

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

DEVILED OYSTERS.

To prepare deviled oysters: Chop twenty-five large oysters very fine, and add to them half a cup of cracker crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cup of cream, and salt and cayenne pepper to the taste. Butter well the deepest side of the oyster shells and fill with the mixture, heating it. Place in a dripping pan and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

TARTAR SAUCE.

A novel and attractive way to serve tartar sauce for fish is as follows: Take a fair-sized cucumber and cut off one side; scrape out the centre and fill this cucumber-cane with tartar sauce. Place on a dish some delicate lettuce leaves, and on top of these leaves lay plenty of parsley. Then put the cucumber on this bed of green.

FROZEN CUSTARD.

Two quarts of milk, three eggs, two and a half cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Beat sugar and eggs together, add to the milk; stir cornstarch with a little cold milk, add to the above, cook over "asbestos" plates (to prevent scorching), and stir until thick; when perfectly cold put in the freezer and stir twenty minutes; flavor with fruit or vanilla.

STEWED OYSTERS.

Stewed oysters are always acceptable. Drain the liquor from a quart of oysters and put it in a saucepan over the fire, and when at boiling point skim carefully. Place a quart of milk in a double boiler, and when it begins to boil add the oyster liquor, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of rolled crackers, and the oysters. Salt and pepper to suit the taste. Let them boil up at once and they are ready to serve.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The most effectual way to get rid of ants is to pour cold oil over their industrious gatherings. It instantly knocks the life out of every one of them. Try it, if you want to be convinced.

Cold tea is one of the best appliances known for curling the hair. The locks should be wet with the tea and rolled up as usual at night, and the next day they will be found to retain their curl in spite of heat and perspiration, which would otherwise straighten them as straight as the traditional string. And the tea not only doesn't injure the hair but is positively beneficial, making it soft and pliant.

Women who have only hard water in which to wash their faces and hands will find that such water is much improved for toilet uses if it is boiled and stood in the sun for three or four days. The water is softened by the action of the air and sun. A large pitcherful or a larger quantity may be made ready at one time.

Fruit stains, when fresh, may be removed by pouring boiling water through the stained portion until the spot disappears. Old fruit stains may be removed with oxalic acid. Wash the stained portion in the acid till clear; rinse at once in rain water, as the acid will attack the fabric if left upon it. Now wet the spot in ammonia and give a final rinsing.

Grass stains should be rubbed with molasses thoroughly and then washed out as usual. Another treatment is to rub with alcohol and then wash in water. Rust and ink stains should be rubbed with juice of lemon and the spot then covered with salt and the cloth placed in the sun. If this treatment does not serve to remove the stain, or if the fabric is colored and so cannot be treated with lemon juice, oxalic acid may be used as for old fruit stains. Still another treatment is to apply a mixture of two parts tartar and one part powdered alum; this latter is good for a variety of stains which fall under other methods.

FASHION AND FANCY.

The fall hat differs from the summer one in one particular very strongly. Whereas the summer hat had to be picturesque or lose all claim to distinction, autumn headgear has to be merely chic. Broad brims, crowns of many intentions and the like are tabooed, and the trim little shapes which are most capable of developing into the "chic" beneath a skillful milliner's touches have taken their places.

Bows of stiff ribbon, ospreys, quills and wings are the trimmings most favored for fall wear. They are set upon the hat with a sort of mathematical precision which is very charming when the hat adorns the fresh, young face, but which is trying in the extreme to worn ones.

The flower-garden effects of the summer are, happily, to disappear. Those fall hats which boast any flowers at all will have them all of one variety. The warmer-colored blossoms will be popular, such as nasturtiums and geraniums. Whenever they are used they are set in the midst of leaves, so that their brilliancy is toned down somewhat.

Some of the fall hats have set among their ribbon bows bunches of brightly-colored berries, which appear at this season of the year. A spray of barberries, a cluster of crimson partridge berries, and a bunch of the red seed pods which come upon wild rose bushes in the fall, or a few bits of bitter-sweet berries are regarded as appropriate as well as pretty adornments.

A hat suitable for early fall wear is a combination of brown and white. The shape is a somewhat wide-brimmed, low crowned alpine and the material brown felt. The trimming consists of a low bow of brown ribbon placed exactly in the centre of the front, with two white wings and a white osprey rising from it. The rim is edged with brown silk cord.

A low, round-cornered walking hat in brown, trimmed with brown ribbon, close balls of brownish red ostrich feathers and a brownish red osprey is a pretty piece of fall headgear. Brown and yellow and brown and red are, by the way, two of the favorite combinations. A brown hat ablaze with nasturtiums ranging

from pale lemon color through glowing reds and into rich brown is a triumph of the milliner's skill.

Short, double-breasted jackets will be worn by little girls this fall to the exclusion of every other style of wrap. Big pearl buttons and small gilt buttons are both correct for fastening them, but it is needless to say that the brighter style is the more pleasing to the youthful wearers.

A sleeveless velvet zouave jacket is a pretty addition to a little girl's bright silk or woollen dress. Only the merest scrap is required to make it, and it is not only pretty, but comfortable on chilly autumn days.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A NOBLE FRIEND.

SIR GARETH was the name given to our great St. Bernard dog, the family pet. He came to live with us when only six weeks old, just about the same time that Baby Roy first opened his round blue eyes on this world, and being about the same age, they grew up together, and became great friends.

Papa brought him home one evening in a covered market basket. On opening it, out jumped this little St. Bernard puppy, with such a soft, silky coat of fur. And how he frisked and wriggled himself about the room much to the delight of all, but the children particularly.

Ted, of five years, thought him a little sheep, and, indeed, Gareth did look like one, for his baby coat was more woolly than hairy.

There was much discussion regarding the name. Papa said he would grow to be a large dog, and he wished him to be as noble as he would be large, so he was finally named Sir Gareth, after one of King Arthur's brave knights of the Round Table.

For a time baby Roy and Gareth played like two kittens, rolling and tumbling about on the floor, but after a while Gareth began to outgrow his babyhood, and was fast becoming a dog of much dignity.

He was very fond of the children and assumed full charge of Roy, who alone was allowed to fumble him around and pull his long silky ears as much as he wished. When Roy slept, Gareth would stretch himself upon the mat, his head between his paws, and pretend to sleep too, but we always found him very alert if any one dared venture near Roy before he woke.

All this happened three years ago. Now, Sir Gareth is a great, noble fellow, the size of a small pony, and, if possible, more devoted than ever to Roy and Ted, who have changed much, too, since that first evening the little yellow and white puppy jumped out of the basket.

When Ted's vacation came, and the weather began to get very hot, Ted and Roy were told that they were to go to make grandma a long visit, and of course, Sir Gareth was going, too.

Now, grandma lived in the beautiful green country, and Ted and Roy delighted to run all day and play, and do just as they pleased—that is, nearly so, for grandma said, "I never worry about you, my dears, when Gareth is along."

At last the day arrived on which they were to make the trip, and promptly at three in the afternoon, Willis brought the carriage to the door, for he was to drive them fifteen miles into the country. The boys were soon tucked in, and spinning away for a few weeks' fun in the sweet fields. Gareth followed by the side of the carriage, and seemed to appreciate the situation fully. Grandma welcomed them to the large, white farmhouse with man kisses, and a refreshing supper of brown bread and Jersey milk with cottage cheese, "like grandma always makes," ginger snaps and other good things.

The days flew by—Ted and Roy couldn't have told how. They did something or went somewhere every day. Sometimes they went to the hayfield to carry cool, refreshing drink to the busy farmers, and then would ride home on the big loads of hay, or they would often fill their tin pails with luscious red raspberries that grew by the roadside. Roy used to string his on timothy grass for grandma.

Sometimes they would wander to the woods upon the hill, and gather flowers and herbs from which grandma made such a refreshing drink.

There they found pretty little golden snail shells, and mosses and ferns, and 'twas so delightful to lie on the grass under the great trees, and listen to the golden-winged wood-pecker knocking away off in the stillness.

Sometimes they went to the pond, a little way back of the house, to fish—at least, that is what Ted said—but they never caught any fish. Roy used to toddle after Ted, and, of course, tried to fish, too, but generally tired soon, for Ted had to help him hold his pole, and began digging wells on the shore, or piling up stones "makin' a 'ouse."

One hot morning in July, the trio set off for the pond, Ted with his fish pole thrown over his shoulder, and Baby Roy with a little bright tin pail in hand (one grandma bought from a peddler the day before) and Gareth with a little basket of sandwiches for their lunch. Gareth seemed to understand all that was exacted of him, for he plodded on behind, carrying the basket of lunch in his mouth. Having reached the pond, he meekly dropped the basket before Teddy, and lay down on the shore to watch operations, though he longed to plunge into the cool, clear water. Roy was given some pebbles to put in his pail, and seated near Sir Gareth.

"Now," thought Ted to himself "I'm going to have some fun."

"Sit right still, Babe, and Ted will catch you a fish for dinner."

Ted dropped his baited line, and waited, waited for the little perch and shiners to "take hold" as grandma said. But these little fish were somehow very wise; perhaps the sunlight glancing into the water showed the little fish that a line was attached to that worm, perhaps they were only obeying their mother fish. However it may be, Ted did not catch many fish that morn-

ing, and the mosquitoes about there were so fond of little boys that he soon tired of fishing, and went to look for a willow stick with which to make a "whistle" for Baby Roy. He wandered on some little distance along the shore, intent upon finding a willow branch, and quite forgetful of his little brother.

Suddenly a little cry of fright brought him to his senses, and he started back as fast as his legs could carry him, reaching the spot just in time to hear Gareth utter one pitiful whine and dash into the pond. In a moment the noble dog had the pale and frightened baby in his mouth, swimming fast for shore. By this time, grandma and Aunt Hannah, startled by baby's little scream, had appeared on the scene, and stood breathlessly waiting. Old Gareth lunged up the bank, and laid the dripping child at grandma's feet. Poor grandma! she could only clasp Roy to her heart, the tears trickling down her wrinkled cheeks. Roy was soon made dry and comfortable, but was a trifle pale from his fright. He afterwards explained that he got thirsty, and crept out on a log to get a drink with his tin pail, but he "slipped into a pond, and dinked too much."

As for Ted, he was much ashamed of his carelessness, and tried hard to make up for it by giving Roy a part of his supper. Sir Gareth was not forgotten, you may be sure, but became the subject of adoration throughout the community.

The following day was Sir Gareth's third birthday, and Roy said he must have a present. Accordingly, grandma purchased a fine dog collar, on which was marked these words, "Sir Gareth, Rescued Roy from the Mill Pond, July 19, '92."

MISSIONS AMONG THE COPTS.

Letter of the Holy Father to the General of the Jesuits.

The following is a translation of the letter sent by the Pope to Father Martin, General of the Jesuits, commending the institution of Jesuit missions among the Copts, and remarking that other religious sects, at once very wealthy and astute, are seeking to delay the return of the Copts to the unity of faith, and that the actions of such adversaries should be closely watched:

TO OUR BELOVED SON, S. LOUIS MARTIN, GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

LEO PP. XIII.

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

Cordially we congratulate the sons of your Society for the fidelity they have shown in carrying out the plans which some time since we projected on behalf of the Catholic religion among the Copts. And although we have already testified to this in a recent letter to the same, we desire to confirm our previous words by a letter addressed specially to you now that we have received through you fuller information as to the progress of religion among that people. For it has given us the greatest delight to hear of the steady attachment of the Catholics to the faith of their fathers, and of their fruitful piety, as also to hear of the desire for a restoration of unity which is growing on all sides, with good effect, among those who are separated. And since the country of the Copts appears to be one of those countries which Christ is pointing out as "now white for the harvest," our prayer rises of its own accord to the same "Lord of the Harvest," that He may in His Providence strengthen the laborers, and send forth fresh laborers of like mind with the present.

It is now fifteen years since, at the bidding of our voice and the promptings of apostolic charity, the members of your Society, with promptitude and alacrity, sought those shores. Their heavy and assiduous labors, especially in Upper Egypt, have been of the greatest use, particularly as regards the proper training of the native clergy, and the maintenance and furtherance of Christian life among the people. And if we are bound to return the fullest thanks to God for these results, we are not less bound to



Women wearing Worth dresses and men wearing diamonds, are just as unhappy and uncomfortable over stomach and bowel troubles as are those who have only calico and bone buttons. None of us live natural lives. We eat too much and are careless about our health. Abused nature finally revolts. The rebellion is slight at first, but it grows. Occasional constipation becomes chronic. Bowels won't work. Stomach gets sour and generates gas. Liver gets full of bile. Bile gets into the blood. Headaches come, dizziness, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, poor breath, distress after eating—and all because Nature did not have the little help she needed. One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets would start the poisonous matter in the way it should go. If there's a good deal of it, better take two—that's a mildly cathartic dose. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets never gripe and they cure permanently. You needn't take them forever—just long enough to regulate the bowels—then stop. In this way you don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. Once used, they are always in favor. Some designing dealers do not permit their customers to have Dr. Pierce's Pellets because inferior pills afford greater profits. Such dealers are short-sighted. They overlook the fact that next time you will go where you are supplied with what you ask for.

At Toulouse, a collection of 66 unpublished sermons of St. Anthony was recently found.

It is said that the Pope has granted the Assumptionist Fathers two mission stations in Constantinople.

The fruit of one week's mission to Protestants in the Paulists' Church, New York, was a hundred converts.

A dispatch from Rome says that Mgr. Kennedy has been appointed rector of the American College at Rome.

Catholics in the district surrounding Sioux City, Iowa, are agitating for the erection of a new see in that city.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has published a decree, raising the feast of the Annunciation to a double of the first class.

Ten thousand people were present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new marble edifice for the church of Our Lady Help of Christians, in East Orange, N.J.

The Congregation of Sisters of the Holy Family in New Orleans are colored women. There are sixty members in the community in addition to an equal number of novices and postulants, all colored.

Monsignor O'Connell, who resigned the rectorship of the North American College in Rome, because of ill-health, is in Italy. He will spend a year abroad in an endeavor to gain his health before returning to the United States.

The Catholic University, Washington, has received a bequest of \$5,000 from Peter J. Lavin, of La Crosse, Wis., for a scholarship for the archdiocese of Milwaukee. This will be awarded to the pupil of the diocesan seminary who makes the highest average.

Cardinal Gibbons has promised the Archbishop of New Orleans, Most Rev. Francis Janssens, D.D., who was his secretary while bishop of Richmond from 1872 to 1877, to visit that city and attend the opening of the winter school modeled like the Plattsburg and Madison summer schools.

The Bohemian priests of this country were in convention in Milwaukee recently. The question of educating the

children under their charge in the English branches and fitting them for a commercial career was favorably considered.

Rev. John Thein, of Cleveland, O., has almost finished his Catholic Cyclopaedia, which will appear in two large volumes about the middle of December.

European papers record the death of Very Rev. Father Simoni, O.S.M., which occurred at St. Mary's (Servite) Priory, Fordingbridge, Hants, on Thursday, August 29.

Prince Maximilian of Saxony has completed his theological studies and will be ordained as a priest during this month. Born in 1870, he is a younger son of Prince George, the brother and heir of King Albert of Saxony.

