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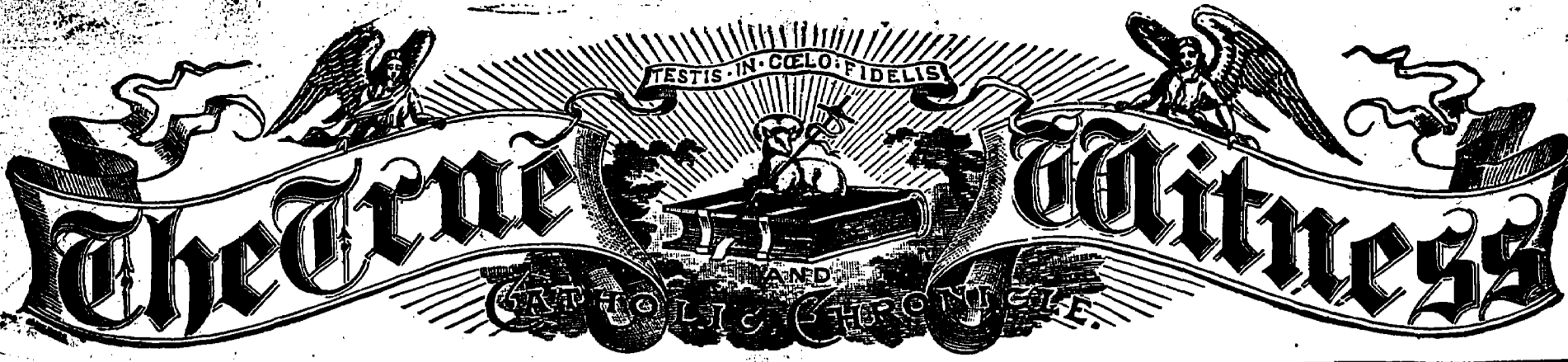
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PEACE OR WAR?

THE FUTURE BEFORE IRELAND.

THE RAYS OF THE SUN OF FREEDOM WILL YET ILLUMINE THE NOW DARKENING HORIZON—IRELAND TO-DAY STANDS ON GUARD; IT IS FOR HER ENEMIES TO MOVE.

That the situation which has been created by the result of the General Election is one of the greatest gravity for this country, as well as one requiring the most earnest and careful examination and consideration by our people is unquestionable. These facts, however, will be recognized and admitted by Irishmen for reasons far different from those which the so far triumphant Unionists would wish to find influencing their conduct. In the ranks of the Nationalists of Ireland there is neither delay nor impatience at the re-opening of a battle which they had hoped was drawing to a close, and in which they had no expectation that their enemies would have secured heavy reinforcements. The ground we hold has been sanctified by the blood of too many of our race to be easily given up, and while we see the hosts of our foes moving forward with increased numbers, there is no wavering in our lines or doubt in the minds of those whose eyes peer through the mists of the conflict that the rays of the sun of freedom will yet illumine the now darkening horizon. As yet, it is true, we know not whether actual strife is to be forced upon us. We know not what course the embattled legions of our foes will take. For the moment we are compelled to stand by our guns immovable, but the time is one wherein to think as well as watch. It is also one wherein to make plain to all men our own position and our own determination—to proclaim to England and the listening world, as we do to-day, that the irreducible minimum of the claims of Ireland has found expression in her demand for what is known as Home Rule, and that to the vindication and securing of these claims our people are pledged by a vow which will endure while the life of the nation lasts.

Such will be the declaration with which Ireland will reply to those who will come ere long to hold parley with her on behalf of those whom the accidents of political warfare have served so well within in the last few days. For Ireland and for her people a general election changes nothing. The votes of Englishmen cannot affect, and never will affect, a determination which has survived and triumphed over the wrath and sword of Britain through deathless centuries of conflict, trial and wrong. The memories of the past are with us still to strengthen us; the lessons of our great dead inspire us; the very records of the election triumphs of our foes are as drum taps to stir the hearts of our people and bid them be of good cheer as they stand shoulder to shoulder, on guard and vigilant for Ireland. The Unionist who dreams that such triumph as his party has secured over another English one changes in the least degree the attitude and determination of Irishmen, grievously deceives himself. Were all Britain unanimous in denying the rights of our motherland to-morrow, we should not be the less resolved to maintain them. When the Irish race has ceased to exist—when the name of Ireland is forgotten among the nations—then, and not till then, will the claims we defend have perished.

This is the answer which we make to those who in England, and even within our own shores, have raised glad songs of exultation at the achievement of what they deem a wondrous triumph and success, laden with promise of the permanent enthronement of principles which Ireland rejects as sins against a dignity which comes from God, and which must be guarded—as her sons have often guarded and kept it safe before—at the cost of life itself. We are told, moreover, that the "voice of England" has spoken and that it is our lot to submit to her decree! "The voice of England!" The phrase carries no terrors to the ears of those who know that after seven centuries of warfare the scarlet ensign of this same England—as the emblem of oppression and aggression—is no more safe or sacred in their midst—outside a fringe of steel or some frowning keep—than on the day when Strongbow first planted it on Irish soil or Bagnal fell at the Yellow Ford!

It is due to Ireland and to the honor of her people that at such a time as the present the resolve and determination of the nation should be proclaimed in no quivering tones. It is also meet and proper that in our own councils the voice of prudence should be heard, and wise judgment taken as to how we can best serve the cause we have at heart. Now is the hour of our enemies' exultation, but of our watchfulness. We have need to be careful of and to husband resources which have been shamefully squandered and impaired by blundering and incompetent leaders. We have above all things to guard against the dissipation of the strength of our people in useless demonstrations and movements accompanied by heavy loss and suffering and undertaken only to touch the sympathies of allies who are powerless to give us aid. We are not now going to waste the treasure of the enthusiasm of our people in the same manner in which they have been spent before, at the bidding of men who knew not how to measure the limited strength of the cause whose children stand loyal and true to their mother-

land, even from the rising to the setting of the sun, whose sorrows, whose constancy, and whose valor have won them the sympathy, the respect, and the gratitude of the nations whom they have served and saved!

We know not what the events of the near future may be, but if our voice can prevail, there shall be no more of that light-hearted blundering, which, however magnificent to imaginations delirious with egotism, is not true political warfare. Confident in Ireland's power and resolute to maintain the National claims, we ask our people to-day to stand unmoved alike by the vapors of these foes who think they have achieved a great triumph, or the wild counsels of friends whose swords have never been the sickles of the harvest of victory! Ireland's duty to-day is to wait and watch and to take count of the movements of her enemies. It will be strange, and more than strange, if prudence, determination and patriotism do not suffice to wrest from those who now confront us the trophies which will compensate for past errors and for present disappointment, and prove pledges of a glorious and lasting triumph in the not distant future! Ireland to-day stands *en garde*; it is for her enemies to move.—*Irish Catholic*.

IT IS AN IRISH SESSION.

New York, August 18.—Harold Frederic cables from London to the Times: "It is an Irish session after all." I suppose I must have heard this remark in some form or other from fifty Sassenach mouths inside the precincts of Westminster the last two days. Most often it was uttered in tones of melancholy dejection, though some were angry, and here and there one grinned as he spoke. The discovery which it points to is curious, but, after all, intelligible. Everybody thought that Ireland was well under foot for the rest of the century; millions of the electorate had voted Unionist on the express understanding and pledge that they were to hear no more about that standing nuisance, Ireland, for a long time to come, and the entire coalitionist press, when the results of the polls were announced, congratulated their country on this delightful outcome. Now, to their vast surprise, this Parliament, which was hardly to mention the name of Ireland, meets and straightway plunges heels over head into a complicated Irish racket, which is not only bound to occur again next week and haunt what remains of the session, but is obviously to monopolize the bulk of the long sitting beginning in February. This is very painful and bewildering as well to the British mind. The explanation lies, however, quite on the surface. The total Opposition in the new Commons amounts to only 259 members, of whom the Irish Nationalist 83 are by far the most potential third. They represent, indeed, the only considerable fraction of the Opposition which knows what it wants or feels like taking the trouble to make its wants known. The British Liberals temporarily have the light knocked out of them, a large number of their leaders have disappeared and those who are left are anxious, lie low and will say as little as possible for a year or so. On the other hand the Irish have returned with increased numbers, all cock-a-whoop for combat. Their spirit was portrayed last night in Healy's remarkable speech, when he said: "We look across at your great majority without a wink. It presents merely the fluctuating spasms of the English politics, while we stand for the permanent forces of Irish nationality." Hence it is not strange that in the New House the Irish, from the outset, should take the lead in opposition and force the fighting. The argument that nothing will be gained by the scattered and disheartened English, Scotch and Welsh groups of Liberals has no meaning to the Irish, who have grown up accustomed to struggle against overwhelming odds.

TWO ABSURD ASSERTIONS.

Two very absurd assertions appeared in the editorial which the esteemed Herald printed in its Monday issue of this week on "The English Bible." It is ridiculous, in the first place, to claim, as did our contemporary, that "the open English Bible was one of the chief causes of the Reformation in Europe and England." The Bible that is here alluded to did not appear until nearly a century after Henry VIII. instituted his "Reformation" in England or Luther posed as "reformer" in Europe. Even if it had existed before the "Reformation" what possible influence could an English Bible have had upon that movement outside of England? To say that the Bible, open or shut, English or other, had anything to do with the "Reformation" which that embodiment of irreligion and impiety, Henry VIII., inaugurated, argues but very scant respect for the Inspired Book on the part of the one who says it.

The Herald makes an equally absurd statement when it declares that "Luther's translation was the first instance of placing the Bible in the hands of the masses." The readers of the Review will readily recall what it said on the subject of the "open Bible" early in the year, in reply to Doctor McKenzie of Cambridge. We then showed by quotations from Doctor Maitland and other Protestant historians, that it was the Catholic Church which always kept the open Bible "open" and taught the people to read and reverence it as the Word of God. As a matter of fact, there were more than seventy editions of the Bible in the vernacular languages of different European lands pub-

lished before Luther's translation, so that our contemporary's assertion with regard to that translation is without any warrant whatsoever. It is not even true of Luther's own land, for a Catholic version was printed in Germany by Fust in 1462, nearly sixty years before the completion of Luther's version. Another had appeared as early as 1407; a fourth was published in 1472; and a fifth in 1473. At Nuremberg there was a version published in 1477, and republished three times more before Luther's appeared. There appeared at Augsburg another in the same year, which went through eight editions before that of Luther. At Nuremberg one was published by Koburg in 1483 and in 1488; and at Augsburg one appeared in 1518, which was republished in 1524, about the same time that Luther was going on with his; and, down to the present time, the editions of this version have been almost countless.

In Spain a version appeared in 1478, before Luther was thought of, and almost before he was born. In Italy, the country most peculiarly under the sway of the Papal dominion, the Scriptures were translated into Italian by Malermi at Venice in 1471; and this version was republished seventeen times before the conclusion of that century, and twenty-three years before that of Luther's appeared. A second version of parts of Scripture was published in 1472; a third at Rome in 1471; a fourth by Bruccioli at Venice in 1532; and a corrected edition by Marmochini in 1538, two years after Luther had completed his. And every one of these came out, not only with the approbation of the ordinary authorities, but with that of the Inquisition, which approved of their publication, distribution and promulgation.

In France a translation was published in 1478; another by Menand, in 1484; another by Guirard de Molain, in 1487; and still another by Lefevre, in 1512, many editions of which appeared. In the Belgian tongue a version appeared at Cologne in 1475, and ran through three editions before 1488. Another version appeared in 1518. A Bohemian edition was three times issued before Luther's time, and there were Polish and Oriental versions before his day, and a complete English edition—a very different book from the Herald's "open English Bible," though—was published in 1210. All of which facts are commended to the consideration of our esteemed daily contemporary.—*Sacred Heart Review*.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S WORDS.

Priests Men, Not Angels.

The great Cardinal Newman preaching on the subject "Men, not Angels, the Priests of the Gospel," said in part: "When Christ, the great Prophet and the Preacher, the great Missionary, came into the world, He came in a way the most holy, the most august, and the most glorious. Though He came in humiliation, though He came to suffer, though He was born in a stable, though He was laid in a manger, yet He issued from the womb of an Immaculate Mother, and His infant form shone with heavenly light. Sanctity marked every lineament of His character and every circumstance of His mission. Gabriel announced His incarnation; a Virgin conceived, a Virgin bore, a Virgin suckled Him; His foster father was the pure and saintly Joseph; angels proclaimed His birth; a luminous star spread the news among the heathen; the austere Baptist went before His face; and a crowd of shriving penitents, clad in white garments and radiant with grace, followed Him wherever He went. As the sun in heaven shines through the clouds, and is reflected in the landscape, so the eternal Sun of justice when He rose upon the earth, turned night into day, and in His brightness made all things bright.

"He came and He went; and, seeing that He came to introduce a new and final Dispensation into the world, He left behind Him preachers, teachers and missionaries in His stead. Well then, my brethren, you will say, since on His coming all about Him was so glorious, such as He was, such must His servants be, such His representatives, His ministers, in His absence; as He was without sin, they too must be without sin, as He was the Son of God, they must surely be angels; angels, you will say, must be appointed to the high office; angels alone are fit to preach the birth, the sufferings, the death of God. They might, indeed, have to hide their brightness, as He before them, their Lord and Master, had put on a disguise; they might come, as they came under the Old Covenant, in the garb of men; but still, men they could not be, if they were to be preachers of the everlasting Gospel, and dispensers of its divine mysteries.

"If they were to sacrifice, as He had sacrificed; to continue, repeat, apply, the very Sacrifice which He had offered; to take into their hands that very Victim which was He Himself; to bind and to loose, to bless and to ban, to receive the confessions of His people, and to give them absolution for their sins; to teach them the way of truth, and to guide them along the way of peace; who was sufficient for these things but an inhabitant of those blessed realms of which the Lord is the never failing Light?

"And yet, my brethren, so it is, He has sent forth for the ministry of reconciliation, not angels, but men; He has sent forth your brethren to you, not beings of some unknown nature and some strange blood, but of your own bone and your own flesh, to preach to you.

"The priests of the New Law are men, in order that they may 'condole' with

those who are in ignorance and error, because they too are compassed with infirmity. Had angels been your priests, my brethren, they could not have con- doled with you, sympathized with you, have had compassion on you, felt tenderly for you, and made allowances for you—we can; they could not have been your patterns and guides, and have led you on from your old selves into a new life, as they can who come from the midst of you, who have been led on themselves as you are to be led, who know well your difficulties, who have had experience, at least of your temptations, who know the strength of the flesh and the wiles of the devil, even though they have battled them, who are already disposed to take your part, and be indulgent toward you, and can advise you most practically and warn you most seasonably and prudently.

Among the preachers, among the priests of the Gospel there have been apostles, there have been martyrs, there have been doctors—saints in plenty among them; yet out of them all high as has been their sanctity, varied their graces, awful their gifts, there has not been one who did not begin with the old Adam; not one of them who was not hewn out of the same rock as the most odorous of reprobates; not one of them who was not fashioned unto honor out of the same clay which has been the material of the most polluted and vilest of sinners; not one who was not by nature a brother of those poor souls who have now commenced an eternal fellowship with the devil, and are lost in hell. Grace has vanished nature, that is the history of the saints."

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Three Hundred Officers and Men Killed in a Russian Barracks.

LONDON, August 20.—The Daily News publishes a despatch from Trieste, saying that newspapers there report that an explosion occurred to-day at the artillery barracks at Tuda, capital of the Government of that name in Russia. Three hundred persons are said to have been killed, including many officers. The barracks are a heap of ruins. An examination into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery that the barracks had been undermined everywhere. Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of being implicated in the outrage, which is supposed to have been the work of nihilists.

EUCCHARISTIC LEAGUE.

In Washington on October 1 will assemble the Eucharistic Congress. Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church in the morning. At 2:30 p.m. the first meeting of the congress will take place at the Catholic University of America. His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons will preside. After the session Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be given in the chapel of the University. The second session will be held on Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. at the University. The third and last session will be held at 2:30 p.m., and will be followed by an hour's adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the chapel. There will be a procession in the grounds and Benediction.

During the congress papers will be read as follows: 1. "The Place of the Holy Eucharist in the Divine Plan of Salvation;" 2. "The Holy Eucharist and the Personal Life of the Priest;" 3. "The Holy Eucharist and the Ministry of the Priest;" 4. "How to Promote Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament Among the People;" 5. "Manner of Preparing Children and Adults for their First Holy Communion, and of Grounding them in an Abiding Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament;" 6. "The Priest's Eucharistic League." These papers will be features of the utmost importance to the congress.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FATHER BURKE.

An interesting memoir entitled "The Inner Life of Father Thomas Burke, O.P.," has lately been presented to the reading public by a Dominican friar. In an appreciative review of the new work the London Tablet remarks that too many of us have indolent minds; and as such minds judge their fellows merely by what the eye catches, or, not seeing, by what is casually heard, it was signally just that one whose outer habit was no reflection of his inner mood should have his veil gently drawn aside.

To no thoughtful man, who had heard the eloquent Dominican, is this book necessary; but impressions have been accepted which render it important that it be shown how much Father Burke's deeper thoughts were given to heaven.

Though there is no law that the pious should be dull, it would almost seem as if such a tradition existed—that one must be Moody if one is Sankeymonious would be Father Burke's way of putting it—so that the wit and the humor of the Irish priest were looked askance at with something more than surprise.

But pure minded and whole hearted, the sunny natured Dominican heard with Max Adler that "laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal and a friend to every virtue." Yet that such a disposition was only an accidental of his character, we may realize by the brain power, the energy, the spiritual impress, which enabled him, during an eighteen months' stay in America, to assist, relieve, or endow convents and churches to the extent of nearly \$80,000. Well might Cardinal Manning say he had the greatest talent that man can possess—that of popularizing theology. The world forgot that after his brilliant orations he retired to the quiet spot where only orna-

ments were a crucifix, a few sacred pictures, and a few books; and that the routine of the secluded life was made up of meditation, psalmody, and prayers. A man of earnest prayer, he would spend hours before the Blessed Sacrament on his knees.

