity, which has become an object at once of the astonishment and admiration of all Europe, is named, "St Anthony's Bread," after St. Anthony of Padua, and it is by the voluntary contributions of his clients that it is maintained.

"St. Anthony's Bread" comprises not only food, but also clothing and medical attendance everything, in fact, necessary for the relief of the poor in general, and of the sick and afflicted poor in particular; for its directors wisely hold that with this class one should always "make the good God visible." They ascertain the names of the laborers in the Every country which has Catholic subjects has an interest in the condition of the Roman States and is bound to see that the Pope be not embarrassed in the exercise of his authority by any influences capable of affecting his spiritual authority and power." What did M. cial establishments; letters are written

write, and advice procured from either doctor or lawyer when needed. While the deserving poor are thus sought out and all their wants supplied, professional beggars are tracked and exposed.

The promoters of this charity, however, do not labor merely to solve the Social Problem, important though that work undoubtedly is. The corporal necessities of the poor are relieved through the medium of "St. Anthony's Bread" only on the understanding that their spiritual duties are not neglected. The conditions imposed upon the workmen in this regard are of the lightest possible character. For example, one of the publications issued under the auspices of "St. Anthony's Bread" consists wholly of light literature, except for one brief paragraph of religious matter at the end of the last page. "We must give them the feuilleton or they would not read the instruction," it is explained. In friendly conferences, held at stated intervals, the same clientele is taught the lesson of mutual help and sympathy.

The writer recently had an opportunity of witnessing the practical working of this charitable project in the "toughest" quarters of Paris, and has also discussed its various phases with Frenchmen of every shade of belief, all of whom with one accord acclaim its promoters as the nation's benefactors. Indeed, it will be surprising if "St. Anthony's Bread" does not result in the complete regeneration of the French working classes—and if of these, why not of the working classes of all Europe and beyond? For the scope of "St. Anthony's Bread" is no longer confined to France. As, at the start, it spread from town to town throughout France, so it is now spreading from country to country throughout the world. It is interesting to learn that this great work is to be introduced in the United States during the coming winter. The result will be watched with

'St. Anthony's Bread" is based upon the divine principle of charity. And such Christian charities as this, which has for its aim the care of the poor without distinction as to race or creed, not only provide a sovereign balm for all the carking cares of the unfortunate, but have also the happy effect of eliminating acrimony from the minds of men.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT ST. BONIFACE COLLEGE.

SOME TIMELY WORDS ON CATHOLIC EDUCA-TION-A RIGHT TO BRAND INIQUITY-THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS-KNOWLEDGE AND RELIGION.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, spoke as follows on the occasion of his recent reception at St. Boniface College, Manitoba: REVEREND FATHER RECTOR, MY DEAR

Young Friends:

Of all the visits that men in my position have occasion to pay by far the most agreeable are those which are made to educational institutions such as this: for it is in colleges like this that we witness the upgrowth of young men that are to take our places one day.
You have just reminded me, Reverend

Father, of our college days spent together in the dear old Alma Mater of St. Hyacinthe. It is indeed strange that we should thus meet for the first time, after or years of separation, fifteen hundred uiles from our boyhood's home; but I eet that the memory of our great Cathoie colleges of Lower Canada is still fresh with us both and that our hearts beat in perfect sympathy. I had visited this country 21 years ago; but then I was travelling on a government commission; now I am trivelling for my own improvement, in order to study my fellow-men in these vast regions of the west. Whereever I went, from Atlantic to Pacific, I French Canadians; our noble Proi. e of Quebec has everywhere struck and wherever its sons are they mani.est

FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.

Your college, my dear boys, goes back, is ar as I remember, to the early years of this century and recalls the virtues of Monseigneur Provencher, the first missionary in this Northwest. It also evokes the memory of one who was not only a saintly bishop but a great statesman, of one who contributed more than all others to the building up of this great country, of one who, after devoting his whole life to the cause of education, 1 o just when the future was overhung with a threatening cloud and when the work of his lifetime had been swept way, or one whose great deeds are enshrined in the hearts of his people, of the illustrious Monseigneur Tache. I remember how he used to thank God that freedom of worship was ensured to elementary, classical and collegiate education; but later on he was cruelly disappointed. As Lieutenant-Governor of a Province. I have no right to deal with politics; but as a Christian Governor, as a British subject, I have a

RIGHT TO BRAND INIQUITY.

Nothing in the world is more ridiculous than the attempt to conduct schools without God. Many of our contemporary geniuses in science and literature have made this attempt. Victor Hugo, whose magnificent talents were wasted for vile ends, once said while holding in his hand his novel "Notre Dame de

for those who are themselves unable to Notre Dame church: "Ceci tuera cela" write, and advice procured from either —"This will kill that." And now, after fifty years, science has to confess that not only it cannot produce but that it cannot even destroy a single atom; and a great thinker who is not a Christian has lately said: "After more than 4,000 years of human effort, we have reached the bankruptey of human science (la banqueronte de la science humaine)." Yes, there is more wisdom in the Petit Catechisme than in all the theories of irreligious savants. Men of culture are daily becoming more and more convinced of the necessity for mankind of being saturated with the spirit of the Bible, that book which will always remain

MOST EXCELLENT OF BOOKS,

more perfect and more learned than any other book written by the hand of man, because it was written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. All education must be grounded on religion; for those who have not, as we have, the fulness of truth, they must at least have their teaching on the existence and providence of God.

And that teaching must be given early Just as your wheat must be sown early that it may be ripe before the nipping frost, so your young minds must be early sown with the seed of religion, in order that you may be able one day to brave with impunity the frosts of the world's unbelief; nay, that you may be able to save society from the ruin with which false doctrines threaten it. Science alone is powerless against the raising flood of socialism; but

KNOWLEDGE WITH RELIGION

can effectually beat back the whelming tide. The world is willing enough to admit the God of truth and knowledge, but it will have nothing to do with the God of self-denial, the God who teaches men to curb their passions, the God who should be revered and worshipped in the schools where children begin to lisp the elements of science and religion.

IT IS VERY EASY

for legislators to pass iniquitous laws So it is very easy for a child, with a few stones, to break all the panes of a spien-did facade; but what labor and what efforts are needed to make were it only one of those panes of glass! Thus legislators may bring about wrongs which it is extremely difficult to repair. However, my dear young friends, justice will win the day in the long run. Meanwhile, cultivate respect and affection for the self-denying men who devote thembishop Tache has found a worthy succesbeen able to say that he has shown any lack of rectitude and firmness. Now rectitude (droiture) and firmness are the most precious virtues for a ruler of men. Under his guidance, you will, I trust, be worthy of your country and your religion.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Anniversary of the Order's Arrival in Canada.

To-morrow, Thursday, will be the fifty eighth anniversary of the arrival of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in this city. At the call of Bishop Lartigue, four Brothers left France in 1837, and came to Montreal. They were Brothers Rombaud, Aidant, Envert and Adelbertus.

This Order now has twelve schools in Montreal and forty-three in Canada. Brother Flamien is the head of the Order in this country, where there are 300 Brothers teaching 18,000 children. The Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools was founded at Rheims, by a Canon of the Cathedral of that city, now honored on the altars of the Catholic Church as Blessed Jean Baptiste de la in Rome be brought about?

The Order rapidly spread over the whole world and now possesses 1341 es tablishments, in which 15,000 Brothers educate 400,000 children. In Montreal Mount St. Louis Academy counts 553 pupils, while the St. Henry Parish School has over 700. The mother house in the province of Quebec is at Maison-

neuve.
The Brothers will not commemorate the anniversary of their arrival in Montreal otherwise than by private devotions in their chapel.

FEAST OF ST. EDWARD.

On Sunday next Mgr. Fabre will celebrate the feast of his patron saint, St. Edward. On this occasion His Grace will officiate at High Mass and ordain a priest. Mgr. Fabre was consecrated coadjutor bishop of Montreal on the 1st of May, 1873. Since then he has conferred the order of priesthood on 999 candidates. The one to receive the priestly powers next Sunday will be the 1000th whom His Grace has ordained.

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

The Grey Nuns, having had the house known as the Refuge de la Passion, corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere streets, placed at their disposal by the gentlemen of the seminary, have decided to open there an institution similar to one already existing in Boston, for the reception, as boarders, of young girls employed in Montreal, who have no relatives here, and who will thus be provided with what will in many respect-Paris" and pointing a the towers of prove a comfortable home.

PROSPECTS OF THE PAPACY.

Surprising Reflections by a Distinguished English Naval Officer.

It is some years since an article in any English periodical has attracted more attention than the paper on the position and aims of the Papacy contributed to a late number of the Fortnightly Review by Captain J. W. Gambier of the British

The subject of the essay is the fact. not less remarkable than unexpected, that in our day there should be an unmistakable renewable of strength and vitality in the Catholic Church; a fact all the more striking because the substrata, both moral and material, on which rested the power of Rome had apparently been so completely swept away as to render improbable such a resurrection.

The former foundations of the Papal authority were three—materially, the temporal power; morally, a world more or less accepting dogmatic teaching, and, lastly, the almost universal ignorance as to the sanction upon which the Fapal claims were heard. Within the memory of men now living all these foundations have seemed to be annihilated. Nevertheless, after the lapse of a few years, we behold to our astonishment the Church of Rome making great strides to the recovery of all that had been lost. The recuperative process is going on at a rate which, if continued, must, within a measurable space of time, tend considerably to change the existing state of affairs, not only in Europe, but in the United States and the South American republics. Whether the energy behind the process comes, as the Roman Church believes, from the silent and irresistible power of the teaching of the Galilean, accompanied by a fresh and direct guidance from above, is not a matter which Captain Gambier assumes to discuss. His endeavor is to ascertain the mundane causes at work, and conspicuously among them one of which the Catholic Church itself takes cognizance. We refer to the fact shat thousands of right-thinking men loathe the general demoralization which must follow socialism and other "isms" which instill the doctrine of public plander. By their example and their precepts these menare leavening the masses which if left to to themselves would enforce the doctrine of rapine with the knife and bomb,

To control this movement is the aim selves, without earthly reward, to your education. Be loyal to them and to your Archbishop. In him the late Archposition to do this than the statesman. who is always more or less the puppet of sor, who, by his gifts, his talents and his faction, or than the member of a legislaenergy, has deserved to keep up the ture, national or local, who is paid for struggle. I know that some of his enemies have said that he has spoken too free agent. It is patent, indeed, to any one who reads the daily papers that the Vatican is becoming more and more a factor in European politics, not alone in matters of general policy, but in all social and religious questions; that it is beginning to have a hand in the making and unmaking of governments; that it influences elections to the extent in some countries and certain localities of controlling them altogether; that it takes its part in the burning question of the education of the people, and that in the new worlds which are being brought under colonizing influences it is destined to play an important role.

But what has this English layman to say with regard to the crucial question of the Pope's temporal power? Captain Gambier believes that all schemes for establishing a temporal power in Malta, lyprus or anywhere else outside of the Eternal City will be scouted, for neither this Pope nor the next nor any successor will relinquish the idea of again reigning in Rome. This, in his opinion, has become an article of faith-a dogma which no bull could strengthen and no Pope can set aside. But how, from the view point of practical politics, can the re-establishment of the temporal power

The answer given to this question is that the unity or cohesion of Italy has been greatly imperiled during the last few years by innumerable disintegrating processes which no legislation can avert—by its deplorably bad government, and by the poverty and misery of the people, crushed by taxation. The peace and contentment of the old days are gone. The Italian people believe that they are robbed and plundered. In a word, Italy, in the estimation of those men vitally concerned, is rotten to the core-a tottering State, destined to collapse at the first clash of European ar-

The Vatican waits, then; for what? It bides its time until the bubble bursts till the great war comes, so long foretold when Europe will resolve itself into its natural elements. When Italy, leaning upon England, which shall once again prove a broken reed, will have ceased to be anything but a geographical expression; when France shall have extended her frontiers along the Maritime Alps to Genoa; when Venice shall be once more Austrian, with Lombardy thrown in to compensate for the loss of Bosnia, incorporated in a new State with Hungary; and when King Humbert shall have been relegated to reign in his ancestral Turin, then the rest of Italy may form some kind of a republic, with its capital at Florence, leaving Rome and a possible twenty or thirty miles' radius of the Campagna for the Pope. Here such is the forecast—the head of the Roman Catholic Church may reign as an independent sovereign over a neutral State. This small spot of earth, dedicated to the service of God. would, according to the hypothesis, be under the guarantee of all the powers; would require soul of the young.

no lines of circumvallation, no somers and no ships, and Rome would become what it had been, with a brief interval, for nearly seventeen hundred years, the home of the head of the Church Catholic.

Is this a dream? If it be one, it is strange that it should have been seriously discussed by every diplomatist in Europe. To students of history it is well known that even stranger things have happened in the age-long record of the Papacy .-New York Sun

NOW IT IS ENGLAND.

A School Question Which May Trouble Politicians. New York, October 6,-Mr. Isaac N.

Ford cables from London to the Tribune:

Sir John Tenniel, with his usual quick-

ness of perception, hits off the chief

topic of the week in a cartoon for Punch.

The voluntary school system is personified as a poor, neglected Smike, with a cardinal, a church vicar and a Wesleyan preacher at the door, quarrelling over his fate, while Mrs-Nickloby Balfour rattles on to John. Bull without saying more definite than "If it could be settled in a friendly manner and some fair arrangement was come to, I do think it might be very satisfactory and pleasant to all parties. This is a pictorial presentment of whatis rapidly becoming a burning question in England. Great momentum has been imparted to this discussion of the question of State or voluntary or sectarian schools by the ap-pearance of Cardinal Vaughan's letter in the Times. He has proposed a basis of common action on the part of the churchmen, Roman Catholics and Wesleyans interested in preserving these schools. He holds that any school offering efficient facilities for elementary education ought to be maintained at the expense of the state. His proposal is not definite. but apparently he favors assistance in the form of a fixed sum for every pupil trained in religious schools. The Archbishop of Canterbury has called a private conference of the churchmen identified with voluntary schools; it will meet next and discuss the subject. Scores of letters have appeared in the Times of question from all sources. One of the most curious facts brought out is by Dr. Aubrey, who shows that Mr. Gladstone, 25 years ago, forecasted the present controversy and favored education entirely secular in public hours, with the largest lacilities for religious teaching outside those hours, but was conpelled by the nonconformist agitation to after his policy. The Rev. Joseph Parker has made an adroit reply to the Cardinal's letter, asserting that the only way out of the difficulty in ratesupported schools is to withdraw religion from the control of the state. "If we cannot agree at on a common religion." he asks, "how can we agree to levy a common rate in support of any and every kind of religious teaching? The Congregational Union at Brighton has taken a similar view, and recommends the formation of a National committee to resist any further endowment of sectarian schools. London non-conformist and other religious bodies have declared their hostility to state aid for voluntary schools, and have demanded the extension of board schools. This controversy has grown out of the dual system created by Mr. Forster's Elucation act. Board schools we corganized with ample sources of financial supply in local taxation; voluntary schools were allowed to draw an inadequate degree of support from the state it subjected to the inspection of the local board and operated under the conscience clause. The board schools, with increasing rates, have flourished, while the voluntary schools have cost ten shillings less per pupil and have barely held their own. In fact, they have often declined and sometimes been closed altogether. Some of the local boards have gone out of their way to harass these schools, and Mr. Acland, while minister of education, enforced the sanitary rules against them most rigorously and appeared anxious to compel many of them to close their doors, so that the board schools could be opened in their place. In the last election the friends o church Wesleyan and Roman Catholic schools strongly opposed the Liberal candidates and are now demanding that the Unionist Government shall come to their rescue with a new act of Parliament. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have apparently warned the leaders of the movement that they cannot expect the ministry to act unless they can agree in advance among themselves on what they want. Probably the ministry would prefer to have these rivals continue to disagree, for that would justify the Government's inaction. The largest majority in Parliament would be unsafe if this question of paying for the support of see

control of them to the district boares. In St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, the pastor, the Rev. Eather O'Donnell, deivered a very practical sermon on the Duties of parents towards their children." He pointed out that Christian parents owed their children good example, careful watching, correction and education. Children should find in the every day life of their parents the modek upon which to guide their own actions, and parents should extend their care to every detail of their children's conduct, watching them both at home and out of doors. Correction should be given with mingled firmness and love, and Christian education should be so intimately connected with the home as to leave indelible impressions on the mind and

tarian schools outright from the stat-

treasury were brought forward especiali-

when neither Roman Catholics for Churchmen are willing to surreport

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

CINNAMON STARS.

One pound of almonds, blanched and chopped fine a one teaspoonful of baking powder, four eggs, two ounces of cinnamon, the least bour possible the better the cake. Cut will be small tin cutter shape of a star and the of a silver dollar, roll out a little and make thick.

BOILED OYSTERS.

For boiling, choose large, fat oysters, and wipe each one with a soft cloth. Sprinkle salt and cayenne pepper upon them, and dip in melted butter. Roil each one in cracker dust. Butter well a fine wire double broiler, and lay on it the oysters. Let the fire be hot and clear. Serve on round pieces of toast, buttered.

STEWED EGG-PLANT.

Peel, cut in pieces and brown in about a tablespoonful of good drippings. Season well with salt and pepper. Stir at times, so that it does not burn. Cover tightly and let it stew from one and a half to two hours, according to fire and size of vegetable. When done, the eggplant is quite soft and looks like a hash. BAKED OYSTERS.

To bake oysters in the shells, open the shells, keeping the deepest one for use. Melt some butter and season with finely chopped parsley and pepper. When slightly cool roll each oyster in it, using care that it drips as little as possible. Lay the oysters in the shells, and add to each a little lemon juice. Cover with bread crumbs, and place the shells in a dripping pan and bake in a quick oven Serve in the shells.

CORN OYSTERS.

Corn oysters are good to serve with the meat course at breakfast. To make them take one-half pint of grated green corn, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one gill of flour, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a tablespoonful of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix the flour, seasoning and corn together. Add the butter melted, and beat well. Beat the egg till light and add to the mixture. Fry on a griddle in cakes a little larger than a silver dollar.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A new way to fold a napkin is as follows: Fold in three parts lengthwise, then turn down the two sides toward you, so that they will appear like two ends of a scarf with a triangle top, then roll the right-hand side to the lower point of the triangle, and fold the roll to the upper point; make the side of the roll even with the central line; repeat the same on the other side, and turn the

Every inexperienced cook, who is uncertain as to how to bake pastry, cakes, etc., should write out these rules clearly and paste them on the wall near the kitchen range. Have a piece of white paper and place it in the oven. If too hot, the paper will speedily blacken and burn up; if it is a delicate brown the oven is right for pastry; should the paper turn dark yellow, cakes may be baked; and if only light yellow, sponge cakes and biscuits may be set in the

ed, whether it is to be used for a chopping bowl, a butter bowl or for any other was, for the moment, at an end. The purpose about the food, it will gen- captain of the battery rode forward to erally give a disagreeable taste at first to anything that is put to be prevent this inconvenience first scald the prevent this inconvenience first scald the ed.

"Right behind us!" replied the pantage of the picket line with a solve some pearl ash or soda in luke-warm the inside of the vessel well with this solution. After this scald it again with plain hot water and rinse thoroughly with cold water. After it is dry and ready for use, there will be no further difficulty about the taste of the new

FASHION AND FANCY,

[From the Boston Republic.]

Women are vexed by many questions in these days. There is the matter of sleeves. Are they to remain large and full, or will they be smaller and drooping or altogether tight-fitting? Then there is the skirt. Shall it be perfectly plain or draped? No certain answer to these questions is vouchsafed yet. It seems clear that large sleeves have received the morning air. And now, not fifty their conge, but they may be months in yards before the guns, checked for an their conge, but they may be months in accepting it. At present the leg-of-mutton and Queen Anne shape are cut much tighter from elbow to wrist than infantry of the Southern Confederacy. formerly, and many of them are buttoned up so as to increase the close fit. Waists continue to have the broad shoulder effect, which is increased by the full sleeves, the broad collar and the little full shoulder capes. These last are merely shoulder coverings, reaching only the necessary depression, and had to the middle of the back. They are made of velvet, cut very full, so that the fence.

there lie in graceful folds about the "Commence firing!" shouted the capshoulders, and give a stylish appear-tain. ance to tall, slender figures.

There is a movement toward skirt draping, not a revival, however, of the detached loopings and ungraceful draperies of the last reign of double skirts. The new fashion is a slashed overdress, opening enough to show the contrasting petticost underneath. The many styles of bodice and jackets show that any kind of figure can be suited this fall. The smart little basques are becoming in their crisp fulness to figures possessing height and slimness. The zouave jackets worn are many varieties of blouses, but great discretion must be used to have it of the right length. It should terminate some inches above the belt, in which case it adds slimness to the figure. If cut to reach the belt edge it gives a very short-waisted appearance. One gown with a zouave bodice was of flax-flower blue silk. The skirt opened twice at see it, but from the fact that he heard no each side over a petticoat of chine glace more bullets whizzing about him he silk with flowers of blue, pink and mauve knew as well as if he had been able to strewn over the tinted surface. The see that on both sides of the rail fence jacket was of the blue silk and the blouse of the flounced glace. The large puffed and splintered timbers, dead and wound-blue sleeves had turned-back cuffs faced with flounced silk. On each side of the with flounced silk. On each side of the sleeves had turned-back cuffs faced blue sleeves had turned-back cuffs faced blue sleeves had turned-back. Neither hearing nor feeling shots from

hands were medallion buttons. The belt was fastened with an enamelled buckle. New handkerchiefs have the edges embroidered in deep points.