The presidents of the republics of San Domingo and Hayti have written to the Pope expressing their willingness to accept his decision in the matter of delimitation, and His Holiness has undertaken the role of arbitrator.

A great religious change is coming over Milan, according to Signor Glarelli. New churches are rising everywhere, the Cardinal Archbishop is the man of most influence in the city, and Milan promises soon to become the headquarters of clericalism.

The first native priest of Oregon was ordained on the fifth ult., at the pro-Cathedral, Portland, by Archbishop Gross. He was the Rev. Arthur Lane. Among those at the ceremony were the new priest's mother, Mrs. Lafayette Lane, formerly Miss Amanda Mann, of Alabama.

Pope Leo has appointed Rev. Francis Mostyn of Birkenhead the first Vicar Apostolic of Wales. His titular bishopric is Ascalon. The Catholic Church is progressing in Wales to a far greater degree than any other church. The Episcopal Church, despite the support of the government, is falling behind.

About fifteen thousand people took part in the great Florentine Pilgrimage to the sanctuary at Montenero after the recent Marian Congress at Leghorn. They represented every class and condition. A telegram was sent to Rome by Cardinal Baisia, to which the Pope replied, expressing the consolation the new religious manifestations afforded him.

St. Vincent's College, conducted by the Benedictine Fathers, near Latrobe, Pa., entered upon its fiftieth school year on the 5th inst. According to present prospects, St. Vincent's will have a large number of students this year. There are already more students at that institution than were there at any time last year.

The Sydney Freeman's Journal announces the departure of a band of nineteen missionaries for the Gilbert Islands, with their superior, the Very Rev. Edward Bontemps, M. S. H. The party in nationalities included French, Irish, Belgian, Dutch, and English. Father Bontemps secured the priests, brothers, and nuns while on his visit to Europe.

The Rev. Father Lacombe has obtained from the Ottawa Government for his people, the half-breeds and Indians, over whom he exercises an apostolate, a perpetual grant of land, 1500 square miles

Receive, therefore, to aid you in these important duties, the Apostolic Benediction, which, in our paternal affection, we also bestow upon the whole society, especially upon those of its members who are devoting themselves to the cause of the Copts.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, this thirty-first day of July, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. Henry Schonberg Kerr, S. J., head of the Zambesi Mission, is dead.

Mgr. Thorpe, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been made a domestic prelate of the Pope.

At Toulouse, a collection of 66 unpublished sermons of St. Anthony was recently found.

It is said that the Pope has granted the Assumptionist Fathers two mission stations in Constantinople.

The fruit of one week's mission to Protestants in the Paulists' Church, New York, was a hundred converts.

A dispatch from Rome says that Mgr. Kennedy has been appointed rector of the American College at Rome.

Catholics in the district surrounding Sioux City, Iowa, are agitating for the erection of a new see in that city.

The Sacred Congregation of Rites has published a decree, raising the feast of the Annunciation to a double of the first class.

Ten thousand people were present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new marble edifice for the church of Our Lady Help of Christians, in East Orange, N.J.

The Congregation of Sisters of the Holy Family in New Orleans are colored women. There are sixty members in the community in addition to an equal number of novices and postulants, all colored.

Monsignor O'Connell, who resigned the rectorship of the North American College in Rome, because of ill-health, is in Italy. He will spend a year abroad in an endeavor to gain his health before returning to the United States.

The Milan Osservatore Cattolico says that a Catholic society in Milan has caused to be printed a large number of gummed stamps, containing the effigy of Leo XIII., in gold and colors, with the inscription "20 September, 1895, Viva Leone XIII., Viva l'Italia." They are intended to be struck at the date mentioned on letters, postcards and papers, and anything else as a counter demonstration on the part of Catholics.

The Catholics of Austria are very much dissatisfied with the Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill, which will shortly come into operation. A Catholic paper goes so far as to propose that these civil marriages should be held to disqualify from the rites of burial. The Bishops are in favor of peace, and urge the clergy to exhort the faithful to have the Church ceremony performed immediately after the civil registration. A joint pastoral on the subject is to be drawn up by the bishops.

The Catholics of Austria are very much dissatisfied with the Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill, which will shortly come into operation. A Catholic paper goes so far as to propose that these civil marriages should be held to disqualify from the rites of burial. The Bishops are in favor of peace, and urge the clergy to exhort the faithful to have the Church ceremony performed immediately after the civil registration. A joint pastoral on the subject is to be drawn up by the bishops.

The Catholics of Austria are very much dissatisfied with the Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill, which will shortly come into operation. A Catholic paper goes so far as to propose that these civil marriages should be held to disqualify from the rites of burial. The Bishops are in favor of peace, and urge the clergy to exhort the faithful to have the Church ceremony performed immediately after the civil registration. A joint pastoral on the subject is to be drawn up by the bishops.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
A NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Infidelity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample Bottle of any of our medicines. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of St. Mary's, Ind., since 1870, and is now under his direct supervision.
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.,
49 S. Franklin Street.
Sold by Druggists at 50 per Bottle, 6 for \$5.
Larger size, \$1.75. 9 Bottles for \$25.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Five d'Armes, Montreal. This, one of the largest and best organized Commercial institutions in America, will open Aug. 25. The course comprises Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Typewriting, English, French, Preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Six specialists devote their time and attention to the advancement of students. Separate courses for ladies. Write or call for Prospectus.
5-13 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

The Montreal Business 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: . . .
J. D. DAVIS, 42 Victoria Square,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

SADLER'S DOMINION SERIES

Sadler's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 2 1/4 x 2 1/4.
Sadler's Dominion Speller, complete.
Sadler's Dominion First Reader, Part I.
Sadler's Dominion Second Reader.
Sadler's Dominion Third Reader.
Sadler's Dominion Fourth Reader.
Sadler's Outlines of Canadian History.
Sadler's Grandes Lignes de l'Histoire du Canada.
Sadler's Outlines of English History.
Sadler's School History of England, with colored maps.
Sadler's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 23 colored maps.
Sadler's Edition of Butler's Catechism.
Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I.
Sadler's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part I.
Sadler's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition.
Sadler's Bible History (Scriptures) Illustrated.
Sadler's Elementary Grammar, blackboard exercises.
Sadler's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire, par E. Robert.
Sadler's Edition of Nugent's French and English, English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation.
Sadler's (P D & S) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.
Sadler's (P D & S) Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 5, primary short course.
Sadler's (P D & S) Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 12, advanced course.
Sadler's Patent Cover and Blotter, for primary short course.
Sadler's Patent Cover and Blotter, for advanced course.
Sadler's Edition of First Steps in Science.
Sadler's Edition of Primer of Literature.
Lessons in English Elementary Course, Pupils Edition.
Lessons in English Higher Course, Pupils Edition.
Lessons in English Higher Course, Teachers Edition.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
1689 Notre Dame St., 123 Church St.,
Montreal.

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

Patch Grief with Proverbs

but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take

PYNY-PECTORAL

and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold.
Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

1794 Notre Dame Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER
AND FINE . . .
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WM. ROGERS' . . .
Knives, Forks and Spoons.
Everything in the line of

WEDDING PRESENTS
At prices to suit everybody.
CALL AND SEE. . . .
1794 Notre Dame St.



F. P. HORAN & Co.
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, 3516.

CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

AN IRISH AMERICAN ARMY ADVOCATED.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY AND OUTSPOKEN RESOLUTIONS—A "NEW MOVEMENT" ON AN OLD PLAN—DEADLY ENMITY TOWARDS ENGLAND—SOME VERY STRONG SPEECHES.

The press of the country is now alive with reports of the great Irish Convention, held last week in Chicago. We give a couple of extracts from ex-Congressman Finerty's now famous harangue; they will suffice to indicate the spirit of the whole movement. We also publish the resolutions adopted. We have no comment to make—any remarks of ours would be only superfluous; let our readers take the following for what they may deem it worth:

Mr. Finerty said: "But let me tell you, gentlemen, the same men who in this country taunt us with disloyalty for our efforts on behalf of Ireland, these same who think that loyalty to the American flag can be cultivated by act of Parliament, as their friends and models in England seek to cultivate loyalty in Ireland by coercion acts, these same men are those who in Canada spurn and revile and spit upon the American flag; these same men are those who would see that glorious flag torn into a thousand shreds, these same men are those who would see America reduced to the level of an English colony; ay, to the level of an English landlord-ridden country; to the level of our own old country, Ireland. To such men, however, we need no apology."

"The spirit of freedom which actuates us today, the spirit which actuated Washington and Lafayette, which actuated Burke and Fitzgerald and Parnell, such a spirit is unknown to these fawning cravens, and therefore they cannot, or will not if they could, understand us. But to the men to whom home and country, the men to whom home and country and freedom are more than mere empty sounds, your returns, gentlemen, will be fraught with grave import. The result of your deliberations will be looked forward to as have been the resolutions of patriots ever since man had a home and a country, and as our cause is holy, as our cause is just, God Himself will bless your efforts and crown them with success."

"We are the friends of every enemy of England, and the enemy of every friend of England, and we want to drive it home and nail it to the mast until the teeth of the lying Whigs are loosened from their sockets and fall from their lying mouths. Today Ireland is the kept harlot of the spoils of the British Empire. Some of our papers seem to be afraid we may complicate this country with England. Suppose we do. Let the English dare to fire the first shot! Let the American Government and the British Government understand that we are in this light to star. We will enlist our young Irishmen in regular battalions. We want to be ready when the time comes. What do we care for English sentiment. We are here to renew the work of Wolfe Tone started in France 100 years ago. We met out to England the same message that England has met out to us. We will devote our efforts, means, and, if necessary, our lives, for the accomplishment of Irish independence. Let the movement inaugurated hereto-day never come to an end until the flag floats above a free and independent Irish Senate."

The Platform.

The report of the committee on platform was presented by O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, and was unanimously adopted. It follows:

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity and was the home of civilization while England was still barbarous. England's claims to authority in Ireland originated in force and have been maintained by corruption and coercion, they have never ripened into a right to rule, the title to the conquest has never been perfected inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by constitutional agitation or revolutionary movements, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy."

"Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's school houses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile or left to perish in her dungeons thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking towards legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the Commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the Lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge, and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books."

To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet to-day Ireland, enthralled, but not conquered, is in spirit a nation. It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English Government by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason and for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for the men of the Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history, that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate but must be won upon the field of battle, and

we declare our belief that the men of Ireland, who are being driven into exile or into the graves of serfs in their native land by the English mis-government, are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

In view of these facts the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow-citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States.

What They Resolved to do.

Resolved,—That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it a shame against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

Resolved,—That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and that we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved,—That this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League and the National Literary Society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give them hearty co-operation and generous support.

Resolved,—That this convention recommends the formation of military companies wherever practicable in order to foster and preserve the military spirit of the Irish race and to be prepared for action in the hour of England's difficulty.

Nominations for officers and the executive council were next in order. Chairman Finerty declined to be considered as a candidate for president, and Wm. Lyman, of New York, at one time treasurer of the Irish National League, was nominated by J. J. Keating, of Illinois, and elected by acclamation. O'Neil Ryan, of St. Louis, was selected as vice-president, and State Senator P. V. Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, as the treasurer. The executive council was constituted as follows: J. J. Donovan, Massachusetts; Chris. Gallagher, Minnesota; Martin Kelley, Tennessee; Capt. Mangun, Wisconsin; J. Sheehy, California; J. M. Kennedy, Montana; T. J. Dundan, Ohio; J. S. Lawlor, Texas; Thos. H. Greevy, Pennsylvania.

TO VISIT CANADA.

The Superior-General of the Sulpicians to Inspect the Houses of the Order.

Very Rev. Father Jules Arthur Captier, the recently appointed Superior-General of the Order of St. Sulpice, has manifested his intention of visiting the houses of his Order in the United States and Canada. He is expected in Montreal early next summer. Rev. Father Captier was for 19 years Procurator of the Order at Rome. He is held in great favor by Leo XIII. Father Captier was for several years the postulator in the cause of the canonization of Joan of Arc. Reverend Leonidas Periss, a Montreal College boy, has joined the Sulpicians in Paris, after having obtained his degrees in Divinity and Canon Law, at the Propaganda in Rome. He took the two degrees in the same year, a very rare thing.

C. M. E. A.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following is an extract from the minutes of meeting of Branch 74, C.M.E.A., held in their hall, September 11, 1895:—

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from the cares of life Wm. O'Meara, Esq., father of our beloved Parish Priest and spiritual adviser, Rev. Bro. Wm. O'Meara, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 74, tender Rev. Bro. O'Meara our sincere sympathy in his bereavement, and pray that Divine Providence who has called to his reward a devoted father, esteemed citizen and zealous Catholic, will enable our pastor to bear his cross during life and to look to reunion in that better land where there is no parting; be it further

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent Rev. Father O'Meara, the press for publication, and entered in full on the records of this Branch.

THE NOTRE DAME.

Annual Meeting of the Hospital Held on Wednesday.

The annual meeting of the governors and board of management of Notre Dame hospital took place on Wednesday last, at that institution, Mr. C. P. Hebert occupying the chair. Amongst others present were Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, B. J. Coghlin, J. B. A. Mongenais, L. H. Hebert, S. N. Monette, Dr. Boulet, El. Berbeau, J. Bourdeau, Dr. Geo. Ville-neuve, Hon. J. R. Thibaudau, J. P. Beauchamp, Dr. Benoit, Madame Thibaudau, Madame Hebert, Madame Ville-neuve, Madame Coghlin, and about thirty other leading ladies connected with the work.

The medical superintendent read the report of the past year and thanked all those who had anything to do with the undertaking. He hoped that, as is the case in many other city institutions, some rich citizens would come to the aid of Notre Dame hospital, and remarked that, although the superintendent had given expression to the same wish last year, the appeal so far had been made in vain, and the floating debt of \$15,000 still remained. However, all praise was due the ladies who have come forward and organized the kermesse, which will be opened in the Drill hall on the 15th of October, and which will last one week.

The report as read by Dr. Lachapelle shows that 1,692 cases were treated at the hospital, against 1,719 the year before. The number of deaths was 106. The ordinary receipts were \$24,450, and

the expenses \$25,925, leaving a deficit of \$1,475, but this had been met by donations reaching \$4,050.

The receipts this year compared with those of the preceding year show an increase of \$3,063, while the expenses show an increase over last year of \$3,031. The number of cases treated were 1,016 men and 673 women; their nationality and religion being as follows: 1,599 Catholics, 93 Protestants, 1,365 French-Canadians, 327 English and other nationalities. The report estimates that each case entails a daily expense to the hospital of 32 cents. There were 16,567 consultations, 834 surgical operations, and 526 in connection with the eyes, ears and throat. The ambulance made 511 runs.

The report being adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with. The board of administration was re-elected, except that Dr. Benoit replaces Dr. Geo. Ville-neuve as secretary, the latter's pressing duties elsewhere rendering it impossible for him to accept. Mr. Owen McGarvey likewise replaces on the board Mr. C. F. Smith, who desired to be relieved.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted the officers of the institution, the rev. sisters who are in charge, the lady patronesses and the press.

The following table shows the Notre Dame hospital receipts and expenditures for the last ten years:—

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, and years from 1885-86 to 1894-95.

When Dr. Lachapelle had given further explanation regarding the kermesse, the meeting adjourned.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tablet Erected by the Friends of Rev. Father Dawson.