After prayer, the love of obedience, and a spirit of self sacrifice, humility was his great practice. "To attain it was the labor to which he devoted his whole life," prosecuting it through the poignant pain it gave his warm temper to bear the contempt he steadily courted, aiming fully to compass Saint Philip's favorite motto, "Despise thyself; despise no one else; despise being despised." He would gladly receive hints from others as to his sermons—would even submit them to his novices before preaching, asking for their advice, changing or omitting as suggested. "Often in Dublin he would go and preach in some small chapel frequented only by the poor and ignorant; indignant to the quality of his hearers, anxious only to gain language and his thoughts to their minds with marvellous tact." "Never speak to me of my preaching," he said to a confessor; "remember there is such a thing, mentioned in Scripture, as a man who, while preaching to others, might himself become a castaway." When he delivered his magnificent pater-nistic oration, and just returned afterwards to receive the congratulations which were preparing for him, he hurried off to the hospital to seek for a poor woman who had written to him in Italy begging to see him ere she died. "When about to sail for America he purposely sought out the ship which contained the largest number of steerage passengers. During the whole voyage he ministered to them, frequently preaching and hearing upwards of 300 confessions."

Strict and severe as a confessor, he courted no popularity in the confessional; still to those who knelt to him he was, in the words of St. Bernard, "no mere channel of water, but an overflowing reservoir." This arduous worker, ever unsparing, always unlagging, carried within himself a sleepless penance. Only his brethren knew of those racking pains which tortured him from an internal ulceration, against which the last ten years of his life were an unceasing combat. Had he a respite indeed, he would say, "I have been three days without pain; I don't know myself, or feel right at all without it. I think I must pray for a little."

A devoted lover of Mary, an enthusiast in her honor, he, born on the feast of her nativity, died on that of her visitation; whose brethren in religion will always speak of his charity and regularity, of his obedience to the call of duty, and above all, of his extraordinary humility. We commend this little book to those who could penetrate the Dominican's fun and frolic, that they may realize how just was their judgment; and to those who did not, that they may feel how false was their suspicion—to both with heartyness.—*The Working Man*.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

A British View of Jeanne d'Arc.

The British Quarterly has a most appreciative article on the "Maid of Orleans," one of the most remarkable features of which is the sympathetic attitude it assumes toward the supernatural nature of her visions. It affirms, in spite of the triumphs of physical science, and the recent psychological researches that the old accusations of fraud and hysteria against the Maid of Orleans have been withdrawn; and asserts that whatever else she may have been she was neither a cheat nor a sorceress.

It is acknowledged that the visions were real, the voices she heard objective realities; and it is positively asserted that these visions and voices were not the inspiration of evil demons. It will not go so far as to say with Catholics that they were inspired by St. Michael, St. Catherine and St. Margaret; it prefers to leave them unexplained among other similar phenomena. That the tests applied by Catholic authority were satisfactory is also now placed beyond dispute, says the Quarterly. The messages were truth-telling, the character of the Maid was irreproachable, her revelations were consistent with Catholic doctrine, and all attempts to blacken her character are now proved to be as vile and untrue as the old story that she was serving- maid at an inn where she learned to ride.

Further than this we could, perhaps, hardly expect non-Catholics to go; it is surely a sign of the liberality of the age that such a high organ of public opinion in England should go so far as this on the subject of visions. Moreover it is a significant fact that in this most scientific skeptical age any credence whatever should be given in such a quarter to supernatural manifestations. The question is one of profound interest, for if it be conceded that the visions of Jeanne d'Arc were undoubtedly objective and of supernatural origin, why should doubt be cast on the visions of the Saints, or, for instance, of Bernadette, which have been as fully tested as those of "La Pucelle."—*Chicago Review*.

Sister Ste. Anne des Miracles, sister of the Rev. Mr. Mercier, died yesterday in this city, aged 36 years. Deceased belonged to the Congregation of Notre Dame.

A new statue of Ste. Rose will be erected at Ste. Rose on September 3rd. There will be a religious ceremony in connection with the ceremony, followed by a banquet. Mgr. Fabre is to preside on the occasion.

FREEMASONRY.

THE DEADLY FOE OF CATHOLICITY

SOME FALSE STATEMENTS REGARDING ITS ORIGIN AND CLAIMS REFUTED—THE ENEMY OF ALL RELIGION AND OF SOCIAL ORDER.

A subscriber from Point aux Barques, Mich., writes to us that at a Masonic picnic held there recently in the course of the speeches delivered it was advanced:

1. That Freemasonry was founded by one of the Popes.
2. That Catholic priests and bishops were members of the Order.
3. That the institute effects much good and helps the cause of charity.
4. That by it the Bible and Christianity were preserved, and that if it were not for Masonry both would have perished.
5. That when the Order became powerful the Catholic Church became jealous of it and attempted to destroy it.

Our correspondent requests us to give him information as to the statements.

No Pope founded the Masonic sect. Its members say that it was founded at the building of King Solomon's temple; again they say it was founded by the Knights Templar when suppressed by Pope Clement and Philip Le Bel.

The following is its origin:—

In early feudal days in Europe the man below the degree of a nobleman or gentleman was "adscriptum ad villam"—to translate freely, "attached to the land" of the nobleman or gentleman on which he lived. He could not, nor could his children, leave it without permission. If he or one of his sons desired to go to a town to learn a trade, the certificate of the landlord was necessary to leave, and to show when they arrived, and the landlord could claim with success the wages of their trade, or a proportion of it, when they became artificers.

It was difficult for a tradesman to travel throughout his own country; almost impossible for him to travel to any place to place in a foreign country. Many of those who acquired trades were masons, some architects. They formed guilds under the guidance of the Church. They were devout Catholics and famous workmen. They went all over Europe building churches; they were given the freedom of every land. They adopted a system of passwords and code of signals by which they could prove their identity while "on route," and by which they could keep impostors from misrepresenting them or from forcing themselves into their ranks. For centuries they wrought much good. Feudalism fell; the reason of the existence of their society died. They retained the symbols which were necessary under conditions which had perished. They scattered, fell away from Catholicity at the time of the Lutheran revolt and dropped into paganism.

They had nothing to do with the preservation of the Bible. Nothing to do with Christianity, as to which their ritual is naked.

They treat of an abstract Supreme Being, termed the Architect of the Universe, and indulge in verbal froth, foolish form and grotesque millinery.

The real Freemasons, as we have shown, were good Catholics; they had no secret oath-bound society; they were under the guidance of the Church.

The mock Freemasons who succeeded them formed an oath-bound secret society, which in every land has been the deadly foe of Catholicity, and in such lands as can unveil its true colors, the hands of all religion and of social order.

As a society hostile to Catholicity, allied with revolutionary rapine, and one in which its members swear away their moral liberty, several Popes condemned it.

In this country and in the British Isles its full policy is unknown to its members. It is the object of the sect to mask its evil aims in lands where they would be scouted in order that respectable persons may not shrink from it, and in order that should an anti-Christian wave in future surge over such countries the sect would have its soldiers already enlisted.

In France the sect openly condemns the idea of the existence of God.

Wherever for the past 150 years there was effort to overthrow legitimate authority justly exercised for the common welfare and to substitute anarchy, Freemasonry has been at the bottom of it.

It is difficult to find in continental Europe an assassin, a bomb-thrower or a dynamitard who is not a Mason.

No Pope has joined the sect. If bishops or priests did, each, ipso facto, incurred excommunication.

There is no doubt that the Order works charity; but it is narrowed to the limits of its ranks.

Its oraths have in countless instances perverted the course of justice, as obedience to them substituted perjury for truth.

It sets unjustly aside many an honest employe, not one of its members, and unjustly advances a Mason—who may be unworthy—in his stead.

It carries its ignorant tom-foolery on at all public functions as if it over-rode this Republic, and it exercises an irresponsible tyranny over all within the sphere of its influence.

The Church condemned the sect not because powerful, but for the same reason she condemned the Camorra and because of its principles and because of the harvest of evil she has seen arise from them.—*The Michigan Catholic*.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BAKED VEAL CROQUETTES.

Two cupfuls of finely chopped veal, half cup of dry bread crumbs, salt, pepper, a little mace, one beaten egg, good stock or cream to moisten. Form in croquettes, roll egg and cracker crumbs; bake in quick oven.

WEINER SCHNITZE.

For those who like German dishes the following is recommended: Cut veal in small slices, dust with salt and pepper, dip in eggs, then in fine bread crumbs, fry a light brown; garnish with fillets of anchovies rolled in small balls, slices of demon, chopped beets and watercress.

CREAM OF SPINACH.

To make cream of spinach, boil the spinach as usual, turn into a colander to drain, chop fine and rub through a fine sieve, adding for a quart of spinach an even teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, a pinch of mace and a small cup of cream. Serve with triangles of fried bread.

FRENCH MUSTARD.

Slice an onion and cover with vinegar and let it stand two or three days; pour off the vinegar and add one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, one of brown sugar and mustard to thicken. Let come to a boil and bottle.

DEVILED CLAMS.

Chop fifty clams very fine; take two tomatoes, one onion chopped fine, a little parsley, thyme and sweet marjoram, a little salt, pepper and bread crumbs, adding the juice of the clams until the mixture is of the consistency of sausage; put it in the shells with a lump of butter on each; cover with bread crumbs and bake one-half hour.

CLAM FRAPPE FOR INVALIDS.

Clam frappe is a new dainty included in an invalid's menu of the Boston Cooking School. Wash thoroughly twenty clams and put them in a stew pan with one-half cup of cold water; cover closely and steam until the shells open. Strain the liquid, cool and freeze it into a mush. Serve in glasses. A small amount may be frozen easily in a baking powder can by setting it in a tin pail and packing with ice and salt in equal proportions. The mixture will freeze in an hour, and should be stirred once or twice during the time. This clam juice is also very often diluted and served hot, and in some cases of gastric inflammation will be retained by the stomach when almost everything else is rejected.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An invaluable remedy for outward application in any chest or throat trouble is camphorated oil. One may make it at home, as well as to buy it already prepared at the drugist. Pure olive oil is put on camphor gum until the latter ceases to dissolve, the idea being to add all the camphor that the oil will take up. Quinine and alcohol is another simple home-made treatment for the same troubles. By putting lace handkerchiefs in warm water in which are a few drops of ammonia and using castile soap they are easily washed and made a beautiful clear white. Then do not iron, but spread the handkerchief out on marble or glass, gently pulling out or shaping the lace. Just before it is entirely dry fold evenly and smoothly and place under a heavy weight of some kind, and you will find handkerchiefs lasting three or four years before.

To bleach yellowed lace first expose it to the sunlight in soap suds, and afterwards dry it upon a cloth, pinning the points in their proper position. Then rub both sides of the lace carefully with a sponge dipped in suds made with glycerine soap, and rinse free from soap with clear water, in which a little has been dissolved. Next pass a quantity of rice water over the wrong side of the lace with a sponge, iron with care, and lastly pick out the flowers with a small ivory stick.

The woman who rejoices in home-made things will be pleased to learn that a rug may be made from coffee-sacks. Take a sack of the size required and hem it. Then from another sack cut strips eight inches wide, fold down the centre (leaving the double strips four inches wide) and sew firmly to the foundation about half an inch apart. After it is all covered dye the rug any desired color, and after it is dry fringe out the strips to half a dozen threads.

As a matter of fact, one of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt inadvertently swallowed by bathers. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. In many cases it will cure biliousness where all drug preparations have failed. It is peculiarly effective in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach and insomnia. Sea water is full of tonic and sedative properties. It won't hurt anybody. Two or three big swallows of it would be of positive benefit to nine bathers out of ten. It isn't palatable or tempting, but neither is quinine or colomel.

Such good, old-fashioned decoctions as sage tea, catnip and herb brews have for years been prescribed for various ills and ailments to which flesh is heir, but palatable dishes of nourishing foods for the cure of coughs, colds and sore throats, as well as consumption, are now said to have acquired quite a vogue among a certain class of physicians. While not wholly new, they are at least a departure from present methods, and this is sufficient to recommend them to many people. The first recipe is for those who are in delicate health caused by sore throat, and would not be despised by the most fastidious of hungry people, albeit the name is a trifle against its popularity.

Mucilaginous Broth.—Take a young fowl, cut it into small portions and wash thoroughly. Put these into a saucepan containing three quarts of water and add three pounds of very lean, white veal, mutton, lamb, a carrot and a head of chopped celery. Boil all together for four hours, and strain the broth into a clean bottle in the next

skimmer, add two ounces of prepared Ceylon moss and mix thoroughly. Boil slowly for an hour and a quarter, then strain through a cloth into an earthen vessel. Keep in a cool place until wanted. This broth is both nutritious and cooling to the system, as well as beneficial for all throat diseases.

FASHION AND FANCY.

It is just now the minor accessories of dress, so well developed and effected, that make maidens so dainty and fair; the laces and ribbons that make the simple lawn and mulls such dreams of airy loveliness. Now is the triumph of lace and the reign of muslin, with its illusive subtleties. There are marvellous possibilities in this dainty, old-time fabric. Nothing so lends itself to tone down the hard lines and worries of matrons, or set off the bright budding exuberance of youth. It is charming in all the dainty finishings of toilets, in the collar and cuffs, as well as the gown itself. A short cape cut in points and edged with Valenciennes lace is just as appropriate for the mother as for the child when worn with a gown of white Swiss trimmed with simple tuckings; and, by the way, these same simple Swiss gowns must have no lining, but be worn over a silk slip, either high necked and long sleeved or with a low neck and no sleeves at all. Such slips do not take away from the diaphanous effect of the muslin in the least. They should have a ruffle at the bottom of the skirt, either of silk or lace, and the skirt should be gored exceedingly. The Swiss dress should be finished with a deep hem.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GRANDPA'S LADDER.

"Master Corwin" said one of his schoolboys at recess time, "the fire bells are ringing. Could I see where it is?" "Is the fire in your district?" asked Master Corwin, writing at his desk. "No, sir." Another voice said in a low tone: "Pleathe let me thee?" "Is the fire in your district?" "No, sir." Soon Master Corwin laid down his pen, went to a blackboard, and seizing a piece of chalk, dashed off a sketch of a ladder with a broken round.

He began again his sketch. When he had finished there was a sorry looking ladder on the board, three of its rounds in a very mutilated condition. "Now, scholars, if I want a good ladder, can I afford to have one whose rounds are broken?" "No, sir," came from his scholars in a round chorus.

"Neither can you be out of school if you are going to learn anything. You want to go and you want to stay out; but every day is a round, you know, in a ladder. You break something important if you are out."

Peter Schuyler told his grandfather after school what the master had said. Grandpa Schuyler was a carpenter at work in his shop mending a ladder. "Ha! ha!" cried grandpa. "The master was telling his own experience! He went to climb his ladder and three of the rounds were cracked and down he came! I am mending his ladder now. He—he is right about school. You must be there every day and must not keep running out."

Peter was looking out of the window. "There," said he, "I'd like to have that boy's chances; his father is rich." "Oh, Clarence Smith! Humph! I don't believe he will climb high."

"Why not?" "See where he is going."

The boy went into a beer shop. He came out, bringing a pail and wiping his lips. Then he turned in the direction of his home.

"His father has taught him to like that sort of drink. Peter, I want to make you a ladder. I know you are poor, but if you have a ladder with three rounds in it, you won't stay poor. It will be a small ladder and you can put it in your pocket-book."

Peter grinned. "No money in it, but a ladder."

"You wait and see if my ladder won't bring you some money."

Grandpa Schuyler's tiny ladder was two inches long and half an inch broad. It had three rounds; on one was the word "Honesty," on another was the word "Diligence," a third was inscribed "Temperance."

the master's talk about broken rounds, and he had come to school. "I want to drill you to-day in interest," the master told the class, in arithmetic, to which Peter belonged. "Don't get tired of it. A drill to the soldier means work, patience, attention. You will get your pay for it."

Compensation came to Peter that very day and in this way. "Peter, I have some interest to pay, and the man to whom I owe says it is so much. I am not extra on figures. Just see if he is right," said Grandpa Schuyler.

Peter found that a mistake of ten dollars had been made. "Ah, it pays to be on a ladder whose rounds are not broken," thought Peter, when his grandpa generously rewarded him. He could not help telling the master that his attendance at school had helped him to correct a mistake of ten dollars.

"Indeed!" said Master Corwin. "You believe in having a ladder! I have heard of ladders you could take down and fold up. Let me see the mighty one in your pocket-book, please?"

Peter produced his ladder. "That is curious—Prayer, 'Honesty,' 'Diligence,' 'Temperance,' 'Prayer,' indeed!" said Master Corwin.

To himself he said: "Peter's ladder is interesting. Afraid I can't climb some of those rounds."

"What about the first and fifth, Master Corwin?"

Once, though, he prayed. "I can get along myself," had always been his proud assertion in later years.

That evening he was at the home of Clarence Smith, making a call. "Why, how tired you look!" exclaimed Mr. Smith. "That must not be, Master Corwin. Here, let me see what I can do!"

Before he could realize what she was doing, she had nimbly started to a closet and brought back a glass of crimson wine.

"Now, take this! Do, Master Corwin! It is just what tired teachers need!" She extended the glass in her hand, and he held out his, surprised by this abrupt approach of temptation.

"Climbing up so many stairs in your school-room," she said, "you must get very tired. Now refresh yourself! Take a biscuit to go with it!"

"Climbing up!" Did that impression remind him of Peter's ladder?

He certainly seemed to see it stretching up before him. He caught also those words going up in grand succession: "Prayer," "Honesty," "Diligence," "Temperance," "Prayer." His glass was going up to his lips. He felt his weakness. He glanced again at the ladder, and then he glanced upward. "God, help me," he cried in the depths of his soul. His wine-glass went down. He set it on a table near him.

"I thank you, Mrs. Smith. You are very kind, but excuse me if I do not take this."

"Why, Master Corwin! You are not one of those tea-totalers! You have so many boys to look after!"

He smiled. "You are very kind. You know how many boys I have that will look to see what my example is."

In a few minutes he left the house. His face was flushed as if he had been facing a fire. He muttered: "I—I am mortified! To think I should not promptly have put away that temptation! I believe another moment I would have put that glass to my lips if it had not been for Peter's ladder. Those prayer-rounds!" He did not think any further along that line of thought, for he was not prepared to make the advance.

He made it, though, when he reached his home and was alone in his study. He fell upon his knees, and in his weakness reached up and took hold of the strength of God.

