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TESTIS IN CELO FIDELIS

The Catholic Witness

AND
CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH

VOL. XLIII, NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME months ago we wrote a very forcible editorial upon the Jews in which we condemned, in no measured terms, the unjustifiable persecution to which they are being subjected in Russia. We did not at that moment foresee that our plea for the Jews would soon apply to our own people and that Catholics would become the objects of similar tyrannical treatment at the hands of the semi-barbaric government of the land of the Czar. The world has read of late the accounts given of the cruel treatment of Catholic working people, and the manner in which they have been ostracised in Russia. Above all in the railway departments the Catholics have been almost entirely cut out of all work and have been most unmercifully treated in other ways. In Russian Poland Catholic clergymen have been arrested without rhyme or reason. The priests are accused of the crime of having baptized the children of the Orthodox Church. General Gourka has "suppressed" the Catholic diocese of Klodno, in Volinia, and turned the Cathedral into a Russian Orthodox Church. It is evident that in Russia there is yet no room for the spirit of tolerance, either religious or national, and inevitably that land will yet be shaken by an earthquake that will bring ruin to its autocratic institutions. No wonder there are so many Nihilists and other dangerous socialistic organizations. Heaven help the people of that icy region!

THE Liverpool Catholic Times calls attention to three very striking facts. The cause of death in seventeen persons in London was recently noted officially by the Registrar-General as due to alcoholism. Bad enough this; but what would it be if the true cause of death were always unambiguously given? Drunkenness is declared by Colonel McHardy to form the great bulk of magisterial and prison work in Scotland; and in a recent lecture delivered in Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Baxter said he has been in communication with the officials of fourteen of the largest poor-houses in the country, and they all joined in stating that drink was the cause of a great deal of pauperism. Now take a Swiss fact. Medical statistics show that fifty per cent. of the young men in Switzerland, who would otherwise be eligible for military service, are rendered unfit for that service owing to the marked physical deterioration produced in them by excessive drinking. Every country seems to have its alcohol problem; and Canada has one that must be solved.

A SHORT TIME ago the Star received a despatch from New York announcing the signing of articles for a prize-fight, and the first words of it seem to us so exact, so appropriate, that we cannot refrain from reproducing them. "If the announcement, officially made by the man known as Judge Newton, President of the Coney Island Athletic Club, can

be credited, two brute beasts, wearing the outer semblance of humanity, will, on December 18, belabor and disfigure each other for the edification of a select collection of 'sports.'" We find that this language exactly describes these characters. But we do not see that they are much more brutal than are the barbarians who encourage them and make money in the most dishonest and un-Christian of all ways, by betting upon the would-be murderers. As long as prize-fighting is permitted we need not be surprised at lynching and other similar outrages against human and divine law.

THE following extract from the Child's Guardian not only speaks for itself, but contains a lesson that may find practical application in our country:

"Judged by some of our correspondents' statements of their reasons for withdrawing their support, a Protestant scare has been produced by the generous support which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children receives from Catholics. Children are to be left in their mortal agony because Cardinal Vaughan is one of the society's trustees. Whatever may be the merits of such Protestantism, it is clear that it is not un-Christian alone—it is unjust and inhuman."

It is a strange fact that in almost every language of the world the name of God is spelled with four letters. The English seems to be about the only one in which three letters are used to express the Deity. In Arabian it is Alla; in East Indian, Zuel, or Esgi; in Egyptian, Zeut or Aumn; in French, Dieu; in Vaudois, Diou; in Tahitian, Atua; in Hebrew, Adon; in Irish, Dich; in Japanese, Zain; in Latin, Deus; in German, Gott; in Malagan, Eeal; in Persian, Syra; in Peruvian, Llan; in Tartaran, Tgan; in Turkish, Addi; in Scandinavian, Odin; in Spanish, Dios; in Swedish, Oodd; in Syriac, Adad; and in Wallachian, Sene.

WE learn that a priest of the diocese of Columbus has conceived the project of establishing in Florida a sanitarium for invalid and superannuated priests. "At present a priest who is sick and in need of a change of climate, knows not where to go, hesitates about hotels, and has not the means of going to other countries. The Ohio priest wishes to purchase a property in the Catholic colony of San Antonio, Pasco county, Florida, for the establishment of a home to be conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the planting of an orange grove to give pleasant occupation to the inmates of the institution, and to bring in an income for their support." We take this piece of information from one of our contemporaries. We hope sincerely that the project will be put into execution, as it is certainly a most timely and laudable one.

WILLIAM II. of Germany has taken a new fantasy. He wants great preparations for his coronation as Emperor in Berlin in December. The London Uni-

verse says: "We were under the impression that he was as much of an Emperor as he could be already. The French propose assembling Russian guests and French hosts in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles to drink to the Republic and the Czar and the coming alliance. But that will not wipe out the fact that the present German Monarch's grandfather was crowned Emperor there in January 1871." There are strange and unforeseen changes yearly taking place, and truly the map of Europe is not a fixture.