Neglige jackets are made of Dresden taffeta, with elaborate trimmings of em-

Parasols of Dresden silk are made perfectly plain and have wood sticks, some of them painted white.

HOME MATTERS.

A lovely dinner decoration, used last week at a Newport dinner, consisted of poppies rising out of an undergrowth of silver thistles and the most delicate of gray-green grasses. Only the daintiest shades of pink and rose-colored flowers were used. The receptacles were silver cornucopias, out of which the clusters of pink and green seemed to be launching themselves into space.

The baskets were placed on the table in "careless order," those in the centre being somewhat higher than the others. No slips were used, but over the white cloth, from basket to basket, coils of pale pink ribbon were curiously woven, crossed at intervals by light sprays of silvery leaves and grasses. The sweet-meats on this fairy-like table were all in pale pink, rose and green.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A LIGHT BATTERY IN ACTION. Meeting An Attack by the Enemy-A Gallant Defence-Retreat.

[BY WILLIAM W. CARRUTH.]

AN YOU see anything?" said the captain of the battery, standing up in his stirrups and peering imo the thick fog.

He spoke to one of his lieutenants who had ridden up to him at that instant. They gared and listened together between the guns, in the very centre of the line of six pieces of artillery—for the young captain's battery was unlimbered, loaded with canister, and in

position for instant firing.
So thick was the fog that they could see neither the extreme right nor left of their own guns, around each one of which its detachment of men stood at strained attention.

From the front came the sound of an occasional musket-shot, and now and then a bullet hissed far above their heads. This firing increased in volume, but was still irregular and scattering. It crackled oninously, now to their right and now to their left, but always deep in the fog to their front.

Suddenly the musket-firing developed not a hundred yards from their faces, and a volley of bullets sang around them. This volley was evidently replied to by a rattling picket-fire, and just then both officers exclaimed:

"I see them!" A very thin line of Union infantry, so

shrouded in the fog that the men seemed like ghosts, came drifting along the re-treat towards the guns. Now and then one of these men would turn and disseemed to understand that their fighting | clear

meet them.
"Where are the enemy?" he demand-

water remain in it until cold. Then dissolve some pearl ash or soda in luke-warm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash very last and drove back their skirmishers, but their main line of battle is moving forward now."

As he spoke a heavy musket fire blazed furiously from the enemy's line; the leaden missiles flew harmlessly above the battery and the density of the fog seemed doubled.

"We won't make that mistake, Allyn, whatever we do," said the captain, coolly, referring to the enemy's high firing. Then, riding to the rear of the line of guns he shouted:

"Run up your screws! Depress the muzzles well!" "They're right on to us, sir!" exclaim-

ed Allyn, dashing up to his captain; 'see, sir, see!"

The combined fog and smoke had thin-ed for an instant, shifted by a breath of instant by a Virginia fence over which they were swarming, came the dauntless

"Yes, I see," said the captain. This was the instant for which he had waited. It seemed to him then as if his whole life had been a preparation for that crisis. The gunner at each piece had adjusted the screw to give the gun brought its muzzle to bear on the line of

Crash! crash! crash! responded the guns, one after another. Crash! crash! crash! There was an interval between the discharges, but so brief that the roar blended in one sublime peal.

Now thick, white clouds of smoke so mingled with the fog and enveloped guns, men and horses that it was impossible to distinguish anything. Vaguely indeed, as if they were flitting shadows, the captain saw his men working at the pieces under whose blasts the earth rocked. Now and then a team of horses reared and plunged, excited to frenzy by the thunder of the artillery.

The captain rode up and down the line between the guns and their limbers. His face was turned towards the enemy from whom no shots came now.

Alas for them! Their brave advance was at an end. The captain could not

jacket and fastening the cuffs at the his front the young artilleryman knew

The second of th

his fire had been effective; but what about his flanks? Since, just before sunrise, he had been ordered to take up that rosition, no communication had reached

him from anyone in authority.

He supposed he was provided with an infantry support both on his right and on his left, but he was not certain. So dark had been the morning, although it was in the month of August, so thick had been the fog and so occupied had he been with watching for the onslaught of the enemy, that he knew nothing of what had gone on elsewhere than within his own command.

But he gave the command, "Cease firing!" The din of the cannon was diminishing, although the smoke had not lifted, when suddenly, with a terrible shriek, a heavy shot cut the air over his head. Another bird of the same flock struck the sod in front of him, and then soared away to take rest within the Union lines.

He could discern, as if they were flashes of electricity, the flame of the enemy's cannon. The had brought up their guns to crush the battery which had so cruelly

His guns were rifled and carried a per-

cussion shell. So far not a man or horse of his com-

scious that the horse on which he himself sat was sinking under him.
"Give me your horse, Kelly!" he cried to a boyish-looking soldier who had fol-

lowed him like his shadow. The captain sprang into the saddle vacated by his follower, who ran to the the clear, lucid, exquisite coloring of its rear and threw himself face downwards light; think how fast it goes in its onunder a caisson.

In the roar and tumult the young captain wondered more than ever as to what was taking place on his right and on his left. Now from both these localities the sound of firing came sharp and heavy, and seemed to move in and to close to the rear.

It was as he had feared. On both sides of him the line had been forced back, and the enemy was pushing hard on the retreating line.

One regimental commander had given no thought to the battery he had been ordered to support, and had left it to take care of itself; the other colonel had sent his adjutant with a warning; but this messenger lay dead on the field—shot down as he rode on his errand.
"Am I cut off?" thought the captain.

"Get the guns off the field into the road, one at a time," he said to Allyn, who was his efficient first officer, "and fall back then on to our line, which is away to the rear by this time. Be quick about it, too! I will bring up the rear."
He rode to the right flank, and en-

couraged the men at these guns to increase the rapidity of their fire. He could not see his left, but was conscious that the guns there had ceased their fire and were moving away. In a moment more Allyn reported to him:

"All the guns are in the road but these

"Take one of these with you," was the reply, "and don't come back."

Through the smoke he saw his obedicharge his rifle into the thick mist, and then hurry to keep "dressed" on the his comrades, most of whom described whether it is to be used for a chord whether

> kept up its angry demonstration. This | vailed to this effect: "That all the mathat the enemy had not discovered that stream of immaterial, intellectual, perhe was "limbered up" and moving off. At such a time a battery is perfectly managing, administering material laws defenceless. Now—could he get away to all things." As great an authority as with the last gun? That was the questions of the state of the

tion. "Cease firing!" he called to the serge-ant of the piece. "Limber to the rear! Forward now, for your lives!"

The gallant teams of the caisson and the limber threw their shoulders against the collars with a dash; horses as well as men seemed to comprehend the extremity of the crisis.

The road at the point where the five guns had escaped was already occupied by the enemy's infantry. As the smoke lifted and they saw the remaining gun, they yelled in triumph and fired their rifles at it. One of the three men on the limber chest fell back, with a bullet through his brain.

"Pitch him off!" said the captain, sharply. He held his cocked revolver in his hand. "Oblique to the left. Forward-forward!"

As the teams dashed furiously on, the enemy, who were being every instant reinforced, fired and moved along the road to intercept them. When the artillery reached the shallow and narrow ditch which separated the field from the road, the two hostile bodies met for an instant in a wild melee.

The captain does not know to this day how the gun was saved, any more than he knows just when the rifle-ball pierced his leg; but as his trousers were burned by the flash of the rifle, it must have been at very close quarters.

The sergeant was shot through the left arm; two of the men on the chests were killed. Neither the captain nor sergeant had any shot left in his revolver when they compared notes a few moments

With a wild rush, a lashing and spurring of horses, a rapid volley of rifles and crackling of pistols, rumbling of wheels and clanking of chains, the last gun of the battery made its retreat from the position it had defended with such consummate gallantry.—Irish Catholic.

A smart man put arsenic in a bottle of wine, hoping that a burglar would drink it, and his wife placed it among a hundred other bottles. The smart man is now wondering which is the bottle.

Conductor: How old are you, little

girl? Little Girl: If the company doesn't

object I prefer to pay my fare and keep my own statistics. "Papa," said a boy, "I know what makes people laugh in their sleeve." "Weil, my son, what makes them?"

"'Cause that's where their funny-bone

For October Reading. THE REALM OF THE ANGELS.

The collect for the seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost prays that Almighty God will grant that his people may avoid all contagion of the devil. The gradual sings: "By the word of the Lord, and the breath of his mouth, were the heavens formed, and the whole host thereof." This year, the seventeenth

Sunday after Pentecost falls on the 29th day of September, which is always a feast of St. Michael the Archangel, leader of the whole host of heaven, and conqueror of the devil. Theologians tell us that the great and

glorious angel Lucifer,-light-bearer, as the word once meant, though few men now remember it, would not tolerate the thought of a man-God before whom he must bow; and, on account of his rebel-lion, he and all the angels who were misled by him were driven out of their Leavenly home. St. Michael was the great commander of the loyal armies, repulsed their infantry.

"Load with shell!" ordered the captain, riding down the line; "load with shell and fire at the flashes of their battle in heaven; Michael and his angels fought with the dragon.

We all believe, and, in fact, many Protestant: like to think that each of us has his guardian angel who watches him mand had been injured. Every shot of the enemy's had been thrown away But even as he was wondering at his good fortune, a spherical case burst between they? Where are they? What are they? the two guns where he at the instant doing? Is it possible to behold them, had pulled up his horse. He saw the and if so, what appearance have they to

number one man drop the sponge-staff and roll over on the sod, and was conus that God maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire. Have you ever thought attentively how won-drously beautiful, how magnificently mighty, and yet how intangible and subtle and mysterious, flame is? Study ward way; think of its awful might, its terrific opportunities. Touch it, and it burns you; and yet, what and where is that you touched? Your hand passed what are it goes through air. What through, as it goes through air. was that nothing that was something, and had such power? He maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of

Why should we find difficulty in realizing spiritual yet forceful_presences; spiritual beauty and love? Fire warms, comforts, heals us. That very fire, so supreme in its strength, so fearful in its possibilities of destruction is the daily happiness of our quiet homes. How spirit-like, and yet how ordinary, how at home with us. it is! And He maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire.

The collect for St. Michael's day says that God has regulated the employments of the angels "by a wonderful order." The introit describes them as mighty in strength, executing God's command, and hearkening to the voice of his orders. Can this be poetry only? a beautiful imagin-Or shall we not rather think, ation? Or shall we not rather think, to-day if never before, that the unfallen glorious, angel hosts of the eternal heavens can do much more than sinful man, however wise or mighty he may be?

In his profound work on the Blessed Sacrament, Father Faber represents the teaching of Catholic tradition to be that the material creation is ruled and administered by the spiritual substances called angels; he says that great saints and that they are followed by later theo-Still the hostile battery in his front logians. And he says a view once prewas music to his ears, for it indicated terial universe is permeated by a subtle sonal, angelic life: ruling, moving, sider that there was reason for thinking that all these angels belonged to a choir called the Virtues.

Shall we carp at this? Or shall we say humbly with the introit: "Eless the



little beauty in it.

If it is sick and faded and withered and lifeless, nobody cares for it. It falls short of its object in being. It is incomplete—unfinished.

Times without finished.
Times without number women have been likened to flowers—and rightly. But what of her whose physical condition corresponds with the blossomless plant? What of the woman whom weakness has weakness has made not wholly and wholesomely a woman? Many things lead to de-

If a flowering plant does not

blossom, there's little beauty in it.

rangement of a woman's delicate organism. It may be due to carelessness. It may be due to ignorance fostered by mistaken parents on the plea of preserving modesty.

modesty.

It may result from improper treatment of some minor trouble. Whatever sickness a woman has, it seems always to affect the organs which make her a woman and these in turn work upon all the rest. There is much insanity among women. It is really surprising that there is not more.

The troubles peculiar to their sex work strongly on the nerves. They drag upon the most delicate nerves in the body and the inflammation always present causes a debilitating drain that will enervate the most robust.

debilitating drain that will enervate the most robust.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought comfort and health to thousands of suffering women. For many years, Dr. Pierce has been Chief Consulting Physician at the Invalida' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. He has used the "Favorite Prescription" all the time, with uniform success. With it, there is no need of the commonly insisted upon distressing examinations and "local treatment." Ten cents sent to World's Dispensary Medical Association, will bring a book of 168 pages, sealed in a plain envelope.

Central Millinery Parlor, ... 178 BLEURY STREET. Grand fillinery Opening on to September and following days. fiats and Bonnets of the newest and latest designs from Paris and New York. Specialty—Old bonnets and hats done over. and made like new at low prices.

ا الله الله الله المالية المنظمة الله المنظمة الله المنظمة الم

Lord, all ye his angels: you that are mighty in strength, and execute his word, hearkening to the voice of his orders !"

In any case, we shall be none the worse men and women, surely, if we believe that angel presences are all about us, wherever we go; guarding our quiet slumber, watching in our lonely rooms, hearing each word we say, mindful of all we do. St. Frances of Rome saw her guardian angel. Bible students know that the coming of angel visitants to earth is plainly written in the sacred pages.

I can understand how Protestants may need explanation about the intercession of the saints, so long as they think their dead to be in some far distant place, unable to see us or hear us any more. But how can they help speaking to the angels? Oh, the simple faith of a Catholic child!

Angel of God, my guardian dear, To whom his love commits me here! Ever this day be at my side, To light and guard, to rule and guide."

What possible harm is there in saying that, any more than in speaking to one's mother in the dark, who is there, though we can not see her ?

You want to know if there are mountains and rivers and cities in the sun; if the moon will ever be reached by balloon or telegraph or telephone; if the planets are inhabited; and if, some day in a near and possible future, a new Columbus shall cleave a pathway through the starry ocean of cloud and sunshine to a new world in the skies above us. These dreams, these experiments, these hopes, offer fame, wealth, honors to the student. Shall any one be blamed who turns for a while from all this to think of the inhabitants of a kingdom that is eternal, our "elder brothers" in God's great family; and talks to them, and asks the help of their tireless strength, their unearthly wisdom; and believes hat they care for us, and finally lead us far beyond planets and moons and suns and starry skies to a land that needs no lights like these, for the Lamb is the Light thereof!—Sucred Heart review.



aside, bristles down, to dry. This is only one—a small one —of the numberless uses to which you can put Pearline. Once you have it in the house, you will find something new for it to do, every day. It does your washing and cleaning better than soap. Try it on anything for which you've been using soap, and see.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 337 JAMES PYLE, New York

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

An outbreak of typhus fever is reported from one of the divisions of Athlone Union. Two members of the same family died before being removed to hospital some short time ago.

A signed appeal from 3,000 Nationalists of Belfast has been forwarded to Mr. Sexton, urging him to reconsider his decision to retire from public life. The signatures to the memorial represent all creeds and classes of inhabitants in the

The Most Rev. Dr. Flood, Archbishop of Trinidad, recently visited the house of the Dominican Fathers, St. Catherine's, Newry, of which, previous to his clevation to the episcopate, he was prior. He preached at one of the Sunday evening services, during his stay.

The tenants on the Granard estate in and around Newtonforbes have not as yet heard of the execution of the threat of Lady Granard to evict in the event of their refusal to pay arrears of rent on a certain date. Neither have they paid, and they are confident of an early settle-

A special meeting of the Armagh Board of Guardians was recently held in the boardroom of the workhouse to consider the advisability of sending to Paris for treatment to M. Pasteur, the little boy named McArdle, who was bitten here recently by a rabid dog. The board decided to send the boy to Paris.

Cardinal Logue dedicated the fine new Church of the Sacred Heart, Clones, on September 8. A sum of £10,000 has already been expended on the Church, but a large debt still remains due. Canon O'Neill and his people have been working with the utmost energy and zeal for the last four years to bring the project to a successful conclusion.

The Very Rev. Canon Hanly, P.P., V. F., has just made an appeal to all the parishes in the Diocese of Elphin for funds to assist him in the building of his new church at Castlereagh. He has met with a most generous response. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Clancy, the Bishop of Elphin, has given him much encourage-

Mr. Daniel Burns, Clonoulty, near Cashel, was recently reinstated after a lapse of fourteen years on Earl de Montait's estate. His former rent was £2 5s and it is now reduced to £1 1s, The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, as it came by surprise on the evicted tenant. There are still a few

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

and the second s



SISTER VICTORIA. Streator, Ill., May 8, 1893
I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Toole for sleeplessness, from which I was suffering fifteen years. The Tonic had the desired effect. It is the only medicine which gives maken.

SISTER M. JOHN.

St. Vitus Dance Cured.

Denver, Colo., Nov., 1892.
Rev. I. P. Carrigan writes: I ordered five bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a girl ten years old, who was suffering from St. Vitus dance; she was perfectly cured by the same

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med-icine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Ence 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOZNIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size. \$1.75. 6 Bottles for 39.

more evicted tenants in the same town-

On September 4, at the meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, the Mayor, Mr. B. Nulty, T. C., presiding, Mr. Valentine Kilbride was from a number of candidates appointed solicitor to carry out the legal work in connection with a bill for a loan of £100,000 to advance the interests of the county of the town of Drogheda in relation to the erection of artisans? dwellings, the purchase of the waterworks, etc.

Much regret has been occasioned in Clonmel by the death of the Rev. D. O'Callaghan, C. C., Mullinahone, which occurred lately after a long and severe illness contracted in the discharge of his sacred duties. He had attained his forty-sixth year, twenty of which he had spent in the priesthood.

The Arts and Crafts Societies of Ireland lately offered a prize of five pounds for the best design of a "poster" to announce their forthcoming exhibition in November. A large number of competitors submitted work, and in the result, Mr. Walter Armstrong, director of the National Gallery of Ireland, and Mr. Walter Osborne, R. H. A., selected the design submitted by Mr. F. A. Hall, The Needles, Howth.

The Winter Fat Cattle Show in Dublin is to be held. The details have yet to be arranged. It is to be hoped, says the Dublin Freeman, that the Royal Dublin Society will co-operate heartily with the promoters, and spend some of the big profits it derived from the Horse Show, in helping their best clients to develop another side of the agricultural industry successfully. The winter show, whether it pays or not as a show, will be most useful, and will certainly have good results in improving cattle industry.

At the September meeting of the Omagh Town Commissioners it was moved by Mr. McAleer, seconded by Mr. Donegen, "That we urge on the Government the importance of promptly conceding the just claims of the Christian Brothers for a reasonable share of State aid for their schools, and that this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Justin McCarthy, M.P.; J. E. Redmond, M.P., and the four members for County Tyrone." The resolution was passed after discussion, there being only one

lissentient. At the September meeting of the Newry Town Commissioners, a deputation of flax growers, residing in the neighborhood, appeared before the board to ask them to protect farmers selling flax in the Newry market, against the inter-ference of "jobbers" as middlemen between the flax buyer and the seller. The deputation stated that the farmers of the district had recently decided to cease selling flax at the mills, and in future to bring all the fibre, fine and coarse alike, into the open market. They requested the board, therefore, to reduce the tells in the Newry market, and also to send a deputation to Belfast, to meet the agents of the large flax spinners, and ask them to visit Newry market. The board promised assistance.

During the first two days of September three very sudden deaths took place within a few miles of Abbeyfeale. The first was that of a farmer named Michael Curtin, who had only recently returned from America for the purpose of resuming possession of a farm from which he had been evicted. The deceased, it appears, walked a little distance from the house of his brother, and some time afterwards was found dead in one of the adjoining fields. Murty Donohue, also a respectable farmer, residing about two miles from Abbeyfeale, died rather suddenly September 1. He had performed his ordinary work on the previous day, and being suddenly taken ill, died a short time afterwards. Both deaths are attributed to heart disease. At Bally commane, an adjoining district, a young girl named Miss Curtin, while engaged in making a wynd of hay some three days ago, jumped from the top of the wynd, and, unfortunately, alighted on a hay fork which had been placed carelessly underneath, prongs upwards. The young girl suffered much pain from the tright ful wounds she sustained, and succumbed to their effects on Monday morning.

T. D'ARCY TANSEY, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

176 BLEURY STREET, Corner of St. Catherine Street.

CONTINUOUS GUM WORK A SPECIALTY.

Telephone 3863. J. T. McPHERSON.

DENTIST. No. 44 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. TELEPHONE 8847.

Official Bulletin from the Office of National President of the Union.

FELLOW TOTAL ABSTAINERS: The joyous echoes of our great Jubilee Convention, in the metropolitan city of the nation, are still ringing in our ears. What temperance worker is not proud of that magnificent convention? For more than twenty years we have been working, waiting, and praying for just such an awakening Our National Secretary had promised great things for the Jubilee Convention if we would come to New York, and he has more than redeemed all his pledges. The great metropolis opened its generous arms to receive us. The kind-hearted brics. Every syllable of the Latin comes arms to receive us. The kind-hearted brics. Every syllable of the Latin comes are blishop of the great archdiocese to your ear with its own meaning, and Archbishop of the great archdiocese of New York gave us a royal Christian welcome in his magnificent Cathedral Church. The mayor and city officials recognized the saving power of our Union for lasting good in the social and or the great dailies of the metronorder. The great dailies of the metropolis gave us most generous space in their columns, and flattering commendation. Our Jubilee Convention attracted national attention. The great cause of Christian sobriety, for which we labor, concession to old age. was never before placed so prominently before the thinking people of the country.