Peter Schuyler's ladder in his pocket-book, thought the teacher the next day, looking at his scholar. "I wonder if he knows how much good that ladder has done. He is not the only one that, through God's strength, means to climb it."—*athletic Standard.*

OUR BOYS.

Remember, boys, that you have to work, whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, you must work. If you look around you will see that the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. It is beyond your power to do that. Men can not work as hard as that, on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at six and don't get home until two a.m. It's the interval that kills. Work gives an appetite for meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers; it gives the appetite appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know even their names, it simply speaks of them as Old-so-and-so's boys. Nobody likes them, nobody hates them, the great busy world doesn't even know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less mischief you will get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners, wastes, in the course of a year, three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If, in addition to wasting an hour each evening he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus wasted would pay for one or more of the leading periodicals of the country.

Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is only temporary, and it is positively harmful. You can't indulge in them without seriously injuring yourself. You acquire idle and wasteful habits which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habit, once formed in early life

will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned, then, in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.—*Catholic Review.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Recently at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, Archbishop Corrigan confirmed several Chinese children.

Bishop Hurst has learnt something from his visit to Mexico. The Church in that country had established universities before Yale or Harvard was dreamt of.

Rev. John Gmeiner, of St. Paul, has been elected a member of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, to which the leading professors of the State University and other scientific men of Minnesota belong.

A beautiful church has been opened at New Orleans for the use of colored Catholics which is to be known as St. Katherine's. It is the gift of Mother Katherine, who in the world is known as Miss Katherine Drexel, and is another proof of her zeal and generosity in the service of God.

One of the first Catholic clergymen in the West to urge active opposition on the part of Catholics against the infamous methods which the A.P.A. employed against them was Rev. J. F. Nugent, of East Des Moines, Ia. Father Nugent has, naturally, kept close watch upon the A.P.A. in Iowa, and as a result of the adoption of his recommendations by the Catholics out there, he gives it as his belief that the proscriptive organization has lost strength greatly in that state, and is merely keeping together for the purpose of bleeding political candidates in the next state and national elections.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE.

Deserving of particular attention among the Catholic institutions for the higher education is the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, which was incorporated in 1865 by the Massachusetts Legislature, and has from the start been under the charge of the Society of Jesus. A review of the catalogue for the academical year 1894-95 will make it evident that this establishment is in a flourishing condition, and that its Bachelor of Arts degree is less easily acquired than is the diploma of the same name at some older and richer universities. An extensive capacity for usefulness is attested by the fact that the staff of professors and instructors comprises over thirty members, while the number of undergraduates and resident graduates is two hundred and fifty.

This institution consists of a college proper and of a preparatory school, which, as regards the lines of work pursued, may be compared with a German gymnasium. Altogether, the course of study prescribed for the attainment of an A. B. degree covers seven years, three of which are passed in the preparatory school and the remaining four in the college. The last year is devoted exclusively to the natural sciences and rational philosophy. In no year is any of the studies elective.

The study of French is obligatory for three years; that of Greek, Latin, and mathematics for six years. It is well to note the scope and character of the work performed in these three departments. No young man can graduate from Holy Cross without a thorough mathematical education; that is to say, without having mastered arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying, navigation, analytical calculus. In Latin he must be conversant with the grammar, including prosody, and be able to write Latin prose. He must have read Nepos' "Lives," the "Epitome Historie Sacre," Plutarch's "Cæsar's Gallic War," Ovid's "Metamorphoses," selections from Cicero's letters and orations, the "De Senectute" and "De Amicitia," and a large number of Cicero's orations; the Eclogues, Georgics, and "Æneid" of Virgil; the "Odes,"



Healthy, happy children are those whose mothers have been, and are, healthy. The best intentioned woman in the world will fall short of her duty to her children if she is worried and worried with weakness and sickness. Most all irritable women are sick women. Most all melancholy, listless, languid women are sick women. Every woman who will take the trouble to notice, will find that at certain fixed periods she is nervous, cross, irritable and despondent. Any irregularity makes the conditions worse. Even a well woman is less amiable than usual at these times. What can be expected from a sick woman? When every movement is a dreary drag, when the nerves are all on edge in sympathy with the particular ones affected—when it seems that death were very much preferable to living—what can a woman do for her children then?

It is every woman's duty to be well and healthy. There is no reason why she should be otherwise if only she will take proper care of herself and take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when she needs it. This celebrated remedy has been used in the "Lewellyn" Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., of which Dr. Pierce is Chief Consulting Physician and specialist, for over 30 years. Thousands of women have been cured by it and hundreds have written grateful letters. Some of these letters are embodied in a 168 page book, called "Women and Her Diseases," which will be sent sealed in a plain envelope on receipt of ten cents (stamp), by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CASTOR FLUID Registered, a de-liverable medicine for the Hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, and is a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence

"Epodes," "Satires," "Epistles," and "De Arte Poetica" of HORACE; SALLUST, "Agricola" of Tacitus, and finally Juvenal, he requires scarcely less noteworthy work for the merits in Greek. A candidate for a A. B. degree must not only display a minute acquaintance with Greek prose, and the ability to write Attic prose, but he must have read the select. Logues of LUCIAN, the "Anabasis" and "Cyropaedia" of XENOPHON, HOMER'S "Iliad," the "Olynthiacs," "Philippics," and "Pro Corona" of DEMOSTHENES, the "Alcestis" and "Hecuba" of EURYPIDES, the "Prometheus" of ÆSCHYLUS, the "Antigone" of SOPHOCLES, and the orations of ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

We should mention that the progress and competence of every student in these and other subjects is tested by examinations, two of which are held in every year.

No qualified person can inspect the catalogue of the College of the Holy Cross without being deeply impressed with the value of the educational service rendered by the Jesuit Fathers to our Catholic fellow-citizens. We add that the opportunities here offered are not limited to those possessed of considerable pecuniary resources. The sum of \$235 a year covers the necessary expenses of a student at this institution.—Published by special request from the N. Y. Sun.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, recently spoke in the warmest commendation of the Catholic Order of Foresters, which, he said, was composed of good men, strong Catholic men. Speaking of the rapid growth of the order, the archbishop said that he would not be surprised to find it in a few years showing a strength of at least 100,000 members and having branches in every section and state of the country. Monsignor Feehan is the High Chaplain of the Foresters, and he takes a very active and practical interest in their welfare.

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WONDERFUL ANSWERS.

The Boston Budget is responsible for the following:

Since wit has been defined by Noah Webster as "the felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise," may not the pupils of some of our public schools, who give the following answers to their examination questions, lay claim to it? The record as here given is bona fide, having been read during the last week at the graduation exercises of one of the leading grammar schools of this city.

- 1. Who were the Pilgrims? A dirty, filthy set who lived under the ground.
2. Name a domestic animal useful for clothing and describe its habits. The ox. He don't have any habits, because he lives in a stable.
3. If you were traveling across the desert, where would you choose to rest? I would rest on a stool.
4. Mention five races of men. Men, women, children and babies.
5. Describe the white race and show that it is superior to the other races. A white man will nod at you when he meets you on the street.
6. Of what is the surface of the earth composed? Dirt and people.
7. Name a fruit that has its seeds on the outside. A seedcake.
8. Name five forms of water. Hot water, cold water, faucet water, well water and ice water.
9. Name and locate the five senses. The eyes are in the northern part of the face and the mouth in the southern.
10. Who were the mound-builders? History cannot answer these questions. Science only can.
11. Define flinch and use it in a sentence. Flinch—to drink. Flannel flinches when it is washed.
12. By what is the earth surrounded, and by what is it lighted? It is surrounded by water and lighted by gas and electricity.
13. Name six animals of the arctic zone. Three polar bears and three seals.
14. What is yeast? Yeast is a vegetable flying about in the air and hitching itself on to anything.
15. Why do you open the dampers in a stove when lighting a fire? To let the oxygen in and the nitrogen out.
16. What did the Constitution do for the country? It gave the President a head.
17. What are the last teeth that come to man? False teeth.

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Old lady to chemist: Are you quite sure this is carbonate of soda, not arsenic? Chemist: Quite, ma'am. Try it, and judge for yourself.

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

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Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and Weakness.

Wm. Bouillon, Quebec, Oct. 1, 90. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered was for a lady of my household who was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, etc. It is quite a change. The young person is better, stronger and less nervous. I will continue to use your medicine. I think it is very good. P. S. Koenig, Catholic Priest.

POST, ILL., Oct. 26, 1890. We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness and desired effect in every case. DOMI. NICAN SISTERS.

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End generally kept in view—Dividend.

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THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE FOURTH WEEK'S INTERESTING FEATURES.

REV. BROTHER POTAMIAN ON "MAGNETS AND MAGNETISM"—RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON ON "THE EVOLUTION OF THE NOVEL"—DR. ZAHM ON "EVOLUTION"—OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS BY ABLE LECTURERS.

MONDAY. The fourth week of the Plattsburgh school opened in the most auspicious manner. Monday seeing the highest registration of the season so far. The registration of the week was delivered by Brother Potamian, of London, on "Magnets and Magnetism." This lecture was rendered interesting by an exhibition of the various sorts of artificial magnets in use and of the ways of using them. To Gilbert of Canterbury was awarded the credit of introducing many of the terms of our present magnetic vocabulary, and then the laws of magnetism, qualitative and quantitative, were explained and illustrated by experiments. Diamagnetic bodies were briefly referred to, and their peculiar behavior most happily illustrated by reference to the action of gravity on a balloon. A magnetized watch-spring was gradually broken into fragments, and each fragment was shown to be a complete magnet. The unipolar magnet was explained and illustrated. It afforded the lecturer an opportunity of expressing his disapproval of many barbaous terms and misnomers that have found their way during recent years into the electrical technology. The lecture was concluded by a study of a practical method of finding the poles of a steel or of an electro-magnet.

Doctor Heuser, in his Monday lecture, treated of the various methods of interpretation that are applied to the Bible, and spoke of the means that are to be employed to obtain the true significance of a passage to which various senses are attributed. "The subject matter," said the Doctor, "obliges us to recognize the various methods of interpretation which we would employ in the classics, with this exception, that as this grand work of art, the Bible, has not only a human, but primarily a divine, conception for its basis, we must apply as the principal standard of criticism those laws laid down for us by the divine artist regarding the subject of revealed truth. As the motive of the biblical writings is throughout religious, we must judge all the utterances from a religious point of view. The doctrinal standard of interpretation is supplied by the tribunal of the living Church, with whom the divine spirit abides to the end of time. Beyond this we judge of the true sense of involved and difficult passages by the analogy of faith."

"The Evolution of the Novel" formed the subject of Richard Malcolm Johnston's lecture, and he said that nothing like the modern novel was known in the early years of English literature. The beginnings of fiction tales were described, commencing with the Milesian tales and terminating with the works of Xenophon and John of Damascus. Following this lecture, Dr. Conaty, in a brief address, requested Hon. James B. Carroll, of Springfield, to introduce to the pupils the Rev. Doctor Zahm, C.S.C., and Mr. Carroll did this in a very felicitous manner, stating, however, that Dr. Zahm needed no introduction to any Catholic audience, least of all to the Plattsburgh pupils. Continuing, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think any of us can carry away from the Summer School any specified detailed amount of intellectual advancement. I do not think that any of us can go from the Summer School saying that we have derived this or that intellectual advancement that we can weigh or measure. I do not think that it is possible in four, five or six weeks. But I do think that we all can go from the Summer School feeling that we can see clearer and see farther; that our hearts and ears have been opened; that from these intellectual hill-tops we form a habit of looking at things in an entirely different and broader way, so that we get a grasp and a hold upon a subject in a new way not before possessed, and I am certain that we will return to our work with a relish, seeing things, not in a one-sided, narrow way, as we have been doing, but seeing things upon all sides,—before, behind, top and bottom,—so that we are broader intellectually, better Catholics, better citizens, more intelligent men and women."

Doctor Zahm, whose appearance was hailed with expressions of great pleasure on the part of the school, after expressing his delight at being again at Plattsburgh, delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Evolution." He prefaced his lecture with a statement of the questions regarding man's origin and destiny which always have interested students and still interest them, reviewed the different views taken of those subjects by philosophers, and then said:

"We may not be prepared to go to the same length as do Spencer, Huxley and others in the demands which they make for evolution as the one controlling agency in the world of phenomena; we may refuse assent to the theories of Darwin, Mivart, Cope, Brooks, Weisman, Moggel, and others, but it seems difficult, if not impossible, to ignore the fact that some kind of evolution has attained in the formation of the material universe, and in the development of the diverse forms of life of which our earth is peopled."

The lecturer then stated the belief of the Church regarding the origin of man by declaring that she held God to have "created out of nothing, from the very beginning of time, both the spiritual and the corporeal creature, to wit, the angelic and the mundane, and afterward the human nature, as partaking in a sense of both, consisting of spirit and body."

TUESDAY. It was announced on Tuesday morning that no less than 114 new students had registered on Monday at the school, those being the highest figures of the session so far. Doctor Heuser, in his Tuesday lecture, spoke of "The Use and the

Abuse of the Bible," saying in substance that it is an instrument of apologetics and in discussion with Protestants who admitted the divinity of Christ and the inspired character of the Sacred Scriptures. The Bible plays a very important part. Whether we are defending our faith against misrepresentation or wish to convince other sincere minds of the justice of the claims which the Catholic Church makes as the only true representative of Christ's divine mission to teach the nations, the Bible is a safe and recognized meeting-ground for a fair discussion of the subject. But the principle of private interpretation among Protestants lessens the importance of the New Testament in this respect since it renders them skeptic in regard to proofs of Catholic doctrine not harmonizing with their own pre-conceived use. It is different if you appeal for the confirmation of Catholic doctrine and practice to the Old Testament. The speaker strongly urged this method, since every Protestant admits the Old Testament is not only inspired and divine, but in its historic expression it contains the application of its meaning and purpose. Reference was made to the false prejudice of Protestants who maintain that Catholics do not honor the Bible as the Word of God. It must be quite clear that those who do not recognize any other source of divine revelation than the written Word are of necessity obliged to occupy themselves wholly and entirely with its study, whilst Catholics look upon the same written Word not with less reverence, but with less consciousness of having to rely upon it as the only exponent of revelation. If we refuse on general principles to have the Bible read to Catholic children in the public schools from a Protestant translation, it is simply because the admission of such a practice implies an admission to the Protestant principle and might leave a false impression upon the child as to the value of a true version of its religion. The Protestant translation of the Bible contains much truth, but some errors, which we cannot admit in our teaching.

Doctor Zahm devoted his lecture to a consideration of agnosticism in its relations with evolution, and said that that system of unbelief is a more popular form of error than monism or scientific atheism, more wide-spread and devastating in its effects. Like monism, agnosticism is a system of thought which has allied itself with the theory of evolution, from which, as ordinarily understood, it is inseparable, and like monism, too, it is a new name for an old form of error. Unlike monism, however, agnosticism affects to suspend judgment where monism makes a positive assertion or enters a point-blank denial. Agnosticism is ostensibly nothing more than simple doubt of gentleness skepticism, while monism is always arrogant, downright affirmation or negation. In its ultimate analysis agnosticism issues a practical denial of a personal God, the creator of the universe, and relegates Providence, the immortality of the soul, and the moral responsibility of man to a divine being to the region of faith.

Brother Potamian's lecture dealt with the molecular theory of magnets, and was made very interesting by illustrative experiments. Doctor Johnston considered the evolution of the English novel, and asserted that the first English fictionist to make use of domestic life was Samuel Richardson, while Henry Fielding was declared to be the father of the modern humorous novel. After this lecture a reception was tendered to Bishop Beaven. The exercises consisted of a musical programme, finely executed, and addresses, Doctor Conaty speaking the school's welcome to the Springfield prelate, who, in reply, said: "It seems to me that I should express my surprise to those who have kindly accompanied me to Plattsburgh. I did not suppose that my coming to Plattsburgh to visit the members of the Summer School should draw to me a testimony of respect that I feel and appreciate most dearly, and I appreciate it dearly because it is a testimony of good will and good Catholic fellowship that I find intensely represented in the Summer School here at Plattsburgh. If there be any feature that has come to me strongly during the few days of my visit, it is that here we find ourselves in an influence and in the midst of an atmosphere that is cheering and pleasing and uplifting."

"I do not know that I can say to you any word more encouraging than to give my feelings, and also the conviction that has come to me whilst here. I have said to myself: Where is the soul or the heart, it matters not in what circumstances or associations they move, that cannot find influences that will cheer them and give them courage to go forth in their work, finding in it greater zest and also a purer and better joy and happiness? I shall go home carrying with me the influence that has met me here. I shall be able to give encouragement to those whom I meet, and I shall be able to tell them there is a spirit moving amongst the Catholics of America to which we should give encouragement, and to which we should attach ourselves."

Hon. T. J. Gargan of Boston then spoke, concluding his remarks in this manner:—"The instruction which we get here, the course of reading towards which it will tend, will make us all better and broader men and women. And we must remember that all of us have a responsibility, for I believe that I am speaking here to the intelligent, cultured Catholic men and women of the United States. We live under a Government where everybody votes. You are to form public opinion. You are to level up the people, for this Government of ours can not exist unless education is diffused, and the right and proper kind of education. We all have an ambition; we all desire to transmit those rights which we have inherited from our ancestors to those who come after us. If we profit by the lesson here given (and I again want to express my thanks to the president of

the Catholic Summer School)—we all know that believing in the religion which makes every man equal in the sight of God—we can not fail to recognize the principles of the constitution of the United States, which declare that every man shall be equal in the sight of man."

WEDNESDAY. Doctor Zahm continued, on Wednesday, his lectures on "Evolution," quoting from SS. Gregory and Augustine's writings to show that they entertained certain evolutionary theories and possessed as comprehensive a view of nature as modern scientists. He also stated the position held by St. Thomas on the subject, and then said: "In the beginning, God created primordial matter, which was actuated by various substantial forms. With the elements thus created were associated certain physical forces, and the various compounds which subsequently resulted from the action of these forces on the diverse elements created were the product of generation and not of creation. There was development, evolution, under the action of second causes, from the simplest elements to the highest inorganic and organic compounds; from the lowest kinds of brute matter to the highest bodily representatives of animated nature, but there was nothing requiring an uncreative action or extraordinary interventions, except, of course, the human soul.