The ceremony of erecting a memorial tablet to the late Very Rev. Eneas McDonnell Dawson took place in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on Thursday morning, the 26th September. The sanctuary of the sacred edifice was draped in black cloth and yellow trimmings, and presented a most imposing appearance. There was a large congregation present, amongst them some of the most prominent men of the city both Catholic and Protestant. Mass for the dead was chanted by Rev. Father McAuley, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. Ell's requiem Mass was sung by the choir, H. Collier, Mass presiding at the organ. Archbishop Duhamel was present at the service, as were also Rev. Fathers McGuckin and Constantineau, of the University. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Francis Ryan, of St. Michael's college, Toronto. It was a splendid effort. The preacher has a distinguished appearance and great eloquence. He spoke of Father Dawson's secular virtues which made him great in the eyes of the world, but the virtues which the priest most needs are those that make him great according to God's standard. Father Dawson's spiritual life was fed by faith and love.

The tribute to the memory of the deceased priest was a most tender one.

The tablet which has been placed on the front wall of the church, to the right of the main entrance, is of brightly polished brass, and bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORIAM.

The Very Reverend Eneas McDonnell Dawson, V.G., LL.D., D.L., F.R.S.

Born at Dedhavan, Banffshire, Scotland, July 30, 1810.

Obtained April 2, 1835.

Came to Canada 1854, after founding important missions in the diocese of Edinburgh.

Died at Ottawa, December 29, 1894, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and the sixtieth of his priesthood.

Appointed priest to this parish 1835, Chaplain to the Queen's forces in Ottawa, 1836, and for many years in charge of the mission at Osgoode.

Distinguished for his piety, learning and liberality, this tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance by friends of all denominations.

R. I. P. And now there remain Faith, Hope, Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

BAZAAR AT ST. HENRI.

The Bazaar at St. Henri, which closed last Wednesday night, has been an unqualified success. As a proof of the magnificent results produced it is sufficient to state that the young ladies alone turned in \$1131; Miss Cozzantini having collected \$604, and Miss E. Viau, \$527. The total receipts will amount to \$2564. The result speaks eloquently both for the generosity of the parishioners and the estimation in which the work of the Grey Nuns is held in the parish. Much of the praise for the organization and management of the bazaar attaches to the Rev. M. R. Decary, cure of the parish; Mr. N. F. Bedard and Madame D. Gravel.

RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT.

"We have used Hood's Pills in our family for some time and heartily recommend them, as we find them to be a very reliable and efficient cathartic and we always keep them in the house."—Miss E. FERRELL, Birtch, Ont.

Hood's PILLS cure indigestion, biliousness.

WHILE the anti-Catholic writers, of a certain type, are striving to impress the world with the idea that the Pope is not favorable to the Jesuits, we find the following facts related in a contemporary: The Holy Father, with his usual solicitude for education, saved the famous Jesuit College of Mondragone, near Frascati, which, as part of the Borgheese property, was about to come to the hammer. Cardinals Vincent and Seraphin Vannutelli had an interview with the Pope, and the result was the college property still remains in the hands of the Jesuits. When the sale was first rumored the people of the neighborhood were in

despair. They at once began a solemn triduum in honor of the Blessed Baldinucci, S. J. On the evening of the third day news arrived that all was satisfactorily arranged and the college preserved. Needless to say popular faith and enthusiasm were unbounded. This answer to prayer was attributed to the saint, and the triduum closed with the chanting of the Te Deum.

A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

HER PARENTS HAD ALMOST GIVEN UP HOPE OF HER RECOVERY.

PALE AND EMACIATED, SUBJECT TO SEVERE HEADACHES, SHE WAS THOUGHT TO BE GOING INTO A DECLINE—NOW THE PICTURE OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

From the Bichineto, N.B. Review.

There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent county, N.B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Modus River. A Review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15, who, he said, had been "almost wrested from the grave by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and



"A Picture of Health and Activity."

bloodless, and, eventually, became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought she was in consumption, and had all but given up hope of her recovery. Her father, Mr. Richard Warman, who is a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed, but no relief came, and although the parents were almost in despair, they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvelous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed, he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with a result no less marvelous than that of many other cases related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months, from a helpless and suppositively dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity. The Warman family is so well known in this part of the country that no one would think of disputing any statement made by any of its members. Mr. H. H. Warman, on account of his business as salesman for agricultural machinery, is personally acquainted with nearly everybody in the county, and we feel assured that any enquiries made of him concerning the statements made above will be readily answered.

The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Warman, proves that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

EASY HOME DYEING

It is now possible for an inexperienced person to dye cotton, wool, silk, feathers, etc., a black that will not crack, fade or wash out if you use

Diamond Dyes

With a ten cent package of any one of the three fast black dyes—for wool, for cotton, and for silk and feathers—the very first trial brings success, and the directions on the package are so simple that even a child can get the best results. There are more than forty colors of Diamond Dyes—all reliable and easy to use, and their superiority is unquestioned. We send samples of dyed cloth and direction book free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

Do You Shave?

If you do, get the "L. J. A. SURVEYOR" Razor. No disappointment with it. Also, Straps, Brushes and Shaving Soap, at L. J. A. SURVEYOR, Hardware and Tool Store, 6 St. Lawrence Street.

INAUGURATION

St. Patrick's New Organ,

Under the High Patronage of His Lordship Mr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal.

2 Grand Recitals AND Sacred Concerts 2

By the Celebrated Organist, FREDERIC ARCHER, of Chicago.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR, assisted by the Choirs of St. James, Cath. and of Notre Dame Church.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st & 2nd AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M.

PROF. FOWLER DIRECTOR.

TICKETS. -- 25c & 50c.

Parade at the principal music and book stores, at St. Patrick's, Presbytery, and at Prof. Fowler's, No. 1 Phillip's Place.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ANNUAL FALL EXCURSION TO THE WEST.

OCTOBER 3rd, 4th & 5th, '95

Table listing excursion routes and prices: PORT HURON, Mich., and return \$10.00; DETROIT, Mich., and return \$13.00; SAGINAW, Mich., and return \$13.00; GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., and return \$12.50; CLEVELAND, O., and return \$16.00; CINCINNATI, O., and return \$16.00; CHICAGO, Ill., and return \$39.00; ST. PAUL, Minn., and return \$40.50; MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., and return \$40.50.

For tickets and full information, apply at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James Street, or at any of our agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 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.

ST. 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 3:45 p.m.

City Ticket Office

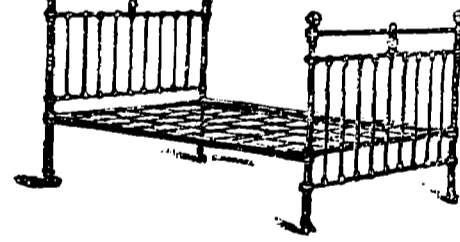
129 ST. JAMES STREET.

West-End DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

Dry goods and Millinery. Ladies' and Children's Mantles. Dress Goods, all colors. Underwear in great variety. Carpets and Oil-cloths.

J. FOLEY, 3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St., A few doors west of Napoleon Row, St. Catherine.

THE THOMPSON MATTRESS COY.



MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Pure Bedding and Upholstered Goods. Prices reasonable. Institutions supplied. 427 St. James Street.

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.

UN-NERVED, TIRED People and invalids will find it CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE

A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure in its nature. It has fixed the best of yeasts. Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co. Be on your guard.

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

Dental Surgeon, 178 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 3847.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION.

Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.75. Tannin Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks, \$2.00. Stave Length—Cut any length. J. C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square, Tel. 3853.

Clothing.

FOR STYLE AND FIT CALL ON: MATT WILLOCK.

MERCHANT TAILOR, 141A BLEURY STREET, OPPOSITE the JESUIT CHURCH.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians.

Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.

705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1894.

00000000000000000000000000

Renfrew Creamery

Butler Cream and Milk. FINEST IN THE MARKET.

M. McCormick, PROPRIETOR, 2318 St. Catherine Street, Wellington Terrace, MONTREAL.

00000000000000000000000000

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED -- THIS SPRING. It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite. The best cure for Malaria.

J. K. MACDONALD.

Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hanger and general Machinist. Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting, Bells, Wardrobe, Telephone, etc. Carpenter and Builders' Work to order. 742 and 744 Craig Street, west of Victoria Square, Montreal. Bell Telephone 241.

Montreal Roofing Company

ASPHALT FLOORS, COPPER ROOFS, METAL CORRUGATED, METAL ROOFS, METAL SKYLIGHTS, SLATE ROOFS, GRAVEL ROOFS, CEMENT ROOFS.

BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Susby Lane. TELEPHONE 130.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

CHOICE ARTICLES IN Silverware, Cutlery, Cabinets, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, from \$5.00, and Hand-made Brides, Rodgers' Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Sterling Silver, Novelties, Jewellery.

ALL AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

JOHN WATSON, 2174 ST. CATHERINE ST., Art Association Building, Opposite H. Morgan & Co., east corner. (45 years at 58 St. Sublieux Street.)

Have Your

SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL ROOFING, ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC. DONE BY GEO. W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig Street.

J. P. MONCEL, Gold Stamping.

Society Badges made up on short notice. 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

WALTER RYAN, PRACTICAL Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

263 ST. URBAIN STREET. All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

Central Millinery Parlor,

Grand Millinery Opening on 10 September and following days. Hats 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.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.
(LIMITED)
At 255 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.
P. O. Box 1135.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, **THE TRUE WITNESS & P. O. BOX 1135.**
The subscription price of **THE TRUE WITNESS** for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.00.
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 1135.
You may remit by bank cheque, post office money order, express money order or 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.
Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears 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 your paper is sent. You 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 new one.
If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.
All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.

WEDNESDAY...OCTOBER 2, 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 are being sent out this week, we beg to inform our friends that an immediate attention to them will obviate the necessity 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 ROSARY MONTH.

October is the month specially dedicated, by the Church, to the devotion of the Holy Rosary. In our last issue we published the beautiful letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on the Rosary, in which he invites the Catholic world to be more than ever mindful of the blessings secured through the medium of the prayers that constitute the Rosary. Apart from this sweet devotion having direct reference to the Blessed Virgin, it consists of the most sublime and touching prayers known to the Christian. The importance of the Rosary cannot be more easily described than by indicating the prayers that constitute the devotion.

In the first place we have the Creed—or Credo—which is the embodiment of all the great truths which we are called upon, by our faith, to believe. The belief in God, which is the fundamental stone of our faith, is announced in the opening; in God the Creator of heaven and earth, consequently in the truth that the Almighty drew all things (man included) from nothingness; then the belief in God the Son, which includes the mighty dogma of the Redemption—beginning with the Immaculate Conception and ending with the Resurrection and Ascension; finally the belief in God the Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Trinity, the Sanctifier and Light of the Church. To these is added the belief in the Holy Catholic Church, in the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, and the eternal life that is to be the reward of every "good and faithful servant." Thus we see that, at the very outset, in the Rosary we declare our Christianity and affirm our Catholicity. What more suitable introduction could be imagined? What more perfect preface to the devotion that is to follow? It is the simple declaration, before heaven, that the prayers about to be recited are not merely lip expression, but truly acts of faith and confidence.

Then comes the "Our Father." The non-Catholic who accuses us of adoring the Blessed Virgin and placing her on a level with the Divinity, would do well to reflect upon the system followed in the Rosary. It does not commence with Mary; it begins with a general declaration of faith, and then its first prayer—dictated by Our Lord in the garden—is addressed to the Almighty. It is the complement of all prayers. It goes up to "Our Father"—not my Father, nor your Father, but the Father of all the human race, in all times and in all ages. It is addressed to that Father in Heaven, and asks that His name be hallowed and that His kingdom—the kingdom of Christ—may come. It begs that His will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. It is an invocation whereby the sinner casts himself at the feet of Omnipotence, and acknowledging his total dependence on the Divine Power, asks for his daily bread and for pardon of his faults—even as

he forgives all who have trespassed against him. It moreover requests to be delivered from all temptation, that is to say, from the power and influence of the Evil One. In all the annals of the world there is nothing to equal in beauty of expression, in simplicity of form and in comprehensiveness, the Lord's Prayer. And it is with this sublime invocation that the Rosary is commenced.

Then comes the "Hail Mary," the angelic salutation, repeated three times, and again repeated ten times on each of the five decades. What is the "Hail Mary?" The non-Catholic may sneer at this beautiful address to the Mother of our Divine Lord; but let him remember that the words were first pronounced by an angel sent from heaven to the humble Virgin, and that the sacred Evangelist has reproduced them for the benefit of the Christian world. "Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus." If the Holy Virgin were deemed worthy to be thus spoken to by a celestial messenger, does it not stand to reason that no more fitting salutation could be used by the children of men? We say "Hail Mary;" we repeat what God bade His envoy state, that she is blessed amongst women; and we affirm, what is an accepted truth all over the Christian world, that blessed is the fruit of her womb—that Jesus, the Savior of mankind, born of that Holy Mother, is above all and before all blessed.

So far, we humbly submit, that no person, professing to be a Christian, can possibly take exception to the Rosary. Then comes the prayer which the Church has sanctioned—"Holy Mary, Mother of God; pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death." What is this invocation? It is an acknowledgment of the power which the Mother must naturally have with the Son. It does not ask the Blessed Virgin to perform the work of God; it does not ask her to assume a Divine position and to do aught that God alone can do; it only asks her to "pray for us now," and particularly in that supreme moment of death, when our physical strength shall have almost vanished and our own intercessions for mercy and forgiveness may be interrupted by exceptional temptations. Granting that all we profess in the Creed is true; that she is the one who brought our Divine Lord into the world; that the Angel of God had declared her "blessed," that she was given to us, from the cross, through St. John, as our mother, it simply stands to reason that she is the most powerful creature, in heaven or on earth, that could possibly secure what we require from her Divine Son. And all we do is to ask her, as we would ask the most powerful advocate in any other sphere, to plead for us. And this prayer is followed by the exclamation; "Glory be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost."

There is the whole Rosary in as short a space as we can describe it. We need not dwell upon the importance of the prayers that go to make up that devotion. It is clear, to all unprejudiced and devout souls, that no grander combination of invocations could be imagined—particularly for the use of the general church. This, then, is the month of the Holy Rosary. The beads, which are blessed, serve to aid the faithful in the proper delivery of the prayers and serve as tokens of devotion that recall to the mind the necessity of such pious recitations. We trust that in all parts of the Catholic world special efforts will be put forth to spread abroad the devotion of the Holy Rosary. It is a mighty safe-guard against the countless dangers that beset the path of each one, and is a chain of solidarity binding the souls of the faithful on earth to the throne of Divine Grace in Heaven. In every church and chapel in this Archdiocese, all through the month of October, the prayers of the Rosary will be recited publicly, and the attendance of the faithful is requested by the various pastors and chaplains. Particularly at this time, when the forces of error are concentrating so strongly and such great efforts are being made to resist the influence of the Church, the aid of the Blessed Virgin is specially needed, and it is an acknowledged fact, told by the Fathers of the Church, that it was never known that any person who, with confidence, invoked her aid and protection, was left unanswered or unassisted.