All honest men, and designing politicians as well, have come to recognize in our Union a force that cannot be ignored in public life in America. While men who have votes to cast, and who are of our Christian citizenship, that our of which enthusiasts soon may weary We have passed the great mile-stone of our Silver Jubilee, more energetic, more combat the demon vice of intemperance. We have awakened great expectations, for great things have been done, and the public is convinced that we have mighty activities in reserve. The public has commemorated its Silver Jubilee, is only just well equipped for the mighty reform in which it is engaged. We have a noble record to guide us. We have with us the confidence of honest and upright men to inspire us. Always present before us are the evidences of the blessings which Total Abstinence from strong drink insures to the people. A great responsibility then is ours, and we must prepare to prove to all men that we are fully conscious of its meaning. Agitation is the mighty weapon of our

warfare. The drink business cannot prosper when fully exposed to the glaring | ight which intelligent agitation dashes upon its foul work. The temperance cause needs only to be known to be loved and fostered by all honest men. The drink plague needs only to be thoroughly known to be detested and feared by sincere and candid men. Let us, therefore, agitate, AGITATE, persuade and lead the timid from the delusive and fascinating charms of drink,

Spread temperance literature with lavish hand. Our general secretary, Father Doyle, will furnish all our societies, on Regulication, with suitable literature in abundance.

OUR LECTURE BUREAU.

birthday, is at hand. The anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Apostle of this form of Christian self-denial must ever be an occasion of inspiration for all

the anniversary of our great leader. The early days of October are fitting times to open the campaign that should be carried on with untiring energy through the winter. Let not these days go by without arranging for an enthusiastic rally. The success of your winter's work depends very largely on the energy with which you begin it.

Inaccordance with the plans suggest ed by our Lecture Bureau, presidents of subordinate Unions should instruct their societies to apply to them for temperance lecturers, organize routes for temperance speakers in their respective localities, and thus lessen the expense to each society. Subordinated Union presidents may apply to our General Secretary for lecturers, if they are not already pro-

Let every society in the General Union make an earnest and determined effort to increase its membership during the months of October and November. We appeal to Union presidents everywhere to make every possible effort to organize new societies and increase the usefulness of our cause during the season just at hand. Earnest and determined work will unfailingly win blessed results.

Let all our good societies leave noth ing undone to merit the constant warm approval of their pastors and spiritual guides. Ours is a great religious work. On the mighty power of religion we depend for triumphant success. No Catholic organization has been so richly blessed by holy Mother Church as our Union. We are most grateful for the benign favors which the Church has shown us. We must be the joy and delight of our spiritual mother, as we are the object of her kindest solicitude. Arouse, then, all temperance workers! give your best service during this jubilee year to the holy cause of Christian sobriety. Be devotedly Catholic. Be honestly temperate. Be consistently opposed to the hlighting curse of drink. Be tirelessly Zealous in spreading the cause of Catholic Cat zealous in spreading the cause of Catholic total abstinence. Be loyally devoted to the sacred cause of good citizenship, and both Church and country will bless and honor you.

J. M. CLEARY, President.

THE POPE'S MASS.

Centra's (the Pope's personal attend-ant) first task is to assist the Pope in putting on the white woolen cassock, ar-on "English Women in Political Camranging the golden chain over his shoul- paigns," Lady Jeune recounts the labors ders and fastening the pectoral cross in front. Then the pontiff kneels at the prie-dieu in his room and reads the pray- is discussed by Drs. Waldo and Walsh in ers before Mass. This finished, he moves

into the next apartment with a lighter step than might be expected from his years and cares. The room is arranged as an oratory with an altar and vesting table, and benches for the few faithful who are fortunate enough to secure admission to the Pope's Mass. Mgr. Caigano da Azevedo, or Mgr. Bisletti, his private chaplains, is there to assist him in vesting, and in a few minutes he is at the foot of the altar. You can hear the strong, resonant voice beginning the Introibo and see the bent form bending lower still, as he strikes his breast and owns the triple mea culpa of sinful hu-

You know Pope Leo better after hearing him say Mass once, than after a dozen private audiences. His whole character speaks out in every tone of the liturgy, in every movement of the rupriest of the Vatican. He does, indeed, deviate in one respect—when, moving from the center of the altar to the side, he supports himself by resting his hand on the altar-a solitary and necessary

To the same old age you must ascribe the fact that the Pope's Low Mass takes iearer three quarters than half an hour. When he leaves the altar, the chaptain is ready to begin his Mass, and the Pope, unvested, kneels at a faldstool near the Gospel side to make his thanks-givwe are not politicians, and are unskilled in political management, we deal with prayers after Mass from a book held for him by one of the attendants, then his fearless in their hostility to saloon face is buried in the red cushion of the domination The American people well know, in the light of the practical, noble work it has done in moulding the character book leaf, there rises every now and then a voice like the stifled moan of a lion, great Union is not simply a passing fancy filling the whole chapel, and making you feel as if you saw the whole burden of the Catholic world weighing on the feeble shoulders of the old man. Before earnest, and better skilled than ever to that prie dieu, where a man is lamenting that he is Pope, where a Pope begs Him whose vicar he is to have pity on his weakness, you realize the crushing weight of that office which the medieval illuminators represented with a catheis right. The C.T.A.U. of A., although it dral on its shoulders and the dragons of hell at its feet.—Bernard Morgan in Donahoc's Magazine.

MAGAZINES.

DONABIOE'S FOR OUTOBER,

Donahoe's is freighted with a remarkable variety of excellent things in its October issue. In "The Irish Play and the English Stage," with which the number opens, Rev. John Talbot Smith treats with keen critical insight and force a subject of great interest from the standpoint of English dramatic literature to which the Irish character has contributed so much. The writer points out, with strong arguments, that the Irish Play has fallen to its present low level of literary trash and dramatic buffoonery, through the weak imitations of Dion Boucleault's false standard of the Irish Drama, which have been presented as Irish Plays during the past decade. The real Irish drama, the writer says, belongs to a period anterior to Boucicault's day, and he avers that it is only by a return to the sort of character and plays then acted by Barry Sullivan, Moody, John The Very Reverend Dom Antoine, stone, Drew, Tyrone Power and others mitred abbot of the Oka monastery, was that the Irish Play can be lifted from forced to leave the council of bishops for een driven by ignorant playwrights and ill-equipped actors. The same issue contains a most interesting article on the leading men in Canadian public life, from the pen of Canada's well known Every society in the National Union with a particle of enterprise about it will do something notable to celebrate the anniversary of the anniversary of the society in the National Union writer, Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., who, through American magazines, is making American readers familiar with many phases of Canada's literary and political existence. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake's "Leaders of Men" is brought to a close with a resume of the characters of notable men of the present generation and their power for good and ill. The other prominent features are Bernard Morgan's The Modern Conclave," illustrated, and filled with interesting facts about a most, timely subject, "Great Talkers," also illustrated, from the pen of Bessie Boyle O'Reilly, another gifted daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, who writes entertainingly of some of the world's great conversationalists, and draws practical deductions in the gentle art of talking in company; "The Atlanta Exposition," by De Sales Doonan, and "The Catholic Winter School of America," by C. F. O'Leary, both good articles, handsomely illustrated; "A Chapter of Anecdotes," with portraits, by M. E. Hennessy, giving a number of hitherto, nanublished ing a number of hitherto unpublished stories about President Cleveland and others. The poetry, fiction and illustra-tions are as usual very attractive, and the editorial matter is especially meaty and apropos. Altogether this is one of the very best numbers issued during the

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The October number of the North American Review opens with a timely article on "The Atlanta Exposition," by His Excellency, the Governor of Georgia. Dr. Henry Smith Williams contributes a vigorous paper on "Politics and the Insane," while in "Birds in Flight and the Flying Machine," Hiram S. Maxim writes hopefully of the possibility that a machine will yet be made whereby the flight of man will become an assured fact. "Some Problems of the Age" are thoughtfully considered by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, the newly installed Dean of Canterbury, and in "The Microbe as a Social Leveller" Dr. Cyrus Edson presents some practical facts in an interesting manner. Under the the head of "A Study in Wives" four ideal types of women are portrayed by four well-known authors of different nationalities, Max O'Rell describing "The French Wife"; Grant Allen, "The English Wife"; Karl Blind, "The German Wife," and H. H. Boyesen, "The Scandinavian Wife." The Hon. Edmund G. Ross, Ex-Governor

Drink," and by the Rev. F. C. Iglehart' D.D., of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, in "The Saloon and the Sabbath." Albert D. Vandam's tenth instalment of the "Personal History of the Second Empire," dwells on "The Causes of the Mexican War," and Major-General Nelson A. Miles, in a chapter from his forthcoming book. "From New England to the Golden Gate." gives a descriptive paper upon "Hunting Large Game." An able and valuable contribution by the Rev. Professor W. Garden Blaikie is devoted to a consideration of the question "Is Socialism Advancing in England?" Other topics dealt with are: 'Our Need of Stringent Shipping Laws," by Frank Rotherham; "The American noticeable, however, that comment on Note," by the Rev. J. H. Ward; "Harthe actions of the fanatics during the nessing the Tides," by George E. Walsh, and "Rural Free Mail Delivery," by John M. Stahl.

THE CATHOLIC WOLLD.

Several topics of paramount interest are dealt with in The Catholic World Magazine for October. Amongst others the Roman Question and Professor Nitti's 'Catholic Socialism"; the late Dr. Ros manes and Agnosticism, and the Philosophy of History as applied to the Church. The famous English poet, Francis Thompson, is a special contributor. An authorized article reflecting Catholic opinion in the New York diocese on the subject of Italy and the Papacy, by John J. O'Shea, has been written by request of His Grace the Archbishop. An exceedingly happy paper on the late Professor Remanes' views, bearing the title "A New Road from Agnosticism to Christianity," from the pen of the Very Rev. A. F. Hewit, D.D., adds to the value of this number. Under the heading, "Religious Organization in the Sacred City," Orby Shipley, M.A., contributes a second paper on Roman churches. A masterly story of real life, entitled "A Change of Heart," signed J. H. L., and a very bright and entertaining treatise on "Old Houses I have Known," by M. de Briancon, are amongst the contents of The Catholic World Magazine for October. In fact The Catholic World is replete with most attractive and highly instructive contributions, and this October number may easily be classed as one of the best of this year.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Daily Witness of Friday had the following very apt editorial note:-

'The celebrated plea of the man sued for cracking a borrowed tea-pot, namely, that he never had the tea-pot, that it was cracked when he got it, and that he gave it back whole, is paralleled by the explanations made by China about the degrading of Viceroy Liu of Sz Chuen. The degradaton was determined on before England sent her ultimatum, and in degrading him China only yields to a force which she cannot at the moment gainsay, and as a matter of fact Liu had already left the province."

BUILD UP.

When the system is rundown, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrofula. Many valuable lives are saved by using Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline in health is observed.

CALLED AWAY,

The tenth of October, Father Mathew's the disreputable ruts into which it has a few days on Tuesday of last week, having been called to Lake St. John to attend the funeral of the Rev. Father Albert, superior of the Trappist Monastery there, who died a few days ago. He returned in time, however, to take part in the continued deliberations of the Coun-

WORTHY YOUR CONFIDENCE.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the langs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

Have You Tried

STEWART'S

350 FAMOUS ENGLISH BREAKFAST 350

IF NOT DO SO.

D. STEWART, Grocer, 206 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

Telephone 8168.

Doctor What is good 2 for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP it is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff

and Freshens the hair nicely.

25 FOR A LARGE TABLET

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. It will tone up your

YOU NEED _. THIS SPRING. The best cure for Debility.

JUST WHAT

OLIVER PLUNKETT.

HERO OF THE TIME WHEN BIGOTRY HELD SWAY.

MARTYRED BECAUSE HE WAS A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP,

We are told that Catholics while in possession of temporal authority persecuted all who were oppose to them in religious belief. The Impassion is cited as an example of the abuse of power, and the Catholic Hierarchy is supposed to be a body only lacking the means to destroy persons believing in other creeds. At is period of Protestant Ascendancy is studiously avoided.

While berating the hierarchy and the Jesuits, the "Pope's Irish" are especially singled out for attack. No people have suffered more for conscience, sake, since the days of Luther than they, and none have emerged from the attendant trials in pri on. The other Bishops were foreso triumphantly. No wonder the "patriots" dislike them, for the centuries teem with the glorious sacrifices of their martyrs who faced the cruellest deaths rather than give up the ancient faith.

During the time of Cromwell's dietatorship were the persecutions especially bitter, when the Roundhead fanaties tried by means of the direst penalties to force their belief on all. It was accounted treason to be a Catholic and the Sacrifice of the Mass was absolutely prohibited. Devoted priests who secretely administered the consolation of reto the faithful people hanged, drawn and quartered, Education for Catholics was forbidden by outrageous penaities, and children who were sent to foreign parts to seek for knowledge were deprived of their property rights. For the poor the pursuit of learning was made impossible as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. One law had provided that "any person keeping a school master who shall not repair to the Established Church shall forfeit \$10 per month." But others were added even more harsh in their pro-visions, as for example: "If a Catholic —Protestant or Catholic—any species of be for the offense of teaching punishable by law with banishment; and if he return from banishment, he shall be subject to be hanged as a felon."

Such was the condition of the Church in Ireland when, in 1629, Oliver Plunkett was born at Lougherew, County Meath. He came of a noble tamily, and was a relative of the Bishop of Meath. Dr. Patrick Plunkett, who educated him until his sixteenth year. At this age ise I woroom that ched cabin and did not have was sent to Rome to pursue his studies for the priesthood. In 1654 he was ordained and for fifteen years thereafter | the verdict of "guilty" was rendered by labored in the colleges of the Eternal the jury after a short absence from

The persecutions in Ireland had reduced the members of the hierarchy until, in 1669, but two bishops remained. | brought up again and sentenced to be New appointments were made to the vacant sees. Dr. Oliver Plunkett was selected to be Archbishop of Armagh cure was carried out in the presence of and Primate of all Ireland, succeeding the multitude. The remains were inter-Dr.O Rielly, who died in exile. The new | red in the Church of St. Gifes by the side prelate was secretly consecrated in Bei- of five Jesuit Fathers who had suffered gium in order not to attract the attention of the persecutors of the Church in his native land.

At this period there was a lull, in the persecution as the Queen, Catherine of Braganza, was openly a Catholic, and Charles II, was supposed to be one at heart. Parliament, however, controlled where he had friends among the aristocracy, hoping to secure some mitigation of the sufferings of his persecuted flock. He did not meet with much encouragement, and continued his journey

Several months after his arrival Lord Berkeley was appointed viceroy, and for a short period persecution ceased. Until then the Archbishop had to remain in concealment. During the respite the faith revived. Confirmation was given to thousands and a Jesuit college was built for the higher education of priests added to which was a school for children.

This peaceful era was too good to last. Lord Berkeley was removed in 1672 in consequence of his elemency to the Catholics, and persecution began anew The prelates and clergy were forced again into concealment and a price put apon their heads. The magistrates and police were ordered to seek them out. Amidst all this the devoted servants of God secretly attended to the spiritual wants of the faithful; eating when they could and sleeping wherever night would over take them. take them. It meant death to be for shelter the hunted clergy, but the faithful people braved all dangers. This state of the persecution ended in 1674, resulting in the cruel deaths of thousands of the faithful elergy and people.

For another short period the couslaws were relaxed, when again the name of fanaticism burst forth with a ster fury. The great Popish Plot of citus Oates in 1678 was the cause. As remarked in a previous article, his-

tory repeats itself. The absurd and improbable stories told by the "patriots" to-day were used by Titus Oates and the preachers of the seventeenth century to stir up strife. We are now accused of wishing to put the Pope in the President's chair at Washington The Catholics of Great Britain were charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the kine on Lerown the Pope in his stead. They say that American Catholies have been ordered to rise in the night and ment on the Protestants. Titus Oates to thousand Catholics will sere throats of 100,000 Prot unts in t. Jon. Then as now the pread as were be most in the campaign of hate. Every ree, however absurd, was enlarged upon until

the people became inflamed. The murder of a magistrate who was supposed to have taken the evidence of Oates added fuel to the flames. The city prepared for a defense. An imposing funeral was given the dead judge, which the preachers made the occasion of tirades against the Catholics. Then ensued a pariod of unevernalled persecution sued a period of unexampled persecution. Our English co-religionists suffered severely, but for the Irish were reserved more bitter trials.

issued by Lord Drummond, then viceroy, your dealer recommends it; your safety entailing terrible penalties on those who adhered to Catholicism. They were adhered to Catholicism. They were pound and its miraculous virtues.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes : "Doning Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deticient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Kervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE. 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

hunted, banished and put to death. Special privileges were granted to those who would forsake the faith, and children were encouraged to persecute their parents. Rewards were offered for the bodies of the elergy, dead or alive. The venerable Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Talbot, was first captured and soon after died ed to fly to their hiding places in the woods and mountains. Many of the faithful people suffered death for assist-

ing the hunted shepherds. Dr. Plunkett braved all the dangers, resolving to die in the performance of his duty. He was captured by a com-pany of militia in 1679 while hastening to the deathbed of his venerable relative who had cared for and educated him. In addition to the charge of illegally exereising his sacred functions he was accused of complicity in the scheme to kill the king and install the Pope as ruler of England. Informers were found in plenty to swear away his life. Orders were issued that no Catholic should be allowed on the jury. So infamous were the witnesses against him that they dared not appear in public and the scene of trial was removed from Dundalk to Dublin. The informers had gone to England and without a semblance of legal authority the arbitrary government then in power transferred the scene of the trial to England in 1680. The judges who presided over this

travesty of justice were Lord Chief Justice Sir Francis Pemberton and Judges Dolshall keep a school or teach any person | bein and Jones. According to the custom of the times the prisoner was not allowed literature or science, such teacher shall the benefit of counsel. The case was deeided from the start. The evidence of the informers was of the most ridiculous character. According to these men the Archbishop raised annually large sums for the support of a French army, was himself to raise 70,000 men, spent his time surveying the forts of Arcland to facilitate a military landing, and kept pro priests in his own house. It was notorious that the Primate lived in a enough money for his daily to esities His valuant defense availed him not atal the box. When the prisoner heard the desision be exclaimed; "God be prais After a wait in prison he was

DANGER!

martyrdom four years previous. The

October Weather Dreaded by Rheumatic Sufferers.

Sudden Changes in Temperature Bring Agonies and Suffering.

Paine's Gelery Compound should be Freely Used this Month.

The Only Medicine that Cures

thousands will have to endure. The victims are many; they are old and young, rich and poor. Some wealthy sufferers will betake themselves to climes with fewer dangerous changes of temperature; but the vast majority are obliged to face and endure the evils that must surely come, unless they seek the help of Paine's Celery Compound, that medicine that never fails in the most terrible cases of rheumatism.

In the complete banishment of rheu-matism and sciatica, Paine's Celery Compound has more wonderful cures to its credit than can be shown by all other combined medicines. It should be remembered that Paine's

Celery Compound does not simply re-lieve for a few days or weeks; this wonderful medicine goes straight to the root of the trouble and takes away the seeds of disease for ever. Medical men know well of its value in rheumatism, and endorse its value. It is therefore folly on your part to go on suffering when such a cure is within your reach. If you are a rheumatic sufferer, and waih a complete cure. see that you are not influenced to take SOMETHING ELSE, even if

The second se

CHURCH VESTMENTS

Chasubles

In Red, Black, White and Purple: all styles, from the plainest to the richest materials and designs. Copes and Benediction Veils,

Preaching and Confessional Stoles.

Benediction Veils not made up.
Fronts and Backs for Chasubles.
Material for making Stoles and Albs.
Patterns for Chasubles.
Altar Laces: Water d Silk for Vestments.
Clath of Gold for Vestments.
Lining for Vestments.
Canvas for Vestments.

Church Ornaments.

Silver and Plated Candlesticks, Processional Crosses, Charlices, Ciboriums, Cruets, Gstensoriums, Sametuary Lamps, Holy Water Pots and Sprinklers; Crystal, and a varied assortment of Candelabra.

Mission Supplies.

Catholic Missions supelied with Prayer Books. Beads, and all other articles of Catholic Devotion. WHEN ORDERING, PLEASE STATE:

Who is to give the Mission. About how many families will attend. The day the Mission opens. How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 1669 Notre Dame St., 123 Church St., Montreal. Toronto.

TOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.



PYNY-PECTORAL

ledge of the diseases it was created to

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

1794 Notre Dame Street, MANUFACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WM. ROCERS' . . . Knives, Forksand Spoons

WEDDING PRESENTS

Everything in the line of

At prices to suit everybody. CALL AND SEE.

1794 Notre Dame St.

CASTOR FUID Registered; a de-lightfully refresh-ing PREPARATION for the Hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Susiness Gluge

The Only Medicine that Cures
Rheumatism and Sciatica.