"Such is the theistic conception of evolution; such the Catholic idea as developed and taught by her most eminent saints and doctors. It is not my purpose to write a treatise on the subject, but merely to indicate by the declarations of a few accredited witnesses, to show from the teachings of those whose praise is in all the churches, that there is nothing in evolution, properly understood, which is antagonistic either to revelation or dogma; on the contrary, far from being opposed to faith, evolution, as taught by St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas, is the most responsible view, and the one most in harmony with the Genesis narrative of creation.

"It is manifest that physical science is utterly incompetent to pronounce on primary or absolute creation. Huxley and Darwin set up poor impotent dummies and forthwith proceed to knock them down, and then imagine they have worsted their adversaries, and proven their views to be untenable. No one would think of maintaining that any of the Fathers of the Church taught evolution in the sense in which it is now understood, but they did all that was necessary fully to justify our present contention—they laid down principles which are perfectly compatible with theistic evolution. They asserted the doctrine of derivative creation against the theory of perpetual creation, and that God administers the material universe by natural laws, and not by constant miraculous intervention. This distinct enunciation of principles makes for my thesis quite as much as would the promulgation of a more detailed theory of evolution."

THURSDAY. Doctor Zahm considered in his Thursday lecture what opinions regarding the theories of evolution it was permissible for Catholics to entertain; especially with regard to spontaneous generation and the evolution of man from an animal species. Of the first theory he said that there is no evidence of such generation ever having taken place; though that fact, he added, does not prove its impossibility. Should such evidence be forthcoming, he claimed that its discovery would not contravene revelation or militate against the accepted doctrines of the Church. On the other question, the evolution of the human body from an animal species, the Doctor quoted from Mivart's "Genesis of the Species," in which it is contended that it is not "absolutely necessary to suppose that any action different in kind took place in the production of man's body from that which took place in the production of the bodies of other animals," and the proposition, said Doctor Zahm, does not contravene any of the formal definitions of the Church. This view of the origin of Adam's body is in entire harmony with the theory of creation, and conformable with the teachings of the Doctors of the Church.

Doctor Heuser's lecture was devoted to a consideration of the present state of the scientific controversies with the accuracy of Scriptural narratives, and he showed how, amid all the theorizing and wrangling of scientific men as to the genuine text of the original Scriptures, the result of philological study went to confirm the substantial integrity of the Latin Vulgate. The speaker vindicated its great superiority over other editions of the Bible, not only on scientific, but on historical ground, as it represents in reality the oldest text revision, and has served as an educating element of primary importance in the Christianizing and civilization of Europe.

The lecturer, after defining the position and attitude of the Catholic Church towards verbal criticism of the Bible, explained the various methods of modern research, and showed what immense service had been rendered in separate fields by men like Delibzsch and Sayce in demonstrating the truth of the Biblical statements from textual criticism and the tangible facts brought forth by the excavator in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Palestine and the adjacent countries.

Brother Potamian, in his lecture, claimed for Gilbert of Colchester the credit of first advancing the theory that the earth is a great magnet, and he adduced several reasons in support of that theory. Thackeray was the subject of Colonel Johnston's discourse.

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WEDNESDAY,.....AUGUST 21, 1895

OUR OWN LAND.

Every time that we open those beautiful essays that Thomas Davis wrote, in the early forties, we are attracted to that stirring appeal to his fellow-countrymen to visit and know their own land before spending their time rushing over the Continent in search of change and scenery. The more we reflect upon the great truths set forth on those glowing pages, the more do we find how applicable to our own country and countrymen are the words of Ireland's gifted son. Since the advent of steam engines and ocean greyhounds people rush over seas and continents with a rapidity that would have been incredible a few years ago. Open the register of the Canadian office, London, or at the Canadian Commissioner's, Paris; go out upon the Roman Corso, along the boulevards of Vienna, through the canals of Venice, through the Bazaars of Constantinople, cross the Mediterranean, climb the Athenian Acropolis, or bask under the Egyptian Sphinx, all over you will meet with people from Canada who have gone abroad to see the world, to secure a change of climate, to learn lessons in the great university of travel. Of the numbers you thus meet dozing about the Old World, how many are acquainted with their own land and can describe to the foreigner the beauties and attractions, the advantages and wonders of this Canadian Dominion? How many of them have stood in wonderment beside the miracle of grandeur that Niagara thunders forth; or beheld nature in all her variegated beauty in the Thousand Islands; or contemplated the stupendous magnificence of the wild and romantic Saguenay; or ascended the ever changing and ever attractive Ottawa; or, in a word, crossed our inland seas, traversed our boundless prairies, or ascended the Alpine greatness of our awe-inspiring Rockies? How many Canadian cities have they visited? How many of our towns or hamlets do they know? What streams have they ascended? What forest pathways have they trod?

If one would take the trouble to note the hotel registers of our large cities, or the arrivals, during the summer months, announced in the daily press, it will be easily seen that thousands of Americans and Europeans pass through this country in the course of the few bright months. They come from all directions to enjoy the glories of Canadian scenery and the health-imparting air of this northern climate. We often pause in astonishment when we hear a stranger ask one of our people some ordinary question concerning Canada and we find that the one naturally supposed to be able to answer has no information to give on the subject. Is it possible that our citizens are actually ignorant of Canadian history and geography? We think not; but we do fear that too little pride is taken in all the glories and attractions of our land by those who should know the most concerning the Dominion. We were told not long ago that, as an actual fact, certain geographical information concerning Canada was required by a firm, and application was made at Ottawa for the cause; the department there referred the applicant to Washington for the information required. If such be the case it is a poor commentary upon Canadian patriotism—at least in as far as patriotism is exemplified in a knowledge of one's country and a pride in her greatness and in that of her institutions.

Some people are under the impression that in order to see Canada and enjoy the beauties of her scenery it is necessary to winter considerable inconvenience to paddle up the rivers in a bark

canoe and to cross the mountains in a buck-board. Not at all. There is no modern contrivance for the comfort of travelling humanity that is not to be found in Canada. We have the grandest expanses of water in the world. Over our great lakes and down our vast rivers float veritable palaces in the form of steamboats; and these start from one great commercial centre to another, meeting and connecting with the numerous lines of railway that form a net-work over the face of the Dominion.

There are a few larger rivers in the world than our St. Lawrence, but there is not one that is navigable to such an extent and that presents more diversity of attractions. People talk of sailing down the Rhine, between banks adorned with ancient ruins, old cities, shattered castles and ghost-haunted fortresses; they speak of the more modern and softer beauties of the Hudson, with its villas and woodlands, its towering mountains and sunny slopes; but what are they all to the majestic river that rolls out of Ontario and plunges into the Atlantic after washing the feet of cities old and new, after rushing over rapids and cascades that are navigable for larger vessels? Take one of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation steamboats at Niagara, come down to Toronto, cross over the bosom of surging Ontario, call in upon the quaint old Limestone City of Kingston, pass through the Kaleidoscopic beauties of the Thousand Islands, sweep over the different and ever increasing rapids until you plunge through the dizzy swells of Lacine, pass under one

of the world's wonders—the Victoria Bridge,—behold Montreal, the great commercial metropolis of Canada, crouched at the foot of the Royal Mountain, the most picturesque park on the continent; then pass on down the great and ever widening river, out upon the breast of Lake St. Peter, along the historic places where Three Rivers—the antiquated—presents roughly conserved relics of a glorious past; then on towards Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, the connecting-link between the by-gone and the present, between the old French regime and new dominion of England; down, down by Montmorency's giant fall, Orleans, the "Isle of Bacchus," Ste. Anne de Beaupre and the world-renowned shrine; finally, into the wide Gulf, through the barrier of the defiant Laurentians, up the gloomy and wildly romantic Saguenay, into primeval forests and amidst rocks burst asunder by some pre-historic cataclysm. And all this is inside the boundaries of Canada. What do we say? Even after having taken this long and varied trip you will find that you have only visited a very small section of the Dominion. Eastward are the Maritime Provinces, each one of which is a monument of thrilling history in itself and a paradise of natural attractions; Westward are all the great Lakes, the vast regions of Manitoba, and the Territories that spread out, in undulating prairies, to the base of the snow-capped Rockies; Westward still and beyond the great mountain barrier, extends the gold-laden, forest-becked region of British Columbia, with its unlimited treasures for the future; Northward, beyond the Ottawa, and again over the backs of the blue Laurentians, sweeps the land of colonization that knows no other boundary than the Arctic Sea. And in all directions. East, West and North, have hands of engineers and workmen carved out smooth paths for the iron horse and the railway carriage rolls along over prairies, through mountains, across rivers, unto the uttermost verge of civilization. All this only brings us back to the original idea with which we started out when these few lines were suggested to us by observation.

There is so much to learn, so much to see, so much to be enjoyed, in Canada, that we would like to see it become the Mecca of modern travel for the people of both continents. In order, however, to attain that end it would be necessary that our people, who have the means, the leisure, or the occasion in business, to travel, should learn all they can possibly glean concerning the attractions of the country. Then, when they go abroad, when pleasure or business calls them to other lands, they will be able to tell the stranger of all the glories of Canada and thus create in him a desire to visit such a new and extraordinary section of the world. Thus will thousands be drawn hither; thus will the Canadian be the instrument in aiding his country along the highway of the future, and thus will the prospects of our Dominion grow brighter and brighter as we realize the dream of the poet who wished to behold her—
"The home of unborn millions, free."

Boston is a great city for literary surprises. No person is astonished even when the most eccentric bomb is fired from the cultured centres of the "American Athens"—Athens, minus the Parthenon and all its classic associations. The last thing organized in Boston is a Newspaper Sermon Association. The projector, having despaired of abolishing the Sunday newspapers, proposes to reform them according to their ideas. We can imagine the fun the members of the

Association will have in attempting to run the Sunday papers according to their ideas, and of replacing the Saturday's sporting news with specially prepared sermons. If they succeed—well, we will have a very high idea of the spirit that animates the Sunday papers of Boston.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

The Superintendent of Education, Mr. Boucher de la Bruyere, has called a meeting of the School Inspectors of the Province to be held to-day and to-morrow—21st and 22nd August—in the town of St. Hyacinthe. The object of this meeting is to discuss the curriculum of schools, reports on schools of higher education, lectures, salaries of male and female teachers, the improvement of the teaching of arithmetic, agriculture and other subjects. It is said that the travelling expenses are to be paid by the Government. There are forty-two school inspectors in the Province. This is a movement of very great importance, and if properly carried out it certainly should be productive of beneficial results. While school inspectors are necessary officers and a great deal of the educational success depends upon the proper inspection of the schools, it is none the less a fact that an inspection of the inspectors is of paramount necessity. The superintendent of education has ample opportunity, from time to time, to gauge the qualifications of the various inspectors and to estimate the value of their respective labors. But we think that no better method could be adopted than the one indicated above.

By bringing the different inspectors together and hearing their views expressed upon the many subjects pertinent to their office, the labors of the Superintendent are facilitated, while the mutual benefits derived from an interchange of ideas are far more numerous than might at first be supposed. The conditions of inspection are scarcely the same in any two districts. The requirements of the schools vary with the locality. It is true that as a general rule the inspectors' duties are the same, since all elementary educational establishments are more or less on the same basis; but when we come to matters of detail we find that what is most important in one district is secondary in another, and so on in the varied requirements of the various sections of the Province. The duties of a rural inspector differ considerably from those of one whose sphere is within the city. This is more readily understood when the question of inspector's reports are considered. It is unnecessary that we should enter into detail; for those most closely concerned with the subject, such would be superfluous. But we desire to emphasize the fact that there is no better method of securing improvement in any body of educational officials than by bringing them together and allowing them an opportunity of exchanging ideas and experiences.

This question of the inspectors' congress reminds us again of one upon which we touched in a recent number of this paper—we refer to an English-speaking inspector for the district of Montreal. We trust that the matter may come under the notice of the present Superintendent of Education. Probably that honorable gentleman, being new to the office, is not aware of the various and strong arguments that we urged on a former occasion regarding this subject. Certainly, if the matter comes at all under his notice, he cannot fail, at once, to see the advisability, the necessity and the justice of having such an officer appointed. It is well known, to all familiar with educational matters in this Province, that the English and French methods—each most excellent in its place—differ most radically in many respects. So much so that no English inspector could be reasonably expected to know and appreciate the requirements in a French school, nor to do ample justice to teachers and pupils. The same stands good in the case of a thoroughly French-educated inspector in relation to English schools. We will be satisfied with calling attention to the subject, in the hope that it may receive serious consideration on the part of the proper authorities.

READ THE BIBLE.

In the San Francisco Monitor a correspondent, signing "D.," gave recently a few appropriate quotations from the Fathers of the Church concerning the oft-repeated accusation that the Catholic Church forbids the reading of the Bible. There never was a more monstrous calumny, and no well-read or fair-minded Protestant will believe that the accusation has any real foundation. It is a well-known fact that throughout the length of the centuries the Church has been the faithful guardian of the sacred Scriptures. The monks of old were principally occupied in transcribing the Bible and teaching its truths to the people of the middle ages. There is no Church, nor ever has there existed one, that paid as much reverence to the Bible as the Catholic Church. Commencing with our own time and going back through the ages we have the evidences of this great truth in the words of the Pontiffs, in the decrees of the Councils,

in the sermons of the leading minds in the Catholic hierarchy, in the very ritual of the Church, in the Mass itself, in everything connected with the propagation of Catholic dogma, and in every movement made by Christ's representatives to evangelize the nations.

We could not better illustrate our remarks than by quoting some of the authorities given in the letter to which we above refer. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, speaking upon the subject of the use of the Sacred Scriptures, says: "It can hardly be necessary to remind you that the most highly valued treasure of every family, and the most frequently and lovingly made use of, should be the Holy Scriptures, i.e. the Bible. We trust that no family can be found amongst us without a correct version of the Holy Scriptures."

Side by side with these words let us recall the recent encyclical letter of the present Sovereign Pontiff, the immortal Leo XIII., upon the study of the Sacred Scriptures. He styles it a "noble" study and he calls upon all the faithful to be careful to love and respect the Word of God, to read frequently and study carefully the pages of Holy Writ. Pope Pius VII., in 1820, urged the English Bishops to encourage their people to read the Bible; and in 1778 we find his predecessor, Pope Pius VI. writing in the following language:

"At a time when a great number of bad books are circulated among the unlearned, you judge exceeding well that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Bible, for this is the most abundant source which ought to be left open to everyone to draw from it purity of morals and of doctrine."

We will now borrow from the correspondence referred to the following quotations, which show that the doctors and fathers of the church are unanimous in their recommendations to read the Bible:

"To be ignorant of the Bible," says St. Jerome, is to be ignorant of Christ." And again, "Full of delights is the word of God; from it everyone draws what he needs."

St. Augustine tells us that "the earnest reading of the Scriptures purifies all things." He calls the Scriptures "letters sent to us from Heaven."

St. John Chrysostom says: "Excuse not yourself from reading by saying I have a trade, a wife or a family. Thou hast all the greater need of the consolation and instruction of the Gospel."

"To neglect the reading of the Bible," says St. Odo, "is as if we were to refuse light in darkness, shade in the burning heat, medicine in sickness."

Says St. Gregory, "The King of heaven, the Lord of angels and of men hath sent you letters to be your life, and do you neglect to read them, fervently?" "The Bible," he tells us, "changes the heart of him who reads, drawing him from worldly desires to embrace the things of God."

"To think over the accounts given in the Holy Gospel is alone sufficient to inflame a faithful soul with divine love," says St. Alphonsus Liguori.

Apart from the foregoing, taken, we expect, at haphazard from out the writings of the fathers, we could furnish pages of similar expressions of approval of the Bible. But we need not go so far away. It would suffice for any non-Catholic to take up a catechism of the Church, a breviary, a missal, or any book wherein are to be found the teachings or prayers of Catholicity, and, if he be unprejudiced, he will be astonished to learn that almost all our practices of religion are based upon the Bible. In every well-regulated Catholic household the family Bible is an essential book, and the respect that is paid to the sacred writings of the inspired ones is in broad contrast with the careless manner in which the most reverend texts are flung about by non-Catholics to be sneered at and ridiculed by the profane and disrespectful. It will be a good day for Protestantism, with its countless sects and its shattered faith, when it can understand the grand unity and of love and appreciation that marks the Catholic reverence for the Holy Scriptures. And the source of all this is in the security afforded us by the infallible interpretation which comes from Christ's chosen Vicar. Herein is the real strength of the Catholic faith and the security of the Holy Bible. It will never be scoffed at or belittled by the Catholic Church, and as in the past she was the custodian of Holy Writ, so, unto the end of time, will she be the guardian of the Bible.

CATHOLICITY is doing wonders in the East. Despite the frantic efforts of the various sects to establish one form or the other of Protestantism in less civilized lands, the great tidal wave of Catholicity rolls on and over and past them. Take Ceylon for example. The island contains 302,000 Christians in all. Of that number we find that 246,000 are Catholics. This leaves quite a small balance to be divided up between three or four sects. It is in her unity that the Church has strength.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of Paris has granted the Stanislas Julien prize of 15,000 francs to Father Couveur, a Jesuit priest, on account of his collection of Chinese documents and French translations. It is remarkable, indeed, that in every department of science and learning the Jesuit holds the first place; and yet there are so-called educated men who spend their time misrepresenting and belying an Order of which they are ab-

solutely ignorant. In fact, we have now come down to this rule; whenever you hear a man decrying the Jesuits you may conclude that he is entirely ignorant on the subject. It is ever the case.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

In the Catholic Church the numerous religious Orders, male and female, are admirably adapted to the requirements of humanity. There are missionary Orders whose life-work consists in obeying the great command to "go forth and teach all nations"; and there are educational Orders or teaching communities whose special business is the instruction and education of youth; then we have Orders devoted to the corporal works of mercy, members of which are found in the hospitals, on the battle-field, by the beds of the sick and dying, in the hovel, or where the fever or plague spreads destruction; there are the mendicant Orders, who live upon alms and who beg to support the poor who are unable to beg for themselves; again, there are the contemplative Orders, whose lives are offered up in perpetual prayer and meditation, as so many lightning-rods of intercession to protect sinful humanity from the thunders of Divine wrath. Numerous are those contemplative, or meditative, or expiatory Orders; they vary in their rules and their practices according to the varying requirements of the human race. Our object in thus referring to them is to call attention to the story of one that we have in our midst, known as the Sisters of the Precious Blood, of Notre Dame de Grace parish.