The Shakespeare Club of New York is now taking steps to purchase and save from ruin the cottage in which Edgar Allan Poe—the most unique poetic genius of our century—lived in misery and wrote amidst untold privations. A banquet was recently held in the very room in which that bright and gifted child of the muses suffered so much. Mr. Appleton Morgan, president of the society, delivered an address in which he recalled the name of Keates, another of the most unhappy and talented poets. He regretted the tardiness in paying just tribute to Poe's memory, and pointed out how those "who are editing in noble volumes his immortal works write depreciatory biographies and patronizing notices." Referring to the place of their assembly he remarked: "There in that room the wife of his youth, in the depth of winter, lay sick with no covering, re-

lying for warmth upon a pet cat which she held to her bosom, and Poe saw her fade away and die without a friendly hand raised to aid him." Poe's career is often held up, by so-called moralists, as an example, and vain regrets are expressed, when the nobly-endowed victim of an unappreciative world has been fifty years in his grave. When will the same world learn that other lesson—that the poets require encouragement and support while living, not monuments and praise when they have been starved to death? The work they do will be the glory of their country; future generations will enjoy the fruits of their labor; men, yet unborn, will lavish honors upon them and hypocritically cry out that had they lived in the poet's time they would have saved these benefactors of the human race from misery; but, all the same, while living those poets are criticized, ridiculed, and left to eke out a precarious existence amidst unmentioned sufferings and unrecorded trials. It is to be hoped that the names of Keates, Chatterton, Mangan, Poe, and hundreds of others, may yet serve to awaken the world to a sense of the duty they owe to the living, acting, suffering cultivators of human thought and moulders of the nation's future.

PROHIBITED HERE.

Last week we received a marked copy of a New York publication, entitled "The Truth Seeker." From what we can judge of this sheet its promoters are likely to go on for ages in their Truth-seeking, and certainly they are not liable to find that which they seek. Certainly they are very rapidly moving in the very opposite direction to Truth. On the title page, and in large letters, we read the very significant words, "Prohibited in Canada." On glancing at the so-called illustrations, and we suppose the reading matter is intended to correspond with these abominations, we feel grateful to the Canadian authorities for having prohibited the circulation of such a diabolical publication. The editor gives a series of letters that passed between him and the Canadian Post Office Department; they suffice to illustrate the boorish ignorance of the person who wrote the Postmaster-General and to justify most fully the course of the latter in ordering the confiscation of such a periodical. We would not dare reproduce any of the blasphemous language contained in that criminal sheet, and we fail to see how any self-respecting man—Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, Freethinker or whatever else he may be—could possibly allow such literature (we use the term for want of a better one) into his home.

The editor consecrates a column to the glorification of their special artist (?), one Heston. If the caricatures on the first and last pages are samples of his artistic acquirements, we certainly cannot compliment his friends upon their taste, refinement or sense of the beautiful. There is neither thought, originality or talent exhibited. He draws a room that might be the section of a barn; a number of dilapidated "sun-fishes," supposed to represent the twelve apostles, but so far from suggesting even a remote idea of them that he finds it necessary to state who they are; a miserable and vulgar representation of a couple of old beggars looking in at the door.—Our Blessed Lady and St. Joseph are intended to be thus pictured; finally Our Lord, in the middle of the room, easily recognizable by the hair, features and halo, but otherwise dressed in the generally accepted garments of the tramp in caricature. Under all this we find a text of scripture, suggesting that Our Lord is ashamed of His Holy Mother.

The perpetrator of this infernal piece of villainy has the audacity to demand of the Post-Master General of Canada why this publication is prohibited. He wants to know what his paper contains that can be styled "scurrilous" or "blasphemous," within the meaning of the Post-Office Act. The reply he received was as exact and as steadfast as his demand was insolent and false. We draw attention to the existence of such a sheet simply to let our readers know to what abominable depths can sink the mind that is entirely perverted, and to beg of our Post-Office authorities to be more vigilant than ever—for the fact of this copy having come to us shows that others are smuggled into Canada.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Rev. Father D. Guillet, O.M.I., parish priest of St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, has sent us a circular which will be found in another column. It speaks for itself, and we need not urge upon all the Catholics of the older Provinces the great importance of the work to which it refers. It is not a lottery, nor a bazaar, nor anything of the kind that is contemplated; simply are offerings asked for the benefit of the Catholic Schools in Manitoba. A book of tickets—nine in all—at twenty-five cents for each of the eight, the ninth being given to the collector, is sent to your address. Apart from the satisfaction of having contributed towards the maintenance of the Catholic Schools, which, as long as the present law lasts,

are at the expense of the poor Catholics of that district, there are a number of very fine prizes, any one of which the holder of a ticket has an opportunity of winning.

Archbishop Langevin will have one hundred Masses said during the scholastic year 1895-96, for the intention of the donors and those who have disposed of tickets. Any person to whom tickets have been sent, and who finds that it is impossible to assist in any way, will kindly return them.

We have no hesitation in saying that there is at present not a cause in which the Catholics of Canada are interested that deserves their practical recognition more than the one of separate schools in Manitoba. At bottom there is more than a mere question of actual need, there is also one of principle. It is a heavy and a long struggle that is going on; what the outcome of it may be is yet very difficult to tell; meanwhile we know that an extra and unjust burden rests upon the shoulders of our co-religionists in the North-West. If, in any way, we can aid them in their difficulties it would seem to us that there should be no hesitation. Moral support is needed, expressions of opinion are required, but these alone will not enable the Catholic parents to keep their children in Catholic schools until the question is finally settled. We, therefore, feel it our duty to endorse Father Guillet's movement and to recommend it to all of our readers who may feel able to add their mite to the cause.

TWO SYSTEMS.

Of late the question of education, particularly in connection with the simultaneous teaching of two languages, has been considerably discussed in the public press. The subject has been principally considered from the standpoint of extra difficulty when the same teacher is required to instruct the same pupils in both languages. Of course it stands to reason that the teaching will be more efficient in his mother-tongue and that the pupils must consequently receive a better drilling in that language than in the other one. We do not purpose entering into all the details of this subject; but we desire to pass a few remarks concerning the marked difference that exists between the two systems of education.

We may state, at the outset, as we have already remarked on a former occasion, that the two systems—English and French—are radically different. The former may be said to obtain in Great Britain and America, the latter is generally continental. A person may be thoroughly equipped in all that concerns the one and be just as thoroughly deficient in what pertains to the other. It is almost impossible to teach English according to French rule; equally so is it to teach French after the methods adopted in an English course. Therefore we conclude that when a pupil is instructed, by the same teacher, in both languages, his education in one or the other must suffer; in fact both must be more or less affected by the attempt to do more than should naturally be expected. It is for this, amongst other reasons, that we find the pupils in the schools where only one language is taught far in advance of those who try to glean a knowledge of the two languages from the same source.

So different are the systems that one might almost say that they are incompatible. We do not mean that it is impossible for a pupil to be well versed in both, much less that the one should destroy the other. We simply wish to establish a fact, which all educationalists have from experience learned, that English cannot be properly taught by a French professor, no more than an English professor can thoroughly fathom the spirit and perfections of the French. Apart from both languages being different in construction and form, the methods most suitable in the case of one never can be made apply in the case of the other. The teacher grounded in English and completely in possession of all the secrets of the language has been trained in an atmosphere so peculiar to that tongue that he naturally carries with him all its rules and influences when stepping into the domain of French. It is the same with the French teacher, who attempts to impart a knowledge of English to his pupils. He should be able to divest himself of all French methods, rules, and influences. How many are capable of so doing? Yet only the one who can do so is competent to teach English.

Ascending from the individual teacher to the large bodies of educationalists—the regular teaching organizations—it would be well for them to grasp our meaning and to act in accordance with the facts that stare them in the face—facts that if recognized may be turned to good account, and if ignored must certainly become obstacles. It is upon this rock that some of our very best teaching bodies split. For example, we have here in Quebec the French system, which generally prevails, because the French is the language of the Province and it takes a first place in the realm of education. But when the same teachers undertake to extend the field of their

inadequacy by entering the neighboring Province—where English is the language of the vast majority and where only the English system is recognized and understood—they should know that what is acceptable and successful here cannot possibly meet with like results over there. By conforming to the customs, methods, system and rules of the English-speaking world they may do an immensely of good; otherwise they must fail as signally as would a body of thoroughly English teachers on coming into the heart of Quebec and seeking to instruct a French population according to their system.

As a practical conclusion, the only one to be drawn from these facts, we would advise the immediate recognition of the situation and an active correspondence therewith.

Amongst Catholic teaching bodies we have not one that is entirely French or entirely English. These organizations—or orders—are composed of members drawn from different races. They consequently have it in their power to accommodate themselves in every way to the requirements of the age and of the country. If, for instance, they purpose establishing branches, for educational purposes, in other sections of the Dominion, it is evident that the needs and peculiarities of such new fields of labor should be considered. If it is an English province, then let the principals and the head teachers be drawn from the English-speaking members of the community. It being necessary that French should be taught, let the French teachers be confined exclusively to the teaching of that language; but have the whole institution in accord with the easily recognized system known as English. We would give the same advice in the case where the province is French and the schools are established by an English order of teachers. Let both languages be taught—but taught properly; otherwise the one becomes a cause of weakness to the other. But, above all, don't neglect to pay due respect to the difference of systems, and grant to each section that system and those methods most in accord with its natural educational atmosphere. We merely indicate a secret of success, as well as the cause of many failures.

ITALY'S STABILITY.

The anti-clerical press of Italy and the anti-Catholic press of America combine to glorify the events that were celebrated on the 20th September last in Rome. They tell us that Italy was emancipated from the serfdom of the Popes, and that the success of Victor Emmanuel marked the dawn of Italian greatness. Until 1870 Italy was tied down and tyrannized over; but ever since she has been free, prosperous, happy and glorious. Italy's grand stability dates, according to these writers, from the smashing in of the Porta Pia. Such stuff makes very interesting and amusing reading; it fills up the editorial columns of a prejudiced press with most attractive matter; but, after all, facts and figures are far more eloquent.

We beg to borrow some statistics from our esteemed contemporary, the New York Freeman's Journal, from a learned writer in its columns, and from other sources.

Despite all the spoliations, the Italian treasury, from 1869 to 1872, had an ever increasing deficit; in the last mentioned year the debt had reached the sum of \$1,700,000,000. Since 1872, despite the increased outlay, the debt did not augment proportionately. The new source of revenue was the theft of private property. The government condemned your property, sold it at auction and pocketed the money, giving bonds that soon became worthless. The famous College of the Propaganda was forced to sell its real estate and accept half value government bonds. The same was attempted with regard to the American College at Rome, but President Arthur, of the United States, peremptorily put a stop to the robbery by a timely warning to the Italian Government. By such means the Government of Italy managed to keep afloat and to credit itself with an actual peace army of 800,000, and a war footing of over 3,000,000, on a territory about three times as large as Ohio, and at an expense for military equipment of from \$85,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year.

These are facts that speak more forcibly than all the loud cheers that greeted the ten thousand Garibaldian veterans when reviewed by Humbert the other day. As an evidence of the ever-increasing public debt that has crushed and is still crushing the people into poverty and emigration, we may simply quote the following figures: "In 1869—that is, just before the occupation of Rome and the establishment of 'Italy'—there were, it is said, about 70,000 Italians, all told, in the United States. At present we think it nothing to receive that many in a year. In 1869 the total emigration from Italy was 23,000. In 1876 it rose only to 29,000. In 1879 it leaped to 119,821. In 1887, 153,000 Italians emigrated to America alone. In 1888 the number of emigrants that left from the single port of Genoa was 181,000, and the total emigration in the same year was

290,786, a figure which put Italy, in this respect, ahead of all the continental nations."

Referring to the condition of wretchedness to which the people have been reduced, we find Deputy Romano, in his speech of December 12, 1885, describing the state of Italy as being even then one of "general distress and misery, with the exception of a few colossal old fortunes, and some new ones, the fruit of public 'wrong.' He said there was 'a general struggle for existence by one class of society, which detests the other, believing it to be the cause of its misfortune, though the true cause is bad government.' They were suffering, he said, 'all the consequences of ill-advised hunger, deterioration of character, immorality, the mania of place-hunting, the emigration of those who do not wish to be obliged to choose between a wretched occupation and crime, smuggling, usury, crimes and suicides, and an unnecessary discontent that is undermining our constitutions and the tranquility of the State.'"

The above is from the translation of Rt. Rev. John O'Connor, D.D., in the American Catholic Quarterly Review, April, 1896.

Speaking of the debt and revenue of Italy, we take the following statistics:—

"The Italian public debt was:
In 1861, \$600,000,000.
In 1872, \$1,700,000,000.
In 1876, \$1,800,000,000.
In 1890, \$2,500,000,000.
This is exclusive of a communal debt of \$250,000,000. Thus has the debt grown in time of peace and in those early days when a nation is supposed to be practicing the economy so necessary to insure its existence. The tax necessary to pay the interest on the debt, over and above the tax required to meet the fabulous running expenses, is \$4.50 per head of the total population of 30,000,000 people, while in England it is \$3.75; in Austria, \$3; in Prussia, \$2.50, and in Russia, \$1.50. The amount of revenue spent since 1872 is something like \$5,300,000,000, and the expenditure of the past ten years shows an increase of 30 per cent., as compared with that of the ten years preceding. But the revenue has been steadily decreasing. The sources of plunder have been exhausted one by one, and the natural sources of revenue, when dried at the fountain, cannot be expected to be perennial or to replenish themselves. The revenue was:
In 1880-90, \$380,000,000.
In 1890-91, \$379,000,000.
In 1891-92, \$355,000,000.
In 1892-93, \$333,000,000."

The vandalism of this Italian Government is something fearful to contemplate. While the Pope has been striving to store the Vatican with the most precious relics of the past and thereby rescue them from the barbaric authorities of the Quirinal, we find them "tearing down and defacing the ancient ruins and architectural wonders that formed the study of the visiting world and linked our age of steam with the patience and magnificence of the past." In the North American Review, for October, 1888, "Ouida" says:—

"All over the land destruction of the vilest and most vulgar kind is at work; destruction before which the more excusable and more virile destruction of war looks almost noble. For the present destruction has no other motive, object or mansepaning than the lowest greed."

Our authority, commenting on the foregoing, says:—

"To such an extent was this carried on that, as we remember, a few years ago the German archaeologists made an appeal to the world, and the artists and scholars of Europe called upon the Sardinian Government to give over its vandalism. Everybody knows Da Vinci's masterpiece, 'The Last Supper.' Da Vinci lived in an age of great painters. He excelled all the painters of his day. 'The last Supper' is his greatest work, and we may say, the greatest work that has ever been produced. He painted it upon the wall of the refectory in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, at Milan. This painting is styled, simply, the highest effort of Christian art. The Italian Government turned that refectory into a stable and left marvelous work of art to the horses. A move was even made to destroy the wondrous relic, the mausoleum for Hadrian, the castle of San Angelo, for the purpose of widening a street."