We have just entered on the month of October, a time fraught with tremendous dangers to all rheumatic sufferers. It is terrible to contemplate the agonies that the transplant of the contemplate the agonies that the transplant of the contemplate the agonies that the transplant of the contemplate the agonies that the contemplate th

Lufulis College Is the largest, best equipped, and most

thorough Commercial College in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by nine expert teachers. The Staff has been re-organized and strengthened: for the coming year by the addition of. three trained teachers with business experience. .. Studies will be resumed

on September 3rd. . . . ADDRESS: . . .



AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

(LIMITED) At 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada P. O. Box 1135.

MS. and all other communications intended for sublication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. BOX 1135.

The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

S1.50.

Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00.
Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00.
Terms payable in advance.
New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Money for renewal and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 123%.

You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent through the mail is liable to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.
Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All streamages must be paid.
Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.
The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.
We recognize the friends of The True Witness by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.
Always give the name of the post office to which

Always give the name of the post office to which

your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify A you had to receive a part of the stone by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be itten on one side of the sheet only, otherwise

WEDNESDAY...OCTOBER 9, 1895.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.

It is now some time since we called the attention of our subscribers to the fact that their remittances of amounts due would be very acceptable. It is always with hesitation that we refer to this subject-for it is not one of the most pleasant in the world. However, as all the accounts have now been sent out, we beg to inform our friends that an immediate attention to them will obviate the accessity of any future reference to the subject and will enable us to continue improving the paper for which they pay. It is a legal obligation, a real debt, and the longer its payment is delayed the more unpleasant becomes the relations between subscribers and publishers.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

We have been requested to announce, that, contrary to expectation, a night school class will be opened in St. Ann's school, on the corner of Young and Ottawa streets. Last Sunday, the Rev. Pastor of St. Ann's parish made the official announcement, to the same effect, from the pulpit, at High Mass. Should the attendance be sufficient to guarantee the establishment of a second class, the same will also be granted. It has been remarked that, while a class was given to St. Ann's school last year, the attendance was not sufficient to warrant the granting of one this year. It was, however, discovered that the reason why will go on mereasing until St. Patrick's such a limited number were present last | shall possess one of the largest and best year was, that, the school having been opened some time after the others, a large number, who would have attended there had they known a class was to be given, had already entered their names elsewhere. We trust that this year the class in St. Ann's school will be so well attended that in future there will be no question of the permanency of a night school for that section of the city.

MINORITY GRIEVANCES.

There is considerable discussion going on just now as to the rights or claims of minorities. The latest phase is the claim of the Protestant section of the community to the judicial appointment made vacant by the death of Sir Francis Johnson. The French-Canadian element claim the post for one of their number, on the score of representation according to population. On the question of judicial appointments, at a later period, it may be necessary to point out some salient facts; for the present, let the question rest. It may not be inappropriate to recall the vehement protests that were raised when, from time to time, Irish Catholic grievances were adverted to. Then our people were told that to refer even to such matters was against the general interests of the community, that sectional cries should be stifled for ever. Now those who were scandalized, at the demand for a portion of fair play to all sections, are the loudest in their protest lest a small share of what their own section has always enjoyed should be taken from them.

The Irish Catholics of this Province have seen themselves deprived of many positions once held by them, and what few they have retained have been secured after a most vigorous and unjustifiable resistance against their non-duration of time. At the moment just claims. It would be instructive as well as entertaining to know how onr friends of other races and creeds would act, were they in the position Irish Catholics of the Province of Quebec have occupied since Confederation; in the matter of Cabinet representation

of the Union of the B. N. A. Provinces, | may be ten minutes, or half an hour-no the Irish Catholic representative for and certainly its most brilliant advocates. Naturally it was to be supposed that Dominion. Yet the poet, orator, historian and statesman, McGee, was excluded Irish Catholic representing a constituroom might be made for an Englishspeaking Protestant and three French Canadians.

Since the first day of July, 1867, no has held a portfolio in the Dominion Ministry. Perhaps it is unpatriotic in the eyes of some that we should air this slightest degree interfered with. A glarupon the Irish Catholic minority at Conederation, it has been perpetuated ever since, and it is high time that a justifi- you had not perception of duration. cation should be offered, if any be available, for such manifest ostracism.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR.

On Sunday last the new organ, at St. Patrick's Church, was used for a first time at Divine Service. Professor Fowler presided, and, in order to bring out more clearly the perfection of the instrument, he played a series of well-known Irish more clearly their power and utility. At eight o'clock Mass the ladies' choir sang several choruses. Mrs. C. Monk and the Misses Jensen, McAndrews and McNally, rendered beautiful solos. Mrs. Turner accompanied Mrs. Monk on the violoncello. At ten o'clock Mass the gentlemen's choir gave, in grand style, Salvini's 'Kyrie," "Gloria" and Sanctus," as well as Pro. Fowler's "Credo" and 'Benedictus."

The professor is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his singing class; the efforts of Sunday being the out-come of that well conceived idea of Mr. Fowler. This class-for the special purpose of teaching sight-reading of music - has been well attended and the results are to be seen in the excellence to which its members have attained. The class is free, the only condition being that these attending form part of the choir. There are now over forty who have taken advantage of the class; but Professor Fowler claims that he has room for sixty more—and certainly the magnifigent choir gallery is calculated to give ample room to a hundred singers. We congratulate the members of the choir on their proficiency and the professor on his well-deserved success; and we hope that the number of his choir members in the city.

ETERNITY.

In attempting to convey an idea of the infinite it is necessary to make use of finite comparisons, consequently it is absolutely impossible for man to express, or even conceive that which belongs not to the limited sphere. Eternity-without a beginning and without an end-has been compared to a measureless ocean; we can form an idea of an ocean so immense that no human power could ever measure its limits; but an ocean that has no limits we cannot conceive—our minds are finite and they can no more grasp the infinite than a human hand could span the earth. Eternity has been compared to the sands on the shore, each one representing a million years; yet this gives us no idea of eternity, because there is a beginning and an end to the sands, no matter how countless they are. In fact it is useless to attempt conveying an idea of that which is incompre-

A few weeks ago we read, with great regret, an account of the death of an humble, zealous and holy priest-Rev. Father Shalloc-who had the care of souls in the parish of Sheen, in the Vicarite of Pontiac. Many of our readers will remember this good and exemplary man; we can recall the days when he was a student of theology at the University of Ottawa. Once in recreation the question of Eternity was being discussed by a number of aspiring philosophers, and a remark passed by Father Shalloe made such an impression upon our mind, at the time, that we have never forgotten it. "Eternity" he said. is the imperceptibility of duration." In other words, he meant that it was the we did not fully catch his meaning; but as years went past, and other subjects of an equally serious character came up for our study and meditation, this definition seemed to grow upon us, until we ex-

at Ottawa, for instance. It is a matter some exceptionally fine music, the time also stated, by the same authority, that of His celestial messengers, the glorious of history that, at the memorable period occupied in the execution of the piece | they may be used for private devotion. | Angels of light. To every star that rolls | country's fame.

The state of the s

amined it in all its possible phases.

matter which, it is all the same to us, we Montreal Centre was one of the fathers do not perceive the duration nor the of the movement, one of its most able | flight of time. You sit down to listen to a lecture delivered by a genuine, soulentrancing orator; he commences to he would be called into the Councils of speak at eight o'clock sharp; so powerful the Nation as a member of the first is his oratory, so magnetic his influence, that when he closes his address, you imagine he has been speaking fully forty from the Cabinet because he was an minutes, but on looking at your watch you are astonished to find that he has ency in the Province of Quebec, so that | been over an hour and a half or may be two hours on the platform. You lost all perception of time while you were entranced by the eloquence of the man. Again, you fall asleep and you have a Irish Catholic on either side of politics | most vivid and delightful dream; you travel, on the wings of fancy, into foreign lands; you rush back through the ages, or down the vistas of the future; you Irish Catholic grievance, and it may be spend days, perhaps, in the society of too bad to wound the susceptibilities of persons long departed or people whom those who do not like to read such state- | you never knew; finally, you awaken and ments, but who cry aloud when they feel | discover that you have only slept a few their own rights and privileges in the minutes. Yet it is impossible to relate all you did and all you saw during that ing injustice in the matter of Cabinet re- brief period of time. To do or to see the presentation at Ottawa was perpetrated same amount, in reality, would require weeks, months, perhaps years. Time was lost as far as you were concerned;

If all this world and all the creatures therein, as well as all the harmonies by which it is surrounded, are so beautiful, what must not be the beauty, harmony and perfection of the Infinite Creator of all such finite objects? If the sound of music, as we on earth know it, can make you forget the duration of time, what must not be the influence and effect on the soul of the incomparable music of the celestial choirs? If airs, which gave him an opportunity of the magnetic influence of an ordinary using the various stops and emphasizing man's speech can lull you into an oblivion of the hours and minutes, what must not be the effect of the beatific expressions in heaven? If you can travel over space and defy centuries in a dream, what must not be the ubiquity of the soul in the presence of God and in the enjoyment of that unending Beatific Vision?

It seemed to us that such must have been the good priest's idea of a happy eternity when he styled it "the imperbeing, accustomed to the various limitations of time and space, enters the eternal regions, the very harmony of the surroundings, the magic of the sounds and scenes, the perfect contentment, the indescribable repose, the unlimited grasp of perception, the self-suffering and all absorbing splendors, wonders and beauties of the Deity, must fill the soul to such a degree of fulness that there are no longer any seconds, nor minutes, nor hours, nor days, nor time, nor measurement, nor duration-it is all present, incomprehensible, inexplicable, universal enjoyment, participated in by every sense and permeating every portion of the being; in a word, it is God!-Eternity! Again, we repeat: the idea of the one who expressed those words must have been something akin to what we have attempted to picture.

It must, however, be remembered that, as our minds are limited in their capacity, as our thoughts cannot soar beyond the finite, as our language is but the vehicle whereby our thoughts are conveyed, our language must necessarily be inadequate to express that which is inexpressible. Still it is the only means given to us whereby our impressions may be photographed on the minds of others. So we cannot expect, even with the aid of such a definition, and with the assistance of all the comparisons conceivable, to approach, in any measurable degree, the perception of Eternity. Yet, satisfied, as we all must be, with our imperfect state, there is a glorious satisfaction in knowing and feeling that once our souls are emancipated from the limitations of mortality, and the dread barrier of the grave is passed, they will become, as it were, a portion of Eternity -if we can speak of dividing that which has no measurement. It is this thought, combined with the natural desire for knowledge and enjoyment, that has rendered glorious the exit of life for unnumbered saints. The great and incalculable power of Faith draws the string from Death and robs the grave of its victory. The idea of being emancipated to such a degree as to be able to take in all time and all space, to enjoy and to know in the next that which can never be even imagined, in this world, suffices to encourage the Christian at the last hour and to smooth the path which to the generality of men seems so rough and so terrible.

Our object in making those few reflections on Eternity is more to recall the one whose words we quoted than to write an essay upon such an important subject, and to express the hope and the prayer that his soul is now in the enjoyment of that "imperceptibility of duration"the glory of God.

WE LEARN that it is forbidden to expose to public veneration, in churches, pictures of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; having the Sacred Heart alone, without

THE MONTH OF ANGELS.

The month of October is the month of the Holy Angels. From the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, until the end of the month, the Church invites the faithful to pay special reverence to the pure spirits that abide with God. How long the Angels have been created there is no certainty; how numerous they are no one has ever learned; all that we know concerning their numbers is that they are countless to man. God, the Omnipotent, the King of all creatures—be they celestial or terrestial—drew the Angels from nonentity and gave them a beauty that is incomprehensible to us. He constituted them His ministers, His officers, His servants, His messengers, His court. In proportion to the immensity of God's unlimited domain are the members of the celestial army. So powerful are the Angels and so glorious and beautiful is each one of them—even the last in the scale—that the brightest of them all— Lucifer-conceived the thought of equalling God and of usurping the throne of the Eternal; a third of the newly created Angels flashed into his service and, dazzled by their own perfection and rendered proud in their own strength, they rebelled against Heaven. It was then that St. Michael, the head of the faithful Angels, unsheathed his sword and made war upon the ungrateful horde of Lucifer's following. The archtraitor was the first to receive a blow as terrible as it was unexpected. In the twinkling of an eye the Hand of Omnipotence dug out the caverns infernal and lit the undying fires of torture; and then, in the sublime language of Milton:

Him the Almighty hurl'd, Headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky, Amidst horrid ruin and combustion, Down to bottomless perdition; there to dwell, In adamantine chains and penal fire In adamantine chains and pena. and Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms."

Once the gates of Heaven closed upon the demon army of fallen angels, the great chieftain of the celestial hosts arrayed his millions before the throne of God, and they were divided into three distinct hierarchies. And each hierarchy contained three grades. Thus we see that "order is heaven's first law," and that authority-from God downward-is asserted, while equality is declared out of harmony in the designs of ceptibility of duration." Once the human | the Deity. The first hierarchy consists of the Seraphim, the Cherubim and the Thrones. These seem to form God's more immediate councillors and are ranged around His footstool. The second hierarchy comprises the Principalities, Dominations and Powers, whose duties seem to correspond to those of more general ministers, subject to the members of the former hierarchy. And the dresses delivered. The name of Laval third hierarchy consists of the Virtues, Archangels and Angels, which are the envoys, the messengers and the ambassadors of God.

Of the Archangels there are three of whom we are told particularly in Holy Writ, each of which had been chosen for some special mission; they might be styled the ambassadors-extraordinary of God-they are Michael, Gabriel and Raphael. With the Angels, however, man has had most to do. Ever since the dawn of creation, miracle angels have been the envoys of God to man and the executors of His mandates. An Angel, with flaming sword, drove Adam and Eve from their earthly paradise; an Angel warned Lot and his wife of the fate of Sodom; an Angel wrestled with Tobias to prove the weakness of man compared to the strength of God; Angels visited Abraham, and ascended and descended the ladder of Jacob's vision; Angels spoke to the patriarchs and guided the prophets; an Angel, assuming the form of a column of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night, conducted captive Israel through the desert; when

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold And his cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold."

an Angel swept over the enemy's tents, and

'Like the leaves of the forest, when summer is green,
That host, with its banners, at sunset was seen;
Like the leaves of the forest, when Autumn has blown,
That host, on the morrow, lay withered and strewn."

It was an Angel that announced to the aged parents of St. John the Baptist the glad news that a child would be given them; an Angel "declared unto Mary" that she would be the Mother of the Saviour; Angels warned the shepherds of Bethlehem that the Messiah was born; an Angel told St. Joseph to fly into Egypt, with the Mother and Child, from the wrath of Herod; an Angel marked the doors of the faithful with the lamb's blood to save the first-born from destruction; and when Our Blessed Lord had, in after years, ascended the mountain and put flight, Angels came and ministered unto Him. When the great work of redemption was accomplished, and the Crucified was placed in the tomb, an Angel came down, rolled away the stone, and occupyiug the vacated sepulchre. declared unto all who came seeking the buried Saviour, "Resurrexit, non est hic"—He is arisen, He is not here.

Thus do we behold, throughout the centuries, that God principally commu-Often we go to a concert and listen to any part of the figure of Our Lord; it is nicated with man through the medium

in the realms of space a special Angel has been appointed. The earth—the great and most important planet, as far as we are concerned—has its particular Angel to watch over it. Each Kingdom, Empire, Republic, or power on earth, has an Angel especially delegated to protect it. Each province, county, city, village, hamlet and community has its Angel. Each family, on earth, is under the direction of an Angel. And, finally, each individual has an Angel guardian. God alone knows the secrets of the human heart; the Angel guardian is not in the secrets of God; but that bright spirit casts the protection of its wing over the soul and follows the human being from cradle to grave. Be life short or long, it matters little as far as the mission of the Angel is concerned. The moment a child comes into this world, a mandate goes forth from God, a special messenger is dispatched from heaven, and by the side of the newly created being the Angel takes its stand. It bends over the cradle of innocence and whispers sweet thoughts into the does that Angel depart from the side of and the spirit leaves the prison of clay. Even then, we know that the Angel

panion for all Eternity. Although the fallen angels tempt us and strive to drag our souls to their own perdition, still the Angel guardian has great power, and with our co-operation can help most potently in saving us from ruin. Therefore is it that the Church honors those creatures so honored by God, and invites us to call upon them to aid and protect us, particularly during this month of their devotion.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, took place the formal inauguration of the Laval University building of Montreal. Ou account of the length and importance of the proceedings we have been unable to furnish, in this issue, more than a notice of the event. We reserve for next week a report of the ceremonies and the eloquent and appropriate adrecalls the memory of the great Bishop, who, in the early days of this colony, performed such great works in Quebec, for the civilization, evangelization and education of the country. In the city of Quebec the magnificent university, which bears his name has become one of the grandest educational establishments on the continent. From out its doors have come a regular galaxy of Canada's shining lights; men who have attained the very highest positions in the State, and in the liberal positions, own Laval as their Alma Mater. In consideration of the rapid growth of the population of this Province, and more particularly in the city of Montreal, the authorities found it advisable to establish a branch in this great commercial me-

From the moment that a branch of the Laval University was established here it became more and more apparent that a long felt want was being supplied. The commencement was slow, and the work was heavy. In the old halls of the Chateau de Ramezay, on Notre Dame street, the first lectures were delivered. But, as the attendance became larger, something more suitable and more permanent, in the form of a building, was needed. At last was commenced the magnificent structure on St. Denis street, which has been completed and was opened in a formal manner, and amidst befitting pomp and ceremony, last evening. The new Laval University building is certainly one of the finest in the city, and will stand long there as a monument to the zeal and devotedness of the great educators of our people who carried out the project of its establishments. It will, in future, be one of the points of interest for the visitors to our city, and certainly a more interesting institution they could not meet with in many weeks travel.

In our next issue we will furnish our readers with a full account of the ceremonies and the addresses. As it is, our the Governor to sign the enactment. paper has to go to press at the usual hour and our forms are too far advanced to permit of our doing justice to such an the demon, with all his temptations, to | important event in the educational history of our Province.

With sincere sentiments of pleasure and gratification we wish the Laval University of Montreal all the success and they secure and their promoters eggthem prosperity that its most sanguine friends could desire. To it we say, in all the fulness of our faith in its future, esto these "champions" are cast in anything perpelua. May this new institution con- but a really heroic mould. We generally tinue to emulate the great work done by find that they can practice upon their the older Laval; may it become the edu- wives when their brutal instincts get the cational mother of a generation of great and good men, the lights of the professional spheres and the upholders of our God; but very much of the passions par-

LA REVUE NATIONALE.

In glancing over the October number of this most useful and interesting publication we note the remarks of the editor concerning all the pleasures and trials incident to such a work. When carrying his rifle in the army, Captain Chartrand had visions of a magazine; and now his dreams are being realized. We will not give this week a mere enumeration of the many highly instructive contributions in the present issue; suffice to say that they are all up to the standard and are from the pens of some of Canada's most distinguished writers. Our object, however, in speaking editorially of La Revue Nationale, is more to draw attention to the absolute need of such a magazine in this Province, and particularly at this period.

Unlike our English Canadian literature, which may be said to be in its infancy as yet, the French-Canadians have long since built up the structure of their literary fame. The history of their literature-which bristles with the names of mind of the babe. There is a beautiful poets, essayists, historians, scientists Irish legend that tells how Angels are general litterateurs of high renown and speaking to babies when they smile in | most enviable distinction-dates back their slumber. Not for a single moment for more than a century and a half. It would be almost impossible for the men its charge until the earthly path is over of our day to surpass in excellence the writers whose works go to make up the splendid and fertile literature of French rushes up to heaven's mansions with Canada. However, within the past few the soul it has guarded. But it has been | years, very much of that native talent reserved for St. Michael to present that has been gradually turned from its natusoul to God. Such is his mission and ral channel, and the vortex of politics privilege. It is also taught that our has been continually swallowing up the Angel guardian will be our close com- very best that the French-Canadian race has produced. This is to be regretted for more reasons than one.

If ever, in the history of Canada, there was need of strong, effective and brilliant French literature, it is at present. So much depends upon the proper cultivation of that language and the preservation of it, in its greatest perfection, that we feel a thorough sense of pleasure in the perusal of such a publication as the one under consideration. This is a subject upon which we could easily expand our article into columns; but time is ours and there will be many opportunities of referring again to the question. Meanwhile we desire to express the hope that "La Revue Nationale" will be successful, not only in a literary sense, but also in a financial one. Much depends upon French readers,-and in the class we include all English-speaking people who can read and understand French. It is a real duty they owe to the future of our institutions and the education of the coming generation, to encourage, in a practical manner, every movement that tends to the development of a native Canadian literature. We will always be happy to receive, to read and to note " La Revue Nationale."