Particularly the religious communities which are cloistered have little or no opportunity of making known to the great world outside their aims, their work, and all they do for the sake of humanity. Therefore is it, that, from time to time, we take occasion to refer to these Orders and to tell their story to a public that seems to ignore the great sacrifices that human beings make in the cause of souls and for the glory of God.

The Institution of the Precious Blood has its origin in the expression, "I thirst," that fell from the lips of Christ as He expired upon the cross. The reverberation of that cry in the soul of the foundress awakened that pious lady to a desire to form a community that would have for its special object the adoration of Our Lord through the Precious Blood that He shed for the sins of men. The community was founded, under Monseigneur Joseph LaRocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, on the 14th September, 1861. In 1874 the late venerable Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Ignace Bourget, desired to have a branch of the Order in his diocese. Many were the obstacles in the way, but by perseverance, prayer and the co-operation of the faithful success at last smiled upon his efforts. Amongst those who did the most to carry out the designs of the saintly Bishop, was Rev. J. K. Marechal, cure of Notre Dame de Grace. That worthy pastor succeeded in having a branch established in his parish, and with all his well-known zeal he devoted himself to the work, perfectly aware of the blessings, both spiritual and temporal, that would flow from such a source and scatter benedictions upon his parish.

"I trust," said Mgr. Bourget, "that the work will be promptly and happily done." His words were prophetic indeed. With the breath of the Holy Ghost to aid and the prayers not only of the community but of the public and clergy, we find that the 14th June, 1874, was fixed as the date for the foundation of the Order in Montreal. The eve of that day ten members of the Order *bid adieu* to the cradle of their community and commenced in a new arena the glorious work of salvation through the medium of the Precious Blood. They found great encouragement in the zeal and approbation of the good Bishop and in the efforts and attention of Rev. Mr. Marechal.

The members of this splendid Order are devout ladies, who, filled with a love of God, consecrate their entire lives to the two-fold work of adoration and reparation. Their rules are most severe. They rise at midnight and spend an hour of fervent prayer in presence of the Blessed Sacrament. Their costume be speaks the object of their lives. A red scapular, a red cross, and red belt, on which are embroidered the implements of Christ's Passion. The costume used at the prayers of reparation consists of a long red tunic, such as that in which artists represent Christ in agony in Gethsemani's garden. As the Blessed Virgin gave her blood to the formation of the Divine Son, a particular devotion to the Immaculate Conception forms part of the religious duties of the Order. The nuns wear a pure white robe in honor of Mary Immaculate and only in this costume do they approach the Holy Table, and appear before the Blessed Sacrament when exposed, that is to say, on the first Friday and first Sunday of each month and during the Forty Hours, which occur four times yearly for them. All novenas and prayers asked of the community are given in honor of the Precious Blood; in order that it may fall like a heavenly dew upon the souls parched with sin and refresh the spiritual soil that virtues may grow in abundance. From half-

past five in the morning, till half-past eight in the evening the sisters replace each other, hour after hour, in a perpetual adoration before the altar.

How little the world appreciates the great sacrifices made, the prayers sent up, the reparations performed, the blessings invoked, the benedictions brought down and the graces secured for the human race by those humble and noble creatures. The debt of gratitude that is due them is one that time cannot repay and it is only eternity that can furnish an adequate reward. And they seek none other. Such the object, the aim, the means, the life and labor of one of the many glorious Orders of the Catholic Church.

MONTREAL FAIR.

Notes for Exhibitors in Various Classes. The "Percheron Stud Book of Canada" are offering a special prize, consisting of a silver medal, for the best Percheron stallion exhibited.

In the horticultural exhibit this year there will be a special feature, consisting of a juvenile department. It will be an entirely new department. The membership consists of school children to the number of 600 to 700. In fact, special inducements have been given to amateurs in every department. In the Horticultural department an additional feature will be the award of six fancy prizes for a window box with growing plants.

It has been decided that good accommodation would be provided for live stock. Water and straw for bedding will be provided, and feed for poultry, free of charge. All live stock must be on the grounds by 10 a.m., on Monday, 16th September. Hay and provender will be offered for sale on the grounds at market prices, and any complaints of excessive charges will be immediately attended to. Exhibitors who bring their own provender must have it tightly done up in bundles.

It has been agreed that animals not ready to be shown at the proper time and place will forfeit the right of competition. The management may call for the production of any or all animals for review or other purposes at any time during the exhibition. Any exhibitor refusing to comply with such order will forfeit his right to compete for or receive any premium which may be awarded.

In the Ladies' and Children's department it has been agreed that all the article exhibited in these classes must be the work of the exhibitor. When entries are made great care should be observed to have the name of the exhibitor and the post office address in full, with the street and number, if in the city.

Only one exhibitor's ticket, admitting an exhibitor twice each day, and "positively" not transferable, will be issued from the secretary's office at a reduced rate.

The telegraph companies have decided to have offices on the grounds. Telephone communications will be established between the grounds and the telephone companies' headquarters. The post office authorities will open an office on the grounds. The delivery and despatch of letters will be duly provided for.

In connection with the reduced excursion rates during the coming exhibition the manager and secretary, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, has had a conversation with Mr. Shaw, of the C. P. R., urging the desirability of extending the number of days proposed to issue special reduced fare tickets. The four days of special cheap excursions proposed starts from Monday, the 16th. A proposition has been made that a bicycle meet should be held during exhibition time, and Saturday, 14th September, which by the way is children's day, seems thus far the most suitable to the organizers. As the management feels sure that this, together with other attractions, which are offered on the same day, will certainly draw a large crowd of spectators from all directions, the management of the Exhibition companies are negotiating with the railway authorities with a view to have Friday, the 13th, Saturday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 17th, included in the reduced rates fares. A letter in that sense has been forwarded to the railway companies, and their answers are now awaited.

THE SYRIAN SERVICE.

Rev. Abbe Troie, cure of Notre Dame, at the morning service, last Sunday, announced on behalf of the Archbishop of Montreal that none but Syrians would in future be allowed to attend the service performed according to the Oriental rite every Sunday by Rev. Father Channy.

THE PRIESTS' RETREAT.

The first ecclesiastical retreat this year for the priests of the Archdiocese of Montreal came to an end on Saturday. It was presided at by Archbishop Fabre and was attended by some 200 priests. All partook of communion at the end of the retreat and renewed their vows. The exercises were held at the Grand Seminary, and Rev. Father Schellant, Redemptorist, of St. Ann's church, preached the sermons.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BERLIN, August 19.—Politically the relations between Germany and England have almost monopolized public attention, and are the occasion for a general discussion by the entire press. This has been brought about by several editorials in the London Standard and Daily News, which were extremely distasteful to Germans. In fact the Hanover Courier even went so far as to say that the Emperor's periodical visits to England were not approved by the nation, as they merely served to increase British insolence. An article in the Standard, especially advising the Emperor that his aim ought to be to show himself worthy of his martial ancestry, has aroused a perfect storm of indignation. In fact, the entire press has given vent to a violent burst of Anglophobia, with Prince Bismarck's Hamburger Nachrichten in the van. But even the official press, including the North German Gazette, has joined in the outcry, and there is no doubt that just now England is the country most hated by Germany.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Ave Maria is publishing a number of the late Dr. John Gilmary Shea's posthumous papers. They deal with the history of the Franciscans and Dominicans, who were pioneers and missionaries in different sections of the New World.

CHICAGO is surely a modern Babel. It is a city of languages and races. Archbishop Feehan has recently stated that the Word of God is preached in the Catholic churches of Chicago every Sunday in no less than fifteen different languages.

THE cities of Canada that honored Private Hayhurst and his companions, on their return from Biscay, honored themselves in the expression of enthusiastic appreciation. In fact a young country like this should seize upon every success gained, no matter in what line.

IT IS WONDERFUL, at times, to read of the strange converts that Rome receives. They come from most unexpected quarters, and are often the very last persons that one would suspect of any inclination towards Catholicity.

THE Western Catholic Summer School has closed its first session. As might be expected the first session was short, but it was very successful. The school treasury shows a surplus of \$2,300 over and above all expenses.

THE Portuguese Catholic Congress has been a wonderful success; it was very largely attended. Science, education, socialism, and other questions of vital importance were discussed. Amongst the distinguished persons present were two Cardinals, a great number of bishops and a Minister of State.

ACCORDING to the Birmingham Daily Post the conversions in England this year surpass in number and importance any year for a long time past. By degrees the great wheel of time is revolving and slowly but surely the numerous bodies that separated from the great centre of Christianity find themselves returning to the point of departure.

IT WAS recently announced that Mgr. Sourien, Archbishop of Bourges, could not replace thirty-two of his prelates who had died. There were only five candidates

for ordination; all the remainder were serving in the army. In every diocese in France the same difficulty prevails, and in many localities the ordinations to Holy Orders for the year 1894 were not more than one-sixth of those necessary to supply the vacancies.

SO RIDER HAGGARD has been defeated in his attempt to secure a seat in the Imperial House of Commons for an English Protestant constituency. He was rejected by a large vote. Little did it profit the romantic, high-flying, elastic imaginationed, false-principled novelist to have lied about Mexican convents and calumniated the nuns of the Catholic Church.

FATHERS ELLIOTT, KRSE and MUEHLENBECK are to continue their series of lectures to non-Catholics in Cleveland. So successful had been the missions in that diocese during the past year that arrangements were at once made for their renewal. The lectures will be given in the Music Hall, Cleveland, and funds to defray the expenses have been raised by the Catholics of that city.

THERE are many Catholic members of forbidden societies who hesitate to leave them on account of the life insurances they will have to lose in thus abandoning the associations. If, then, the insurance is a stronger magnet than faith, we must admit there is very little Catholicity in these persons.

IN France, an Anarchist miner, named Camille Decoux, attempted to blow up the director of a mine with dynamite. The director was coming out from Mass when Decoux made the attempt. Fortunately he missed the director and still more fortunately for the world he blew himself to atoms.

THIS week's notes are written under the trees, by the river's bank, in a quaint and ancient village that might well be styled the "Sweet Auburn" of Canada. It is a long and straggling town; it has a single front street with houses on one side only of that thoroughfare.

THAT anti-Christian Masonry rules the French Government is no secret. Although the powers in France may not always care to admit the influences that guide, or rather force, them to action, still the general course adopted and followed by the infidel rulers of that country indicate that Free Masonry is the religion

(if we may so call it) of the realm. Not long ago M. Gadaud, the Minister of Agriculture, received in official audience a deputation from the Masonic R. L. O. "L'Humanite," of Nevers. In replying to the address he said:

"I am very sensible of the honor done me to-day by the Council of the Order. It shows it has confidence not only in me but in the Government which I represent. You know that Government cannot specially connect themselves with Freemasonry; but I can assure you they inspire themselves with its principles and its doctrines."

This, however, is sufficiently plain language. There can be no doubt as to the truth of the Minister's words. But without such a clear statement ever having been made, it would not be difficult to perceive that the governing body of France is "inspired with its (Masonry) principles and its doctrines."

THE Chautauqua, the different Catholic Summer Schools, and all those organizations for the propagation of learning, will gradually bring together many who are now so separated that their ignorance of each other causes that separation to exist permanently. Professor Maurice Francis Egan was the first lecturer invited to Chautauqua, by Bishop Vincent, to give the Catholic point of view.

"I wondered how the hearers would take Mr. Egan's very beautiful description of the stigmata and miracles of St. Francis; it amazed me to hear his most Catholic phrases applauded. This is a new departure, and shows that Bishop Vincent has himself become even sympathetic towards the Church."

ONE of our Catholic contemporaries has the following paragraph:

"The Governor of New York should pardon that poor Italian peasant girl, Maria Barberi. She shot and killed the man who, having seduced, refused to marry her. It puts us in mind of the Irishman that confessed that he had killed a landlord, and being asked, how many, replied: 'Father I came here to confess my sins; not to boast.'"

THE first part of the foregoing may be very humane and the second part very funny, but we fail to see the point of application or the meaning of the joke. There is always something witty in a well-chosen Irish story, but here we are unable to see how the Irishman's case illustrates the Italian girl's, or how the latter could remind any one of the former.

THERE is one thing that we have often found it difficult to understand. It is the fact that some of the most able, erudite, refined and sincere Protestants have expressed, in many forms, their admiration for the devotion that Catholics have for the Blessed Virgin, and yet they fail to feel a similar devotion towards that loving and lovable Mother. Take the following, for example, from the many fine expressions of Nathaniel Hawthorne:

"I have always envied the Catholics their faith in the sweet sacred Virgin Mary, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting somewhat of his awful splendor, yet permitting his love to stream upon the worshiper more intelligibly through the medium of a woman's tenderness."

IN an enumeration of Christian names recently taken in Austria-Hungary, Francis heads the list of men with 1,834,000, followed by John with 1,384,000, Joseph with 1,085,000, Leopold with 584,000, and Wenzel with 441,000; nearly 2,000,000 women are called Anna, 1,652,005 Mary, and 1,260,000 Elizabeth. In connection with this information we are reminded of a remark made by the New York Catholic Review a couple of weeks ago. In referring to the great extent to which the name Francis is used in Europe that organ says:

"Possibly one of the reasons why the name of Francis is so popular, is that it has so many saints back of it. Saint Francis of Assisi, Saint Francis Xavier, Saint Francis Regis, Saint Francis de Sales, Saint Francis Borgia, are some of its patrons. Besides in its abbreviation form it is so frank!"

STRANGE testimonies to the Church's greatness come from all sides. Macaulay's tribute is lost in the flood of expressions favorable to Catholicity that arises on all sides. The New York Independent (a Protestant organ) declares—

That Catholicism stands like a rock, one of the most wonderful of human institutions in its continuity, its adaptability to human nature, its power over the minds of men. Those outside its influence can estimate the peace and joy which its communion brings, only by seeing its effect on those within. Possibly Protestantism of the highest sort has a hard fight before it. There must be something wrong when so many of the noblest minds have, within the last fifty years, left its ranks and put their reason under the yoke of Catholicism.

There must be something supernatural in the Church that can command such opinions in opponents.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL MATTERS

Discussed by the Commissioners at Friday's Meeting. Improvements will probably be undertaken shortly in Montclair and Sarsfield Schools, as the School Commissioners have received a report signed by Mr. W. E. Doran, architect, and approved by Dr. Beaudry, of the Provincial Health Board, and Mr. J. E. Dore, sanitary inspector, recommending certain ameliorations.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul, Hochelaga, will be annexed, for school purposes, to the city of Montreal, from July 1, 1896. The joint report of the Finance and Works Committees respecting repairs to schools was adopted without modification. A communication was read from the Commissioner of Public Works to the effect that the Government Inspector had been instructed not to apply the rule, requiring public buildings to be provided with incombustible fire escape ladders, to day-school buildings.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

The usual weekly Concert on last Thursday evening secured another extraordinary success, the hall, corner of St. Paul and St. Jean-Baptiste Streets, being fully filled; but a few members of the Club, acting as ushers, secured seats for the citizen visitors, and are especially attentive to the kind ladies who attend well every week. The following very kindly assisted—Mr. Shea, silver cornet, Miss Shea, piano, Master Shea, violin, honored the Concert by their presence, and the distinguished talent of the trio was most deservedly appreciated. Messrs. Harry O'Brien, Henry Jones, Robt. Scott, J. McCormack, J. Hurley, Wm. Wright, J. Cunningham. Miss Milloy gave a recitation in her usual fine style. Mr. M. Power was also pleasing in a recitation. Messrs. Greenwood, Hartford, Villeneuve, piano solo; Alfred Godfrey, Holmes, Pariseau and Durette, in their usual fine dancing; Connel, Miss Sharp and Miss McBurnie, pianoduet. Mr. Rankin's good singing was appreciated; Mr. Brown's concertino solo was very good. Mr. R. Milloy favored the audience with the recitation "Shunus O'Brien" in his well-known able manner. The Concert begins at 8 and closes at 10 p.m. Any person desiring to assist in this good work may be invited to the stage, on giving their name, etc., to one of the ushers in attendance. Mr. J. P. Curran was chairman, and Miss Wheeler presided at the piano. A good programme for to-morrow evening's Concert.

EARL OF DERBY AND HIS TENANTS.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Times' London cable says: The late Canadian Viceroy, Earl Derby, has engaged in combat with the inhabitants of one of his Flintshire manors, which it is reported has developed into a small civil war. They have enjoyed a short cut foot path over the hill on his castle domain for three generations; he has now enclosed it with a high fence and ordered that admission to the hill and castle ruins shall be only by ticket. Mobs of indignant villagers tore down the fence as fast as it was built, and burnt the notice boards, and a Welsh member, who passed through the district to-day, tells me the expectation is that a force of Chester police will be brought out to coerce the crowd, which is quite resolved to resist.

By SPECIAL COMMAND.—A Berlin tradesman exhibits in his window a show-card with the inscription: "Specific for the destruction of insects," and underneath, "Parveyor to H. M. the Empress."



In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

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Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

Board of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, September 2nd. For all particulars, apply to the Principals or the Director of each school.

A BRITISH WAR SCARE.

A Circular Sent Out From the War Office Causes Some Excitement. LONDON, August 19.—The British War Office has issued an emergency letter to the city officials and Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, asking whether, in the event of war, they would be prepared to allow the War Department to utilize the infirmaries for the mobilization of an army corps for home defence. The letter is probably a routine affair, without significance, but some of the Sunday papers try to raise a scare over the matter. Lloyd's calls it alarming, and says that naval military men at the service clubs told a Lloyd's enquirer that never in their experience had the War Office so suddenly issued such an alarming circular. They could not imagine any reason for such proceeding on the part of the War Department, and indulged in the gravest surmises over the matter.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Everyone . .

Who can should visit our store this week, and participate in the bargains that are offered in every department. To give our customers an idea as to what we are doing, we will give a few examples, which are only samples of the many offered. Boys' Sand Serge Sailor Suits, only 65c; cheap at \$1.20. Boys' Tweed Suits at half price. Sizes from three to eight years. Prices, \$1.40 for 70c. Prices, \$1.60 for 80c. Prices, \$1.80 for 95c. Prices, \$2.00 for \$1.00. 12 dozen Ladies' Night Dresses, \$1.25, to clear, \$2.00.