STRANGE are the contradictions in this world. When the present King of Wurtemberg dies the Catholic line will come into power. Now over two thirds of the people of Wurtemberg are Protestant. In Saxony, there are only 128,509 Catholics and about 337,850 Protestants, yet the reigning house is Catholic. On the other hand in Baden, where the three fourths of the population is Catholic, the ruling dynasty is Protestant. Bitter as is the struggle in Germany, and over the continent, between Catholic and Protestant principles, still there seems to be more tolerance, as far as rulers and legislators is concerned, than in our country. If we could only get rid of the spirit that is kept alive by the McCarthyite class of political men, we might yet see the day when a better and more truly patriotic sentiment would prevail in this land of freedom.

A CORRESPONDENT signing "Desire" asks us two questions, one regarding the free will of man and the other about the condemnation of secret societies. We will answer the first one, but as we do not quite understand exactly what is required by the second question, we would request "Desire" to repeat it for us in other words, explaining a little more fully what the point is upon which the writer desires an explanation. In the hurry of writing the short letter, evidently "Desire" has left out some words that, if present, would make the question clear. As to the first one it runs thus: "Has the Almighty, in giving free will to man, limited the same, that is, man goes so far and no further?" The Almighty gave man a free will, and accompanied that gift with the means whereby man can gain salvation. Man of course, is not bound by the chain of a destiny nor harnessed to a predestined fate; but having received that God-like liberty of a free-will, he is not forced to use it for either good or evil. He is placed in presence of two roads, he has the liberty of choice between them, but he has every inducement; every grace necessary to select and persevere in the right one. In one sense there is no limitation to that free will, inasmuch as God will not interfere with it, nor deprive man of the full enjoyment of that gift. But in another sense the will of man is necessarily limited, in as much as it is finite, and everything created being finite must necessarily have certain limits. God alone is infinite, and He alone is uncircumscribed by either time, space, or any

other limitation. "Thus far shalt thou go and no further" has been said of all created objects; of the sea, the tempest, the planets, man, the soul, philosophy, science and all human knowledge. Inside the circle of the finite the will of man is perfectly free and with its operations God in no way interferes. The will may decide for itself but the execution of its decision is impossible, if it soars beyond the limits of the finite. Man is perfectly at liberty to will the destruction of God, but he is powerless to execute that will; he may will universal knowledge, but before he can even commence the execution of his desire death steps in and prevents it; he may will all he pleases—and he is perfectly free to do so—but only inside the limits of the finite. Were it otherwise man would be infinite and equal to God. Yet had he not a free will, in his own sphere, he would be a mere creature of destiny, a slave to a certain fate, and not the image of his Creator and a being born to immortality.

IT seems to us that there is nothing so calculated to attract the Christian, to elevate his soul and to give an inspiration to his devotions than the altar of the Catholic Church. So unlike the cold, hollow, silent temples of Protestantism, where nothing speaks, where the eloquence of all things, animate and inanimate, is unknown. The Catholic Telegraph thus expresses itself on the subject:

"The altar before which a Catholic has spent many days from infancy to old age is inexpressibly dear. Before it Baptism was received; there the act of contrition was made before the first Confession; there the happiness of the first Communion was enjoyed; there the Holy Ghost was received in Confirmation; there the sacrament of Matrimony brought out the fullness of life in linking two hearts together; before it the blessed remains of loved ones have been laid to receive the final absolution; before it one's own lifeless body will come some day for the holy water and the incense preparatory to interment. So from the cradle to the grave, the soul's life of the Catholic is associated with the altar of the parish church."

CONGRESSMAN BRICKNER has proposed a joint resolution which was to be introduced lately in order to have it reach the President as soon as possible. The following is the text of the resolution and it speaks for itself:—

"Resolved, That the State of Wisconsin be and hereby is authorized and granted the privilege of placing in Statuary hall at the Capitol a statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary and explorer, whose work among the Indians and explorations within the borders of said State are recognized over the civilized world."

The State of Wisconsin deserves great credit for this step. It is one certainly in a direction that deserves applause. The great and noble missionaries, who sowed the seeds of civilization and scattered the light of the Gospel in the days of America's infancy, deserve a recognition which has been too long withheld. Every move in the direction of honoring their memories should receive the marked and unanimous support of all Catholics.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

A SUBJECT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

A Favorite Topic With Anti-Catholic Preachers—Leo the Great, St. Augustine, Gregory the Great, the Composition of the Fourth Council of Lateran—A Direct and Unanswerable Retutation of the Church's Accusers.