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

It was refreshing to read that the great prize-fight, so much talked of the world over, and which was to take place in Dallas, Texas, has been prevented in a most exceptional and praise-worthy manner. The Governor of the State summoned the Legislature for an extraordinary session, and the Senate and Assembly rushed through a Bill making prizefighting a felony, punishable with not less than two and not more than five years' imprisonment. The law was put through the Senate in fifty-five minutes. Heretofore the State of Texas has had an unenviable reputation, and pistols, bowieknives and rifles seemed to have been, not only the arms, but the coat-ofarms, of that country. Probably it is for this very reason that the promoters of the present "great battle," as they style the inhuman exhibition, considered it well to pitch their tent and draw their ring in the "Lone Star" region. Driven, by public opinion, and law, which is a consequence of public opinion, from the different States of the North, these upholders of the most disgraceful method of gambling known to modern, times have sought refuge in a district where they imag ned that public opinion would favor their designs and no law existed to prohibit the successful operation of their barbaric scheme. But, happily, they found that they were mistaken. If there existed no special law, in Texas, against prize-fighting, the great legal machinery of the State was always in readiness and could be set in motion at a moment's notice. It did not take the Governor long to call the session of the Legislature; nor did it take the legislators long to enact a law; and still less time did it take

That Bill is simply the death-warrant of prize-fighting in America. We know that the bullies, who call themselves men, do not batter each other for the love of blows, nor even for the notoriety of a championship; they perform their miserable exhibition for the prize money on to the struggle for the sake of the gate-receipts and the bets. As a rule hetter of their discretion. They have little of that intelligence derived from ticipated with the brutes. They are

and the first was and taking a fitting of the war and a second

called "good men," by the swell-mob; state, or for any element politic or other-

It is certainly a relief to know that in the United States. That these people may find refuge for a time in Mexico, or in the Southern portion of America, is quite possible; but it can never pay down there as it would up North, and once it is evident that "there is no money in it," we may rely that its days are numbered. No men, call them sports, or what you like, are so depraved as to travel thous" ands of miles for the mere purpose of watching two fellows pounding each other. If the "Almighty Dollar" is not. to be seen, at the end of the show, they spend money and time for such people's benefit.

We can heartily congratulate the Governor of Texas and the members of the State Legislature upon the course pursued; we trust that their action may eventually serve to bring Texas greater material gains than all the prize-fights that could take place in a hundred years could ever

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We understand that during the next few months pilgrimages will be made to Rome by persons from Vienna, North Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Mexico and other countries. The hollowness of the recent demonstrations, on the 20th September, will be the more apparent when the world beholds the influx of Catholic pilgrims all rushing to Rome to place their petitions at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to give evidence of the faith that is so universal despite the attempts of infidelity to prove the

morrow, in the St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa Streets. The splendid rooms occupied so often for similar purgreat activity is being displayed by all the promoters. The Bazaar will con-We trust that the energy and zeal displayed by the generous ladics who are reward of a general and effective enof success.

By the death of the famous Doctor Pasteur France loses one of her most prominent men and the world a great scientist. Pasteur gained the greatest poraries have gone before him.

nalists of Russia must surely feel grateful | lumberman. to the Czar for his consideration; but probably they would be more thankful if the press of the country had a little opinions that did not correspond with the Czar's views.

shows that the number of post-offices in the Republic, on June 30, 1895, was 70,064. This figure gives us a faint idea of the enormous amount of correspondence that must pass through the mails every year. Quite a change from the days when the postage-stamps and envelopes were unknown. Were it not for the telegraph and telephone we believe that the matter handled by the post-office officials would be even still greater than at present. The world is moving on rapid wings-they are steam and electricity. We trust it will not get too high a speed on in our time; it would be unpleasant to feel that the old-time brakes were no use.

readers to the article on "Freemasonry" that appears in this issue. It is from the pen of one of the most gifted writers and deepest thinkers of our day. We take it from the columns of the London "Tablet," and in our next issue we purpose continuing the subject. Probthe secret societies, and who may mis- drowned off the Cape of Good Hope, the fossign missions, the means of carry- 2268, 2270 & 2272 St. Catherine St.

and the second section of the second section is

called syour many if so, we trust that they will carefully Archduke William was killed by a fall Times, of Liverpool, says on this subthey are moral sense; they are no good for and honestly study the facts and argu- from his horse. ne the ments set forth in these articles. It is religion, society, the home-circle, the ments set forth in these articles. It is time that our people should know exactly what is to be expected from the Masonic combination. It is widespread, the trade—not profession—of making and the world is full of its roots that dig money by such means is likely to die out down into almost any soil; the Rock upon which the Catholic Church is built alone resists them.

THE Vicar-Apostolic for Denmark, Mgr. Euch, has been given charge of a mission in Iceland. Two missionaries will proceed to the island this autumn. One of them will be the Rev. Father Socinsson, a Jesuit and a native of Iceland. From all quarters of the earth are the Jesuits recruited, and in all lands, where missionary work is to be done, are they to be found. It matters little to are not sufficiently interested in the fame the follower of St. Ignatius whither he of either a Corbett or Fitzsimmons to is called; be it amongst the sands of Africa or the glaciers of the north, the Jesuit is always in the vanguard of civilization and is the first to plant the cross of Christ amongst the infidels and

> WE learn that the recommendation of the Sacred Congregation of Rites at its session on August 13th, confirming the cultus of Venerable Thaddeus McCarthy. Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, has since been formally sanctioned by His Holiness Leo XIII. The decision adds a new name to the Irish calendar. The Venerable Bishop was appointed Bishop of Ross in 1482. In 1490 he became Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. He died on October 23, 1492, at Ivrae, in Italy, on his way to Rome. He was interred in the grave of St. Eusebius, honored in Italy as a Venerable Bishop and martyr. The ancient cultus has now been approved and extended. The news has been joyfully received by Catholics of the dioceses over which the saint ruled.

LA GRANDE TRAPPE, the parent of all the Trappist monasteries, was lately We desire to call special attention to | thrown open to women for the first time; the St. Ann's Bazaar, which opens to- it was on the occasion of the consecration of its new church by the Bishop of Seez. Heretofore only three women ever crossed the threshold of that monastery. poses, is being tastefully decorated, and The first woman to visit the holy house was Mary of Modena, the Queen of James II., who was accompanied by her hustinue until the nineteenth of this month. | band there in 1696. In 1847 Queen Amelia and the Duchess de Nemours visited the convent with Louis Phillippe. doing the good work will meet with the | The Order of La Trappe is about the most severe one in the Church. In couragement. We wish them all manner | Canada we have now a couple of branch houses of Trappists; one is at Oka, the Mitred Abbot of which was in attendance at the opening of the present Provincial Council of Bishops for Montreal.

THE recent bush fires have caused an portion of his fame as the discoverer of enormous amount of suffering and desinoculation as a cure for rabies. Over truction of property along the south shore twenty thousand people attended the of the St. Lawrence. Apart from the obscquies. The service was held in the great sympathy for the unfortunate church of Notre Dame, Paris, and the victims of such conflagrations, there is a remains were buried in a specially re- lesson that the authorities should learn served plot in front of the Pasteur In- from these events-not sufficiently unstitute. He was one of the many great frequent in Canada. Bush fires, parpublic men that France has produced in | ticularly towards the close of summer, this century; nearly all his contem- when the earth has undergone a lengthy dry season, are exceedingly easy to start. The burning of the under-brush and the THE Czar of Russia has founded a fund | clearing of land by setting fire to stumps of \$250,000 for aged or sick journalists should be punishable by the law, and and widows of journalists. This speaks officers should be appointed to visit the well for the "autocrat of all the Russias." | dangerous sections of the province and In less despotic countries such a move- to warn the farmers and report infracment would be highly appreciated; but tions. More of our forests have been it is not of journalists that the benevolent | destroyed by fires, the result of carelessworld thinks the most. The jour- ness, than ever fell beneath the axe of the

It has been argued, time and again, that drunkenness is the fruitful mother more freedom, and if journalists were not of lunacy. There is nothing that better in constant danger of being sent to substantiates this truth than statistics. Siberia the moment they dared express In glancing over the last report of the Commissioners on Lunacy, in England, it appears that there has been an increase of 2,014 on that of 1894. During the THE report of the Fourth Assistant years 1889 to 1893, inclusive, "intemper-Postmaster-General of the United States | ance in drink" was found to be the cause in 1,675 male and 690 female patients. The proportion per cent. to the yearly average number admitted during the five years was 20.8 in male cases and 8.1 in female cases. Amongst the "general paralytics" the proportion was still higher, being 25.6 in males and 19.9 in astical conditions of his diocese. The females. In the classes of patients with Pope, thinking back to the time when a "suicidal propensity" the per centage was 20.6 in males and 7.4 in females. The cause "intemperance in drink" has these unfortunates.

THE young Archduke Laidislaus, of Austria, was recently killed by the accidental discharge of a gun when he was We call the special attention of our hunting. The Hapsburg family seems to have been unfortunate in this regard during the last half of this century. In 1864, Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, was shot. In 1867, the Archduchess Mathilde, daughter of the late Archduke Albrecht, was burned to death. The Archduke Rudolph, heir to the ably there may be a few amongst our throne, came to an untimely end in 1889. readers who are carried away by the The Archduke Johann Salvator, known young men, throughout the country, phosporescent light that shines around as Johann Orth, is supposed to have been who are anxious to become priests on

take its lustre for the beams of truth; about the same time; and last year ing out their pious wishes. The Catholic

Mr. GLADSTONE has generally something new and surprising to say. He is old, but he keeps up with the times. Often has expressions are startling in their great truthfulness, Mr. Robert Crombie, of Belfast, author of "The Crack of Doom," drew Mr. Gladstone's attention to the contemporary position of science and religion as represented in that book. Mr. Gladstone sent him the following reply :- "Dear Sir,-I thank you for your courtesy, and I am reading the work with interest. You will, I am sure, forgive me for saying that I am grateful to science for all that it has done and is doing, but Christianity stands in no need of it, and is as able now as ever to hold its own ground." Never did the Grand Old Man express a more emphatic and generally accepted truth.

THERE are many important feasts kept by the Church during the month of October. The feast of the Holy Rosary, of which we spoke editorially last week, falls on the sixth of the month. On the second is that of the Guardian Angels; in another column we draw particular attention to this subject. On the fourth is the feast of St. Francis of Assissi; on the tenth that of St. Francis Borgia: on the thirteenth that of St. Edward; on the nineteenth that of St. Peter of Alcantara; on the twenty-fourth that of St. Raphael; and on the twenty-eighth that of Saints Simon and Jude.

A SISTER OF CHARITY is the first woman to receive a decoration in Holland. She was made a Knight of the Order of Nassau-Orange by the two Queens of Holland during their recent visit to Overvssal. While the Catholic world feels proud that the humble virgins, who offer up their lives for the glory of God and the well-being of the human race, are recognized in the person of one of their number, and in such a signal and significant manner, still we know that the decoration of knighthood is not the honor that the Sister of Charity seeks. It is a reward far beyond any that earthly sovereign can bestow that she covets; and certainly this distinction is only the emblem of the unending one that is promised to the "good and faithful servant."

Wirn the exceptions of England and the United States of America, no other nation that has representatives in Rome displayed its colors on the Italian "National" festival. The truth is that Italy's right to remain and rule in Rome has never been officially recognized by any European power. We can understand England's very well - there is a kind of alliance between the two countries. That of America can be explained in the fact that the "spread-egleism" of American "Stars and Stripes" on every public occasion,, and in every land, without much regard to the appropriateness of the event or the opportuneness of the celeb-

VICTOR EMMANUEL was a fine example of the hypocrite. When he entered Rome, in 1870, he professed no intention of permanently occupying the Eternal City, nor did he claim that such was necessary to Italian national unity. He thus wrote on that occasion to Pius IX.-"Prostrating myself at Your Holiness' feet as your most devoted son, I beg to announce to you, Most Holy Father, that in order to protect your sacred person from the violence of disorder, in order to preserve your sovereignty from the attacks of the seditious and to assure the maintenance of your spiritual and temporal power, I, at the head of my troops, will, to aid you, enter Rome." Was ever such an example of duplicity

THE following story is told by a contemporary. It beautifully illustrates how deeply interested the Holy Father is in all whom he ever knew and how faithfully he preserves bright memories of the past:

The Bishop of Brindisi, who recently arrived in Rome, was questioned by his Holiness as to the material and ecclesihe was Apostolic Delegate at Benevento. near Brindisi, over sixty years ago. asked the Bishop did he know Mgr. Palmieri, of that place, and several other persons produced more than any other one of whose names came glibly to the tongue these unfortunates. out: "Holy Father, I was not even born then!" an answer which was received with laughter. The Pope advised the Bishop to take while he was in Rome every means of acquiring information regarding the conducting of a seminary. This he did in view of the Bishop's determination to establish a seminary in his diocese at Gorka.

> An Apostolic School has been established at Mungret near Limerick, in Ireland. A few years ago Rev. Father Ronan, S. J., commenced the establishment, with a view to securing for poor

"There can be no greater or more meritorious work than to provide these young men with the means of following the call of God. So far Father Ronan's work has been wonderfully successful. Already the Apostolic School has given to the Church some thirty or forty young priests, full of zeal and energy to do God's work in distant lands; and scarcely less than 200 are on their way to ordination, either as secular priests or religious. Yet, owing to the limited resources at the command of the Superiors, scarcely a tithe of those who present themselves can be accepted."

Ireland will ever be a land of missionaries and saints!

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Kiernan, whose name is so familiar to hundreds of our readers, called upon us this week, on his way from Fredericton, N.B., to his new home at Sheenboro, in the County of Pontiac. The Reverend Father looks well and is as genial and kindly as ever. Were it not that our forms, for this week, were too far advanced, we would give our readers the account of the touching farewell that marked his departure from St. Mary's, Fredericton. As it is, we reserve that pleasure for our next issue.

ST, ANN'S BAZAAR.

To-day St. Ann's Poor and Orpkans Bazzar, under the auspices of the Redemptorist Fathers and the supervision of the Ladies of Mercy, will open at St. Ann's Hall, corner of Young and Ottawa streets. The bazaar will continue until the 19th instant. An attractive programme has been arranged for each day, Elaborate tableaux, dramatic pieces, operettas, pantomimes and vocal and instrumental selections will help to make the hall a pleasant place to visit during the bazaar. There will be a contest for the most popular province in Ireland, and the palm will be awarded to that securing the most votes. The "one man one vote" principle will not be enforced; nor will telegraphing be prevented. In fact, demoralization will reign, for votes will be bought and sold in the most open manner, and it is to be feared that the largest purse will carry the election. However, the proceeds will all go for the good of the friendless and the fatherless, and so no harm will be done.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT.

Although the season is drawing to a close, the Concerts given by the above Club every week continue to meet with great success. Last Thurday evening Mr. Codd presided on the stage and presented the following fine programme:—Over-ture—"Caliph of Bagdad"—violin and piano, Master Andrew Barrow and Miss Ellen Sheehan; song—"O Heart Divine. Miss May Luan; piano duett, Miss Ellen Sheehan and Miss Lizzie Kane; Persian Minstrels; banjo and piano, Misses Coghlan; song, Mr. McLean; dance, Mr. Parizeau ; song, Mr. Jenson, sailor ; recitation, Miss May Appleton; recitation. Miss B. Milloy; songs by Mr. Traynor, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Tanguay; duett, Messrs. Read and Milloy; and several others. The Grand Annual Concert of the Catholic Truth Society, which closes the summerentertainments of the branch society -The Seamen's Club-will take place in St. Mary's College Academic Hall, basement of Gesu Church, on Monday, 28th l inst. A splendid programme is in course representatives causes them to flaunt the of preparation. Reserved seat, 50c.; general admission, 25c.

> Belle: Mr. Joyler is such a nice man. He said I had a voice like a bird. Nell: Yes, he told me you sang like an owl.



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilia, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSIER, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual consupa-

Pianos to Rent.

We have a large assortment of first class Upright Pianos to hire, with or without option of purchase.

Prices \$3 to \$6 per Month, C. W. LINDSAY, COUNCIL OF BISHOPS.

The Second Solemn Session on Sunday The second solemn session of the Provincial Council of Roman Catholic Bishops now being held, took place on Sunday. he ceremonies were similar to those of the previous Sunday, all the prelates and clergy making their solemn entrance into the Cathedral, and pontifical high Mass being chanted by the Bishop of Sherbrooke.

During the proceedings the titles of nearly a hundred decrees already enacted by the council were read in Latin from the pulpit. In the afternoon, Archbishop Fabre officiated at the pontifical vespers. The sermons were preached in the morning by the Rev. Father Duchaussois, of the Dominican order, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Father Lefebvre, of the Oblat order. Both preachers spoke on the devotion of the Holy Rosary.

On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock a solemn Mass was chanted in the Ca thedral, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Laval university. All the members of the provincil council and the professors and students of the different faculties of the university were present.

The council is divided into five special committees, each presided over by a bishop, which have to prepare the de-crees to be submitted for discussion at the general meetings.

Mgr. Decelles, Condjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, leaves on the 12th of this month for Rome. He goes to pay the Pope the visit enjoined every prelate after his consecration. All bishops have, moreover, to repair to the Vatican every ten years to render an account of their ministration. If unable, they have to send one of their priests.

A certain eminent medical man lately handed to a publisher a treatise on the hand, which the worthy bookseller declined with a shake of the head, saying: My dear sir, we have too many treat ises on our hands already."

ADVERTISEMENT.

New_Dress Goods:

"IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING" that our assortments of New Fall and Winter Dress Goods embrace all the latest European Novelties imported direct from the seat of manufacture. BUT-and the BUT is important-not only are the qualities and styles the finest in the market, the prices invariably rest on the very lowest possible cash basis. We can please the eye, the taste, and the sense of fitness, without pinching the purse.

New Cheviot Costume Tweeds, all! Clothing Ready to Wear double width, new colorings, extra value,

from 45c per yard. 100 Pieces New Plaid Dress Goods, in all the newest shades and colors. Prices from 30c per yard. New Astrachan Cheviot, Black and

Colored, a bargain, only 75c a yard. Fast Dye Navy Blue Serges, the best value in the market. Prices from 30c a vard.

Silk and Wool Crepons, beautiful goods, in new colors, only one Dress pattern of a color.

Balance of a lot of Dress Tweeds, 54 inches wide. Regular price, \$1.25. Choice of the balance for only 50c per yard.

All Wool Box Cloth_(Ladies Cloth,) Black and all colors. 75c per yard. Handsome Paris Costumes, no two alike, all the latest novelties to select

New Striped Catille Dress Goods, one of the latest novelties, only 75c per yard Black and all Colors. Novelties in Black Crepons, all prices

from 50c per yard. 25 patterns to select New Black Boucie Cheviots. Prices

from 75c per yard. Black All Wool Dress Serges, guaran teed fast dye, from 30c per yard. New Black Mohair, plain and fancy, all prices from 50c yer yard.

NEW COLORED CREPONS. We have just put into stock, in evening shades, an assortment of Colored Crepons, extra value, only 65c per yard,

NEW BLOUSE SILKS In Striped, Fancy, Plaid, Plain, Tartan and Taffeta.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St.,

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 3838

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

It is encouraging to know that the ladies find our Dress Goods display, as usual, elegant, and our prices comparatively low; and we are pleased to know that our effort to secure a much larger and better selection than our usual well assorted stock has been crowned with suc-

THIS SEASON'S SHOW OF

Dress and Costume Cloths Is the best and cheapest we have shown for many years.

Our New Bedford Cords, in Black, Navy and assorted colors, are going well. They make up a lovely Costume. Our New Worsted Costume Serges, in Black, Navy and other choice shades,

still lead. Our New Mottled and Fancy Boucle Cloths in Plaids and Striped effects, are leading articles of Costumes.

Our New Halifax Tweed Suitings in Brown and Gray Mixtures make up a neat and cheap Costume. Our New Canvas Tweeds in choice col-

orings are quite a novelty. Novelties in Fancy Stripes, Plaids and Checks. And a full range of Clan Tartans, Rob

Roy and Shepherd Checks. 44-in. Costume Melton in Black, Gray and Colored, 22c a yard. 44 in. All Wool Striped Dress Tweeds.

25c and 29c a yard. 44-in. Mottled Tweed Effects, 35c only. 40-in. Check Dress Tweeds in a choice

selection, only 15c a yard.

And a fine range of Blouse and Dress Silks in Black and Colored and in Striped, Checked and Fancy, in Surahs, Glace and Taffetas.

Mail orders promptly attended to and Samples sent on application.

JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse

203 to 209 St. Antoine Street,) 'Phone 8225. 144 to 150 Nountain Street. BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Bucking-ham Avenue; Telephone 335.

TO-DAY WE OPEN

Our complete line of new creations in Autumn and Winter novelties. In our custom department, the fabrics, textures and colorings which we dis-play are the product of the best manu-facturers in the world. The variety which we place at your command is exceptional, while our prices are lower than usual for same quality.

Unless you've bought of us before, you ve really no idea how little we charge. Good clothing only. A chain is no stronger than any of its links, and therefore we intend that every garment that leaves our premises shall sustain our long-standing reputation for first class work.

Fall Overcoats

Strikingly handsome are our new Fall Overcoats, finished to perfection. Don't fail to see them.

31 St. Lawrence Street, and

2588 Notre Dame Street

GEO. R. HEASLEY,

PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lampe

Clothes, Wringers, &c. Chesp for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan-2087 ST. CATHERINE ST.

UN-NERVED, TIRED (, JAPBELL'S QUININE WINE A peasant restorative and appetizer. Pure at a nolesome, it has stood the test of years.

2 doors East of Bleury.

- paredonly by K. CAMPBELL & Co., e of Imitations. Company of the Compan

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

From Halifax to Vancouver.