Ask to see this Line.

BLOUSES.

All Blouses at clearing prices. New Styles Print Blouses, 25c; cheap at 35c.

COSTUMES.

Print Costumes from \$1.00. Duck Costumes from \$1.15. Large Lines of Costumes at half price. Only 1,500 yards of the Fancy Dress Goods at 30c left. This line has been the biggest plun in the city. Prices were 75c to \$1.50.

GOLF CAPES.

We are always to the front in our Mantle Department. Hundreds of Golf Capes at wholesale prices. Heavy and Stylish Golf Capes, \$3.85 up. Golf Jerseys, the best and cheapest, \$1.50 up. 50 pieces Dark Print Challies, 10c, to clear, 3 cts. 40 pieces best All-Wool French Challies, to clear, 35c, worth 45c. Printed Chinn Silks to clear, 10c, worth 50c. Every Customer should make it a point to go through every department in our establishment. It will pay you to do it.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 8838

THE CORNWALLS AGAIN. Cornwalls vs. Shamrocks, SATURDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1895. S.A.A.A. GROUNDS, (St. Denis St) Ball faced at 3.30. Play Rain or Shine. ADMISSION AS USUAL.

HEINTZMAN & Co. Pianos. 20 PRIZE MEDALS AT EXHIBITIONS SINCE 1850. See our Display of these Celebrated Pianos At the coming Exhibition in Montreal.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. Old Pianos of any make accepted in part payment.

"SUPERIOR SAINT JULIEN" CLARET. Shipped by Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux, in the best value we know of in medium priced wines. We are the only holders and importers of this choice Wine. REMEMBER THE GRADE: JOHNSTON'S "SUPERIOR SAINT JULIEN." We offer it in quarts at \$13 per case and in pints at \$14 per case. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

"KILMARNOCK" WHISKY. At present, appears to have the call, and the boys have evidently started a run on it. It is undoubtedly a good, all round, absolutely pure spirit, and is always to be had at the Italian Warehouse. WALKER'S "KILMARNOCK" OLD HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Only \$10 per case of one dozen bottles, or 90 cents per bottle. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINEST NUTMEG MELONS. Now at their best, but season will soon be over. Send in your orders at once. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 207, 209, 211, St. James Street.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT. A Snap in Dress Goods. Just received part of a Manufacturer's Bankrupt Stock, consisting of - 4 CASES - OF ALL WOOL NEW FALL DRESS GOODS 44 to 48 inches wide, Beautiful Patterns, Nothing Better for School Dresses. The regular prices of these goods would be good value at 50c to \$1.00 per yard. They will be sold at the following prices: LOT 1.—44 inch, All-Wool Fall Dress Goods, Good value at 50c. Clearing price, 25c per yard. LOT 2.—44 to 46 inch, All-Wool Fall Dress Goods, Splendid value for 30c, marked 35c per yard. LOT 3.—44 to 48 inch, All-Wool Fall Dress Goods, Regular price, 70c per yard, for 33c per yard. LOT 4.—44 to 48 inch, All-Wool Fall Dress Goods, Splendid value for 30c, marked 35c per yard. LOT 5.—44 to 48 inch, All-Wool Fall Dress Goods, 30c to \$1.00, for less than half price, 45c per yard. As we have only a limited quantity, and wishing that all our customers should participate in this BARGAIN, we will sell one Dress Length only to each customer this week.

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 335.

Montreal Exposition Co.'y. THE GREATEST SHOW IN THE PROVINCE. 12th to 21st September, 1895. HIGH CLASS EXHIBITS. Live Stock, Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial. BENCH SHOW OF DOGS. Splendid Attractions, Balloon Ascensions, Military and other Bands. ATTRACTIVE PLATFORM ENTERTAINMENTS. Bicycle Races, Running and Trotting Races, Brilliant Illuminations, H. M. War Ships in Harbor. REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS. S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

A CHROMATIC SCALE.

BY ROBERT B. MAY,

Author of "Bell's Place," "Thorpe Castle," etc., etc.

I.

My name is Virgil Black. I am traveller for a great dyeing firm, and my business is to collect from customers the various goods, which, either by change of style or undue exposure, have become faded and shopworn and stand in need of that treatment which shall turn the old into the new. Thus I gather experience with old clothes, and the routine of my life is, more or less, a parody—the right and the wrong side, the dull and the bright, and the seamy side, and that other side—well pressed and smoothed—ready to be measured out and held in graceful folds for all the world to gaze at.

Yet I am the most sincere of men, highly esteemed, too, for my business qualities. Socially, I am a devoted husband and loving father. I live in a newly built-up locality, in the north-eastern part of the city, where everything is new and fresh and where the younger children have plenty of room to romp and play. So far the events of my life have taken quite a neutral tint and, I hope, will so continue to the end—until I lay me down to sleep beneath the evergreen mantle of our mother Earth. Of course I am often out of town, but happen to be at home just now. And I am glad, for, apart from the rest so necessary at my time of life, there is much I should like to do about the house. The little place is my own property, and I wish things to be compact and comfortable. This laudable desire, however, leads Mrs. Black to declare that I am flighty and not properly dignified. Personally, quite true—for I am past middle-age, short, rather stout, round headed and large eyed; my hair is frizzy and there is not much of it. My complexion is florid and inclined to shine, but my smile is kindly and my deportment placid. Mrs. B. is in the front garden bedded out canar plant, which, with scarlet runners, will look very nice climbing up the window-sills. I have an eye for color, indeed, I presume, by the nature of my business. It is a warm day and the doors are wide open, giving a view, rearward, of the tiny kitchen and porch from whence comes the voice of Amanda, (Mandy, for short) our little maid, who is washing lettuce, singing the while a roundelay touching herself all over until her face presents a very treaky and dewy appearance. Now, when I am at home, I like to assist in household affairs, even so far as helping to dress the children or regulating the methods of Mandy. As for instance: I see this young person has now begun to blacken a pair of boots without first removing the cleansed produce, presently she will claim the slight suspicion of brown powder thereon is—pepper. Oh yes, there is much to look after, and it is well to have me here sometimes. My son, Thomas, a great hulking fellow, is not the slightest use. He's a medical student and absent almost as often as myself. Dora, my eldest girl, has happily finished her studies at Villa Maria and is now in England on a visit to our cousin Tabitha, a wealthy maiden lady, who lives near London. The other children, well proportioned as to sex, range in number down to eight—the baby, and his name is Octavius Gentle—Black. I would not mention this child so exactly, only he being, as it were, the octave in the history of our house, it may be upon him, per favor of Miss Tabitha Gentle, that its future good fortune depends. All this time I have held two letters in my hand, one from Dora, which I pass through the open window to Mrs. B., the other from my firm. They shortly expect Mr. Max Flumer, a chemist of high repute, who visits them with certain valuable trade secrets. This gentleman, it appears, is desirous of conducting delicate tests with special regard to our climate. As secrecy and quiet are essential there is no time to be lost before obtaining it. In this case (the firm continue) they think of my country home. Would I, very kindly, find room for him? By so doing I should protect our mutual interests with pleasure and profit to myself. At this point I call out:

"My love, there is a party coming from Germany on business with our firm. They want us to have him here."
 "My dear," Mrs. Black answers from the garden, "Dora will be home soon. And who do you suppose is coming with her? Cousin Tabitha."
 "They think," I shout again, he will arrive by the Paragon."
 "She must be sixty, if a day," comes from outside."
 "And then, my love, we must have a separate room to store the dyes and chemicals."
 "There will be enough baggage to fill a small house," replies my wife.
 "Oh, these kind of things pack closely. But come in and talk the matter over."
 So all is settled, and I hasten to my principal ready to accept the charge. Now, I think, it would be better to stop writing until this double visitation is over. I know I shall not have time to take regular notes, and whatever comes of it may best be said at one telling—or not at all.—V. B.

II.

The Paragon steamed into port and my secret wish that, at the last moment, something might happen, was not fulfilled. Darling Dora greeted her old dad in her usual merry way and then introduced cousin Tabitha. Also, I easily found Mr. Flumer, who, as a fellow-passenger of the ladies, was already known to them. In a few days we were all quite at home with each other and the experiments next in order.

Cousin Tabitha was at once a surprise, a source of amusement and not a little uneasiness. But why "cousin" I never could understand. She was a relative on the wife's side, but, with that air of mystery dear to some folks, Mrs. Black always met my enquiries with the simple statement that "she was a Gentle." I was permitted to know, however, that her grandfather and father had laid up much treasure by means of hides and tallow, and that she was the sole inheritor of the wealth so begotten. Another

Gentle, by name Julius, being trustee to the estate. Miss Tabitha, or "Tab," as she requested to be called, was certainly not 'sixty if a day,' but about fifty years of age, and well preserved. An active little woman, small pointed features, a tinge of rufous red on each high cheek, as if with constant rubbing, and something of the same effect on the tip of the nose. Her hair was jet black, of good quality I should say, with a bunch of corkscrew ringlets on each temple, kept in place by a band of black velvet across the forehead, as though a coronet had been suddenly snatched off and left the lining in its place. Her voice was thin and drawing, with a curious downward snuffle at the end of each sentence. In appearance—like the earlier pictures of Spurgeon, as a young man—that was our friend, to a shade. I never saw him out of humor, and I never knew him without half a dozen crochets and ideas in every stage of fruition. Strange to say, his business affairs were well managed although, really, the origin of all his whims and fancies. Eventually, the whole front that was given up to him and there I spent my business time. All were infected by his gay conceits. In vain cousin Tab, scolded and insisted. In vain did I endeavor to restore our former peace. Even Mrs. Black failed in the same attempt, and Tom and Dora openly encouraged the cheerful riot. One afternoon we were sitting in the back garden. Mandy and the children had returned from circus matinee and were rehearsing what they had seen. Octavius, I remember, was a Bounding Brother, and Mandy, on all fours, the untamed steed. Dora was in the house, trying over some new music, which formed an orchestra for the youngsters. "Yes, Miss Tab," said Flumer, "as I have tried to explain, there is a harmony of color as there is of sound—and as translatable in expression. For instance, I could transcribe this music of Dora's and produce in your mind the same result through the eye as at present received through the ear. And for this nature has provided me a "key-note"—which is Green. With seven notes are all harmonic sounds produced. With seven colors and their complementary shades, which correspond with your half tones, or sharps and flats, do I produce a chromatic scale of color instead of sound. I cheerfully admit that in the best and most classical music there is, as you have so often lamented, much noise and headache. Behold, in my invention, a scientific remedy! Like the smallest harmonium or schoolroom piano, up to the grandest organ ever niched in Cathedral wall, so could my instrument be of every size and power. Nay, by flash-light could I span the clouds of night and paint the very heavens with chords of tinted harmony. Think of going to the mountain top and looking at the Overture to Zampa played upon a screen held by the very hand of nature herself. But, for private use, an ordinary piano is all I require to illustrate my theory."

Here I timidly observed that there was a piano, up-stairs, already in a state of transformation; and my wife added that never would she have let it enter the house had she known it was not to be played in a Christian manner. And the wires all taken out and curling on the floor, and Mandy torn to pieces trying to pick them up.

"Well, then," growled Flumer, with a twinkling eye, "keep your shock-headed domestic out of my quarters. Did't I come here to be taken care of? The wires will do to patch the hen coop. But I want to arrange with you all for an exposition before a few friends and neighbors. And Miss Tab, will do me the honor, upon that occasion, to christen the instrument. By this time the children had finished their play. Dora closed the piano and joined us. Octavius curled himself in the arms of 'Uncle' Mac, and fell asleep. Tom, who I forgot to say was at home for the holidays, sat upon the door step and grinned. We all looked towards Miss Tab, who laid aside her knitting and replied:

"The Gentles have always been a practical race—none more so than Julius and myself. Cousin Bella, I come to visit you under his address. I was led to suppose you had married a man of whom we could all approve. This was confirmed by letters having reference to the birth of your little Octavius. I then and there charged Julius with certain instructions which should mature upon the twenty-first anniversary of that child's birthday. I so did as god-mother, by proxy, and in acceptance of that position. Now, can I become sponsor a second time and under such peculiar circumstances? Mr. Flumer's request implies a monetary interest in the affair which might affect the prospects of Octavius. Still, that is a matter of business entirely under the management of Julius. I will, however, witness his exhibition with pleasure, and at some future time renew this conversation."

We had to be content with this very cold response, and Saturday evening was fixed for the occasion. I began to wish the firm would send for me or that Flumer would conclude his actual business and restore me to my former peaceful house and home. The instrument without a name was completed and we carried it carefully into the front parlor. In appearance an upright piano; but upon removing that part of the entire length directly above the music rest a plain white surface appeared. This was about six inches deep and as long as the key-board, or seven and one-quarter octaves, and divided into perpendicular divisions opposite and corresponding to each note. Taking a sheet of music, and reading in the usual way, the slip operated by each note dropped into a sort of slot and disclosed a series of color or shades of color. As each key was released the space resumed its previous blank or, what I might call, shut-up aspect. The movement or "touch" was as sensitive as the original. I am not at liberty to say what these series of colors were—the is Flumer's secret—but as he himself told us the treble A was green, so every octave below was a darker shade of the same color, and every octave above was a gradually lighter tint. Of course, chords produced groups of color. There is only one thing more to add. For evening performance, by an ingenious contrivance, the opaque

colors were removed and instantly replaced by the same in glass. Powerful lights were then put in the body of the instrument. After much pulling and hauling we got it nicely fixed, and Flumer sat down and ran over the chromatic scale. The effect was very curious. Well, thought I, Saturday night would surely be a success.

"What an abominable old woman," said Flumer, "to think I wanted her money."
 (To be continued.)

WHAT IRELAND NEEDS.

A Heroic National Song Would Help to Unite the Irish People.

A man of Irish blood and American birth, who has lived all his life in New York, entertained some members of his singing club with a notion about the needs of Ireland "I believe," he said, "that one reason why the land of my sires has been downhearted for ages, is that she is one of the few countries in the world which has not a heroic national song fitted to stir the souls of all her children and unite them all in a common pride. The English have "Rule Britannia," the French have the "Marseillaise," the Scotch have "Scots Wha Hae," the Germans have the "Watch on the Rhine," the Americans have the "Star Spangled Banner," the Italians have "Garibaldi's Hymn," the Russians have "Life to the Czar," and I could go on telling of other countries by the score, each of which has its own heroic national song. Poor old Ireland has not a song of the kind that is sung from Bantry Bay to Lough Foyle, from Ballbrigan to Killee, by Catholic and Orangeman, in the peasant's cabin and the lordly palace, by men and women. The best Irish songs are full of crooning, or wailing, or humor, or sentimentalism, and of everything else excepting the glory of heroism and triumph and power and jubilation. I know of several Irish songs that are full of nerve and mettle, but there is not one of them that has entered the spirit of the whole Irish people, or that has bound them together for Ireland. I tell you that there is reason in the opinion which I hold:

"Look at a Frenchman when he hears the 'Marseillaise.' I once went to a French celebration of July 14, and when the band struck up the tune of the great French hymn, everybody got inspired with a kind of frenzy, joined in the chorus, and shouted so loud that I wanted to become a Frenchman myself. The women's voices lent beauty to the notes, and they seemed to quiver as they sang louder and yet clearer. There were at the festival men of different religions, besides infidels; but they all marched on as one man for France.

"Next look at the German, when the 'Wacht am Rhein' is heard. I went to the Schuetzenfest a while ago, at Glendale Park, when the heroic strains of the German martial song were played and sung; and I can tell you that every German there, whether he were a Saxon, Bavarian or Prussian, whether he were a Junker or a Socialist, whether he were a Lutheran or a Catholic or a Free-thinker, felt the thrill which unites the people of a country proud of itself.

"Look once more, and look this time at any body of Scotchmen, the world over, when Robert Burns' magnificent song, 'Scots Wha Hae,' is sung to the piercing music of the bagpipe. I was once at a Scotch affair when the band raised the notes of the heroic national war song of Scotland, and every Scot there seemed ready to grasp his claymore at the sound of the pibroch and defy the world. It was the Gaelic Highlanders, not the Saxon Lowlanders, who fought under Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, which the song commemorates, but Lowlanders and Highlanders, Edinburgh and Inverness, sing it in the spirit of mutual triumph. The battle was fought by Catholics before Protestantism had been heard of; but the Scotch Protestants glory in the victory over Edward II, not less than their Catholic brethren. I have heard that, in Scotland, the dukes, the cotiers and the ministers will sing it together as one man, while they look as fierce as the Scotch lion rampant.

"Turn again toward any festival of patriotic Americans when the music of 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played and sung. Whatever political party we belong to, whatever state of the Union we were born in, it makes no difference when the notes of that song are heard; we are all Americans, with one flag, one country and one spirit. For us there is no North or South, no East or West; and you cannot tell whether the Democrats or the Republicans are the prouder of their country, or put more of their heart into the song. We may sing less historically than the French, less solemnly than the Germans, less melodramatically than the Italians, and less perfervently than the Scotch; but we sing not the less proudly than any of them. By singing our other heroic American song we can stir up the fires that burn in the patriotic soul. Songs of the kind unite a people as they cannot otherwise be united. They give a people one primary central thought, the thought of their country. In them all lesser distinctions are lost.

"At last, as for Ireland. Why is it that she has not a heroic national song, accepted by all Irishmen and sung at every gathering of the race, regardless of politics or religion, nor less suitable for Redmondites than for McCarthyites, or for Healyites than for Dillonites, nor so for Maynooth than for Belfast? I wish that old Ireland had such a song, which would give her people the feeling of nationality and would enable them to realize that at least upon one thing they were united, and that, notwithstanding a hundred things, they are all Irish. I believe that such a song would do more for Ireland and Home Rule than all the speeches ever delivered in Parliament.