The only Religious Daily of this city is never tired of harping on the religious persecuting spirit of Catholics and the Catholic church. That organ of intolerance and bigotry has stopped at nothing to inflame the worst passions of its readers against the "Mother of Churches" and her children. The Witness would fain see Montreal another Toronto or Belfast. But, thank God, the Christian influence of the Catholic Church and the numerical strength of her members are the best guarantee for religious freedom and the entire absence of that persecuting spirit which permeates the atmosphere of every city and country where the doctrine of Luther, Calvin and Knox are in the ascendancy. Dean Swift said: "I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed." The language of the Dean is justly applicable to the Witness, as will be seen. The subject of Religious Persecution is of the utmost importance in itself, and is spoken of by a late Bishop of London and other evangelicals in the following terms: "They, the Romish Church, zealously maintain their claim of punishing whom they please to call heretics, with penalties, imprisonment, tortures, death." (See Bishop of London, p. 71.) Another writer, (DeCoetlogan, p. 13, Seasonable Caution,) says that this Church "breathes the very spirit of cruelty and murder." Indeed, most Protestant controvertists, including representatives of the various conflicting sects—even the the sanctimonious Witness—seem to vie with each other, in the vehemence and bitterness of the terms, by which they endeavor to affix this most odious charge of cruelty and murder on the Catholic Church. This is the favorite topic of preachers to excite the hatred of their hearers against their fellow-Christians, this is the last resource of baffled hypocrites. The Commandment, "Love thy neighbour," &c., is nothing more than a mockery to those sham parsons and evangelical Popery haters. Before the granting of Catholic Emancipation—which also effected the emancipation of those servile Dissenters, the bitterest enemies of O'Connell and his religion, to whom they owe their present religious status: The cry was: "If you admit the 'Papists to equal rights, these wretches must and certainly will murder you as soon as they can: the Fourth Lateran Council has established the principle, and the bloody Queen Mary has acted upon it."

To proceed regularly in this matter, we begin with expressly denying the Bishop of London's charge; viz., that the Catholic Church "maintains a claim of punishing heretics with penalties, imprisonment, tortures, and death;" and we assert, on the contrary, that she disclaims the power of so doing. Pope Leo the Great, who flourished in the fourth century, writing about the Manichean heretics, who, as he asserted, laid all modesty aside, prohibiting the matrimonial connection, and subverting all law, human and divine, says that "the ecclesiastical lenity was content, even in this case, with the sacerdotal judgment, and avoided all sanguinary punishments, however the secular Emperors might inflict them for reasons of state. (Epist. ad Turib.) In the same century, two Spanish Bishops, Ithacius and Idacius, having interfered in the capital punishment of certain Priscillian heretics, both St. Ambrose and St. Martin refused to hold communion with them, even to gratify an Emperor, whose clemency they were soliciting in behalf of certain clients. Long before their time, Tertullian had taught that, "it does not belong to religion to force religion." (Ad Scapul.) And a considerable time after, when St. Augustin and his companions, the envoys of Pope Gregory the Great, had converted one king—Ethelbert—to the Christian faith, they particularly inculcated on him not to use forcible means to induce any of his subjects to follow his example. (Bede,

Eccles. Hist. I., c. 26.) But what need of more authorities on this head, since our Canon law, as it stood in ancient times, and as it still stands, renders all those who have actively concurred to the death or mutilation of any human being, whether Catholic or heretic, Jew or pagan, or even in a just war, or by exercising the art of surgery, or by judicial proceedings, irregular; that is to say, such persons cannot be promoted to Holy Orders, or to exercise those orders if they have actually received them. Nay, when an ecclesiastical judge or tribunal has, after due examination, pronounced that any person accused of obstinate heresy, is actually guilty of it, he is required by the Church, expressly to declare in her name that her power extends no further than such decision; and, in case the obstinate heretic is liable, by the laws of the State to suffer death or mutilation, the judge is required to pray for his pardon. Even the Council of Constance, in condemning John Huss of heresy, declared that its power extended no further. (Sess. XV. See Labbe's Concil. tom. XII., p. 129.)

But, whereas many heresies are subversive of the established governments, the public peace, and natural morality, it does not belong to the Church to prevent princes and states from exercising their just authority in repressing and punishing them, when this is judged to be the case; nor would any clergyman incur irregularity by exhorting princes and magistrates to provide for those important objects, and the safety of the Church itself, by repressing its disturbers—provided he did not concur in the death or mutilation of any particular disturber. Thus it appears that, though there have been persecuting laws in many Catholic states, the Church itself, so far from claiming, actually disclaims the power of persecuting.