We have for customers the first families of Canada, and we are now ready to book orders for Fall, Christmas and Winter Supplies. Everything of the Very Choicest in all our lines.

> Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fine Teas, Pure Coffees, Provisions of all kinds, and The Finest Assortment of High Class Wines and Liquors in all Canada.

We except none. Every incoming steamer bears its quota to enrich our stocks. Careful and experienced packers. Goods delivered "free on board" rail or steamer.

FAASER, **VIGER**

Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE & CO., 207, 209 & 211 St. James St.

Customers at LACHINE, DORVAL, ETC., will please note that owing to unexpected demands our waggons will, as usual, make two trips this week—Wednesday and Saturday mornings, leaving at 7 a.m. All orders must be left on Tuesdays and Fridays.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Ats Position Vis-a-Vis of Christianity and of Catholicism.

BY D. MONCRIEFF O'CONNOR, IN THE LON-DON TABLET.

His face the semblance of a just man's wore. So kind and gracious'was its outward cheer; The rest was serpent all.

The fell monster with the deadly sting Who passes mountains, who breaks through fenced walls

And firm embattled spears, and with his fifth Taints all the world

Dante's Inferno [c. xvii.].

Dante's Inferno [c xvii.].

At a time when most of the Catholic courts of Europe were in either covert or open hostility to his throne, a keen intellect which had risen to power through a brilliant past, in whom the full maturity of a life-long study of men and affairs had, deepening into wisdom, impressed itself on Christendom in these words:

" We strictly forbid . . the faithful . to dare or presume under whatever pretext . to enter the said Societies of Freemasons . or to spend, entertain, or receive them; to give them asylum or cover; to be inscribed, received among, or help them. . We absolutely ordain they totally refrain from such Societies . . under pain of excommunication incurred by such act. Further, we will, and order. all Inquisitors of Heresy to a proceed against the transgressor. of whatever dignity or pre-eminence."

leader of men ever superior to events; having analyzed with scrupulous care the Bull containing these weighty words, emphasized the condemnation they contained. The In Eminente of Clement XII. of April 28, 1738, was then confirmed by Benedict XIV. in his Providias Romanorum of May 8, 1751. By a constitution "Si Antiqua" of August, 1814, Pius VII., three months after his restoration, accentuated this antagonism. Condemned once more by Leo XII., their aims were so closely prescinded by Pins VIII., in his Encyclical of May 24, 1829, that his exactitude of knowledge excited suspicion of treachery somewhere, in the mind of the Leading Lodge of Italy, clearly expressed in a letter from the Carbonaro Felice, dated Ancona, June 11, Again, in an allocution, September 25, 1865, Pius IX. laid bare their designs and recalled the still existing anathema against them. And our venerated Head, Leo XIII., in his Humanum Genus of April 20, 1884, and his Encyclical of October 15, 1890, is no less explicit in his warning and reprobation. The pronouncement of Clement not a

little astonished his Catholic subjects, So ill apprehended was the trend of Masonry that Catholics not only joined, but created Lodges. A relic of this may still be found in the faded embroidery from Catholic ceremonial with which some Masonic symbolism is yet shrouded. Indeed, fifty years after Clement's condemnation a man of so Catholic a home, of such Catholic training and feelngs, as the Count de Vivieu, obeyed which, speaking of French Masonry, he Very little need or can be Masonry: "Very little need or can be said as regards the active proceedings of Italian Masonic bodies of the present day, though they have been reconstituted and united under one or two heads."||
We will endeavour a truer apprecia-

tion of a Society whose secrecy, subtlety and penetration have been anxiously marked by Princes and by Popes; of this Eyeless Titan of the years to be.

Perhaps the most general opinion finds the origin of Masonry in the Templars. And it would appear not a little of the cast-off clothing of that discredited body is worn by the society. Some will have Cromwell and his fellows as their forefathers; others the Crusaders, the Druids, the builders of Solomon's Temple; while many cast longing eyes on Eleusinian Mysteries, the Rites of Memphis or Heliopolis. Bolder spirits would even clothe the naked Gymnosophists of India with their origin, though no one less than Adam himself will satisfy at least two writers. But this claim has the inconvenience of putting Adam in a false positionwhich Eve alone has hitherto been considered capable of doing. It presupposes him holding Lodges with Eve, thus contravening a strict principle of early Masonry, the rigid exclusion of women from its assemblies; a principle adhered to till 1774, when our gallant and gallant cousins, the French, naturally abrogated it. The neatest theory is the most simple, having an added value of the prehistoric—"God made light, therefore, God was the first Mason."

But the founder of modern speculative Masonry lies in an exile's grave outside the small village of Luclavia, not far from Cracow, on whose neglected tomb may be deciphered these words:

Tota licet Babylon destruxit tecta Lutherus; Muros Calvinus, sed fundamenta Socinus.

Faustus Socinius was born at Sienna, 1539, and died an outcast, 1604, in Poland, a fugitive the greater part of his restless life. Though ill-educated he was a facile speaker, a tireless writer, a man of sleep-Quoted by Cretinean Joly: L'Eglise Romaine en face de la Ravolution, Paris, 1861. T. ii. p. 117.
† Roman d'un Royeliste, p. C.
† Lettres et opuscules, Vol. I., pp. 135-6.
† Sea Cretineau Joly, loco cit. T. ii., pp. 38, et seg.
4" The Secret Secretice of all Ages," by C. W.
Recklehern, Vol. I., pp. 335-346.

the sold for the same of the same

less brain. Subtle in address he had the art of compelling followers, whom he infused with his irrepressible activity. His religious system has been aptly called the "Art of Disbelief." His test of doctrine was "Reason;" the basis of his teaching Individual Reason, the solent under which all dogma is to be passed, the cupel in which he assayed all spiritual knowledge. Scripture to be solely interknowledge. Scripture to be solely interpreted, the supernatural to be only judged by the light of this right reason. There he set that tree of knowledge whence the poison of Rationalism has been so actively distilled by the Society we are studying. For in a circular letter we are studying. For in a circular letter to the Italian Lodges, dated March 25, 1869, the Mason Frapolli officially declared Rationalism to be the essence of

Masonry. a movement. But he impregnated the ous forms of government. human mind with those constituents Article 4—Freemasonr whose normal development Freemasonry is. In him, naked and not ashamed, arose that spirit of question, of criticism, of individual judgment, with which this century is over-weary. With him awakened that licence of imagining, since ennobled by the Masonic title of "Freedom of Thought;" that revolt against authority, since Masonically crowned as "Moral Independence," that Liberty" which we shall see Ragon-a deeply versed Mason—lays down as one of the motives of Masonry: "Individual opinion is the only light which should guide its adepts in religion," says the Masonic Encyclopedia.* His rationalistic attack on the Holy Trinity left Deism the natural road to Pantheism or Atheism. His one alembroth of reason sal Freemasonry. Liberty, Equality and One greater than he, a man steeped to the lips in learning, bolder and more comprehensive in his grasp of policies; a leader of men ever superior to events; leader of men ever superior to events; leader of men ever superior analyzed with serveryless are of Conscience—a Masonic shibboleth an essential. His opposition to dogmatic religion, his amalgam of all religions systems except Catholicism—the exception is his own carries the active resulting in his own carries the active resulting in his own carries to active resulting in his own carries and the carries are active resulting to the carries of the car tion is his own—carries the active germ of Indifferentism. All and each of which resultants are among the "Notes" of Freemasonry.

"It is to his talents, knowledge and indefatigable activity, and the protection of those Princes he knew how to attract to his side, that Masonry owes its origin, its first footing, and the formulaturan kind on the same lines as the lating of the principles which are the

basis of its doctrines.†
"He undertook the building of a new Temple, into which he proposed to draw all sectaries, by uniting, joining their sections, admitting all their errors, making a monstrous whole of contradictory principles. . . . This good project of creeting a new temple, by founding a new religion, caused the followers of Socinius to arm themselves with aprons, hammers, squares, plumbs, with aprons, hammers, squares, plumbs, trowels, tracing boards, as if they intended to use them in constructing the new temple their chief had projected: but in truth they are but playthings, ornaments of dress rather than instruments of building.

What, then, are the ideals Freemasonry has evolved from the principles | active principle of their tireless opposi-Socious left it? Masons only—they are tion to lie rather in the Popes being all honourable men—shall give you the Italian Princes than Christian Vicars? answer. And in considering the eviin mind that from an address by the summons to attend the famous Congress | Masonic President, Vivier, we learn a | sociation working in secreey, whose sur-of Wilhelmshad.† Even in 1810, so acute | Mason is never allowed to pronounce or face therefore can be no truer indicator an observer as the loyal and devoted publish a discourse or any piece without of its motives. Count de Maistre, a man of singularly the previous authorization of the Master penetrative mind and very curious political foresight, of imagination virile and Gazette declares "The written word alistic naturalism in religion, embodying profound, had but partially seized its is scrutinized more carefully than the real significance. When, again, Cardispoken. We do not wish to press this dinal Gonsalvi, in January, 1818, en- too far, or make it subserve more than deavoured to rouge the Courts of Europe | it should; private letters, of course, candeavoured to rouge the Courts of Europe to a sense of the danger lurking in Masonry, the Emperor of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia and France, showed themselves incapable of grasping one situation. As lately 23 1875, an English writer, conscious to repletion of the negestary knowledge, delivered himself of the situation. Masons are animated by the confine ourselves to its religious to repletion of the negestary knowledge, delivered himself of the solution of the solution. The solution of the solution of the order are One, that where ever existing, Masons are animated by the will confine ourselves to its religious to repletion of the solution. writer, conscious to repletion of the necessary knowledge, delivered himself of ever existing, Masons are animated by two volumes on Secret Societies, in one and the same spirit. Nothing is clearer than this from their own writers. says: "Modern Masonry is a very tame affair, and though very fond of being dressed up as knights, Masons, as a rule, are mere carpet knights." And of Italian over the world, they are but one and the same body; all have the same origin, the same aim; all are initiated into the same mysteries, led in the same path, submit to the same rule, and are animated by the same spirit." "There is but one sole order." cries a Grand Master, the Duke of Brunswick. "Do not think," says the Mason Bazot, "that Masonry changes with a change of country."a And in this, Ragon, Juge, Rebold, Chemin-Dupontes, and Moreau are agreed.

In the ritual of the Masonic Appren-tice, Mason Ragon, an admitted author-

ity, says:

"Freemasonry is a universal society, submissive to the laws of each country. In every state, as in each Lodge, it is a close body composed of the clite of men; a society, the basis of whose doctrine is the Love of God under the style of the Great Architect of the universe, and the love of mankind. Its rule, the religion of nature and universal morality; its motive, truth, light, liberty; its principle, equality, fraternity, and benevolence; its means, persuasion and good example; its fruit is virtue, fellowship and progress; its aim, the perfection and happiness of humanity, which it tends to unite under one flag; its centre is wherever the human race exists." b

So far also the Italian, Frapolli, who distinguishes the tendency of Masonry to absorb human society, informing the social body with its own idea.c With whom the German, Seydel, in his reply to Bishop Kettler, is in accord.d So, too, to Bishop Kettler, is in accord.d So, too, Jouast, in his History of the Grand Orient of France,—"Freemasonry is a philosophic and philanthropic Institution which has either openly or covertly penetrated, with the spirit of progress and liberty of the 18th century, into every country of the world and is firmly established there."c

Lest it be felt these are individual opinions, though we have seen there is, • Le Libre-Macon, theoretique et pratique, 1864,

Le Libre-Macon, theoretique et pratique, 1804, p. 31.

† Lefranc, Le voile leve pour les curieux, Paris, 1818, p. 23.

† Lefranc, Loco. cit., pp. 24, 25.

† In Latomia, vol. II., p. 134.

Il n Sarsena, p. 220.

a Codes des Macons, p. 185.

b Ritual de l'Apprente Macon, Avant-propos.

c Le Franc Maconerie reformee, 2 ed. Turin, 1864.

d Le Catholicisme et la Franc-M., Leipsic.

c Chap. I. Paris, 1866.

of universal morality, science, arts and the exercise of benevolence. It principles are the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the solidarity of humanity. It considers Liberty of Conscience a right inherent in every being, and it excludes no one on account of his beliefs. Its motto is Liberty, Equal-

ity and Fraternity.
Article 2.—In the high sphere in which it is, it respects the religious faith and We do not, of course, suggest Socinius of forethought prescinded speculative Masonry as it now is; on the principle of the correlation of forces he was not versy as to different religion, or criticsm mighty enough a man to impel so deep of the acts of civil authority, or the vari-

Article 4 - Freemasonry desires to bind all the members of humanity in the brotherly bonds which unite Freemasons over the whole world, and for this cause the Masonic propaganda, by word of mouth, by writings, and by good example,

is recommended to all masons. The statutes of Italian Masonry, dc-

clared in 1861, contain: Article 2.—Italian Masonry professes as the essential condition of philantropy the following principles: Independence

Nations.
And in 1867, the Constituent Assembly of Naples there formulated the final aim of Masonry: To unite all free men in one great family, destined little by little to succeed all sects based on Faith and theocratic authority; all superstitions, intolerant and hostile cult, so as to constitute the one true Church of Humanity.

The statutes of German Masonry may be summed up as aiming at the progress,

French and Italian. Except a slight impress of the cloven foot in the Neapolitan formula, there is

tiffs have turned in Dante's line-"All hope abandon, ye who enter in."

Is it possible, on the surface, to comprehend such antagonism, to appreciate the justice of an anathema stigmatizing this body? Is it possible to suspect the

The solution of this difficulty will dedence to be submitted, it is to be borne pend on how far below the curface we can reach. We are dealing with an as-

alistic naturalism in religion, embodying a philosophy of humanity. On the temper ing subject of its political life-with the ominous dates of 1789, 1793, 1830, 1848-they area Masonio selection-I do aspect and the philosophy it offers hu-manity, to its ideas rather than its ac-

Mr. Morley, in his book On Compromise, says that "at the bottom of all the great discussions of modern society lie the two momentous questions: whether there is a God, and whether the soul is immortal." What philosophy has Masonry to offer humanity on fundamentals which Kant affirmed were the necessary postulates of Ethics? "The basis of Masonic doctrine," says

Ragon, "is the love of God."
"The God of the Masons," cries the
Freemason Proudhon in his book of Justice in Revolutions, and in the Church, a work dedicated, in 1858, to the Cardinal Archbishop of Besangon, "is neither Substance, Cause, Soul, Creator, Father, Word, Love, Paraclete, Redeemer, or Devil. * * * No altar, no image, no

sacrifice, no prayer, no sacrament, no forgiveness, no mysteries, no priesthood, no profession of faith, no Creed. Freemasonry is not a Church, it rests neither on dogma nor worship; it affirms nothing Reason cannot clearly comprehend; and it only respects Humanity. The Theology of the Lodges, in a word, is the antithesis of theology."

And Proudhon? He made his entry

into Paris with some articles in the Catholic Encyclopædia of Desbarres; one of which, strangely enough, was on Apostasy; and in 1840 a defence of the observance of Sunday, addressed to the Academy of Besancon, his birth-place, and a hot-bed of Masonry. But succumbing to the influence of environment a change came over the spirit of his dreams, and in 1850 appeared his famous memoire, What is Property? his laconic reply sounding, I fear, less infamous to-day than it did then, so far have we travelled

a writer in La Reforme under Lamenais, aggressive towncrier of Moral Indeand a "Venerable" of the Masonic Order, sketches his friend in a letter to Ortolan, professor of Constitutional Law at the

since. Massol, an ardent St. Simonian,

Sorbonne.* Sorbonne.*

"Proudhon," [he writes] "summed up all the popular indignation against social iniquity. He was the type of the proletarian, or rather of the worker of the future; he was the first of the new world or of the world transformed by the idea of right and justice. His impassionned ardour for right and justice oreated around him a healthy atmosphere. Whoever approached him was permeated with it, and went away a better man."

And this of one who wrote "God is an

And this of one who wrote "God is an evil; property thest; and Government,

Capital and Catholicism, the three instruments of Anarchy;" of whom the Mason Garrison, in a Congress of Students a Liege, exclaimed: "And was not Proudon one of the grandest minds of this century, a Mason although he was a Atheist!" Atheist, indeed, for his idea was: "Man sovereign in his cottage home, independent of God and man!" another form of his brother-mason, Blanqui's, cry: "Neither God nor Master!" worthy words for a Revolutionist and hideous traitor to his friends.†

But it is incontestable that all the statutes, and the most solemn acts issued by the Lodges, bear initials representing, "To the Glory of the Great Architect of the world," as their frontispiece. Has its meaning any value?

On the death of King Leopold the Lodge of the Grand Orient of Belgium was draped in mourning and displayed the device: "The soul emanating from God is immortal." Remembering that Liberty of Conscience was one of the precious rights inherent in all Masons, and heedful of its own title, the Lodge 'Steadfast" of Louvain, complained bitterly of this violation of the said Liberty of Conscience by this profession of two dogmas—the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul. The affair threatened to gather into storm when the following official announcement stilled the troubled waters:

That since the preceding year the Grand Orient, in a circular addressed to every Lodge in its obedience, had professed the principle of Liberty of Conscience without limit, and that consequently it did not belong to it to establish in point of religion or philosophy a body of doctrine to which our Brothers are compelled to adhere. * * If the principle of the immortality of the soul appears in the Ritual or the Formularies; if the idea of God be there produced under the style of the Great Architect of the Universe, it is because they are the traditions of the tirder; but never has the Grand Orient imposed or proclaimed a dogma on either of these points. In our days it would be childish to insist under pretext of a formula which has no meaning and hal s no conscience upon mooting questions which do not admit of any so-

(To be continued.)

†Hoid. June. 1867, p. 81. Reference is to an article in the Revue Retrospective. March. 1848, containing extracts of a paper found among those of the ex-King, giving detailed revelations concerning his old companione and traced to Blanqui.

1Neut. La Franc-May, soumise an grand jour de la publicite. ed. 1866, Ti. p. 204-237, 407-413, T. ii. p. 196.

Weak Women

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's **Emulsion**

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

ST. LEON

Perfects the organism and preserves life, "Tisinvaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A carload just received direct from Springs in P.Q. Get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria Sa



MONTREAL - IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Marie Louise Talbot, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Gaspard Broullet, manufacturer, of the same place, has this day instituted an for separation of property against her

Montreal, 13th September, 1895.
BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE.
TURGEON & ROBERTSON.
5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE :- 210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building.

Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

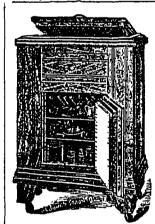
Capital

- - \$50,000.

2,85! PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

TICKETS. -10 Cents,

Tickets sent by mail to any address on reseipt of the price and 3 cent stamp for mailing.



Here's a Refrigerator

That is built to keep things cool. It's no dry goods box, but a genuine Refrigerator that keeps ice, as well as meats and vegetables. It has the lowest Dry Air temperature, a positive circulation of air; the bottoms flush with door sill; sides of ice chamber removable. making easy to clean. All Ash, beautifully made and polished; all sizes. Cheap. Talking of Refrigerators reminds us of Gas Stoves. The coolest Stove in use. Come and see our stock.

H. BARR, 2373 and 2375 St. Catheri St. Catherine Street.

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING:

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND

Capital, \$5,000,000.

RASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Hallisz, N.S., Capital. \$1.000.000

"Of all Table Waters the most delicious" Bottled at the Springs Radnor in the Laurentides. etot au teaung Kotels, Grocers, Restaurants and Clubs! or from Radnor Water, Company! New York Life Building! Montreat.

BUY FURNITURE

From a poor Establishment.

The largest dealers have the best stock. DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS.

T 1806.—1838—1850—1854—1865.

A more gifted man, an active writer on Legal RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

Ply at \$5.00 to \$6.00 for choice.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.15. Winter Patent, \$3.75 to \$4.05. Straight Roller, \$3.10 to \$3.45. Extra, \$0.00. Superfine, \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.90. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.45 to \$1.50. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.60 to \$1.70.

OATMEAL—Rolled and granulated \$3.75 to \$3.80; standard \$3.70 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.70 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00

\$1.80. Fot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.06 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Wheat.—There have been sales of No. 1 hard Manitoba market at Fort. William at 63½c, equal to about 71½c laid down here. At points west of Toronto, No. 2 Red Winter advanced 2c to \$20.

BRAN, ETC.—We quote \$14.50 to \$15.00. Shorts have sold at a wide range, as we get sales at \$15.75 up to \$17.50 as to grade. Moullie \$19.50 to \$21.50 as to grade.

CORN.—The market is quieter and lower at 37c to 38c in bond and at 45c to 47c duty paid.

Peas.—Sales are reported here at 584c per 60 lbs. affoat, and we quote 58 le to 59c per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Sales of car lots in store at See per 34 lbs., and are offered freely at the same figure; but sellers say they are difficult to sell; and a sale is reported at

BARLEY.—Malting barley is freely of-fered at 52c to 53c, and it is believed that business has been done at within that range. Feed barley is quoted nominal at 42c to 44c, and malting at 50c to 55c as to quality.

Вискинеат.—At 45 de in store; but as soon as receipts increase lower prices are looked for, and we quote 4140 to 1510. RyE.—Prices nominal at 51c to 52c. Sales in the West at 43c to 44c.