This is Italy, the free, the liberty-inspired, the united, the glorious! This is Italy, the fair, the historic, the noble! This is the work of a Government that has come into existence by means of spoliation and has sustained itself on sacrilege and tyranny. And yet there are writers, pretending to be serious, who do not hesitate to proclaim the greatness of the anti-clerical power that wages active war on the Vicar of Christ and that submits to the tyrannical dictation of the secret organization, the Carbonari, the Illuminati, and the Devil worshippers of the Sunny South. It is well that that they have had a day of jubilation, for surely their hour of triumph will soon be over. They drink, carouse, banquet, and hold high carnival; but they see not the writing upon the wall. Nevertheless, the finger of Providence has traced the lines of fire, and the crash that will soon come will be heard reverberating all over the civilized world.

Mgr. Fabre presided over the elections at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy on Thursday. They resulted as follows:—Superior General, Sister Marie de la Misericorde; assistant superior, Sister Marie de Sacre Cœur; second assistant, Sister Leonard; third assistant, Sister Beatrice; custodian, Sister Stanislas de Kostka.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

We were pleased to read, last week, the announcement that Mr. Frank Hart had been appointed to a vacancy on the Board of Catholic School Commissioners. We have since, on the best authority, learned that within a few days that gentleman will be in possession of his commission. Needless to recall the numerous arguments advanced by us, a year ago, why a business man, of acknowledged ability, should hold a place upon a Board that has so much of the public money at its disposal. No more is it necessary to go over the old ground regarding the law that refers to university men. We have simply to say that the nomination of Mr. Hart to that responsible position is an evidence that those arguments prevailed and that the great importance of the commercial class has been well recognized. After all, are not the solid business men the real backbone of the community? They identify themselves with every important movement that tends to the material and intellectual advancement of the country. Not only as the builders up of great mercantile institutions, but as the encouragers of the important educational establishments of the land. Individually speaking, we are aware that the gentleman named has no desire to occupy a seat on the Board; but his past services, and the energy which he displayed while he was a Commissioner, have entitled him to gratitude and recognition. We are confident that the same sterling qualities which he evidenced two years ago will again render his presence a most powerful assistance to the gentlemen who are doing so much to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs in the educational sphere. There are few public bodies that have to deal with more important interests than has the Board of School Commissioners; and none require more the assistance of a thoroughly experienced business person. Our readers will, we are confident, be equally as well pleased as we are to learn that such a person has again been added to the number of the Commissioners.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Chinese Government will pay eight hundred thousand dollars to the Catholic missions of Sue Chuen for the destruction of their property. Matters have somewhat changed in the Celestial empire since the days of the first great Catholic apostles of the Orient. The influence of the Church has been productive of civilization in more forms than one.

Every year the Lourdes pilgrimages are on the increase. In 1878 the Orleans company carried there by train between 12,000 and 13,000 pilgrims. In 1884 the number was doubled, and in 1894 it went up as high as forty thousand. This does not include the thousands who went by regular train. Zola may sneer and blaspheme, but the faith cannot be destroyed.

Two negro women of Nashville, Tenn., have been arrested for robbing the Government of \$10,000, paid as pensions. We congratulate the two women; they have given proof positive that the active genius of their race is not limited to melon-patches and hen-coops. It required something higher than mere instinct to pilfer ten thousand dollars from a government; the event speaks well for the future of the colored population in Tennessee.

DR. LAFRONI says:—"If nothing unforeseen happens, the Holy Father's constitution is so sound that he may well attain his hundredth year." It appears that living in the open air all summer improved the Pope's health to such a degree that he is entirely free from the fainting spells that used to come upon him during the spring months. It is to be hoped that the learned doctor's words may be proven correct.

As a sample of the results that flow from the disregard for the sacrament of matrimony, we find that the divorce business has so increased in England that a third judge must now be added to the Probate and Divorce Division. This is sad to contemplate; yet it is the natural outcome of the non-Catholic teachings of English Christian ministers. Alas, for the good old English home, the domestic hearth, the family circle; they will soon be things of the past.

It is stated that the manuscript of Gray's "Elegy" remained seven years in the author's hands, receiving, here and there, fresh touches. Even then it would not have been published had not a copy loaned to a friend been printed. The poem certainly suffered nothing on account of the care with which it was composed. It was, undoubtedly, worth seven years of labor and waiting to have gained the immortality that this single composition secured for the poet.

Mrs DIANA VAUGHAN is busy preparing her memoirs for the purpose of unmasking the Luciferian doctrines, of

which sect she was, recently a high priestess. The Freemasons of Rome are said to be in a state of fury over the fact. Miss Vaughan, Leo Taxil and a few such brave characters will yet prove the ruin of the secret societies. The more we read of them the more we are inclined to believe that the story of "The Jew of Verona" was founded upon facts and the Azer was no fictitious character.

THREE thousand Nationalists of Belfast city, county of Antrim, Ireland, have signed a petition requesting Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., to reconsider his decision to retire from Parliament. Mr. Sexton is an anti-Parnellite and anti-Healyite. Such a petition is highly flattering to Mr. Sexton, and speaks well for the good sense of the Belfast people; but there are times when it is a greater honor to decline than to accept political preference, and possibly Mr. Sexton feels that private life would be much more preferable than a public career, when division and faction render fruitless the labors of the sincerest friends of the cause.

COUNT CONSTANTINE VOYNOVIC, the eminent Slav patriot, brought to Rome in 1877 and 1878 the Croatian pilgrimages, and, before Pius IX. and Leo XIII., read addresses signed by his compatriots. On the 20th September last he refused an Italian invitation to take part in the ceremonies. The count was once rector of the University of Agram, in Austria; he was a member of the Academy of Southern Slavs. He is a commander of the Order of Gregory the Great. His refusal to attend the recent celebrations was what any person in the world, except an Italian minister, might have expected.

THE Czar of Russia is considerably worried over the recently discovered Nihilist plots. He keeps within doors and is very closely guarded. There must be some peculiar charm about the throne, otherwise no sane man would pay such a price for the privilege of reigning. If the Czar wants to enjoy a few years of happiness, comfort and real life, he should resign in favor of some other member of the Romanoff family, pack up his moveable belongings and come out to this country. In the United States he might secure a seat in Congress at the next general election; in Canada he might invest his means in some of the best land in the world.

EX-QUEEN LILLUOKALANI has been pardoned by the Hawaiian Government. There is talk of her receiving an annual allowance of ten thousand dollars. Queen Lil. could live well upon that amount. If rumor can be believed she is now one of the largest property holders and most extensive tax-payers in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Probably the ex-sovereign may come to Canada and settle down as a real estate "queen" in our broad Northwest. If so she will find herself much more at liberty than she ever has been in her life. Other lands may boast their liberty, but, after all, there is no such freedom as Canada enjoys and affords to the stranger.

There are many great benefactors of the human race of whom the world hears very little. Recently, in Moscow, there died a man who had given, during the last twenty years, over five million dollars in charity. A quarter of a million a year is a goodly sum to give to the suffering portion of the world. The name of this man was Jermakoff. He came of a poor family and he appreciated the value of wealth and misery of poverty. He purchased the freedom of the serfs living in his native village at a cost of \$120,000. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the old burial place of the Russian Czar; and needless to say that no Czar ever was followed to the grave by such a really grief-stricken concourse of people.

CATHOLIC literature is becoming a power in the United States. At the Atlanta Exposition a series of congresses will be held, each having a day set apart for itself. Press associations, charitable organizations and religious demonstrations will fill up the programme. One of the days, the 22nd November, will be set aside for Catholic authors. The rising importance of Catholic authors is due to many causes, and amongst them the circulation of such Catholic magazines as the Rosary, the Catholic World, Donahoe's, the Ave Maria and others; the growing influence of the Catholic press; the establishment of Catholic summer schools, and particularly the formation of Catholic reading circles.

We learn that the new Government of Ecuador has sent to Europe for a professor of political economy, four military instructors and a marine expert for the nautical school. As far as the marine expert is concerned he will find heaps of employment in concocting plans whereby ocean vessels may navigate in the mud around Esderals; the military instructors should suffice, considering the fact that a handful of men on the coast and another handful up at Quito, in the

mountains, constitute the army of that little revolution-haunted country. And for the professor of political economy, we cannot see where he will get a class—unless it be amongst the ivory-nut pickers of San Lorenzo and the ring-tail monkeys that assist them. At San Lorenzo they tell of a man who once saw a traveler who had been to Quito, the capital, and at Esderals they believe in the perpetual coolness that renders life celestial up at Quito; while in Quito they have a legend that Esderals is a terrestrial purgatory, to which it would be unwise, unhealthy and highly undignified to descend. We would advise the professor to land at Tomocco and set up his university amidst its lemon groves; his presence is not required more inland.

THE Papal blessing, so much coveted by millions, has proved a source of great trouble to the pastor of a fashionable Methodist church, in Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago. It seems that the minister had gone to the Sacred Heart convent out of pure curiosity to see the learned delegate, and the Monsignor had blessed the entire congregation, in which, of course, he was included. The Hyde Park pastor is really to be congratulated on having been the recipient of the Pope's favor, but his parishioners do not see it in that light. However, they may be inclined to forgive him when they know that they themselves are in the same box. The Holy Father, in his encyclicals, has often imparted his blessing to the people of the entire world, non-Catholic as well as Catholic; and many times he has particularly blessed America and its citizens. The poor pastor is no more guilty than they.

DONATIONS of property and money for higher Catholic educational seminaries, in the United States, are becoming very frequent. Last week, and the week previous, we gave an account of the inauguration of the St. Paul Seminary, the gift of Mr. James J. Hill, a Protestant gentleman. We now learn that the largest ecclesiastical college west of the Mississippi river is being rapidly finished. It is the Catholic theological seminary situated near the town of Menlo Park, San Mateo county, Cal., and not far distant from San Francisco. For two years past nearly two hundred men have been constantly employed in the erection of the buildings, which will be completed in another year. The estimated cost of the work on the buildings alone is about \$1,000,000. The tract of ground on which they are erected is large and very valuable. This was bequeathed by the late Mrs. Kate Johnson. The buildings, which are constructed of red brick and cut stone, with slate roofs, have a frontage of 400 feet and a depth of 580 feet.

We were recently edified and highly pleased with a volume containing the history of an extraordinary family of converts, one of whom died a member of the Ursuline community at Three Rivers. The following account, which we clip from a contemporary, shows that such examples of a whole family being consecrated to the service of God are not few in the world: "One of the Carmelite nuns of the Convent of Tours, in France, had the great happiness to see her father celebrate Mass in the chapel of her convent. The Abbe Ligoney, who had been a Papal Zouave in his time, after the death of his wife prepared himself for the priesthood and was ordained a short time ago. His daughter had become a Carmelite nun, and of the precious robes, which she had worn on the day of her reception, she made a beautiful chasuble, which was worn by her father at his first Mass. The Mass was served by his nephew."

THE Boston Republic very aptly remarks: "A very significant occurrence was the refusal of the German Emperor to go to Rome and take part in Italy's celebration of Sept. 20. Probably this refusal was the worst snub that Humbert and Crispi received, and what made matters worse for them was the fact that Kaiser William, so it is said, wrote to the Vatican to say that he could not think of insulting, by his presence in Rome on Friday of this week, the Sovereign Pontiff and the millions of Catholics throughout the world who dispute King Humbert's right to remain in the Papal city."

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH AND SCOTCH ORANGEMEN. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. SIR,—In all the references to Orangeism in Canada it seems to me that the difference between Irish and Scotch Orangemen is entirely forgotten. The struggle in England and Scotland at the arrival of William of Orange on the scene was not between the Church of Rome and the Protestants, but between the Covenanters in Scotland and the Puritans in England on one hand, and the so-called Church of England on the other. Whatever struggles there may have been between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland, the struggles between Protestants and Catholics in England and Scotland was like a drop in a bucket in comparison to the struggles of the dissenters in England and Scotland—the Puritans and Covenanters, and the Church established by law in England. The immortal Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," had been imprisoned for

twelve years in Bedford jail by a so-called Protestant government. The Covenanters were hounded like deer over the hills of Scotland, because they would not submit to the English bishops. If I had been in Canada at the time of Papeau and Wm. Lyon McKenzie my sympathies would have been with McKenzie's movement. I have a great deal of admiration for Daniel O'Connell, and I will always cherish the memory of Gladstone, because he disestablished the Episcopal Church in Ireland, and I hope I will live long enough to see the day when the Established Churches of England, Scotland and Wales will have the same fate.

NORMAN MURRAY.

[Mr. Murray desired us to publish the foregoing letter, which contains the information that he is a Scotch Orangeman, a Covenanter, a believer in Daniel O'Connell, a partizan of Gladstone, a faithful follower of King William, and probably an admirer of Hobbakuk Mucklevrath. Knowing how interested some of our readers are in Mr. Murray's exceptional ideas, we are pleased to comply with his request.—Ed. T.W.]



Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified, and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease. "For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy another.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, &c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

IT NEEDS NO PROPHET

To foretell the gradual approach of ZERO. Even Wiggins might venture a prediction on that score with more than his usual chances of success. How about warmth and comfort? Blankets and their downy confroes will become a prime necessity. At present, we are offering special value in all the best Scotch, Canadian and American makes. Be sure to see our stock before deciding elsewhere.

BLANKET Department.

White Wool Blankets, full sized, from \$2.00 per pair, 500 pairs to select from, new and handsome borders. New Extra Fine Crib Blankets in all sizes. Extra large Scotch Wool Blankets, assorted sizes and weights. Fine English Blankets, assorted sizes and weights. Fancy Striped Wool Blankets, a large assortment. Prices from \$1.50. All our Blankets made to our SPECIAL ORDER. Extra value offered.

EIDERDOWN QUILTS.

Full sized Eiderdown Quilts, ventilated, from \$4.50 each. Large sized Eiderdown Quilts, frilled and ventilated. See these Quilts only \$6.35 each. Eiderdown Quilts, in Silk, Satin, Sateen and Cotton Coverings, in all sizes. Eiderdown Cushions, in Satin, Silk and Sateen Covering. Eiderdown Cushions, in extra fine Cotton Coverings, in all sizes. Eiderdown Tea Cosies. A very large assortment to select from.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE NO. 3838.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion featuring a picture of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, and general weakness.

NOTICE. The Executors of the Estate of the late P. X. BRADY will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in order to be authorized to pay to the heirs the income of the estate, all expenses paid, and for other ends.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'

New Fall Supply Of Dress Goods CANNOT BE MATCHED, IN QUALITY, STYLE OR PRICE, IN THE CITY. All this week, we expect to be very busy in our Dress Goods Department, so call early and make your selection.

Can You Match these Prices:

- 40-in. Checked Dress Goods, a variety of colors, for 15c a yard. 44-in. Plain Melton, in all the best shades, for 20c only. 44-in. All Wool Tweed Effects, fancy patterns, for 25c only. 44-in. All Wool Tweed Effects, in stripes only, for 29c only. 44-in. Fancy Snow Flakes for 35c. 44-in. Navy Blue and Black Estamine Suiting Serges for 45c. And a choice gathering of Dress Novelities, such as Boucle Cloths, Basket Cloths, Crepon and Plisse Cloths and Effects. Forain Costume Suitings for Blouses and Skirts.

PLAIDS and CHECKS.

In Clans and Fancy Plaids, Rob Roy and Shepherd Checks in assorted blocks.

SOMETHING SPECIAL IN SILKS!

Printed, Striped, Checked and Plaid Tullies; Printed, Plain and Shot Surahs, Broches, Eponge and Corded Silks. New SILK MOREEN SKIRTINGS in Black and Colored, the latest Novelty.

JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons

Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse 203 to 209 St. Antoine Street. Phone 8225 144 to 150 Mountain Street. BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Buckingham Avenue; Telephone 3335.

A TIMELY CIRCULAR.

Help for the Catholic Schools. The following letter speaks for itself. We call the special attention of our readers to its object, and trust, when called upon, they will aid in this good cause:—

That the Catholics of Manitoba have been deprived of their rights in school matters, is now a fact known to every Catholic in North America. The Local Government, wishing to abolish the Catholic schools, established in 1890, the so-called National Schools. But these schools, instead of being national, are Protestant in every sense of the term. Protestant in their teachers, in their books, in their prayers, and in their manner of teaching.

The Catholics are obliged to pay the school taxes imposed by the Local Government, and thus are unjustly compelled to support schools to which they cannot, in conscience, send their children. Hence, to provide for the education of their young ones, they are obliged to make up new funds to support their own schools; and this is no easy matter, as may be easily understood from the fact, that, in the city of Winnipeg alone, the Catholic schools cost \$2,500 a year. The Catholics are not able to meet all the demands made. Up to the present they have acted nobly; but, now that difficulties threaten them on every side, they are beginning to give way to discouragement. Hence, for want of resources, many of our schools are already closed, and others are on the point of being closed, while others are sunk in debt.

His Grace Most Rev. A. Langevin, new Archbishop of St. Boniface, has not forsaken the path marked out for him by his venerated predecessor; on the contrary, he has fought manfully for the cause, and has left nothing undone to prove to every honest, upright man that the rights of the Catholics of Manitoba occupy the first place in his daily thoughts. He has already made great sacrifices to keep up the Catholic schools, but now even his resources are nearly exhausted. We hoped to see better days even this year; but our hopes were vain, for the settlement of the school question has been postponed to a later date. What then are we to do? The question is a serious one, for the faith of the growing generation is at stake, as well as the eternal salvation of many a Christian soul. If we lay down our arms, if we abandon a cause so eminently religious and important, the Catholics of the Dominion will justly accuse us of carelessness and indifference in the things of God.

But we shall never give up the struggle; we shall never cease to claim our rights; we shall never consent to close our schools until we have tried every medium of success. This is why I address you to day, and, in the name of the Catholics of Manitoba, in the name of our Holy Faith, in the name of God, ask you for assistance. Help us to support our schools. If your means do not permit you to accept all the tickets that are enclosed, kindly appeal to your friends in our behalf. Every offering, no matter how small, will be most thankfully received. Rest assured that our dear little ones will never forget to pray for the kind benefactors.

To bring down God's blessing on so good a work and to reward the charitable donors, Archbishop Langevin will have 100 Masses said for the intention of all those who contribute to the support of our schools. May Our Divine Lord reward you a hundredfold for your charity. D. GUILLET, O.M.I.P.P., St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg.

Build Up.

When the system is run down, 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.

Warm Feet

ARE ESSENTIAL TO Health AND Comfort We have now in stock some new styles in German and French

FELT SLIPPERS

beautifully lined with Lamb-skin, trimmed with Plush, some with Felt and some with Leather Soles. All sizes, Infants' to Mens'. The prices are low.

RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame Street. Chaboillez Square.

No. 1 Gravenstein Apples.

From the Land of Evangeline Paradise on the line of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, and the very heart of the far famed Annapolis Valley. JUST RECEIVED via Windsor & Annapolis Railway to Digby, Steamer Prince Rupert to St. John, N.B., and C.P.R. to Montreal. No. 1 Gravenstein Apples, in barrels, the finest, flavored apple grown in Canada, now in store. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Lachine and Dorval Route.

Twice a week still, To-day, Wednesday, waggons leaving at 7 a.m. and Saturday next, waggons leaving at same hour. After this week we will send regularly once a week to Lachine and Dorval throughout the fall and winter season. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINE CHAMPAGNES

At Reduced Prices. Regular Reduced price. Perinet Extra See Champagne, in quarts, \$30 00 \$25 00 Piper Heidsieck See in pints, 30 00 25 00 Gold Lark See, in pints, 33 00 29 00 Jules Mumm, Extra Dry, in quarts, 28 00 25 00 Etc., etc., etc. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

COFFEE SUGAR.

Limerick White Crystals. A supply just received ex-Allan Line S.S. Laurentian. Limerick Bacon. Matterson's Three Shamrock brand—Middles of the Very Finest Limerick Bacon. Also received ex S.S. Laurentian. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Cocoanut Oil Soda Soap.

In small bars. Another 2,000 bars just received direct from J. S. Douglas, Sohne, Hamburg, Germany. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Pelee Island Catawba Wine, Sweet or Dry

50 cases quarts, \$4.50 per case. 25 cases pints, \$5.50 per case. Pelee Island Delaware Wine. In quarts, \$4.50 per case. In pints, \$5.50 per case. Pelee Island St. Augustine Wine. In wood, \$1.60 per gallon. In cases of 1 dozen quarts, \$4.50 per case. In cases of 2 dozen pints, \$5.50 per case. St. Augustine is the Pelee Island Communion Wine and the brand is registered at Ottawa.

Chateau Pelee Medoc Claret.

Pelee Island Claret. Chateau Pelee Medoc, in quarts, \$3.75 per case. Chateau Pelee Medoc, in pints, \$4.75 per case. Pelee Island Isabella Wine. Pelee Island Alicante Wine. Pelee Island Extra Old Port. Vintage of 1889. Pelee Island Unfermented Grape Juice. Pelee Island Pure Grape Brandy. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Fine Pastry and Bread Flour.

We deliver free a barrel or half barrel, or bag of Ogilvie's Best Flour in bbls. \$4.75 Ogilvie's Best Flour in half barrels. 2.50 Ogilvie's Best Flour in 25 lb. bags. 0.70

Crown Jewel Flour in bbls. 5.90

Crown Jewel Flour in half bbls. 3.10 Crown Jewel Flour in 25-lb. bags. 0.85 FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Brown & Polson's Paisley.

Scotland, Celebrated Corn Flour, In 1 lb. packages, 3 packages for 25c. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Family Grocers and Wine Merchants. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. R. HEASLEY,

PICTURE FRAMER, &c., Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages, Lamp-Clothes, Wringers, &c. Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plans. 20-7 ST. CATHERINE ST. 2 doors East of H. W.

BRODIE & HA.

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.

A CHANGE OF HEART AT NINETY.

OLD AUNTIE GREEN was still waiting for a change of heart. Her well-worn Bible showed how faithfully she had sought light from the sacred pages...

Nothing ventured, nothing won, thought he, as he took his hat and stick for a farewell visit. Auntie was to go back to town that day...

her resist even the temptation of a festival at the Baptist church? Or was it the daily life of Mrs. Dale, in very truth, the "valiant woman" of the Scriptures...

mondite attended was the name of Mr. John Brennan, the Marquis of Lansdowne's sub-agent, and the clerks in the agent's rent office made up nearly the rest of list.

properly called, that it was packed and that it was not representative of the voters. These are the characteristic dodges of Healyism used for the purpose of justifying the crooked course before the people...

For 20 Years the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of this whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements...

IRISH EVENTS.

THE QUESTION OF FACTION DISCUSSED.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SOUTH KERRY ELECTION; AN INDICATION OF THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. P. O'Neill Larkin, the widely-known Irish correspondent, in a letter to the *Hibernian*—the official organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians—speaks as follows of the situation in Ireland:

Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.

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.

Capital - \$50,000. 2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

TICKETS, - 10 Cents. Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt 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.

WALTER KAVANAGH 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: SCOTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

"Of all Table Waters the most delicious" Bottled at the Springs, in the Laurentides, Canada. Empress of Radnor Natural Table Waters.

ST. LEON Perfects the organism and preserves life. MONTREAL - IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. MARIO LOUISE TALBOT, of the City and District of Montreal...

Are You Nervous? Horford's Acid Phosphate. Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

EGANVILLE'S NEW CHURCH.

ST. JAMES' PARISH; PAST AND PRESENT.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH—FATHER DEVLIN—A SUCCESSFUL DAY.

The following account, which we take from the Eganville Star, will certainly be of deep interest to a number of our readers, particularly those who reside in the valley of the Ottawa:—

The early history of the parish of Eganville is closely linked with that of the surrounding villages. It is replete with the struggles and trials of holy men, who have long since laid aside earthly care, and quietly passed away. Some of them were called ere their bright youthful years were clouded by the cares of age; while others grew old amid the churches and schools that their zealous endeavors had raised, and then, departing, went to join the silent dead, comforted in their last hours by the prayers and tears of sorrowing friends. But few remain to-day of the zealous priests who made the County of Renfrew the scene of their labors in the early fifties. Among the earliest resident priests we recall the name of

REV. JOHN McNULTY, who was the first parish priest of Mount St. Patrick. About the year 1843 he took up his residence there and proceeded to advance the interests of the parish, not forgetting the numerous outlying missions. In the two years following he built temporary churches at Renfrew, Douglas, Brudenell, Osceola and Eganville. The remains of the church he erected here can still be seen on the Brudenell road, about two miles out of town. It was not used after 1853, when the present church was erected by Father Strain. Father McNulty was called away from Mount St. Patrick in 1852, which parish became an outlying mission, attended to by successive priests who resided in Renfrew, till about the year 1866, when Rev. John McCormack took up his permanent residence there and proceeded to erect the present beautiful stone structure. The house of divine worship erected at Osceola by Father McNulty, was replaced in 1868 by a really beautiful little wooden structure; but in later years, this not being sufficiently large for the ever increasing population,

REV. FATHER DEVINE, the present pastor, determined to build a new one. His own earnest endeavors, assisted by a host of generous friends, were finally successful, and to-day a beautiful stone church is the result of his zeal and untiring efforts in the interest of religion. Douglas, too, has been the scene of many happy changes since the days of Father McNulty. After his departure, Rev. J. Strain attended to the spiritual welfare of the people till 1859, when he was replaced by Rev. M. Byrne, a man whose face is ever present in the memory of all. Father Byrne resided in Eganville, but he continued to hold service at Douglas occasionally, till the arrival of Rev. E. J. Stenson in 1878. This worthy priest was called away in 1880, and was replaced in the following year by the present pastor, Rev. H. S. Marion. Father Marion has been eminently successful in his many undertakings, probably the greatest of which was the erection of a beautiful stone church, an honor to the parish and a monument to his own unquenchable zeal. Brudenell, too, has made wonderful progress, particularly since the arrival of Father McCormack, who erected a handsome house of divine worship there in 1860.

His genial disposition and engaging manner soon won him a host of friends, and now no one is more highly esteemed or better beloved than Father James. Of the first church built at Eganville, only the walls remain, old, grey and ruined; monuments of departed years, for time changes all things; joys, sorrows, calms and storms, are ever here; the little flower that blossoms so fresh to-day may have withered and vanished to-morrow. In the year 1853 Rev. Father Strain, then parish priest at Douglas, built a graceful wooden structure, on a beautiful site overlooking the banks of the Bonnechere. In 1859, Rev. M. Byrne became resident pastor here, remaining till his death in 1891, a period extending over thirty-two years. In those days the condition of the parish was a poor representation of the prosperity in which it now is, and the trials and hardships which he had to endure were known only to himself. About 1860 a presbytery was erected, but in 1869 it was transformed into an extension of the church. Again in 1874 the ever increasing numbers rendered another addition necessary, which was accordingly built by the pastor, in the form of a wing thirty feet square. In those days the resident Eganville pastor had numerous attached missions, including Brudenell, Douglas, Sebastopol, Golden Lake, the upper Bonnechere, and later on Osceola. Many of these have since grown into flourishing parishes, leaving at present Golden Lake and the upper Bonnechere attached to Eganville. As years passed away the necessity of a new church at Eganville became an established fact, but the numerous preparations, and the time required for such a project, led Father Byrne to further enlarge the old church, which he did in 1891 by erecting another wing to the original building. Father Byrne lived a quiet, retired life during the years of his residence here, his hours of gladness were shared by all, but his troubles and trials he confided to few.

MEEK, MILD AND HOLY, he had many friends and no enemies. In May, 1891, while in the discharge of his duties, he was seized with a severe illness from which he never recovered. On the last day of July in 1891, he quietly passed out of this life into the arms of his Heavenly Father. He was buried at Douglas, where a beautiful memorial marks his resting place, but greater than this, his memory lives in the hearts of those that loved him; for monuments will crumble into dust, but the fame of a name will last for ever. Father Byrne's successor was the Rev. P. S. Dowdall, our

present pastor. Father Dowdall is a man of unalterable determination, pleasing presence, and possessed of a wonderful ability to overcome almost insurmountable obstacles. His convincing arguments have won him hosts of generous supporters, while the paternal interest he takes in his parishioners has endeared him to all:

"He tries each art, improves each dull delay," "Allures to brighter worlds and leads the way."

Father Dowdall's instructions from the Bishop were to build a new church and a new presbytery and to procure land which could be made into a suitable burying ground. He is not here quite four years, but he is directing all energies towards the completion of the greatest of these projects, the building of a new temple wherein to worship God. In 1892 he erected a beautiful and much needed presbytery, the old one having long since outlived its day. In 1893, a piece of land known as Turner's Grove was secured for a graveyard, and none could be had more suitable in every way out of which to form a beautiful cemetery. These things were not accomplished, however, without severe financial struggles on the part of the untiring pastor; but, having been successful, he turned his attention to the greatest work of all, the erection of the church. Several times he was about to commence operations when hosts of financial difficulties loomed up to oppose him. Picnics, bazaars, concerts and the liberal contributions of generous friends were the means used to advance the good work, and at length the rev. pastor was pleased to be able to state this summer that he was about to commence. The old church has long since failed to be able to contain the ever increasing congregation, and no amount of repairing could make it sufficiently large for the present population. The new building which is being erected will be a handsome structure. It will be completed at an estimated cost of \$40,000. The contractor is Mr. L. Joseph Fauteux, of St. Benoit, Que., a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, having in his day erected 24 churches ranging in cost from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars each. The plans were designed and drawn by Messrs. Roy & Gauthier, the distinguished architects of the city of Montreal. The building itself was commenced under favorable auspices this summer, and daily progresses under the supervision of Mr. P. Foisy. The site is both favorable and beautiful, occupying a prominent position on an eminence overlooking the

BANKS OF THE BONNECHERE, at the outskirts of the village. The structure being erected is 148 feet from the facade to the rear of the apse. Its width across the nave is 63 ft. 4 in., extending out to an extreme width of 78 ft. 4 in. in the transept. Surmounting the entrances, and enclosing the grand front window is the main tower 27 ft. wide, rising up to a height of 70 ft., and crowned by a spire whose cross is 175 ft. from the ground. The turrets of the facade, of the central projection, and of the main tower are built with cut stone from the Hull quarries. The base course, sills, uprights and arches of all the windows and doors of the church and sacristy are built of cut stone from the same quarries. The mouldings, reliefs and bands of the facade, as well as the masonry around the principal entrances, are taken from the Bonfield quarries at Ottawa. The stone for the foundation was taken from the Bonfield quarry, and that for the main portion of the building was obtained from the Reeves quarry at Eganville. The front of the building will be done in coursed work, while the rest of the walls will be in imitation Scotch masonry. The edifice will be finished after the Roman style of architecture. There will be one hundred and twelve pews in the main portion of the building, and these will be made of ash and birch. The floor will be laid in black birch, while the altars will be artistically constructed of imitation marble.