But Dr. Porteous, Bishop of London, signifies (Charge, p. 47) that the Church itself has claimed this power in the third Canon of the Fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215, by the tenor of which temporal lords and magistrates were required to exterminate all heretics from their respective territories, under pain of these being confiscated to their sovereign prince, if they were laymen, and to their several churches in case they were clergymen. From this Canon it has been, a hundred times over, argued against Catholics, of late years, not only that their Church claims a right to exterminate heretics, but also requires those of her communion to aid and assist in this work of destruction, at all times and in all places. But first must be observed the composition of this Council, and by whose authority these decrees, of a temporal nature, were passed. There were then present, besides the Pope and the Bishops, either in person or by their ambassadors, the Greek and the Latin Emperors; the Kings of England, France, Hungary, the Sicilies, Arragon, Cyprus, and Jerusalem; and the representatives of many other Principalities and States; so that, in fact, this Council was a Congress of Christendom, temporal as well as spiritual. We must, in the next place, remark the principal business which drew them together. It was the common cause of Christianity and human nature—namely the extirpation of the Manichean heresy, which taught that there were two first Principles, or Deities: one of them, the creator of devils, of animal flesh, of wine, of the Old Testament, &c.;—the other, the author of good spirits, of the New Testament, &c.; that unnatural lusts were lawful, but not the propagation of the human species; that perjury was permitted to them, &c. &c. (See the Protestant historian Mosheim's account of the shocking violation of decency, and other crimes, of which the Albigenses, Brethern of the True Spirit, &c., were guilty in the 13th century. Vol. III. p. 184.) This detestable heresy, which had caused so much wickedness and bloodshed in the preceding centuries, broke out with fresh fury, in the twelfth century, throughout different parts of Europe, more particularly in the neighborhood of Albi, in Languedoc, where they were supported by the powerful Courts of Thoulouse, Cumminges, Foix, and other feudatory princes; as also by numerous bodies of banditti, called Rotaru, whom they hired for this purpose. Thus strengthened, they set their sovereigns at defiance, carrying fire and sword through their dominions, murdering their subjects, particularly the clergy, burning the churches and monasteries; in short, waging open war with them, and, at the

same time, with Christianity, morality, and human nature itself; casting the Bible into the jakes, profaning the altar-plate, and practising their detestable rites for the extinction of the human species. It was to put an end to these that the Great Lateran Council was held in the year 1215, when the heresy itself was condemned by the proper authority of the Church, and the lands of the feudatory lords, who protected it, were declared to be forfeited to the sovereign princes, of whom they were held, by an authority derived from those sovereign princes. The decree of the Council regarded only the prevailing heretics of that time, who, "though wearing different faces," being indifferently called Albigenses, Cathari, Poplicolæ, Paterini, Bulgari, Bogomillu, Beguini, Beguardi, and Brethern of the Free Spirit, &c., were "all tied together by the tails," as the Council expressed it, like Samson's foxes, in the same band of Manicheanism. (For a succinct, yet clear account of Manicheanism, see Bossuet's Variations, Book XII; also, for many additional circumstances relating to it, see Letters to a Prebendary, Letter IV. by Dr. Milner.) Nor was this exterminating Canon ever put in force, against any other heretics, except the Albigenses, or even against them, except in the case of the above named counts. It was never so much as published, or talked of, in the British Islands; so little have Protestants to fear from their Catholic fellow-subjects, by reason of the third Canon of the Council of Lateran. (For a full and faithful account of the rebellious and anti-social doctrine and practices of the Wickliffites and Hussites, see Dr. Milner, Letters to a Prebendary, Letter IV.; also, his celebrated Hist. Winch., vol. I., p. 298.)

But they are chiefly the Smithfield fires of Queen Mary's reign, which furnish matter for the inexhaustible declamation of Protestant controvertists, writers of the Witness school, and the unconquerable prejudices of the Protestant populace against the Catholic religion; as breathing "the very spirit of cruelty and murder," according to the expression of one of the above quoted orators. (Vide Letters to a Prebendary, No. IV., on Persecution; also, Hist. of Winch., vol. I. p. 354, &c. See in the former, p. 149, &c., proofs of the famous Protestant martyrologist, lying John Fox, and the great abatements which are to be made in his account of Protestant sufferers.) Now, it has been universally demonstrated in the works just quoted that, "if Queen Mary was a persecutor, it was not in virtue of the tenets of her religion that she persecuted." For the first two years of her reign no Protestant was molested on account of his religion; in the instructions the Pope sent her for her conduct on the throne there is not a word to recommend persecution; nor is there in the Synod, which the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Pole, held at that time, one word, as Burnet remarks, in favor of persecution. This representative of his Holiness even opposed the persecution project, with all his influence, as did King Philip's chaplain also, who even preached against it, and de-

clared the advocates of it to produce an authority from Scripture in its favor. In a word, we have the arguments, made use of in the Queen's Council, by those advocates for persecution, Gardiner, Bonner, &c., by whose advice it was adopted; yet none of them pretended that the doctrine of the Catholic Church required such a measure. On the contrary, all their arguments are grounded on motives of state policy. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the first Protestants in Britain, as in other countries, were possessed of and actuated by a spirit of violence and rebellion. Lady Jane was set up and supported in opposition to the daughters of King Henry, by all the chief men of the party, both churchmen and laymen, as I have already observed. Mary had hardly forgiven this rebellion, when a fresh one was raised against her by the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and all the leading Protestants. In the meantime her life was attempted by some of them, and her death was publicly prayed for by others; while Knox and Goodman, on the other side of the Tweed were publishing books *Against the Monstrous Regimen of Women*, and exciting the people of England, as well as Scotland, to put their Jezebel to death. Still, we grant, persecution was not the way to diminish either the number or the violence of the enthusiastic insurgents. With toleration and prudence on the part of the governors, the paroxysm of the governed would quickly have subsided.