Malt.-Market steady at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short

cut pork, per barrel, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl. \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American. new, per bbl, \$13.75 to \$14.25; Hams, per lb., 9e to 11e; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 84c to 94c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 64c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., Sc to 84c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, Sept., 18c to 184c; Creamery, finest August, 17 to 17 c; Creamery, fair to good 16 c to 17c; Townships, 14c to 16c Western, 13c to 14c.

CHEESE.—We quote prices as follows: Finest Ontario, Septembers, Sc to Sle Finest Ontario, Augusts, 74c to 74c; Finest Townships, 75c to 74c; Finest Quebec, Septembers, 74c; Undergrades.

COUNTRY CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Sales at 750 to

Little Falls, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Sales at Sc to 8½c. Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 1.—No sales.
Madoc, Ont., Oct. 1.—Eales at 8½c.
Picton, Ont., Oct. 2.—No sales.

Napance, Ont., Oct. 2.—No sales.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Sales of round lots being re choice candled stock, and at 13e for smaller lots, with seconds selling at 10c

Honey.-Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c.

GAME.—Partridge sold at very low prices last week, as low as 15c per brace to get rid of them. This week, owing to cooler weather, the market is firmer, with sales of No. 1 at 50c and No. 2 at 25c to 20c.

25c to 30c. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 61c to 74c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 41c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

Beans.-New Western medium beans \$1.10 to \$1.20 in round lots; but small lots are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40 as to

BALED HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay being quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.00. No. 1 straight Timothy, \$10.50 to \$11. At country points, \$8.50 to \$9.00 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10.00 for No. 1, according to position.

Tallow.-At 51c to 6c for choice and 4e to 5e for common.

Hors.—9e to 10c. Yearlings 3e to 6e.

A lot of 7 bales of choice new was sold

at 91c, but the quality was said to be very fine. DRESSED POULTRY .- Sales are reported of turkeys in cases at 10c, and chickens at 7c, a lot of 400 lbs. selling at the latter

FRUITS.

figure.

APPLES.—Fair to Fancy Fall, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bbl; Snow and Fameuse, \$2.10 \$2.50 per bbl; Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb. ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per

LEMONS.—Jamaica, \$10 to \$12 per box; Malaga, \$12 to \$15 per case.

Bananas.—75c to \$1.25 per bunch. GRAPES.—Concord, 3½c per bunch.
GRAPES.—Concord, 3½c per lb; Delaware, 4½c to 5c per lb; Niagara, 4c per lb; Tokey, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per basket.
CALIFORNIA PEACHES.—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per bask. per box; Michigan Peaches, 60c per 10

CRANBERRIES.—\$8.50 to \$9.50 per bbl. DATES. -31c to 41c per lb.

Cocoanurs.—Fancy, first \$3.25 to \$3.50 POTATOES.—40c to 50c per bag. Sweet potatoes \$3.25 per bbl.
ONIONS.—Spanish, 75c to 80c per crate.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock steady at 3c to 3½c per lb.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Cansohering \$4.00 to \$4.50 and shore \$3.50 to \$3.75. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1 large. Reitish Calumbia and \$10.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10.

Sea trout \$6 to \$7.00. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25. and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

THE LEGEND OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

IX CENTURIES ago there were brought to the famous city of Cologne, beside the Rhine, the bones of the Three Wise Kings for Magi, as we call them) who came from the East to Bethlehem, to visit the new-born Christ in the humble inn. These relics had been brought to Milan by certain Italian gentlemen who had taken part in the First Crusade. When the Lombard capital was leveled with the dust they had been saved, and Fredenck Barbarossa presented them to the city of Cologne.

Now there was no cathedral church in Cologne at that time. But the Archbishop Conrad of Hochsteden and the municipal council of the city conferred together and determined to erect a shrine for this precious treasure that should eclipse every other sacred edifice in

This was the proposition which the Archbishp made in the Stadthouse of Cologne, and the town councillors had agreed unanimously. The city at this time had reached a period of great prosperity, and these worthy burghers were determined to surpass all other cities.

"We will have the finest cathedral in the world " said the Archbishop in his peroration, and they had cheered him to

And yet it was not till the year 1880 that the Archbishop's promise was fulfilled. In the autumn of that year the old Emperor William, with a host of princes and prelates, celebrated at Colognethe completion of the most magnifrent Gothic building in Germany. Today no incomplete fragment mars the stupendous proportions laid down by the ancient and nameless architect. All is complete-the lofty choir, built by Gerard de Riel; the double aisle, the regiments

of soaring pillars. Six hundred years have passed, however, since it was first designed, and since the stone to build it was first brought with immense labor from the towering rocks of the Brachenfels. And the reason is this, according to the legend:

"We will build," said Archbishop Conrad, "the most magnificent cathedral in the world." His hearers echoed this ambitious wish, and money enough was forthcoming. Only it was evident that before building this mighty edifice they must have a suitable design.

The Archbishop took counsel with the burghers, and offered an almost unlimited reward for a plan of the proposed cathedral that should be entirely worthy of the bones of the Three Kings. It was to be dedicated to St. Peter and, like the Cathedrals of Strasburg and Mayence, belonged to the black-robed Order of St. Augustine.

A year was allowed for the preparation of the designs, which were open to public competition. Heralds were sent to all the great towns of Europe to announce the prize in store for the successful architect.

It chanced, however, that there lived in Cologne itself an architect who resolved as soon as Le heard the proclamation to make his name forever famous as the designer of this magnificent buildly cathedral, vaulted and crowded with clustered columns, perfect in proportion, in design and in ornamentation.

Day after day he awoke from his dreams and locked himself up for hours, flogging his brain to reproduce the magnificent ideas that occurred to him in his sleep. For ten months he labored hard, and at the end of that time tore up all his drawings. It seemed to him that all his toil had been in vain; and yet he felt assured that could he but seize the gorgeous imaginings of his dreams, and transfer them to paper, his cathedral would be the most splendid of all structures in the wide world.

In his despair he fancied that his brain was giving away. He fled from Cologne to the famous Siebengebirge, and, settling himself in humble lodgings, determined to see his fellow-men no more until the competition was over. He had failed, he told himself; there was no time left; nothing was left to him but to forget his ambitions.

had wandered far, oppressed with the gloomiest thoughts, when he was caught in a sudden and violent thunderstorm. In the distraction of his mind he had plunged into the forest without taking thought of his steps. He roamed up and down, drenched to the skin by the rain, which fell in torrents, and at length found himself near a magnificent oak. He was passing it when a rent glared

between the black clouds and a white light blazed about the tree, showing up every leaf. The thunderclap which followed it seemed to shake the very earth beneath the architect's feet. A second flash came quick on the peals of the thunder, and at that moment he saw, under the branches, the figure of a man standing where no man had stood before. The stranger was wrapped in a scarlet mantle and wore a slouching red hat with a scarlet feather. His face was pale and handsome, with a pointed coal black beard, eyebrows the arch of which was pointed sharply, and a pair of dark, inscrutable eyes. As the architect's glance fell on these eyes the stranger bowed and advanced from under the

"Dom-Architect," said he, "you have kept me long waiting in some of the most accursed weather within my ex-

The architect stared at the title given to him.

"Sir," he stammered, "pardon me if I was unaware that I had made any appointment with you. If I must confess it, this is the first time I have looked upon you, nor do I know the least in the world who or what you may be. It astonishes me that you should know my profession, or, rather, my aspirations in that profession-"

The stranger smiled curiously, and shook a few raindrops from his scarlet

"I am well aware of those aspirations," avertheless, and I believe that you are just now in despair of seeing them re-

alized. It was to be of some service to you that I waited your coming under the oak. You wish to win in the approaching competition of designs for the Cathe-

dral of Cologne—is it not so?"

"That is the case. But I have decided not to enter. I have torn up my designs, and, even were I inspired, there is no time left in which to make new ones."

The stranger thrust his hand within the breast of his doublet, and drew forth a parchment roll which he unwound. As he did so a smaller piece of parchment dropped out from inside the roll and fluttered upon the tarf. The architect stooped and picked it up.

"Oh, you may hold that in your hand for a minute; we will concern ourselves with it presently. In the meantime, will you give a look at this?"

He spread out the large parchment. The architect looked at it, and drew back with a cry, half of delight and half of terror.

He saw before him the plans and elevation of a cathedral such as even his most splendid dreams had never shown him. And yet he recognized, here and there, many details that those dreams had suggested to him. It was the perfect and glorified whole of which his visions had been but fragments. He clutched it with hands that trembled violently.

"This must be the devil's work!" he gasped.

"What matter whose work it is?" answered the stranger. "The point is that it may become yours." " Mine!"

"Yes, yours-for a consideration." The architect was ready to faint.

"Do you mean that I may sign my name to this incomparable design—that I may have the honor of building the grandest temple on the face of the

" That is what I mean." "The conditions—quick! let me know the conditions!"

"There is but one—the simplest in the world. 'Tis but this, that before you set your name to this design, which, I need hardly assure you, will be easily victorious in the competition, you sign it at the foot of the scrap of parchment which you hold in your hand."

The architect opened the scrap and read it.

"But this means that I sell you my soul!" he cried. "You are decidedly intelligent. Yes,

that is the position. "That at the end of my natural life I am yours, to do as you please with me?"

The stranger bowed. The architect hid his face in his

hands. "Very well. Then I have wasted my time, that's all;" and the stranger at

once began to roll up the design. At the sound of the crackling parch-

ment the other took his hands from his face and stretched them out. "No, no! I cannot let it go. Give it to me. I will sign at once."

The other smiled.

"Now, I thought you were about to behave rashly." He put his hand within his doublet again. "Here is a pen, but 1 regret to say I carry no ink with me. Extend your arm here for a moment-so-

thank you."
Quickly and almost painlessly, with the point of the pen he punctured the ing. Day after day he wandered the country round, eating next to nothing, sleeping hardly at all, haunted all the while by the vision of a grand and state-ly authedral wanted and crowded with companion.

"Sign, and be famous." The architect dropped on his knee, and spreading the parchment on the other, signed his name.

"There is one thing I ought to explain, perhaps. Are you fainting, sir? No? I thought for the moment—However, as I was saying, there is one point I may explain. You must not allow yourself to think, because the building which you are about to erect will be dedicated to the greater glory of God and will redound to the honor of His name, that therefore you have a chance of slipping out of your bargain. It is for your own honor and glory that you have sold me your soul, remember."

"Demon, give me the design!" cried the architect, and snatching it and hugging it to his breast, he turned and ran through the forest for his life.

A year later the great foundations of the wall of the unfinished tower. the Cathedral were laid, and an army of here, there and everywhere-directing, controlling, exhorting, giving now a re-buke, now a word of approbation—moved the Dom Architect, the greatest man in Cologne. His feet never rested, his eyes never slumbered. Late at night he lingered about the stupendous works, and dawn found him in his place before the earliest mason. Nay, often at midnight he would start up from the bed where he found no rest and sally out under the moon to feed his eyes on the structure, as if he could see it growing. The watchmen on their rounds had surprised him thus once or twice, and had been on the point of arresting him by mistake, but grew accustomed to sceing his dark figure flitting about among the

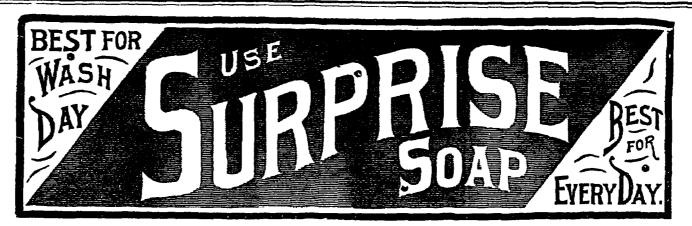
piles of masonry as they passed.

He fell away in fiesh, as was natural. Men, noting his feverish eye, whispered that the great architect suffered from the madness that so frequently afflicts genius. The work was killing him by inches, as if he cemented the Cathedral stones with his heart's blood. Still they looked up to him with wonder and reverence. The masons, as he passed to and fro among them, hung on his slightest word. Certainly there never was such an architect since the world began.

The scores of pillars rose quickly upon their bases, the thick walls grew to the height of a man's eyes, and then a great festival was held. All Cologne and the country round assembled to witness the fixing in this wall of a huge brazen tablet bearing the architect's name and recounting his vir-tues. The Archbishop made a speech

> For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food:

Activities of the Activities o



in which he spoke of this man as in-spired by God. It was the proudest day Mt. Forest, of which latter branch Fr. of his life and the most miserable.

For the trouble that dogged him day and night was not, as men suspected, by, Arthur and Mt. Forest, met the prothis anxiety about his work, but terror cession at Bell's Corners. Arriving at for the sin he had committed and apprehension for the doom that waited for him. It wore him to a shadow. He could neither eat nor drink. To his horror he found he could not pray. He whom the Archbishop believed to be inspired by God was sold for all eternity to Satan.

It was only when he had swooned once or twice in the midst of his workmen that he consented to rest for a month, the parish school, he was sent to St and retired to the fastnesses of the Eiffel John's College, Waterford, then presided Mountains. As he climbed among them one day, driven along by the scourge of his fears, he heard a voice hailing him, and looking up, perceived a rude but perched on a rock above the path, and a holy, white-bearded man standing at the doorway.

"God be with you, my son!" said the hermit. "Whither are you hurrying so

The architect grosned. "I travel to find comfort," he said, "and I seek it vainly; for God is not

with me, nor ever will be."

therefore, He stands beside you, if your eyes could see Him." They are darkened with fear and sin. Father, tell me what to do; for my soul is lost forever.'

He knelt at the hermit's feet. Hear my confession!" he cried. "I have sold my soul to Satan," And with sobs and cries he told the hermit his

"My son," said the old man, sighing deeply, when the tale was told, "your in January, 1886. Here he remained missin is terrible, yet there is hope. God is always merciful, and will allow you even how to choose between Him and your now to choose between Him and your own vain glory. Which will you-to be where he remained in the faithful disfamous and lose your soul, or to be forgotten and possess the unspeakable love of God?"

"Let me be forgotten?" cried the architect. "Let my name be clean blotted out from among men, if only I may possess my soul alive!"

"Then, my son, you shall share this hut with me, nor go back to the city. will wonder, and speak your praises, and in a little while forget you. The great Cathedral will rise and be completed after many generations, for God will not miss His honor. But it shall be done without you. You shall attain heaven at this price, but at no other. the cemetery. During his residence in our midst the rev. gentleman made many

"I consent." there the hermit absolved him. Cologne integrity and good citizenship. General lately endowed through the munificence then months, and the building was reland flock in their loss. Fequiescot in who gave Bishop Keane \$50,000 for this sumed without him. Men agreed that puce.—The Mount Forest Representative. purpose. he had fallen from some precipice among the mountains, or fallen a victim to the robbers that infested the country. They regretted the loss of such a genius to the world, and in awhile forgot all about him. Only the brazen plate remained to tell his name and what manner of

man he was. Up in the Eiffel Mountains the man they missed spent his days in prayer and fasting and penitence. The old her-mit died, and he closed his eyes and huried him on the mountainside; then he went back and inhabited the hut

Long before his own death he knew himself pardoned; but the final sign of it was not given till the very night of his death. While in the heights the spirit of this man ascended to his Maker a furious storm swept down toward the Rhine and tore the brazen tablet from

It was never replaced, and in time was On the third day of his sojourn in the masons swarmed around and above them lost. Then, when it occurred to some meighborhood of the Siebengebirge he thick as flies. Among the workmen, one, marveling at the gigantic Catherine. one, marveling at the gigantic Cathedral, to ask the builder's name, nobody could give an answer. Nobody knows it to this day, and nobody ever will. Catholic Standard.

> Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

A GOOD PRIEST GONE.

Death of the Rev. Father Cassin.

This week it is our sad duty to chronicle the death of the Rev. Father Cassin, the popular parish priest of Dundalk, Melanethon and Proton. He had been ailing for the past six months, but kept on doing duty until the first of June; notwithstanding all that medical skill and the best of care could do, he quietly passed away last Thursday morning the 19th September at the parochial residence, Dundalk, in the 45th year of his age, and the 19th of his sacred ministry. On Saturday morning at nine o'clock in the Roman Catholic Church, Dundalk, the funeral ceremonies began, with the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, Mt. Forest, as celebrant, Rev. Fr. Buckley, Owen Sound, deacon; Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, Hamilton, sub-deacon, and Rev. Fr. McPhillips, Orangeville, master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Monsignor McEvay, Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, preached the funeral sermon and the Rev. Fr. Duby, the priest in charge of the parish, assisted the choir. Besides the above rev. gentlemen, there were present in the sanctuary, Rev, Fr. Maloney, Durham, and Rev. Fr. Shaughnessy, Owen Sound. After the ceremonies, the funeral, headed by the Dundalk silver band, began to move, and in a short time the largest funeral procession ever seen in that locality was on its way to Kenilworth cemetery, township of Arthur, where the decessed willed to be buried beside his brother. Members of

Cassin was a member, together with numberless teams from Minto, Normancession at Bell's Corners. Arriving at by Rev. Frs. Owens, of Ayton, Doherty, of Arthur, Duby, of Dundalk, read the last prayers according to the Roman Ritual. The Rev. Patrick Joseph Cassin was born in the parish of Mullinavat, Co. Killkenny, Ireland. After attending over by the present Archbishop of Kingston, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary. While there he was one of the most exemplary and hard-working students. Having finished his classical course, he came to Canada and was adopted as a student of the Diocese of Hamilton. After spending some time in St. Michael's College, Toronto, he entered the Grand Seminary. Montreal, in 1874, and there pursued the usual course of theology and ecclesiastical training until he, together with five others, was ordained priest by the late Bishop Crinnon, in St. Mary's Cathedral, "God is everywhere, my son; and, Hamilton, on Sunday, July 8, 1877. He was then assigned to Mount Forest as assistant to Rev. Father O'Connell, and after spending three years here in our midst in the faithful discharge of his every duty, he was called upon to take charge of the missions of Priceville, Glenelg and Melanethon, then comprising in part, no less than eight townships. So well did he labor in this extensive field, that the late Bishp Carbery called him to assume charge of Mount Forest of Dundalk, Melanethon and Proton. charge of his duties until the time of his death, when, like the Good Shepherd, he lamented by a sister, Mrs. M. Sherry, of Arthur tp.; his brother Wm. H., of Buffalo, both of whom were with him at the time of his death. His cousins, Mother Cardi hut with me, nor go back to the city. Mary Alphonsus, of Owen Soand, Sister No man shall find you here, and they Gertrude, Mrs. Haley and Mrs. Michael L. Arland, of Hamilton, were also in attendance at the funeral. The esteem in who turned out to meet the funeral pro- attainment of the object in view. strong friends among our business men sympathy is expressed for his relatives of Joseph Banigan, of Providence, R.I.

DID YOU EVER THINK

That you cannot be well unless you have pure rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because our blood is impoveri hed and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure rich blood. It is, in truth, the great blood purifier.

Hoop's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

No flowers are allowed at Cologne funerals. The Archbishop has forbidden their use. the cemetery, the Mt. Forest members of the C.M.B.A., acting as pall-bearers, deposited the remains in the grave, and the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, assisted The Redemptor giving very success out New England. Sister Mary Felice The Redemptorists and Jesuits are giving very successful missions through-Sister Mary Felicitas, one of the oldest members of the order of Sister-Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, died

at Monroe, Michigan, recently. Eight nuns of the convent at Riborlone, Turin Province, Italy, were recently burned to death by fire, which destroyed the building. Four others were seriously injured.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Statistics show that the Catholic colmy in China consists of 44 bishops, 664 European bpriests, 559 native priests, 34 colleges, and 34 convents with 1,092,818 native converts.

The many friends of Rev. Father Frederic P. Garesche, S.J., will be pleased to learn that he is going to celebrate his golden jubilee, "titty years a Jesuit," on Wednesday, October 9.

The Catholic Knights of America has paid \$6,217,391 to widows and orpnans during the nineteen years of its existence. It has a reserve fund of \$275,000 in interest-bearing bonds.

Verdi has just finished a Mass for the seventh centenary of St. Anthony of Padua, which falls next month. He is setting to music a number of hymns to the Blessed Virgin, written by Signor Boito. Right Rev. Neil McNeil, P.P., Des-

cousse, Nova Scotia, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of the western coast of Newfoundland. His title will be Bishop of Nilopolis, I.P.1. The new prelate was born in 1851, and was ordained in Rome. April 12, 1879.

An enormous transportable organ for St. Peter's in Rome has been constructed gave his life for his flock. Besides being by Waleker, of Ludwigsburg. It will mourned by his people his death is also have twenty-eight registers and can be moved on three wheels from one part of the great basilica to another by one

Cardinal Vaughan will, it is stated, shortly start for Rome to assist the Pope with his new Encyclical on the conversion of the English-speaking race. It is understood that the Cardinal will propose Forest was attested by the large number to His Holiness a definite scheme for the

who turned out to meet the functor it to cession at Conn and accompanied it to missioner of Labor, has accepted the the cemetery. During his residence in the cemetery contlored many characteristics of the Catholic University. of philosophy in the Catholic University, and citizens of all denominations by his to be opened October 1. The chair was

The two successors of Father Damien in the Sandwich Islands, Fa hers Conrardy and Wehninger, are still at their devoted labors among the lepers of Molaki, aided by the zealous Franciscan Sisters. Nowadays everything is much hetter organized under the direction of the Hawaiian Government, but the awful scourge does not seem sensibly to diminish.