"It is an error to say that only some old song would fill the bill. Nearly all the heroic songs I have spoken of, which are regarded as national treasures, originated in modern times; and it is not yet too late to compose the words and the music for a heroic song for Ireland, not one like 'Tara's Harp,' but rather like the French marching song. Ireland has poets, and she has had memorable episodes in her history, and she has spirit. I wish that some one of her poets would

see his opportunity for writing a song that would strike the Irish soul as the 'Marseillaise' strikes the soul of France."
 —oston herald.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

Speaking of the late Professor Huxley, the London Tablet makes this striking observation: "The evolutionary hypothesis is no longer held by a votaries, as it formerly was, to be the master key to all the riddles of creation, and the solution of many of the problems raised by it must be looked for in directions far outside the limited range of its own possibilities of explanation. Professor Huxley himself practically admitted this in the celebrated Romanes Lecture at Oxford some two years ago, when he explicitly declared that the ethical side of man's nature could never have been produced by any process of animal evolution, since it not only gave no assistance to the organic development resulting from the struggle for existence, but was actually a hindrance and impediment to it. To acknowledge that the entire set of moral faculties which differentiate

humanity from the rest of creation must have had some source external to the physical causes working to the perfection of the organic structure, would seem to necessitate the abandonment of the whole theory of the Descent of Man, so closely identified in popular estimation with the energetic advocacy of the philosopher himself. Professor Huxley, however, remained stationary at this stage of partial recantation and never published the views thus formulated to their logical results. There could not be stronger proof of the obscurity of the reasoning faculties induced by a long course of scientific partisanship than such a refusal of the mind to follow a clue of which it has already grasped the initial section." It would have been a triumph of grace if Mr. Huxley had so far overcome the pride of intellect and the dread of what the world would say, as to recognize and accept the revelation made by God to man through Jesus Christ. But, so far as is known, he died as he had lived. Poor man, poor man!—N.Y. Catholic Review.

A burning question—Cremation.

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Absolutely Pure, and Safe to use for Infants, Invalids, and all Weak Persons generally.

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The process of Pasteurizing milk, and sending it out in hermetically sealed bottles, which is now being introduced into this city by THE STANDARD DAIRY COMPANY, is pronounced by sanitary experts to be the most satisfactory way of distributing milk.

It is the only safeguard against the many dreadful diseases that so often are propagated by ordinary milk.

Write, or call for sample.



The Durand Fire Extinguisher

has already demonstrated its efficiency on many occasions when used in an emergency. Among others may be cited the following, where prompt use of DURAND EXTINGUISHERS prevented large conflagrations, and saved much valuable property:—

- Pelouquin Hotel, Bank River.
- F. X. Dubuc, of Dubuc, Desautels & Cie., 1518 St. Catherine street.
- Albert Jette, furniture dealer, 1248 Ontario street.
- R. Beullne, manufacturer of church ornaments, Notre-Dame street.
- J. A. Rousseau, furniture manufacturer, Ste Anne de la Perade.
- Toussaint Lariviere, Sault au Recollet.
- Ladies' Benevolent Institution, 31 Berthelet street, Montreal.
- Rev. G. M. Le Pailleur, curate Maisonneuve.
- Mme. G. Cyr, 447 St. Andre street.
- C. Dubois, Sub-Chief, Fire Station, No. 4.
- C. & N. Vallee, proprietors, St. James Hotel, of Bonaventure Depot.
- Ferdinand Mailhot, St. Jean Deschailons.

All of whom gave certificates of their excellent working. By providing your premises with a sufficient number of Durand's Fire Extinguishers you may lower the cost of your insurances. The Company also manufacture Extinguishers of larger sizes, 2 and 5 gallons, especially for the use of Fire Departments of cities, villages and municipalities, to take the place of buckets or other apparatus of that kind. The Montreal Fire Department has already purchased 12 of the 5 gallons size.

Prices of Hand Fire Extinguisher, \$24.00 per dozen. Prices for larger sizes on application.

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Limited,

OFFICE AND WORKSHOP—7 and 9 St. Peter Street.

MONTREAL.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them waver.

The Strongest of Reasons—Querius: What prompted them to move? Cynicus: The landlord.

"I can't go out to play this morning," said little Ruth plaintively, looking at the dew, "the grass is all perspiration."

American Teacher: Why was George Washington a great man? Tommy: Because we don't have no school on his birthday.

"You say that the desperadoes came in and cleaned out the town?" "Yes; and now the town people are out scouring the country."

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

Little Boy: England's a free country, ain't it, pa? Mr. Patriot enthusiastically: It is, indeed, my boy! Little boy aggressively: Then why won't they let me into the circus without payin'?

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

HE KNEW HIM.—Travers: Did you go down to my tailor's and tell him I would settle that bill? Office Boy: Yes, sir, Travers: And did he seem convinced? Office Boy: He did. He said he was convinced that you wouldn't.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.—Rom. XVI.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully and soothingly on the STOMACH, 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.

Purchase these should look to the Label of the Pills and Ointment. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



"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 diseases 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."

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HOME RULE NOT DEAD.

The Irish Nationalists Hold Their Own.

To the friends of Ireland there is one bright spot in the dark record of the general election which is now drawing to a close. In spite of the old quarrel between Parnellites and McCarthys, and of the recent dissension within the latter faction between the friends of Mr. T. M. Healy and those of Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalists, taken as a whole, seem certain to command as many seats in the next House of Commons as they possessed in the last. Possibly they will have a few more. It is in England, the predominant partner in the United Kingdom, that the gains of the Unionists have been made almost exclusively, and the cry of Ireland for self-government is as loud and unmistakable as ever.

Under such circumstances, no one can speak of the Home Rule bill as dead. It can perish only by an act of suicide. Its triumph, indeed, has been postponed, perhaps for six years to come, but for that postponement the divisions within the Nationalist party are to some extent responsible. Had the McCarthys compelled, as they had the power to compel, the Liberals to appeal to the electors immediately after the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the Lords, they would have fallen short of victory, they would have at least averted overwhelming defeat. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the Parnellites served their country ill; when by helping to turn out the Rosebery Government they forced a dissolution of Parliament at a juncture when the Liberals were disheartened and ill-prepared. Miscalculated, also, was the transfer through Parnellite influence of a part of the Irish vote in British constituencies to Unionist candidates, a transfer to which Mr. John Morley's defeat at Newcastle and other Liberal disasters are attributed. Undoubtedly, had Mr. John E. Redmond foreseen that a Tory avalanche was impending, he would have striven to check it. We assume that he now regrets his course, and the McCarthys must be generally sorry that they did not second Mr. Gladstone's advice and demand an election eighteen months ago.

What part will the Irish Nationalists play in the next House of Commons? We can easily answer that question were they united under Mr. Parnell's leadership. They will no longer hold the balance of power; even in the improbable event of the Unionist-Liberal quarrel with their present allies and combining with the Gladstonians and Nationalists, it would be, apparently, impossible to overcome the Tory majority. But it will be recalled that in the Gladstone Parliament (1880-1885) the Liberal leader had a considerable majority over Tories and Nationalists combined. Nevertheless, by the persistent exercise of astute obstruction Mr. Parnell won out the Government, and convinced its chief that the first business of an English legislator, who desired a free hand at home, was to make large concessions to Ireland's desire to manage her local affairs. It is true that owing to the adoption of new rules by the House of Commons, the opportunities for obstruction are fewer than they were. But many opportunities remain, and if Mr. Parnell, who is a Liberal, is allowed to return to the Speaker's chair, the Nationalists may take for granted that the rules will not be stretched against them. It is still possible for a resolute band of eighty or eighty-five members to block legislation as to harass grievously the Conservative majority and to cause it to bridle its reactionary tendencies with regard to Ireland.

It is clear, however, that for an effective defensive campaign under the present untoward conditions all of the Irish Nationalists must act together. We may safely assume that Mr. John E. Redmond will not again cast his votes on the Conservative side, where he perceives that they are not needed. It equally behooves the McCarthys to shun even the appearance of subservience to the Liberal minority. We have hitherto refrained from speaking of the charge made by Mr. Healy that four seats in Ulster were sold by the Nationalists to the Liberals. If that charge had been substantiated at an earlier day, it might have had a serious effect upon many Irish constituencies, and we scarcely need to say that the repetition of such a transaction would not be calculated to gain sympathy and support on this side of the Atlantic.

Although the Home Rule battle seems for the moment lost in England, the Irish Nationalists have held their own, and all they need do is to make a sagacious and far-seeing use of the force they still retain in Parliament. The new House of Commons cannot last forever. In about six years at furthest, there will be another appeal to the electors.—New York Sun.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

WHISKY'S WASTE.

One billion, five hundred and seven millions of dollars were spent in a single recent year by the whisky-drinkers of this country, according to ex-Governor St. John, who, commenting on that fact, said:

Let us put this enormous waste over the liquor counters into silver dollars, each one having inscribed upon it, "In God we trust." Load two thousand pounds into a wagon here and start it westward, and when it has gone one hundred feet load up another wagon with two thousand pounds and keep the procession moving, each wagon occupying a hundred feet, and when we have loaded the last two thousand pounds of these silver dollars spent over the liquor counters of this nation in 1891, we will have a procession 860 miles long. This expenditure over the liquor counters would more than pay off the national

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

debt in a single year. It is equal to the assessed valuation of all the taxable wealth of five states like Kansas. It would build 1,507,000 comfortable homes for the many homeless families. What would that mean? More axes for our men to go out in the timber and cut down the trees, more saws, more men to handle them, and saw these trees up into saw logs, more oxen, more log wagons, more log chains, more ox drivers, more ox whips, to haul these logs to mill, and more saw-mills and more men to run them more teamsters to haul this lumber after it is cut up for building purposes, more railways to carry it into the different sections of the country, more carpenters and more brick and stone masons, more lath makers, more shingle makers, more painters, more paper-hangers. This one evil blotted out, and the money passed over its counters turned into legitimate channels, would set the hammer and saw going in every town and hamlet in this land, thus doing more than any other one thing to settle the labor question. Today we find two men hunting one job; that is what makes wages low. Blot out the liquor traffic, and there will be two jobs hunting for one man, and that is what makes wages high.—Aired Heart Review.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

THE VILLAGE OF WHITECHURCH DEVELOPS A SENSATION.

THE FATHER ATTACKED WITH RHEUMATISM AND THE SON WITH ST. VIT'S DANCE—A STORY THAT CAN BE VOUCHERED FOR BY ALL THE NEIGHBORS.

From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole country side as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to re-build. His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest: "I was helping to dig out the cellar," he said, "and in the dampness and cold I contracted rheumatism which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly affected can imagine. How I was cured



"I was helping dig out the cellar."

is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son, Fred, about twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in and as he was recovering from this, other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets 10 cents.

A scientific writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing paper. We don't doubt it. We have known a man to write a few lines on a sheet of writing paper that kept him in hot water for three years.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

OBVIOUS.—"How'll I charge this bill for electric lighting," asked the new clerk. The head bookkeeper looked at him contemptuously and answered: "To current exp ns s, of course."

BEST FOR WASH DAY SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

MR. SATOLLI'S BOOK.

A Selection From the Speeches of the Delegate Apostolic. Under the title of "Loyalty to Church and State," Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore, publish a selection from the speeches and addresses delivered by Mgr. Satolli since His Excellency's arrival in this country. A short preface is contributed by Cardinal Gibbons, who recites the main facts with regard to the Apostolic Delegate's visits to and residence in the United States. This handsome volume is full of good things from a scholarly point of view and contains many important utterances on topics of general interest.

The Papacy: the Constitution of the Church; the spirit of American institutions and their harmony with the spirit of Catholicity; the unification through the Church of the various national elements that go to make up the American people; education; schools, public and private; religious associations and confraternities and interests local to the places where the addresses were delivered. Such in brief are the topics dealt with by the Apostolic Delegate. Not the least interesting of these addresses is the one delivered at the Carroll Institute in Washington last February in which His Excellency exhorted Catholics to extend to their non-Catholic brethren that kindness and charity which is the soul of the Catholic religion. Mgr. Satolli's remarks on that and on other occasions are specially valuable as showing the attitude of the Church towards the United States, and for this reason the present volume possesses a peculiar interest not only for Catholics, but for Protestants as well. A certain section of the latter affected to regard the advent of Mgr. Satolli with considerable suspicion and as being the first step toward the complete capture of this country by the Church. Such persons will be not a little surprised to find in this book nothing of that antagonism which they presumably look for.

On the contrary, the broad spirit in which the subjects touched upon are treated is the most striking feature of these addresses. The breadth of mind and sympathy of heart manifested in them are the result of training in the Philosophy and Theology that have their highest and most finished exponent in St. Thomas Aquinas. As the foremost living student of that great master and as the favorite pupil since earliest years of the present enlightened Pontiff whose conciliatory attitude towards all that is fair, just and morally good everywhere and anywhere among non-Catholics has endeared him to the hearts of all men irrespective of religious belief, Mgr. Satolli could not be narrow of mind or cold of heart in this land where the civil and religious future of the world is being wrought out.

It was to show his sympathy with the cause of the Negro Missions that the Apostolic Delegate consented to the publication of these addresses. The Very Rev. J. R. Slattery, whom His Excellency chose for the task of editing them, is well known throughout the United States for his zeal in this noble but too much neglected cause, and the proceeds of the sale of the present work will go towards the support of St. Joseph's Seminary and Epiphany Apostolic College at Baltimore for training missionaries to the colored people, of which Father Slattery is rector.

This fact alone, apart altogether from the intrinsic merits of the book, ought to insure its success.—C. K. in Catholic Columbian.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier.

A MAN would not go very far wrong if he could learn to treat his case as if it were his neighbour's, and then take the advice he would give to his neighbor.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500 Tickets, 10 cents.

PAWSON: I hear that your grandfather was hanged, Clump. Is it true? Clump reflectively: Well—er—I don't remember him ever saying anything about it.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

Young Sappy: I was knocked down senseless by a cricket ball two years ago. Old Sappy: How long before you expect to recover?

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

THE TROUBLE.—"How is your wife?" "Um—her head has been troubling her a good deal lately." "Sick headache?" "Not exactly. She keeps wanting a new hat every month."

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

LITTLE DICK: I don't believe I'll be a sailor when I'm grown up after all. Little Dot: Why not? Little Dick: I talked to an old man to-day who had been a sailor for fifty years and never been shipwrecked on a desert island once."

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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. CLAIBOURN, 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. ETHIER, 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. "Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR, I think it my duty to recommend it as an excellent remedy for Lung Affections in general." N. FAFARD, M. D. Prof of Chemistry at Laval University Montreal, March 27th 1889. Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonials from well known physicians.

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HOTEL CONFLAGRATION.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

DENVER HOTEL BLOWN UP AND THE DENNIS CATCHES FIRE—VICTIMS PERISH IN SIGHT OF THE FIREMEN—GALLANT EFFORTS AT RESCUE—MANY OF THE INJURED WILL DIE.

DENVER, Colo., August 19.—Probably 25 men, women and children perished by an explosion of the boiler in the Gurney hotel on Lawrence street, shortly after midnight this morning. Half a dozen others are injured at the hospital. Eight burned and crushed bodies are at the morgue and seventeen persons are reported missing, at least ten of whom are known to be buried in the ruins. With deafening sound and terrific force the entire rear of the building was demolished. The rear and side walls crumbled like a toy house. Soon afterwards the mass of timbers, brick and furniture caught fire, cremating many of the victims who lay pinned and helpless amid the blazing pile. Their piteous appeals for help could not be responded to because of the flames. The killed whose bodies have been recovered are—

- R. C. Grenier, assistant superintendent of construction at the State Capitol, and his wife, who acted as clerk of the hotel.
- George Burt, of Denver, a conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.
- Fred. Hubbard, of Lisbon, Ia., guest.
- F. J. McCloskey, of Longmont, Col., guest.
- Will Richards, of Denver, elevator boy.
- Unknown woman.
- Unknown child, 3 years old.
- The only means of identifying the body of the woman is by a gold band ring with the initials "H. B." engraved thereon. Among those who are missing and supposed to be still in the ruins are: Peter Gurney, owner of the hotel and superintendent of construction at the State Capitol; Gen. Chas. Adams, of Denver; James Murphy, a prominent Democratic politician of Omaha; F. W. Edwards, butcher, of Denver; W. J. Blake; N. J. Corson; F. French, county treasurer of Gilpin county, Col.; Mrs. G. R. Wolf and five-year-old daughter, of Lincoln, Neb.; B. L. Lurch, of Blackhawk; unknown woman; three unknown chamber maids.
- The injured are: M. E. Letzo, Joseph Munal, Alex. K. Irwin, Fred. Coleman, Nathan Burgess, Bud Hopkins.

CAUSED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

The latest information regarding the catastrophe is that a 17 year boy, Elmer Pierce, who was temporarily placed in charge of the boiler, was responsible for the explosion. With the boiler almost at white heat, he let cold water into the tubular machinery, causing an immediate explosion. He escaped uninjured, and to-night was being hunted by an angry posse of people. Throngs of people crowd police headquarters and the morgue in search of missing friends.

As soon as the flames which followed the explosion were subdued the work of searching for the victims was begun. Few people other than firemen, the hastily summoned rescue corps and policemen remained near the scene to witness the recovery of the horribly burned and distorted bodies.

M. E. Letzo, who was the first live man taken from the ruins, slept on the third floor, and when found was encased in a conical mass of mortar and bricks that barely allowed freedom of movement. Chief Roberts, of the fire department, first discovered him and rapidly began the removal of the tons of material that seemed to rest directly upon his body. In heartrending appeals he begged for something to end his life. The rescuers worked with a will, and in two hours had succeeded in removing enough plaster and bricks from the apparently lifeless body to allow his removal. His lower limbs were crushed, but he will survive his terrible ordeal.

About 10 o'clock a woman's hand was found protruding from a pile of building material. A space was cleared around it and when the form was removed it was discovered that the woman was dead. Lying beside the body was the corpse of a child. At 5 a.m. the body of an unknown man was recovered and taken to the morgue. It was thought to be that of J. McCloskey. Half an hour later the remains of Conductor Burt were discovered. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grenier were found clasped in an embrace of death under tons of debris. They had undoubtedly died from suffocation. Ropes were stretched around the scene of the disaster, but as the day advanced they and the extra police failed to keep back the excited friends of missing people and thousands of curious bystanders.

The hastily organized surgeons corps did nobly. With 50 feet of brick wall tottering over their heads they wended their way early along corridors, down stairways and past shaky partitions, to aid the injured. Medicine was passed from one to another along a line, and while Letzo was being rescued his head was swathed in damp bandages and stimulants administered.