Finally, whatever may be said of the intolerance of Mary, we trust that this charge will not be brought against the next Catholic Sovereign, James II. Dr. Milner has conclusively shown in his *History of Winchester*, vol. I. p. 437; *Letters to a Prebendary*, p. 376, that, when Duke of York, he used his best endeavors to get the Act *De Heretico Comburendo* repealed, and to afford an asylum to the Protestant exiles, who flocked to England from France, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and, in short, when King, he lost his crown in the cause of toleration: his Declaration of Liberty of Conscience having been the determining cause of his deposition.

But what need of words to disprove the odious calumny, that Catholics "breathe the spirit of cruelty and murder," and are obliged, by their religion, to be persecutors, when every one who has made the tour of France, Italy, Germany, and all Catholic countries, has experienced the contrary, and has been as cordially received by the Popa himself, in his See of Rome, in the character of Protestant, as if he were known to be the most zealous Catholic! Still, there are many Protestants—I will not say the well-meaning, the educated, or enlightened, who cling fast to this charge against Catholics, of persecution, as the last resource for their own intolerance; and, it being true, that Catholics have, in some times and places, unsheathed the sword against the heterodox, these persons insist upon it, that it is an essential part of the Catholic religion to persecute. On the other hand, many Protestants, either from ignorance or policy, now-a-days, claim for themselves, exclusively, the credit of toleration. As an instance of this the Bishop of Lincoln writes: "I consider toleration as a mark of the true Church, and as a principle recommended by the most eminent of our Reformers and Divines." (Charge in 1812.)

In these circumstances we know but one argument to stop the mouths of such disputants, which is, to prove to them that persecution has not only been more generally practised by Protestants than by Catholics, but also, that it has been more warmly defended and supported by the most eminent "Reformers and Divines" of the Protestant faith than by their opponents. On these grounds we hope to open the eyes of many good Protestants to the intolerance, bigotry, and would-be persecuting spirit of the Witness.

(To be continued.)

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

The foundation for the new Church of St. Monica for the colored Catholics has been started on Thirty-sixth and Dearborn streets, Chicago, and will be pushed rapidly to completion. It will be 100x62 feet, fronting on Dearborn street, and have a seating capacity of 700.

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by the women who are ailing and suffering, or weak and exhausted. And, to every such woman, help is guaranteed by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For young girls just entering womanhood; women at the critical

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KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY

THE CATHOLIC POETESS, ESSAYIST AND JOURNALIST.

A Splendid Sketch of One of America's Most Brilliant Stars in the Literary Firmament—Life and Labors of a Most Charming and Versatile Writer—An Ornament to Catholic Literature.

"Next room to that of Roche's," said the dear O'Reilly, showing me his nest of poets, "is a gentle poetess."

The door was wide open. It is a question with my mind if the room ever knew a door. Be this as it may, there sat, with her chair close drawn to her desk, a frail, delicate-looking woman. The ordinary eye might see nothing in a face that was winsome, if not handsome; yet, let the dainty mouth curve in speech, and at once a subtle attraction, lit up by lustrous eyes, permeated the face. One characteristic that made itself felt, in the most sparse conversation with this woman, was her humility, a rare virtue among American literary women. I have known not a few, among that irritable class, who, no sooner had they sipped the most meagre draught of fame, than they became intoxicated with their own importance, and for the balance of life wooed that meretricious goddess—notoriety.

IN FIERY PROSE AND TUNEFUL SONG

they told of the dire misfortunes that had been heaped upon their sex by that obstinate vulgar biped, man. Their literature—for that is the name given to the crudest offspring of the press in these days—is noisy, and, says a witty writer, a noisy author is as bad as a barrel organ,—a quiet one is as refreshing as a long pause in a foolish sermon. Clergymen, who have listened to a brother divine on grace, will be the first to see the point. Our authoresses—(a female filled with the vanity that troubled Solomon says I should write female author)—is a quiet and unobtrusive writer. Of the tricks that catch, and the ways that are crooked, in literature, she knows nothing, and, what is better, no amount of bawdy fame could induce her to swerve a jot from the hard stony road that leads to enduring success, the only goal worth striving for in the domain of letters. I am well aware that in the popular list of women-writers, mouthed by the growing herd of flippant readers, that have no other use for a book than as a time-killer,—a herd to whom ideas are as unpalatable as dis-establishment to an English parson—you will fail to find the name of Katherine Conway. The reason is simple. She has no fads to air in ungrammatical English, no fallacies to adduce in halting metre. It was a Boston critic who echoed the dictum of the French critic—that grammar has no place in the world of letters. Only have ideas, that is, write meaningless platitudes, grandiose nothings, something that neither man, the angels above, nor the demons down under the sea, may decipher, and this illusive verbiage will make you famous. A school of critics will herald your work with such adjectives as "noble," lofty, absorbing, soul inspiring; nay, more, a pious missionary friend may be found to translate the verbiage into Syriac, as a present for converts.