The windows will be of stained glass with appropriate emblems. All the wood-work will be first-class, the material being supplied by Messrs. Douglas & Rathwell from their Silver Lake mills. From early morning crowds of worshippers wended their way to the old church, so dear to them by its venerable associations, there to beseech in prayer God's blessing on their great work. Bishop Lorrain and the several visiting priests offered up the Holy Sacrifice in succession during the early hours and many of the congregation approached Holy Table.

At 10 o'clock, High Mass was celebrated by Father Tremblay. The choir rendered Dumont's Mass of 2nd tone, Mr. Rooney taking the solos. At the Offertory, Miss McGee, soprano, and the Misses Casey and McHugh, alto, sang very touchingly the "Ave Maria." Miss Tallion drew from the organ its sweetest tones. The altar, resplendent with lights and flowers, looked very pleasing; its tasteful decoration was the work of Miss Dowdall and Miss McKiernan. After Mass, the bishop and clergy, followed by the vast congregation, went in procession from the old church and entered within the rising walls of the new edifice. The latter were gaily decked with Union Jacks, and in the chancel a temporary dais surmounted by a canopy and encompassed with bunting was arranged. Here the impressive ceremony of blessing the corner stone was begun, the Right Reverend Bishop officiating. The water used in the sprinkling of the foundation and corner stone was blessed by the bishop. He afterwards sprinkled therewith the place where the altar will stand, marked out from yesterday by the erection of a cross of wood. He then proceeded to the blessing, proper of the corner stone, chanting with the clergy the Litany of the Saints, the 128th, 86th and 50th psalms, and invoking heaven's aid for the prosecution of the great work of building for God's honor and glory a house of prayer and sacrifice. At this juncture the Reverend Father Devlin, S.J., came to the front of the platform and taking for his text,—

"There is no other but the House of God and the Gate of Heaven.—Genesis XVIII. Chap. V. 17." The Reverend preacher began by congratulating the parishioners of St. James' on offering to God such a magnificent temple as the one they are now building. It was fitting since the entrance of sin

BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

into the world that certain places should be set apart for the worship of God. The Patriarchs built altars, the Israelites had their tabernacle by divine appointment; into the heart of David God inspired the thought of erecting a temple; Solomon executed the great work. The sacred writings tell with what enthusiasm the Jewish people undertook the accomplishment of the heaven-given work, what magnificence of ceremony characterized the dedication of the great temple—all that incense might be burned before the altar, that prayer might be offered and the sacrifice of animals duly effected. Greater should be our zeal in the building of God's House, more gorgeous the ceremonies of consecrating our temples, for no longer is there question of mere figurative sacrifice therein, but the renewal of the great sacrifice of Calvary. Truly the Christian Church is none other but the House of God. It is for us too the gate of heaven. Within its sacred precinct, in the regenerating waters of baptism, we are born anew children of God, with the rights of inheritance to the heavenly kingdom. Here is realized, to the great consolation of the repentant erring one, the words which Christ spoke to His apostles, and through them, to their successors in all sinning ages: "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven." Within these walls is spread the banquet table laden with

HEAVENLY BREAD, given for the life of the world, to the due partaking whereof is promised immortality. "for he that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day." How intimately does it not come home to the youthful soul suffused with the seven-fold gifts of the Holy Spirit poured out in confirmation, to the young levite prostrate in the Sanctuary on the day of his ordination, that the temple is for him the gate of heaven. And when life is ebbing away, whether turn the swimming eyes for the holy helps of religion if not to the Sanctuary, the treasury-house of the Sacraments of the dying?

The eloquent preacher continued to picture the church as the sacred place of inter-communication between God and man. He insisted on the fact that it is divinely set apart for prayer and sacrifice, for the exposition of eternal truth and the outpouring of grace, and in burning words bespoke for God's house reverence and love and boundless generosity.

The sermon of the celebrated Jesuit Father was listened to with rapt attention throughout; and its strong, fervent appeal to the faith and piety of the congregation cannot but excite them to still greater sacrifices in the building of their magnificent temple.

After the sermon the bishop proceeded to place in position the corner stone, and to bless the foundations of the new edifice. Dearly he applied the cement; and into the wall of the church entered, part and parcel thereof, the symbolic rock telling of strength and duration perennial. In a hermetically sealed jar under the corner stone were placed several current coins, copies of the Eganville Star and Enterprise and city papers and a memorial document in Latin. This latter, which is intended for the benefit of future antiquarians, reads as follows:—

XIII KALENDAS OCTOBRES. Anno Reparate Salutis, MDCCCXCV; Leonis Pape XIII, Summi Pontificatus Anno XVIII; Victoriae Re. Britanice Regime, et Indiarum Imperatricis. Anno LIX; Cujus in Hac Regione Canadensi vices gerit Ill. Comes Aberdenensis, Joannes Campbell Hamilton Gordon; Gubernii Canadensis D. Mackenzie Bowell, Ontariane antem Provincie D. Oliverio Mowat Primarius Ministri; Almae hujus Eganopolitane Civitatis Joanne D. McLaue, Municipii autem Grattanensis Jacobo McKennirey; Wilberforti vero Ralpho Lett; Hujusce Ecclesie In Majorem Dei et Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Gloria; In honorem Sti Apostoli Jacobi Minoris, Ad Fidem Catholicam in finibus Antiquandam Confirmandamque, Ab hujus Fidei Christianifidelibus, Instante ac Promovente Reverendo Patre Silvestro Dowdall Ex descriptionibus D. Doran Roy et Gauthier, Architectarum, Edificante D. L. Josepho Fauteux, Inchoante, Lapis hic Angularis Ab Ill. et RR. Narcisso Zephyrino Lorrain Episcopo Cytherensi, et Vicario Apostolico Pontificis, et Vicario Apostolico Pontificis, jam XIVum esse annum Episcopatus mox Ingressuro. Sollemnitur Benedictus fuit atque Collocatus, Concione ad populum habente Rev. O. B. Devlin, ex. Soc. Jesu.

A very pleasing incident in connection with the laying of the corner stone was the presentation of an exquisitely engraved silver trowel to His Lordship by Contractor Fauteux. On the face of the memento was inscribed within a scroll work of vignettes: "A Souvenir of Blessing of Corner Stone St. James' Church, Eganville, Sept. 19, 1895." The reverse contains the mottoes in Latin of His Lordship and the contractor. It so happens that one compliments the other. Bishop Lorrain, put into English, expresses His Lordship's resolve to shrink not from work—while the contractor's professes his conviction that labor conquers all obstacles. Bishop Lorrain was evidently pleased with the thoughtfulness that made him the recipient of such a valuable souvenir of the day's ceremonies, and very graciously thanked the donor.

The ceremonies finished, the great audience hastened one by one to give a yeoman stroke to the stone, at the same time depositing in the hands of the pastor lots of hard cash to continue the work, coupled with many a cheering word and hearty God speed. The Eganville Brass Band struck up an enlivening tune, and to Turner's grove, adjoining the church, the assemblage bent their way, to partake of refreshments and to pass the afternoon looking at the sports, drinking in sweet music, and enjoying life's sunshine shimmering through their heart-leaves. The clergymen present were Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., Montreal; Lathuille, Pembroke; Lavin, Pakenham; Ryan, Renfrew; Barrette, Maynooth; Marion, Douglas; McEachen, Mount St. Patrick; French, Mount St. Patrick; Chaine Amprior; Tremblay, Eganville; Dowdall, Eganville.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A marvellous collector—The lady who caught everybody's eye. When is a ship like a book? When it is outward bound. A poor woman, on being shown the sea for the first time, exclaimed: "Ay, how pleasant at last to see something of which there is enough for every one."

An actor who was extremely ugly was playing a part in which a lady had to say to him, "Ah! sire, you change countenance." A wag in the pit cried out, "Let him do so, pray—don't stop him."

Henry: Yes, Carrie; I love you with all my heart. Carrie: It seems strange, Henry, that you should think so much of me. Henry: I don't know about that. There's no accounting for tastes, you know.

Mrs. Billus: Don't you believe it's true, John, that a person partakes to a considerable extent of the nature of the creatures he eats? Mr. Billus: No. I've been eating fish all my life, and I can't swim a stroke.

"Wise men hesitate, only fools are certain," he observed in the course of a conversation with his tender spouse. "I don't know about that," she said testily. "Well, I am certain of it," he exclaimed. And for a long time he was puzzled why she burst out laughing at him. And then he felt wild with himself.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN, PAIN KILLER KILLS PAIN. A Midnight Walk with a colicky baby or a colicky stomach isn't pleasant. Either can be avoided by keeping a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER on the medicine shelf. It is invaluable in sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Just as valuable for all external pains. Dose—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

COFFEES! COFFEES! If you want to Drink the best COFFEE possible BUY ONLY J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills MONTREAL. BAKING POWDER, "The Cook's Favorite," Use no other, Ladies, and be happy Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.? Read what the DOCTORS SAY And you will know what you should use to cure yourself.

DOCTORS SAY And you will know what you should use to cure yourself. "I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for diseases of the respiratory organs." V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V. C. M. Kamouraska, June 10th 1885. "I can recommend PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, the composition of which has been made known to me, as an excellent remedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bronchitis or Colds with no fever." L. J. V. CLAROUX, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889. "I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public." Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889. "I have used your ELIXIR and find it excellent for BRONCHITIS, DISEASES. I intend employing it in my practice in preference to all other preparations, because it always gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. EHRFR. L'Epiphanie, February 8th 1889. "I have used with success the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR in the different cases for which it is recommended and it is with pleasure that I recommend it to the public." Z. LAROCHE, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889. Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonies from well known physicians. For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

S. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Practical Upholsterer, 2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET. (2 doors west of Crescent Street.) Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid Mattresses Made Over. M. HICKS. R. O'BRIEN. M. HICKS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL. (Near McGill Street.)

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

GURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, 99 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Hon. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., LL.D., A. W. GRENIER, Q.C., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.

DOHERTY, SCOTTE & BARNARD, (Formerly DOHERTY & DOHERTY.) Advocates and Barristers, 186 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building. Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel.

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases called Dropsy. In 10 to 15 days (at least) of all symptoms are removed. Book of testimonials of cures and 30 days treatment free by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

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. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents Collected, Estates administered, and Books audited.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK. Special rates for charitable institutions. Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets. TELEPHONE 674.

J. J. KEATING & SON, TEMPERANCE - GROCERS, 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. R. J. ANDERSON.

G. H. PEARSON & CO., FINE TAILORING, 22 CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. G. H. PEARSON. J. P. CLARKE.

E. HALLEY, GENERAL CONTRACTOR & PLASTERER, 126 PARK AVENUE, MONTREAL. JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

LORGE & CO., HATTER AND FURRIER, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and get most wonderfully got rid of on the STOMACH, ACID, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 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. Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Ointment. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

NOT WHAT WE SAY, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story of its merit and success. Remember HOOD'S Cures.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Threatened With a Large Deficit This Year.

The Catholic School Commissioners met yesterday evening. The English-speaking element was represented by Dr. Brennan and Ald. Farrel, Father Quinlan being absent, and Mr. Monk having been replaced by Judge Delormier. The new member, Mr. Frank J. Hart, was not present, but a letter was read from the Superintendent of Public Instruction giving official announcement of his nomination.

The board proceeded to the elections for the ensuing year. Rev. Canon Bruchesi was again called to the chair, and the committees were constituted as follows:

Schools—Rev. Canon Bruchesi, Dr. Brennan and Dr. Desjardins.

Finance—Father Quinlan, Judge Delormier and Ald. Farrel.

The consideration of the accounts for repairs brought to light the fact that Mr. Monk and Abbe Leclerc had ordered new ventilators and other repairs to put St. Joseph's school in a sanitary condition, the bill amounting to \$470. The board had never ordered the repairs, and the school was not even the property of the board. It seems that Father Leclerc, recognizing the needs of St. Joseph's school, which is now frequented by 650 pupils, had made himself personally responsible for the sum of \$7,500 to have it reconstructed. In order to relieve him, the board subsequently agreed to pay the annual rental indemnity which is voted as an assistance to these independent schools, towards defraying this debt. The allowance was thereby entirely taken up until the year 1906, and the school does not receive assistance for maintenance meanwhile.

Rev. Abbe Leclerc represented the case to be a peculiar one, although he confessed the board was not legally responsible.

The commissioners, in view of the financial position of the board, could not depart from the general rule, and the prospect is that the school will have to do without repairs for the next eleven years, unless new sources of revenue should be found.

Rev. Canon Bruchesi called the attention of the board to the proceedings of the School Inspectors' Congress at St. Hyacinthe. They were responsible for the administration of the Catholic schools of Montreal, and if the inspectors had any complaints to make the board should be immediately informed of it.

"It is very easy to find fault," said Rev. Abbe Leclerc, "and things must be taken with a grain of salt. But I know myself of schools where the proper education cannot be given. The geographical maps are antiquated, etc. Oft times it is not so much the fault of the teachers as of the material at their disposal."

It was, however, resolved to request the Superintendent of Public Instruction to give orders to the inspectors to supply the board with copies of his report.

Several minor but apparently legitimate requests were left in abeyance on account of the financial stringency.

ST. ANN'S BAZAAR.

A bazaar in aid of the orphans and poor of St. Ann's parish will be held from October 9 to 19, under the auspices of the Redemptorist Fathers and the supervision of the Ladies of Mercy. Entertainments of a musical, literary and dramatic character will be given each evening.

The affair will embrace a number of new and interesting features, among them a contest for the most popular province of Ireland—Leinster, Ulster, Munster or Connaught. We trust that success will attend the efforts of the ladies and promoters of this year's bazaar, and that every good citizen of Montreal will do his, or her, duty for the sake of the grand object for which it is instituted.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Boston Herald says: No one can journey through Canada without envying the country its superb verdure everywhere, and the trees that help to make its cities so beautiful. During the summer the residential streets are bowers under whose shade it is a pleasure to walk, and it gives the stranger from treeless Boston a pang of jealousy to find just "across the border" a much keener sense to beauty than can be found in the vaulted States. Ottawa, with its dream-like government buildings set upon a wooded bluff, has the makings of a splendid city in its heart. The inspiration to become, year by year, more beautiful, is patent to every one who sees what nature and art have wrought in these noble structures crowning the Ottawa river. The work of genius they seem, not that of human hands. Their effect on the every-day beholder is scarcely less than on those who view them for the first time, for architecture like this is a living poem that cannot grow old with familiarity. With such a monument ever before them Canadians may well cling to their own government and believe they can rest in peace and prosperity on its bases.

The education of a country comes through the vision, and insensibly the taste improves under the silent story of great achievement which architecture relates. More is taught by the architect than by the historian. It is a constant lesson, and one that should ever be drawn from the loftiest textbooks that the famous builders of Europe have left us in stone and marble. The continent holds no finer public buildings than those at Ottawa, and even a proud share in Boston's new Public Library may take off his hat to the stately pile with those sky piercing towers rising above the green! But it is true the site is unique, and not every government building could have its lines cast in such noble places.