M'Chinn (having borrowed ten shillings): Oh, thank you. Words cannot repay you for this favor. De Time drily : No, I don't think they can.



CONFECTIONERY.

Cakes and Pastry, fresh daily. Candies in great variety. All our own manufacture.

MADE DISHES, for Parties: Ice Cream. Jellies, Russes, etc

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. Luncheon and Dining Rooms. CHARLES ALEXANDER,

219 St. James Street.

EDWARD CAVANAGH CO. DAINTS. OUT.

A MONTREAL.

J. P. MONCEL. Gold Stamping. 45 Society Badges made up or short notice. Hat Tips of all kinds 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

Contracting the second of the contraction of

Clothing. CALL ON : : : : : :

MATT WILLOCK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

141a BLEURY STREET, OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

e general en la company

Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

EWEDDING PRESENTS,

Silverware, Cutlery, Cabinets, Clocks, Banquet Lamps, from \$5.50, and handsome shade. Rodgers Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Sterling Silver, Novelties, Jewelry.

ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BRATEN. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

JOHN WATSON, 2174 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

Art Association Building, Opposite II. Morgan & Co., east corner. (15 years at 53 St. Sulsice Street.)



Near McGill Street.] MONTREAL Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Rea. Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchan-dise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments, Charges moderate and returns prompt.

1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

CURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, 99 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., LL.D., W. GRENIER, Q.C., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.

DUHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD. (Formerly Donerry & Donerry.]

Advocates : and : Barristers. 180 ST. JAMES STREET. City and District Bank Building.

Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel.

JOHN QUINLAN, General Contractor and Builder.

679a Wellington Street, Montreal. Estimates given for all kinds of Cut Stone

and Masonry. Jobbing promptly attended to. C. A. McDONNELL,

ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE. 186 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL

Telephone 1182.

Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited.

Personal supervision given to all business.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE REEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK,

Special rates for charitable institutions. Car. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets.

TELEPHONE 6474. J. J. KEATING & SON,

TEMPERANCE - GRUCERS,

237 BLEURY STREET,

Lowest Prices for Best Goods GALLERY BROTHERS.

BAKERS : AND : CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS

TELEPHONE 2895. DOYLE & ANDERSON,

WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS

DIRECT IMPORTERS. 564 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL P. S. DOYLE, 4 R. J. ANDERSON.

G. H. PEARSON & CO.,

FINE TAILORING 22 CHAROILLEZ SQUARE. G. H. PEARSON. J. P. CLARKE.

E. HALLEY, GENERAL CONTRACTOR & PLASTERBR

126 : PARK : AVENUE, MONTREAL.

JOBRING A SPECIALTY COL LORGE & CO.,

HATTER : AND ! FURRIER, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

Holloway's Ointment

Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT. Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTIMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistules, GOUT, KHEUMATISM,

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

28 Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pole and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Outerd Street, London, they are spurious.

the second secon

A SKEPTIC CONVINCED.

HE HAD NO FAITH IN ANY ADVER-TISED MEDICINE.

ATTACKED WITH A BAD COLD, HIS TROUBLE WENT FROM BAD TO WORSE, Until He Was Threatened With LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA-THEN DR. WIL-LIAMS' PINK PILLS CURED AFTER OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED.

From the Yarmouth, N.S., Times.

The remarkable cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have long been a matter of newspaper notoriety, and many of them—well described as miracles have been in our province, but we be-lieve so far none have been published from Yarmouth. A Times representa-tive enquired in a quarter where such matters would likely be known, and learned that there were several remarkable cases of restoration to health directly traceable to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. right in our midst. Curious to ascertain the facts in relation thereto, our representative called on Mr. Charles E. Trask, who had been known to have experienced a long illness, and now was apparently in excellent health, his cure being attributed to Pink Pills. Mr. Trask, who had been an accountant in Yarmouth for many years, was in his office on John street when the reporter waited on him.



FOUND MR. TRASK IN HIS OFFICE.

"Yes," he said, "there can be no possible doubt of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my case, and I will be pleased if the publication of the facts helps some other sufferer back to health I caught cold, was careless, and caught more cold. The first thing I knew I was seriously ill. I could not walk. All strength seemed to have left my legs and the weakness increased. From being obliged to remain in the house I became obliged to remain in bed, but still supposed it was but a very bad cold. I became so helpless I could not move in bed without help. I had good attendance and the best of care and nursing, but as week succeeded week I seemed to grow worse instead of better, till I was worn to a mere shadow and began to care very little if I ever recovered. A hint that I was threatened with something called locomotor ataxia reminded a friend that my case was similar to some of those described in the Times, which had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this first drew attention to them as a possible aid to me. I admit that I was skeptical—very skeptical—there are so many medicines being advertised just now, and I was never much of a believer in them. Well, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were purchased, and I took them, as I suppose I would have taken anything else, simply as the rouom. to show little effect, but by the time I had got through with the third box there could be no doubt my condition showed a marked improvement, and I was correspondingly encouraged. The pills were continued and I became rapidly better, so that I was able to sit up and go about the house, and occasionally go out if the weather was fine. Day by day I grew stronger, and, to make a long story short, I feel I am to-day in as good health as ever I was in my life, and I can hardly realize I am the same man who suffered for six months, a helpless, despondent being, who never expected to be on his feet again. While I have no desire for publicity, I am quite will-ing these facts should be made known for the benefit of others, and am ready at any time to bear hearty testimony to the genuine worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They restored me to health when I never expected to be about again."

Mr. Trask certainly looks the picture of health, and remembering the long period when he had been laid up, our representative left fully convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have well deserved all that was said of them else-

where.

The such cases can be pointed to in longer be any doubt of the reliability of the many statements of wonderful cures effected throughout the country.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. OWEN MURPHY, EX-M.P.P. It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Owen Murphy, former Mayor of Quebec and ex-member of the Legislative Assembly for Quebec West. The sad event took place at his late residence, on St. Ursule street, Quebec, at eleven o'clock on Friday morning last. The immediate cause of death was kidney disease; the lamented gentleman was in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Murphy was born at Stoneham, P.Q., on December of the 1900. He was decembed disease. was born at Stoneham, P.Q., on December 9th, 1829. He was descended directly from the ancient Irish family of O'Murchoe, of Wexford, who were in possession of that part of the land long before the English invasion. His early business training was received in two of the most important lumber and shipping offices in Quebec, and he has been in the offices in Quebec, and he has been in the same business for himself for many years. As alderman for St. Patrick's Ward he served the city for a long time, and in 1874 was elected mayor, being re-elected in 1876. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected in 1876. In 1880 and 1881 he was president of the Quebec Board of Trade. At the general election of 1876 he was elected for Quebec West in the Legislature. Among his many other public offices he has been director of the Quebec Central Railway, president of the St. Patrick's Society and St. Patrick's Literary Society, president of the Quebec Turi Club and Mayor of the city. In 1867 he was married to Miss Loughry, a

lady of most estimable qualities and fine characteristics, who died in 1888. Mr. Murphy was a man of great natural abilities, liberal education, wonderful energy and sterling devotion to any cause he espoused. In his death Quebec loses one of her most distinguished and honorable citizens, and the universal sympathy of the community goes out to his bereaved relatives. He was a true Irishman and a practical Catholic. May his soul rest in peace is the prayer we offer in union with the Church.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, it was moved by Mr. James A. McGee, seconded by Mr. Patrick Polan, and unanimously

adopted: Whereas: It has pleased the All-wise Creator, in His infinite wisdom, to call from earthly toil William O'Meara, Eq., father of our beloved parish priest and spiritual director, Rev. Wm. O'Meara, we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, take this opportunity to give expression to the loss he has sustained;

Whereas: William O'Meara, Esq., by his upright conduct and genial disposition, commanded the respect, honor and esteem of all who knew him;

Resolved,-That while recognizing the wisdom and justice of Him who doeth all things well, we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, sincerely mourn the loss, and tender our most heartfelt sympathy to Rev. Father O'Meara and his relatives, with the hope that they will find consolation in the hought of a true and faithful servant one to receive his re- ward; and be it further

Resolved,-That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy be sent to Rev. Father O'Meara and to THE TRUE WITNESS.

PROPHECY OF ST. MALACHY. Its Authenticity Often Questioned-Re-

cent Discussion. The authenticity of the celebrated prophecy of St. Malachy, in which the venerable Archbishop of Armagh is supposed to have supplied appropriate mottoes for all the Roman Pontiffs from his day to ours, has been often called in question.

A Jesuit writer in the current number of the Civilta Cattolica returns to the subject. The mottoes undoubtedly apply with wonderful accuracy to the successive occupants of the chair of St. Peter from Celestine II. (1148), a contemporary of St. Malachy, to Urban VII. (1590), But from that date onward, it is contended, they are nearly all of a vague and general character. The presumption is that the prophecy dates not from the twelfth but from the end of the sixteenth century, as it was only in 1595 that the document was first given to the public by a Benedictine monk. No early historian of St. Malachy makes mention of this very curious compilation. Certain writers, putting faith in the prophetical mottoes, have even assumed that when these are exhausted the Papacy, and hence, too, the world itself, will cease to exist, and, basing their calculations on the average length of a Papal reign, have calculated that the world has but one short century left in which to exist. The assumption, to say the least, is both bold and unwar-

It is difficult, however, to assume that it was all the mere guess work of Arnold Wyon, the monk referred to, or some one desirous of promoting the candidature of a certain Cardinal for the Papal tiara, or by what happy accident the compiler could have hit upon such apposite le-gends as "Aquila Rapax" and "Peregre nus Apostolicus" to indicate Popes Pius VI. and VII. The former Pontiff was compelled by the rapacious French Directory to cede a portian of the patrimony of the Church to the Cisalpine republic, saw Rome invaded by the same power which adopted the eagle as its symbol, the Castle of St. Angelo seized, and the Sovereign Pontifi called upon to renounce his tem poral sovereignty. Every one is familiar with the enforced pilgrimage of the next successor of the apostles to Fontainbleau, and how the French troops in 1808 entered and how Rome and all the Papal territory were annexed to the French Empire. Equally remarkable is the legend "De Balneis Etruriæ," plainly pointing to the Camaldulese monk, who centuries after Wyon's time ascended the chair of Peter, and who came from a famous monastery built upon the site of the baths of ancient Etruria.

A Belfast priest several years ago sought to disprove this prophecy, but after all the commentators, from Clacconius down to the Jesuit writer, have said, the question, to our thinking, remains pretty much as it was .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

A PREDICAMENT.-Physician: Your father must be kept perfectly quiet; you will take care to allow no stranger to see some gentleman wanted to apply for my hand? him. Young Lady: But suppose, doctor,

A PRINCE'S EDUCATION IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Tutor: What can your Highness tell me about gold? The Prince is mute. Tutor: Perfectly right, your Highness; silence is golden.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN.

House. Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Bleury, DBCe. 647 "MONTREAL.

Cups and saucers given away with every pound of our 40c. Tea. There are many other presents given away on delivery of every second pound. THE ORIENTAL 418 St. James street, opp. Little Craig, J. W DONOHUE, Prop.

The state of the s

BUILDING Lots. Monthly Payments.

Room 8, - - 16 St. James Street.

M. D. GARROLL,

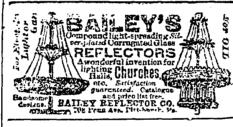


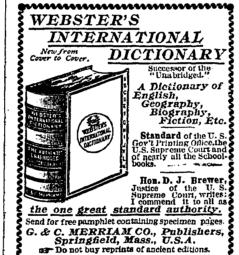
' HEALTH FOR THE MOTHER SEX."

This is the message of hope to every afflicted and suffering woman in Canada, Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound is the only specific for obeases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus. Unci, Leucorrhoen, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODI-CALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound, ontirely and always. Price 75c. For sale by every druggist in this broad land Letters of enquiry from suffering women, addressed to the "A. M. C." Medicine (o., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be averaged by will be opened and answered by a lady correspondent, and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of "the mother sex"

MENEELY BELL COMPANY.

CLINTON H. MENEELY, Gent. Manager Troy, N.Y., and New York City, ... Manufacture... SUPEPIDP - CHURCH - BELLS





kummmmmmid

OF CANADA, (Limited.)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100.000,

DISTRIBUTIONS

Every Wednesday.

Value of Prizes Ranging from

\$4 to \$5,000,

Value of Prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000,

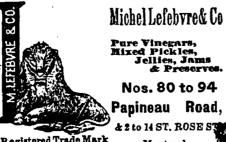
Tickets, 10 cents.

Tickets 25 cents,

ADDRESS-

SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame Street, - - Montreal. Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 1st Prizes.



Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams & Preserves. Nos. 80 to 94 Papineau Road, & 2 to 14 ST. ROSE ST Montreal..



PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES AND

the state of the s

23 Bleury Street, Montreal.

TANADIAN 🧷

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

Pointe Fortune.

Until further notice, a special train will leave Windsor Station at 10.00 A.M. Returning, will arrive at Windsor Station at 9.25 P.M.

JEROME

Special Train leaves Dalhousie Square at 9 A.M. every Sunday for St. Jerome and intermediate stations. Returning, will arrive at Dalhousie Square at 9.45 p.M.

Ticket Office. 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. K. MACDONALD.

Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hanger, general Machinist, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc, Electric Lighting, Bells. Warehouse Telephones, etc. Carpenters' and Builders' Work to order. 762 and 764 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square. Montreal. Bell Telephone 2521.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station.

[Note* signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.]

9.45 a.m., 4.15 p.m.—For Ottawa and all points on the C. A. & O. A. & P. S. R's.

9.10 a.m., *7.55 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Niagars Falls. Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.30 p.m. [Mixed]—For Brockville. Leaves at 2.05 p.m.—For Cornwall,

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Massena Springs.

4.20 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Fort Covington.

8.15 a.m. [Mixed].—For Island Pond.

7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, [runs to Quebec daily].

10.10 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec and points on the I. C. R'y to Campbellton, N.B. Saturday night train remains at Island Pond over Sunday.

11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns fon Saturdays this

Saturday night train remains at Island Fond over Sunday.

11.55 a.m.—For St. Johns [on Saturdays this train leaves at 1.25 p.m.]

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Island Pond.

4.40 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R'y.

5.15 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe and points on the D. C. R'y, also St. Cesaire via St. Lambert.

5.08 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

9.00 a.m., *6.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C. V. R.

9.10 a.m., *6.20 p.m.—For New York via D. & H.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St., and at Bonaventure Station

WHAT IS

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its naturn's color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair tyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most maily applied One of its most remarkable qualities is the property u possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. - Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other RUBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to re produce only the two following:

The second secon Testimony of Dr. D. Marsol via Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot no otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable phiancy and lustre. What pleases me mos' in this Bestorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourisimment to the nair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Konson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, remanufacturer of Rosson's itestorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regurdless of the expense necessary to attain this sud. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robsen's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D. Leveltrie. December 24h. 1885.

facility of Dr G. Desrosiers, St. Feiix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves me original color of the bair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glows, and simulates at the same time its growth. Manuscing the principle ingredients of Robson's Resover, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the suestance to which I allude in the work of the surpassion of the same time in the surpassion of the surpassion of the surpassion of the surpassion is growth, and to greatly prolong its acceptance is growth, and to greatly prolong its acceptance is growth, and to greatly prolong its acceptance in the surpassion of the surpassion is growth, and to greatly prolong its acceptance in the surpassion of the surpassion of

G. DESROSIERS, M. D. Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

West-End

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

J. FOLEY.

8240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St.,

Ladies' and Children's Mantles.

Dry Goods and Millinery.

Underwear in great variety.

Dress Goods, all colors.

Carpets and Oll-cloths.

For sale everywhere at 52 cts per bottle.

SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, - - - -ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC.

DONE BY GEO. W. REED,

783 and 785 Craig Street.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians.

Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Boofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine, Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.

A few doors west of Napoleon Road, St. Cunegonde.

Grocers and Provision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street, MONTREAL.

Special attention given to stock of Tea, Coffee, Butter, etc. Orders promptly attended to.
Telephone number, 3810. Telephone 1834

If you want to Drink the best **COFFEE** possible

BUY ONLY ...

J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills.

MONTREAL

- ALSO, THEIR -BAKING POWDER,

"The Cook's Favorite,"

Use no other, Ladies, and be happy

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Practical Upholsterer, 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

(2 doors west of Crescent Street.) Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid Mattresses Made Over

NOTICE.

WINDOW GLASS.

The Executors of the Estate of the laste F. X.

BEAUDRY will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in order to be authorised to pay to the heirs the income of the estate, all expenses paid, and for other ends,

BELL TELEPHOSE 728.

The Executors of the Estate of the laste F. X.

BEAUDRY will apply to the Legislature of the No. If you do, get the "L. J. A. SURVEYER" Rance.

Rodinappointment with it. Also, Strope, Erashes and Shaving Soap, at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S and Shaving Soap, at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S Hardware and Tool Stere, 6 St. Lawrence Main street.

Bell Telephone 6720. WALTER RYAN,

Plumber. Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, 263 St. Urbain Street.

Do You Shave?

All jobs premptly attended to at a lew price.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

GREATEST STORE

Mail Orders promptly and carefully filled.

Ladies' Jackets

This department is one of the pillars. as it were, of our business; we sell an enormous quantity of Ladies' and Misses' Mantles, Jackets and Capes, during the year.

This Fall we have bought more than ever, and have been fortunate in buying them cheaper.

Ladies' Black Beaver Jackets, \$5.50. Ladies' Stylish Black Jackets, Fur trimmed, \$8.70.

Ladies' Colored Beaver Jackets, \$5.50 Ladies' Colored Cheviot Jackets, 86.25. Ladies' Stylish Colored Jackets, Fur Trimmed, \$8.70.

Ladies' Black Chinchilla Jackets, \$14. Ladies' Silk-lined Jackets, \$21. S. CARSLEY.

New Dress Goods. JUST RECEIVED.

Five more cases of New Dress Goods in all the latest and most novel effects. One special lot of new All Wool Dress Tweeds, in very rich effects and colors, 44 inches wide, 65c yd.

NEW BOUCLE PLAID CREPONS in Richly Blended Colors, 92c yd.

NEW ZIBELINE DRESS GOODS in new and effective coloring, adaptable to almost any style, \$1.35 yd. WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS,

fifty-four inches wide, in quiet, rich colors, adapted for Walking Costumes, \$1.10 New Dress Patterns in Richest effects. ONE SPECIAL LOT

of about fifty pieces of Heather Flake Dress Tweeds in all richest colors, 44 in. wide, price 27e yard. S. CARSLEY.

New Silk Blouses. Just received, all the latest and most novel creations in

LADIES' NEW SILK BLOUSES, in all the very latest styles and coloring

at all prices, from \$4.45. Silk Blouses in Plain Colors. Silk Blouses in Shot Effects.

Silk Blouses in Figured Effects,

GOLF JERSEYS. More new colors in Golf Jerseys, just to hand and now ready for sale. Ladies' New Golf Jerseys.

Misses' New Golf Jerseys. Children's New Golf Jerseys. S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' New Capes.

MORE NOVELTIES

In Ladies' Cloth Capes just to hand. Capes in all shades of Cloth. Capes in all shades of Tweeds All handsomely made and Trimmed. Ladies' Colored Cloth Capes, \$5,25.

Ladies' Braided Cloth Capes, \$5.50. LADIES' VELVET CAPES In very latest styles, from \$15.50. Ladies' Tweed Cavalry Capes, \$8.45. Ladies' Cloth Cavalry Capes, \$10.

Ladies' Tregaskis Capes, \$9.35. Stylish Invercauldie Capes. Stylish Inverness Capes.

In all new Tweeds and Cloths. S. CARSLEY.

New Lace Goods.

A further supply of Novelties in Lacc-Collars and Yokes now being exhibited.

New Crochet Point Collars, from 23c. New Irish Crochet Collars, from 22c. New Honiton Point Collars, 25c. Cuffs to match, 25c pr. New Lace and Muslin Yokes, 72c ea.

New Lace and Lawn Collars, 72c ea. Feather Boas

Black Coque Feather Ruffs, tipped with Ostrich, all prices, from 38c. Black Coque Feather Boas, tipped with Ostrich, all prices, from 67c. Feather Boas, in all lengths.

S. CARSLEY.

New Laces

All the newest and most fashionable makes of Laces, in all desirable widths, for the present season.

New Irish Point Laces, from 4c yd New Guipure Antique Laces, from 26c. New Black Crochet Laces, from 7c yd. New Butter Color Laces, from 2c yd. New Torchon Laces, from 9c yd. New Lyons Laces, from 65c yd. New Torchon Laces, from 12c yd. New Duchesse Laces, from \$1.15. New Silk Laces, from 10c.

New Oriental Laces, from 72c. New Maltese Laces, from 7c. New Fedora Laces, from 30c. S. CARSLEY.

NEW RIGBY COSTUMES

S. Carsley is now showing Novelties in New Rigby Costumes which are bound to become very fashionable this season as they are both a waterproof and costume combined.

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets MONTREAL