BORNE ON THE TIDE OF SUCH CRITICISM, not a few women writers have mistaken the plaudits of notoriety, that passing show for fame. It was a saying of De Musset that fame was a tardy plant, a lover of the soil. Be this as it may, it is safe to assert that its coming is not proclaimed by far-fetched similes, frantic metaphors, sensuous images, ranting style, ignorance of metre, want of grammar. The dishes are not of the voluptuous, morbid or the monstrous kind. Its thirst is not slaked at sewers of dullness spiced with immorality. These symptoms savor of one disease known to all pathologists as notoriety. In an age of this dreaded disease it is surely refreshing to meet with works that breathe gentleness and repose,—a beautiful trust in religion, and a warm, natural heart for humanity. These traits will the reader find in abundance in the pages of Katherine Conway. "What kills a poet," says Aldrich, "is self-conceit." Of all the forms self-conceit may assume none is more foolish

or detrimental, especially to a woman-poet, than the pluming of oneself as the harbinger of some renovating gospel, some panacea for human infirmities. What is the burden of your message? Says the critic to the young poet. Straightaway the poet evolves a message, and as messages of this kind ought to be mysterious, the poet wraps them in a jargon as intelligible as Garnier's monkey dialect. Thus in America has risen a school of woman poetry, deluded by false criticism, calling itself a message to humanity, dubbed rightly the school of passion, and one might add, of pain. This school may ask am I to be debarred from treating of the passions on the score of sex. By no means, the passions are legitimate subjects. Love, one of them, is your most attractive theme, but as Lilly has it, love is not to you what it is to the physiologist, a mere animal impulse which man has in common with moths and mollusca. Your task is to

EXTRACT FROM HUMAN LIFE,

even in its commonest aspects, its most vulgar realities, what it contains of secret beauty; to lift it to the level of art, not to degrade art to its level. Few American writers more fully realized these great artistic truths than the master under whose fatherly tuition Miss Conway had long been placed. Boyle O'Reilly was a Grecian in his love for nature. As such it was his aim to seek the beautiful in its commonest aspects, its most vulgar realities. No amount of claptrap or fine writing could make him mistake a daub for a Turner. In the bottom of his soul he detested the little bardlings who had passed nature by, without knowing her, those carvers of cherry-stones who wove into the warp and woof of their dullness the putridity of Zola and morbidity of Marie Bashkirtseff. Under such a guide, the poetic ideal set before Miss Conway has been of the highest and the highest is only worth working for. This ideal must be held unwaveringly even if one sees that books that are originally vicious are "placarded in the booksellers' windows; sold on the street corners; hawked through the railroad trains; yea, given away, with packages of tea or toilet soap, in place of the chromo, mercifully put on the superannuated list." These books are but foam upon the current of time, flecking its surface for a moment, and passing away into oblivion, while what Miss Conway happily calls the Literature of Moral Loveliness, or what might as aptly be called the literature of all time, remains our contribution to posterity. Its foundations, to follow the thought of Azarias, are deeply laid in human nature, and whose structure withstands the storms of adversity and the eddies of events. For such a literature, O'Reilly made a life struggle; his pupil has closely followed his footsteps in the charming, simple, melodious volume that lies before me,

"A DREAM OF LILIES."

Rarely has a Catholic book had a more artistic setting, and one might add, rarely has a volume of Catholic verse deserved it more. Here the poetess touches her highest point, and proves that years of silence have been years of study and conscientious workmanship. In her poem "Success" may be found the key to this volume:

"Ah know what true success is; young hearts dream,
Dream nobly and plan loftily, nor deem
That length of years is length of living. See
A whole life's labor in an hour is done,
Not by world-tests the Heavenly crown is won,
To God the man is what he means to be."

"Dream nobly and plan loftily" has been the guiding spirit of this volume. It is a book of religious verse in the true sense, not in the general acceptance of modern religious verse, which is generally dull twaddle, egotism, mawkishness, blind gropings and haunting fears. The gentle spirit of Christ breathes through the volume, making an atmosphere of peace and repose. There is no bigotry to jar, no narrowness to chafe us but the broad upland of Christian charity and truth. Nor has our author forgotten that even truth if cast in awkward mould may be passed over. To her poems she has given a dainty setting without sacrificing a jot of their strength. After reading such a book a judicious bit of Miss Conway's prose comes to my mind. "And as that

NO OTHER Sarsaparilla can produce from actual cures such wonderful statements of relief to human suffering as **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla.