THE BOY WAS DRUNK.

The boy who was in charge of the boiler at the time of the accident had attended a picnic during the day and he was under the influence of liquor when he went on duty. How he managed to turn the injector cock and escape without injury as a mystery. The boilers are said to have been in excellent condition. The terrific destruction wrought by the explosion is in evidence everywhere within three blocks of the scene. The boiler head, which wrought such terrible destruction to life and property, after crashing through the rear wall, crossed a ten-foot alley and struck a brick barn with sufficient force to destroy it.

Ex-Governor Root said to a United Press reporter to-day:—"In my opinion the explosion was caused by dynamite instead of the boiler. I think it was killed Mr. Gurney. You know he was superintendent of construction at the building and lately discharged a

number of men. These men have been heard to threaten his life. I do not think a boiler explosion would have wrecked the building in this manner."
Ex-Governor Root's suspicions are not given credence by the authorities.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Longford Town Commissioners have applied for £500 extra loan to complete the water works.

Dr. McCarthy, a well-known resident of Kenmare, and a nephew of the late Bishop McCarthy, of Kerry, is dead.

North Kerry has elected Mr. Sexton, although that gentleman said he would not again sit in the House of Commons.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have granted their certificate to Walter J. Healy of Drogheda, son of Luke J. Healy.

Michael Hope, of Streamstown, and Thomas Weir, of Tullaghan, Mullingar, have been appointed magistrates. Both are well-tried Nationalists.

The fourth nun has died in the Laurel Hill Convent, Dublin, owing to ptomaine poisoning engendered in a custard, caused by using a partly diseased egg.

Munster, Leinster and Connaught only returned one Unionist at the elections and this was in Dublin, where Parnellism is strong and division rampant.

The Armagh Grand Jury have unanimously adopted a resolution increasing the grant to children sent to the Catholic Industrial School from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per week.

The Commission for County Cork was opened July 16, by Judge Andrews, who was happy to say that the condition of the county at large was not unsatisfactory.

John Collins, residing at Cork street, Kinsale, aged about thirty years, died suddenly on July 17. He was the only support of a widowed mother and an infirm brother.

Robert Porter, for many years agent of the Bank of Ireland, in Castlebar, has retired. Mr. Porter was also for many years an official of the Bank of Ireland in Ballinrobe.

Constable James O'Donnell, of Charleville, who applied to the County Grand Jury, on July 13, for £700 compensation for injuries sustained in the discharge of his duty, was granted £250.

James Corr, P.L.G., of Coalisland, who was appointed by the late Lord Chancellor a Justice for County Tyrone, is an advanced Nationalist, and very popular with all creeds and classes. He will sit in Stewartstown and Dunganon.

The Rev. M. J. Hughes, of Binghampton, N.Y., visited Mayo recently, to see his relatives. Father Hughes belongs to a very ancient and respectable family. He is the third of his family a priest in his time, being nephew to Father Peter Jennings and Father Edward Thomas, deceased.

Joseph McDermott, of Dublin, has been sworn in as a solicitor of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. Mr. McDermott took fifth place at the recent final examination. He intends practising in Dublin, and has become a partner in the firm of William Mooney & Son, with whom he served his apprenticeship.

The deaths of these Meath Catholics are announced: July 12, at Boyerstown, Navan, James Ralph, late of Springfield, Illinois, aged 84 years. July 14, at Laracor, Trim, Michael Brien, aged 72. July 14, at Clonmore, James Buttery, aged nine years. July 19, at Lionsden, William, eldest son of Patrick Fagan, of Donore.

Rockwell College, Cashel, presented ten students at the recent Matriculation examination of the Royal University. All passed successfully. This success is enhanced by the fact that this was the first occasion on which Rockwell was constituted a Matriculation centre by the Royal University Board. The successful students are: Timothy O'Sullivan, Daniel Egan, Patrick Walsh, Michael Crowe, Thomas Maher, Edmund Cleary, Philip Walsh, John Cashin, Richard Byrne, Michael Cremin.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Resolutions of the C. T. A. U.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union at its last session, Friday, August 9:

Whereas The Catholic Church in the United States is doing everything in her power to lessen the evils of intemperance, and

Whereas She has, through her Bishops in Plenary Council assembled, approved and heartily commended the laudable practice of total abstinence, and

Whereas To avoid all cavilling from any source the Holy Father commended the prelates of the United States for their action on the question of temperance; therefore, be it

Resolved,—That the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in its 25th annual convention, assembled in New York, reiterate its loyal obedience to the holy cause of total abstinence.

Resolved,—That with the advice of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, we, ourselves, totally abstain from the use of intoxicating drink in order that we may thereby with good grace ask our coreligionists to follow our example.

Resolved,—That the advice given by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore urging Catholics to get out and keep out of the saloon business be again reiterated by this convention.

Resolved,—That we give the weight of our influence to every legitimate movement that tends to abolish the sale of intoxicants on the Lord's Day, and we urge the complete closing of saloons on Sunday and on Saturday night as early an hour as possible.

Resolved,—That we urge everywhere by votes and influence the enactment of such laws as the "secret law," the "single entrance law," and all laws which may in any way help toward the strict enforcement of the present Excise laws.

Whereas, There is one platform upon which all Americans can stand irrespective of religious belief, namely, the platform of temperance; therefore be it

Resolved,—That we co-operate with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens in every

legitimate effort to restrict the evils of intemperance.

Resolved,—That we are pleased to notice the absence of intoxicants at many of the banquets given by Catholics, and we respectfully request Catholic societies to discontinue the use of liquors at their entertainments.

Resolved,—That we respectfully request Catholic journals to aid our cause by refusing to publish liquor advertisements.

Resolved,—That we urge the formation of total abstinence societies among women, girls and boys, and we urge our male societies to give them every encouragement in their power.

Resolved,—That we have reason to thank God and rejoice in this day of our silver jubilee. For twenty-five years we have labored to promote the holy cause of total abstinence. Encouraged by the success that has attended our efforts in the past, we will continue our labors with even greater energy in the future.

Resolved,—That this convention extend its heartiest thanks to the Most Reverend Archbishop Corrigan for the warm welcome he gave us in the Cathedral, and for his presence in Carnegie and Columbus Hall.

Resolved,—That we thank most heartily His Excellency Monsignor Satolli, the Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Keane, for their co-operation in the work of this convention.

Resolved,—That we thank his Honor, Mayor Strong, for his kind welcome to the metropolis of America, and other officials of the city for their encouragement of our work and their words of sympathy.

Resolved,—That we thank the great press of New York for the voluminous notices of our business sessions and entertainments. We appreciate this generosity on the part of the proprietors of the journals of this city, and we extend to them our heartiest thanks.

Resolved,—That we extend to the Paulist Fathers and Saint Paul's Guild our thanks for the hospitality shown us. And we will remember with gratitude their efforts to render our visit to New York one of unalloyed pleasure.

(Signed)—Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, George T. Kennedy, M. S. Brennan, Thomas J. Stanton, M. A. Launburg, Rev. G. M. Kelly, J. E. Cannon, Rev. John Emmett, Rev. John T. Sullivan, Rev. P. A. McKenna, Nellie Kane.

The National Society of Sculpture, No 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

BANEFUL NOVELS.

A woman writes in a Washington newspaper against the novels that sully the souls of the innocent. She says in one passage of her article: "Yet the same mothers who howl long and vociferously about ballet picture boards and birds on our bonnets, will let their daughters read the most abandoned trash that is printed in the name of a novel, and never once question the advisability of the things. I don't believe in letting a girl pore over a book all her leisure time, and I think it is safe to say that when a mother remarks complacently that 'Minnie always has her nose in a book and her head in the clouds' there is a girl whose reading should be edited severely and her brains set to work on something else. More than likely there will not be a respectable book in the long list whose contents have lumbered her brain with objectionable refuse, and ideas which make moonlight strolls, strange men and hasty elopements desirable." What is your daughter reading? If you don't know, you had better not take her word for it but find out and act accordingly.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

THE LILY.

A lily white, resplendent, tells the tale Of Nature's grand endeavor towards the praise, In silent song of those mysterious ways Of God the Father in His lowly vale. The sphere of man's short life and his probation. It doth remind us of the legend, "Hail—Mary, full of grace." The Salutation.

Oh! Lily fair and white, thou gem of flowers, Thou wilt not dost represent a boisterous queen; Who loves poor sinners, those who never clean Thou hast such pity for those souls of ours So stained with crime and gross impiety. Who have no thought to say in better hours, Oh! Queen, "The Lord is with thee," pray for me.

Oh! Lily of the Vale, thou star of flowers, Humble and modest thou, the pathway guide, Along the Heavenly road, and by its side So cheer the poor wayfarer's toilsome hours. Until the last sad hour, Death's reclamation, Our mortal part to earth, these souls of ours— How many lost but for thy mediation.

Hail, Queen of Heaven! thou star of lilies fair, Help o'er the flowers read these souls that plead For help to thee when in their time of need. All hail, most noble queen and lily rare, Oh! grant to me thine aid when comes the time Of parting from this vale of sin and care: Oh! plead for me with God thy Son Divine.

—FRANCIS D. DALY.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Market easier; lower sales of straight rollers have been made at \$3.50 i.o.b. west of Toronto; sales have transpired in car lots on track here at \$3.90 to \$3.85, resales of which are reported in smaller lots at \$3.90 to \$4. This is a drop of 15c to 20c per bbl. since our last report. Sales have also taken place of straight rollers in bags at \$1.85 to \$2.00. Strong bakers' flour is also lower, sales being reported at \$4.10 to \$4.15, with lower rates looked for, unless the wheat market takes a change for the better. We quote:—Spring Patent \$4.10 to \$4.25. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.25. Straight Roller \$3.80 to \$4.00. City Strong Bakers \$4.15 to \$4.25. Manitoba Bakers \$4.10 to \$4.20. Ontario Bakers—extra \$1.75 to \$1.85. Straight Roller, bags \$1.85 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL.—We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$3.95 to \$4.05; standard \$3.85 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$2.00, and standard at \$1.80 to \$1.95.

Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls. and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

BRAN, Etc.—Market firm with sales at \$17.00 to \$17.25 in car lots. Shorts are scarce and in demand, with business reported at \$19.50 to \$20.00. Moullie is quoted at \$21.00 to \$23.00 as to grade.

WHEAT.—Sales of red and white winter wheat in the West were reported at 72c for old and 70c for new, which shows a decline of 4c to 5c on the week.

CORN.—The market is full 2c lower at 45c to 46c in bond, and 53c to 55c duty paid.

PEAS.—New peas have been offered in this market to arrive at 71c per 66 lbs; but buyers would not entertain that figure.

OATS.—Sales of car lots were made at the beginning of the week at 38c to 38½c, but since then a lot of No. 2 was placed at 36. New oats have been offered at 34c to arrive, and one was offered at below that figure and not taken. Manitoba mixed oats are quoted at 33c to 34c.

BARLEY.—We quote feed 52c to 53c on track here, and malting grades 56c to 58c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices nominal at 50c to 52c.

RYE.—Prices are quoted at 60c to 61c.

MALT.—Market unchanged at 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for mess pork is easier and lower, the sale being reported of 100 bbls Canada mess pork, said to be choice heavy, at \$16.00, while others report sales at \$17.00 to \$18.50, the outside figures for small lots. Lard easier in sympathy with pork, and sales are reported of compound in round lots at \$1.32½, while that figure is said to have been shaded, and we quote \$1.32½ to \$1.40. In cut meat there has been a splendid business, especially in hams and bacon. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$16.50 to \$17.50; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$15.00 to \$15.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl., \$15.50 to \$16.00; Hams, per lb., 9½c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9½c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c to 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market has quieted down considerably since our last report, 17c being now about top price for late made creamery, smaller lots of course bringing about 1c to 1c more. Shippers say that 17c is all they can pay for the English market, and a lot of over 100 pkgs. was sold at 16½c at the factory, but it was said to be first half of July. In dairy butter we hear of the sale of 50 pkgs. of Eastern Townships late make at 15½c, and a round lot of fine Western at 13½c. We quote: Creamery, finest July, per lb., 17c to 17½c; Creamery, fair to good, 16½c to 17c; Townships, 14½c to 16c; Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; Western, 13c to 14c.

CHEESE.—At Belleville sales were made at 1c to 1c less than was bid last week, and in this market the French cheese at the boat, amounting to about 10,000 boxes, sold at 7c to 7½c. Finest Ontario, 7½c to 7¾c; Eastern Townships, 7½c to 7¾c; French, 7¾c to 7c; undergrades, 6½c to 6¾c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The Market remains at about its former level of 11c to 12c for choice candled stock, the inside figure being for lots of 50 to 100 cases, ordinary fresh selling at 10c to 11c and culls at 8½c to 9c.

TALLOW.—Market remains unchanged, and prices are quoted 5c to 6c.

HOPS.—Market dull at 8c to 8½c as to quality. The first lot of new Ontario hops has arrived, as well as a lot of State hops.

HONEY.—Market dull. Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6½c to 7½c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4½c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

BRANS.—Market steady at \$1.65 to \$1.75 for good mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY.—Market easier and lower. No. 2 shipping hay, \$9.00 to \$9.50. No. 1 straight Timothy, \$10.00. At country points, \$8.00 to \$8.50 is quoted for No. 2.

FRUITS.

The receipts of apples this week have again been heavy and prices are much easier, as the quantities arriving exceed the demand. California fruit arriving in large quantities, with the exception of peaches, which have been very scarce, and prices show considerable advance. Potatoes come pouring in, and the market is at present over supplied, while there is only a limited demand.

APPLES.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 6¾c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.; Medium, \$2.15 to \$2.00 per barrel; Fine, \$2.00 to \$2.50, 25c to 35c per basket.

ORANGES.—Rodi, \$3.25 to \$3.60 per box. LEMONS.—\$4.00 to \$5.00 per box.

BANANAS.—75c to \$1.50 per bunch. GRAPES.—Concord, \$2.75 per carrier; Delaware, \$3.75 to \$4 per carrier; Niagara \$3 per carrier.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES.—\$1.75 to \$2 per box; Plums, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per carrier; Pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

FRUITS.—H. R. Bartlett, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per keg; Clapp Favorite \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel. PLUMS, Canadian—\$1 to \$1.25 per basket. PEACHES, Canadian, 70c to 90c per basket. GRAPES, Canadian—40c to 40c per basket.

WATERMELONS.—10c to 18c each. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred.

POTATOES.—New, 40c to 50c per bag; do, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per barrel.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3½c to 4c per lb.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small in bbls, and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$7 to \$7.50.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

OILS.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for Norway.

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The Rowena 7-Hook Lacing Glove, 75c pr
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The Tant-Mieux 7-Hook Lacing Glove, 90c pr
The Kaiserin 4-Button Glove, 90c pr
The Brabant 4-Button Glove, \$1.10 pr
The Victoria 4-Button Glove, \$1.38 pr
The Empress 7-Hook Lacing Glove, \$1.50 pair
The Marcellaise 4-Button Glove, 1.70 pr
The Marsy 4-Button Glove, \$2 pr
Mosquetaire Suede Gloves, \$1 pr
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Ladies' Novelty Gloves, 75c pr
Ladies' Driving Gloves, \$1.20 pr
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Pretty Cretannes, worth 10c, for 7c yd.
Good Oilcloths, worth 25c, for 20c yd.
Ladies' High Class Wrappers, regular \$5.65, for \$1.95 each.
Tapestry Carpets, worth 30c, for 20c yd.
Tapestry Carpets, extra special value, only 4c yd.
Scotch Door Mats, regular 35c, for 21c ea.
Reversible Carpets, wide width, at 8½c yd.
China Matting, this season's goods, reduced to 12c yd.
Chinese Rugs, large size, only 23c each.
Ladies' Boating Jackets, worth 65 cts., for 29 cts.
Ladies' Pretty Blouses, regular 32 cts., for 19 cts.
Ladies' Wool Jerseys, regular 75c to \$1, for 38c.
Ladies' Straw Shapes, regular 25c to 35c, for 4c.
Ladies' Straw Sailors, regular 12c, for 4c.
Ladies' Summer Vests, worth 7c, for 4c.
Ladies' Black Gloves, worth 12 cts., for 5c.
Ladies' Handsome Belts, regular 25c, for 15c.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, regular 12c, for 7c.
Good Washing Prints, worth 7 cts., for 4 cts.
Pretty 25 in. Challies, worth 9 cts., for 3½ cts.
Pretty Flannelettes, worth 6 cts., for 3½ cts.
Children's Sailor Suits, worth 95 cts., for 67 cts.
Boys' Navy Suits, worth \$1.50 for \$1.00.
Boys' Varsity Caps, worth 8 cts., for 5 cts.
Men's Tweed Suits, worth \$5.25 for \$2.95.
Baby's Muslin Hoods, white, worth 18c for 5c.
Children's Muslin Sun Hats, white, worth 75c, for 15c.
Ladies' Summer Costumes, regular price \$2.45 for \$1.39.
Willows' Muslin Caps, slightly soiled, worth \$1.50, for \$3.38.
Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, 1 hundred pairs, only \$1.75 pr.
Rich Chenille Curtains, 9 pair only, regular \$6.75, for \$3.38.
Madras Lace Curtains, 4 yds. by 58 in., regular \$2.95, for \$1.48.
Ladies' Print Wrappers, pretty pattern, only 50c.
Sideboard Covers, Fancy drawn work, splendid value at regular prices; they all go exactly half price.
Men's Handsome Tweed Suits, regular price \$5.50, for \$2.95.
Men's Good Quality Tweed Suits, regular price \$6.25, for \$3.45.
Men's Black Basket Cloth Suits, regular price \$7, for \$3.99.
Men's Navy Serge Suits, all sizes, regular price \$8.50, for \$4.25.
Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits, regular price \$13.50, for \$7.25.
S. CARSLY.

Also Read the Prices.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Boys' Pretty Sailor Suits, 67c.
Boys' Sailor Suits, with whistles, 70c.
Boys' Good Quality Tweed Suits, 95c.
Boys' Navy Serge Suits, \$1.
Boys' Shirt Waists, 19c.
Boys' Straw Hats, sold everywhere for 15c, for 5c.
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