There is yet another charm about Canada's capital city, utilitarian though none the less admirable to the spoiled children of this century. Ottawa's street car service is perfect! Let no one say the place is small, its inhabitants are few, and consequently, it should be so, because the management might be as

careless of the convenience of the public as in the States, only it is quite the contrary.

The electric cars are uniform in appearance, with the distinguishing localities marked by different colors just above the roof; the conductors and motormen are pink of politeness, and, as no crowding is allowable, the passengers are treated with the utmost consideration, no matter how fidgety they may be; the speed is also something to astonish a patron of the Tremont street lines, and, lastly, the system of transfers enables one to change from one car to another at the cost of 5 cents, as far as the line extends, always providing the ride is not retraced. This is a virtue that also animates the electric railway in Montreal, where a much larger patronage, of course, exists. Truly our beloved West End Railroad Company might take a few hints from these wide-awake Kanucks, without detriment to the feelings, or even the pockets, of their rich shareholders.

MASONIC SACRILEGES.

The papers of Madagascar give an account of sacrileges which were committed, during the night lately, in the island of Mauritius. The tabernacles were forced open, the sacred vessels were carried off and their contents were left scattered about in all directions, and trodden under foot.

In one of the churches of Port Louis, the perpetrators of the horrible sacrilege after having emptied the ciborium of the Hosts which it contained, filled it with the blood of a cat which they had killed, and then left the dead carcass on the altar. The profanations committed in other churches are equally great, if not more outrageous and horrible.

In every place the perpetrators of the sacrileges have fully illustrated their hate of the Hosts by covering them with filth and nastiness. They are like the outrage perpetrated in the Palace Borghese, at the Masonic headquarters in Rome, by placing the crucifix head downwards in the sewer pipe, so that all the filth and ordure of the house constantly passes over it.

The Catholics of Mauritius are in a state of consternation over the boldness and daring of the outrages, as well as of their depraved nature. They have never been reported to have committed any act so vile and so degrading to the idols in the temples of Mahomed or the Brahmins of India. But these sects are closely allied with the Masons and may therefore conduct their religious worship unmolested; the devil always recognizes and protects his own.

These horrible sacrileges are the acts of Freemasons similar to those perpetrated in Paris, in Rome, in Switzerland and in other countries. The sect is pursuing with its infernal hate the late Archbishop of Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius. Monsignor Meurin boldly unmasked Masonry and gave the significant title: "Franc-Maconerie, Synagogue de Satan," to the book in which he showed, for the first time, to the world that Satan appears personally in Charleston, South Carolina, to guide his adorers, to lay down for them the plan of campaign and by their agency enable him to carry out his designs against the church of God and the religion of Christ.

Christians throughout the entire world will be filled with sorrow and indignation on reading the account of these horrors: they will be impelled, instinctively, to make "Acts of Reparation" to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord, and especially to Himself in the Blessed Sacrament which has been thus outraged mortally; it may be said wounded in the Sacrament of His love for man, by the daggers of the Knights of Kadosh, meaning holy and perfect, as they are pleased to call themselves, when they, on taking the 30th degree, Scottish Rite, kneeling before the altar of Lucifer, drive the dagger through an imitation of the Papal Tiara with the exclamation, "Death to Religious Bigotry," meaning of course the Church of Rome. In this warfare on the Pope and the Church he represents on earth they are ably seconded by the infidels, the socialists, Carbonari, and all the Protestant sects whose ministers are preaching open warfare, while the Secret Societies are undermining society, corrupting morals, and misleading the youth. Catholics are becoming aroused from the lethargy in which they have lain insensible; they have been, as if it were, narcotized, but in France and Italy societies have been organized for the defense of the Church and the Holy Father: The "Advocates of Saint Peter" in France and the "Antimasonic Society" in Italy are arousing and organizing the people for the defense of the Church. While these societies are organized for the social and political defense of society against socialists and their supporters, the Holy Father has extended and increased the usefulness of the "Forty Hours" by making it available to the faithful in all parts of the world and all times, every day in the year, if it be possible for the Associate to visit the Blessed Sacrament; the only conditions required being that the name be registered in the Church of Saint Joachim in Rome, and that a prayer or meditation, of half an hour, be made in any church before the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle at least once a week, for which a plenary indulgence is granted. All this is granted to ask of Our Lord to pardon the people for the outrages suffered to him by those who call themselves enlightened. It will be remembered that Mauritius is an English colony, that Port Louis is a city of about a hundred thousand inhabitants, that the Masons are English and Scotch but not Irish, and that they have the same practices and are actuated by the same principles as their brethren in the United States and Canada. Let this be doubted or questioned, we give the following title:—

"Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in union with the Most Ancient and Honorable Grand Lodges in Europe and America, according to the old Constitutions." Boston, Press of Rockwell and Churchill, 39 Arch street, 1885." Is this a forgery; if not, then Masonry in Massachusetts and Masonry in Europe are the same, and whoever denies it does so through ignorance or wilful equivocation to screen the

Lodges. They are everywhere led by astute and educated men who know when and where to be aggressive.—T. P. C. in N. Y. Catholic Review.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Macken, of Kilmaine, mother of Father Macken, of Knock, died on August 26.

The comrades of the late Constable Gilsenan, of Eyrecourt, have taken in hand the raising of a subscription for his helpless family.

The harvest prospects in East Tyrone are very discouraging, and the farmers in general are becoming very despondent as to the ingathering of the crops.

Steps are being taken at Tipperary to organize a testimonial to Mr. J. M. Ryan, who broke the world's high jump record on Aug. 19.

Mrs. Jane Carroll, wife of Patrick Carroll, P.L.G., of Greenhills, died suddenly, on August 24. She accidentally took some strychnine for a sleeping medicine.

The Rev. E. White, pastor of Tarnonbarry, is dead. He was in his 58th year. He left many monuments of his zeal, and was specially devoted to the cause of temperance.

The alarming state of the crops in Kildare is causing consternation among the farmers. The continuous wet weather has caused irreparable injury to corn, most of which is already too ripe.

The death is announced of Sister Mary Aloysius, of the Presentation Order at Fethard, at the age of twenty-nine years. She was professed nearly six years ago. The deceased was the daughter of the late Patrick Aherne, of Ballylough, Mitchelstown.

It is proposed to build a new railway in West Cork. The promoters' intention is, it appears, to take it over a level valley northward of the present public road and the Shepperton lakes and on to Glandore, having a junction at the bridge so as to embrace Union Hall.

The foundation stone for the new convent for the Sisters of Mercy, consequent on their introduction as nurses to the Drogheda Union Hospital, was laid on Aug. 24, by the chairman of the board, Thomas Malone. The stone was blessed by the Very Rev. John Curry, pastor of St. Mary's.

The remains of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, were interred on August 29 in the vaults underneath the Cathedral in Carlow. Bishop Lynch presided over the ceremonies, which were taken part in by a large number of clergymen. An immense congregation filled the Cathedral.

The North Kerry Association has sent out an appeal on behalf of the five orphans of the late Thomas Moynoux, the eldest only seven years old. Mr. Moynoux up to the time of his premature death was assistant in Listowel Male National School, and a member of the association. His late colleagues subscribed £10 on the spot.

Since the general election terminated there has been a steadily increasing influx of tourists to Connemara. The opening of the new line of railway to Clifden promises in the near future to be a boon to the locality. Since July 1, the Midland Company have given three excursions to Clifden, and in one of these the number of excursionists exceeded the population of the town itself.

The building of a new Catholic Church at Ferbane is nearing completion. For many years the old church had been found inadequate to supply the requirements of the parish, and in spite of the many difficulties and weighty obstacles which the building of a new structure entails, the pastor, Very Rev. Canon Sheridan, heroically faced the heavy undertaking.

At Loughall Petty Sessions, on August 21, Michael Murphy summoned Patrick Cullen, jr., for stealing grass-rushes. He claimed the bog, which was lying waste, and defendant disputed claimant's right. Reid Gibb, solicitor, contended on behalf of defendant that the bog was the property of the Countess of Charlemont. The magistrates stated they had no jurisdiction and no rule was entered.

The deaths of these Meath Catholics are announced: On Aug. 25, James Connolly, of Garadrie, aged 65 years; Aug. 27, Patrick Dary, of Knockisland, Duleek, aged 87 years; Aug. 27, Michael Farrelly, aged 76 years, late of Warrenstown, at Dublin; Aug. 23, Anne Barry, daughter of James Barry, of Wilkenstown, Ratoath; Aug. 28, James Mongey, of Kilmair, Navan, aged 31 years.

The evicted tenant Rody Gleeson was arrested on Aug. 26, as he refused to find bail for his future conduct. He was conveyed under a police escort to undergo one month's imprisonment in Clonmel jail. Much sympathy is felt for Gleeson, who has been compelled to leave the bedside of his eldest daughter, who lies ill with fever. Two more of his children are in the fever hospital.

The Rev. Jeremiah O'Hea, of Rosscarbery, has succeeded in having reinstated in the homes of their ancestors two families named Tobin, who were evicted from their farms at Barley Hill, near Rosscarbery, on the estate of Mrs. Coghlan. Father O'Hea also interested himself on behalf of a third tenant named James Tobin, who was under notice, and a settlement arrived at.

Auctioneer: This picture is by one of the old masters. Miss Elderly decisively: I'm sure it isn't. Auctioneer sarcastically: Well, madam, as I presume you were personally acquainted with the old masters and their works, I will not dispute your word.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

DIED.

WOODS—At East Pier, South Dakota, September 29th, Margaret Ann Conway, beloved wife of Michael Woods.

The body of deceased will arrive at C. P. R. Station at 8 P.M. Thursday, Oct. 3rd; interment to take place at Rawdon, P. O., on Friday, Oct. 4th. Chicago (Ill.) and Boston (Pa.) papers please copy.

TEAS! MONTREAL SOUTH


TRY DAVIS' CEYLON TEA, at 25 cents.

THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Our 35c. Ceylon Tea is equal to what is sold elsewhere at 60c.

DAVIS', 2699 St. Catherine St.

Established 1849, Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals, 20 1st Prizes.



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

The Society of Arts

OF CANADA, (Limited).


CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

DISTRIBUTIONS Every Wednesday.

Value of Prizes Ranging from \$4 to \$5,000, Tickets 25 cents.

Value of Prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000, Tickets, 10 cents.

ADDRESS—SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, - - Montreal.



THE ART OF CURING
SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS
LIES IN USING
THE OLLÉ
MENTHOL
PLASTER.
1/4 AIR TIGHT
1/2 IN BOXES
SOLD EVERYWHERE
25c

For Wedding Gifts

Five O'Clock Tables in Oak, Mahogany and White Enamel, Pedestals in Oak, Mahogany and White Enamel. These are something new and very artistic. Five O'Clock Sets, Chocolate Pots, Chocolate Pots, Rich Cut Glass, Five O'Clock Kettles, Plant Pots, Dinner Sets, Fish Sets, Game Sets, Breakfast Sets and Tea Sets.

We Invite you to Look Through.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,

1803 Notre Dame St. : 2341 St. Catherine St.

One Sells Another.



This has been our experience with the Heintzman Piano.

We have sold two thousand in Montreal and calculate to sell another two thousand.

Secure assortment of New Styles, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in all the modern woods.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2288, 2270 & 2272 St. Catherine Street.

NEVER BUY FURNITURE

From a poor Establishment.
The largest dealers have the best stock.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

BUILDING Lots.

Monthly Payments.

M. D. GARROLL,
Room 8, - - 16 St. James Street.
48-17



"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 all cases peculiar to women which can and does effect a complete cure. Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhoea, and the PAIN to which every woman is PERIODICALLY subject, yield to Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound, entirely 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 Co., Montreal, marked "Personal," will be opened and answered by a lady correspondent, and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of "the mother sex."

Wall, Stewart & Co

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS.

23 Bleury Street, Montreal.
BELL TELEPHONE 722.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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
Office, 647 MONTREAL.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY.
CLINTON H. MENEELY, Genl. Manager
Troy, N.Y., and N-w York City,
Manufacture
STURGEON - CHURCH - BELLS.

GARSLEY'S COLUMN. MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

Mail Orders promptly and carefully filed.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A well-known fact is that S. Carsley sells Linens, Flannels, Towels, and all other Manchester Goods, 10 to 15 percent cheaper than ordinary retail stores.

NEW LINEN GOODS

Further deliveries of New Linen Goods just put into stock comprising all the latest season's novelties.
Lemon, Blue and Pink 5-o'clock Tea Cloths, 50c.
Lemon, Blue and Pink Tray Cloths, 34c.
Lemon, Blue and Pink Napkins, 12c ea.
White 5-o'clock Tea Cloths, with Colored Border, 25c ea.
White Tray Cloths, Colored Border, 22c each.
White Doylies, Colored Border, 10c ea.
Fancy Sideboard Cloths, 25c ea.
Roller Towellings, from 34c yd.
White Doylies, from 24c ea.
S. CARSLY.

LADIES' NEW CAPES

Every new creation and all conceivable styles in Ladies' Fall Capes, now in stock, comprising all the latest ideas of most prominent European Makers.

LADIES' CAVALRY CAPES

Stylishly made of Colored Cloth, with Velvet Collar and Large Buttons, 81c.

LADIES' TWEED CAVALRY CAPES

In stylish lengths, with large Pearl Buttons, new Pattern Tweeds, \$8.45.

LADIES' BLACK CHEVIOT CAPES

In stylish lengths, handsomely braided, \$5.25.
All Latest Novelties in Ladies' Golf Capes.

LADIES' NEW JACKETS

LADIES' CHEVIOT JACKETS, In all the latest and most fashionable styles, with Velvet Collar, and very Full Sleeves, \$8.80 each.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS

In leading shades of Fawn and Brown, very stylishly made, Velvet Collar, and very full sleeves, \$8 ea.

LADIES' BLACK BEAVER JACKETS

Extra Quality, special value, with Full Sleeves, \$5.75.

LADIES' SILK LINED COATS

Very Handsomely made in Black, Beaver, and lined throughout with Silk. Large Gigot Sleeves, \$21.
S. CARSLY.

NEW LACE GOODS

Just received further deliveries of Novelties in New Lace Goods.
New Lace Point Collars, 25c.
New Lace Point Cuffs, 25c.
Ladies' Stylish Lace Collars, 22c.
Ladies' Lawn and Lace Yoke Collars, beautifully made, 72c.
Ladies' Stylish Lace Ruffs, 80c.
S. CARSLY.

NEW FEATHER BOAS

An immense stock to select from.
New Feather Ruffs, 38c.
New Feather Ruffs, 45c yd.
New Feather Ruffs, 55c yd.
Feather Boas, Ostrich Tipped, 2 1/2 yards long, \$1.25 ea.
S. CARSLY.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS

Just received further supplies of New Handkerchiefs of all kinds for ladies' use.

White Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 5c.
White Hand Drawn Handkerchiefs, 8c.
White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Handsome Drawn Work Handkerchiefs, 12c.
Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Ladies' Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, 5c.
White Hem-stitched Silk Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Embroidered Mourning Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Large Hem-stitched Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Silk Lace Handkerchiefs.
S. CARSLY.

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.

S. CARSLY'S

Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets
MONTREAL.