Catholic light, the only true vision, brightens about us, we realize more and more that literary genius, take it all and all, has done more to attract men to good than to seduce men to evil; that the best literature is also the most fascinating, and even by its very abundance is more than a match for the bad; that time is its best ally; that it is hard, if not impossible, to corrupt the once formed pure literary taste; and, finally, that as makers of literature or critics or disseminators of it, it is our duty to believe in the best, hope in the best, and steadfastly appeal to the best in human nature: for we needs must love the highest when we see it.

KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY

was born of Irish parents, in Rochester, the 6th of Sept., 1853. Her early studies were made in the convent schools of her native city. From an early age she had whisperings of the muse. These whisperings, at the age of fifteen convinced her that her true sphere of action was literature. In 1875 she commenced the publication of a modest little Catholic monthly, contributing poems and moral tales, under the nom-de-plume of Mercedes, to other Catholic journals, in the spare hours left from editing her little venture and teaching in the convent. In 1878 she became attached to the Buffalo Union and Times, then, as now, under the vigorous management of Father Cronin. To this journal she contributed the most of the poems to be found in her maiden volume,—*"On the Sunrise Slope,"*—a volume whose rich promise has been amply fulfilled in the *"Dream of Lilies."* Her health failing, she sought a needful rest in Boston. Her fame had preceded her, and the gifted editor of the Pilot, ever on the lookout for a hopeful literary aspirant of his race, held out a willing hand to the shy stranger. "Come to us," he said, in a voice that knew no guile, "and help us in the good fight." That fight—the crowning glory of O'Reilly's noble life—was to gain an adequate position for his race and religion from the puritanism of New England. How that race and religion were held before his coming, may be best told in the language of Miss Conway, taken from a heart-sketch of her dead master and minstrel:—

"Notwithstanding Matignon and Cheverus, and the Protestant Governor Sullivan, Catholic and Irish were, from the outset, simply interchangeable terms—and terms of odium both—in the popular New England mind. In vain the Irishman's prompt and affectionate acceptance of the duties of American citizenship. To but slight softening of prejudice even his sacrifice of blood and life on every battle-field in the Civil War, in proof of the sincerity of his political profession of faith. He and his were still hounded as a class inferior and apart. They were almost unknown in the social and literary life of New England. Their pathetic sacrifices for their kin beyond the sea, their interest in the political fortunes of the Old Land, were jests and by-words. Their religion was the superstition of the ignorant, vulgar and pusillanimous; or, at best, motive for jealous suspicion of divided political allegiance and threatened "foreign" domination. Their children suffered petty persecutions in the public schools. The stage and the press faithfully reflected the ruling popular sentiment in their caricatures of the Catholic Irishman."

She accepted O'Reilly's call and stood by his side with Roche, Guiney, Blake, until the hard fought battle against the prejudice to Irishism and Catholicism, planted in New England by the bigoted literature of Old England, was abated, if not destroyed; until its shadows, if cast now, are cast by the lower rather than the higher orders in the world of intellect and refinement. "And the shortening of shadow is proof that the sun is rising," proof that her work has been far from vain. And when from the grey dawn of prejudice will come forth the white morrow of charity and truth, the singer and her songs will not be forgotten.

WALTER LECKY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also, a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A battle took place last Saturday in Santiago between the Argentine troops and a detachment of rebels. The latter were defeated.

Poisoned by Scrofula.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

A tramp, who was declared by his partner to be the much-sought-for Tascott, threw himself in front of a train at Easton, Md., Thursday, and was killed.

The Western Union Telegraph Company report that telegraphic communication with Argentina is temporarily interrupted "via Galveston."

The Japanese Government intends to appoint a commission to investigate the silver question, with special reference to the needs of that country.

By the will of the late Thomas Maguire, of Philadelphia, several bequests are made to charitable institutions.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information of the parties who about nine years ago advertised for Michael and Margaret Bracken. Any person knowing the advertiser's address or object will do a favor to send that information to H. W. BRAUKEN, 124 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal. 12-2

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

— THE —

GREAT RACE

Between the British and American Yachts is exciting to fever heat that ambiguous entity known as "the man on the street," and the newspapers are doing their best to fan the flame. Even numbers of the gentler sex seem interested in the result. But the overwhelming majority are much more interested in our splendid display of Fall and Winter Mantles. Anyone who doubts this fact should take the elevator to our 4th Floor and observe the crowds that visit us daily. Coming in expectation—going away delighted! That is the invariable rule, and three words explain the reason:

Quality! Style! Price!

- First, Quality—The best and finest materials.
- Second, Style—The latest in fashion, finish and design.
- Third, Price—At and below wholesale. These prove the all-sufficient inducements to which may be further added—an assortment counted by thousands.

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A line of Ladies' Beaver Tan Colored Cloth Jackets, worth \$8.50, to clear at \$4.90.

- LADIES' JACKETS in all the newest shapes, all at and below wholesale prices.
- LADIES' ULSTERS in every possible style, all at and below wholesale prices.
- LADIES' CAPES in all the latest Novelties, all at and below wholesale prices.
- CHILDREN'S JACKETS in endless variety, all at and below wholesale prices.
- CHILDREN'S ULSTERS in every size and style and newest materials, all at and below wholesale prices.
- CHILDREN'S CAPES, the newest of the new, all at and below wholesale prices.

Remember

Before purchasing your Fall and Winter Garment elsewhere that our assortment (to all intents and purposes) is almost unlimited, and our prices at and below wholesale.

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CHURCH AND BIBLE.

It is strange that our non-Catholic friends will persist in accusing the Church of forbidden the Sacred Scriptures, and the use of the Bible. The only excuse we can find for this unrelenting perversion of the truth is in the fact that the different sects, refusing to recognize the Divine authority of the Church, and being therefore obliged to set up some other authority in its place, fall back upon the Bible. They feel that if they once admitted the truth of the Church's attitude in regard to the Book of Holy Writ, they would no longer have even the semblance of consistency in their opposition to and protestation against her. Consequently they repeat, in every key, the groundless assertion that the Church of Rome is hostile to the Bible. Yet what is the truth? Let us appeal to history! That impartial recorder of the past proves that the Catholic Church was the very first institution to receive the Bible; that she has preserved it throughout the ages, and that she has handed it down from one generation to another, perfect as it was on the day of its completion. It was in the cloisters that her monks transcribed the scriptures, and in her libraries that the sacred volume was preserved from the ravages of barbarians and the earlier malice of pagan potentates.

Moreover the Church of Rome has accepted the Sacred Scriptures in their entirety, and has recognized them as being inspired in all their component parts. There is not a dogma of the Catholic Church, nor a moral precept that she teaches which is not in full accord with the Bible. She possesses every line of the Bible, from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelations. Others have portions of the Bible; some more some less, but no one has the whole of the Sacred Scriptures. Why so? Because in the insane work of protestation against the established Church of Christ, according as a passage of the Scripture was found that, in any way, supported the doctrines of Catholicity, they immediately cut out the whole book and flung it to the winds. Because the doctrine of a third state—midway between Heaven and Hell—is clearly shown by the passage in Machabees that says, "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be released from their sins," the anti-Catholic Christians at once deny the whole book of Machabees, and cut it out of the Bible. On what authority they do so is more than any human being has ever been able to tell. So is it with Tobias, Judith, and other portions of the scriptures. The Catholic Church alone conserves and preserves the whole Bible.

The Protestant tells us that portions of the Bible are inspired, others are not; the Catholic Church says that the whole Bible is inspired, and that we have no evidence and no authority to prove the contrary. The Protestant says that a general guidance was with the sacred writers; the Catholic Church says that each individual writer was under the action of a particular inspiration. There are Protestants, who like the modern infidels, will accept such portions of the Bible as they can discover to be in harmony with science; the Catholic Church proclaims that there is no possible antagonism between revelation and science, and that every part of the Book of Holy Writ is exact and is truthful. The Protestant reads the Bible; a work written in a style and translated from a language, that have nothing in common with our modern modes of conveying thought, and while he is often puzzled at the

meaning of an ordinary paragraph in a daily paper, he pretends to be able, by his own lights, to comprehend and fathom the most minute details of a Book of mysteries; the Catholic Church, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, opens the scriptures and expounds them for the faithful. The Protestant treats the Bible as he would a code of Civil Law that he reads for the information he may get out of it, not taking into consideration whether his interpretation would be accepted by a tribunal or not. The Catholic Church has such a reverence for the Word of God that she will not allow the Sacred Volume to become like a commonplace book, she insists on a holy reverence for the Bible.

As to the stale assertion that the Catholic Church does not use the Bible, it is as false as it is an evidence of ignorance. Whosoever makes use of it must know absolutely nothing about the Catholic Church. We doubt if there can be found one in five hundred sincere Catholics, (we mean of course persons able to read) who has not a prayer book; and in that prayer book is the New Testament. Our Mass, that Protestants seem so little to understand, is a series of prayers, some composed by the Church, the greater portion drawn from the Bible, The Gospel, the Epistle, the Collect, and so on, are all taken from the Bible. Our Vespers are merely the psalms that are found in the Old Testament and portions of canticles and prayers that are taken from the New Testament. Our sermons are preached from texts of the Holy Scriptures; our invocations to the Blessed Virgin are taken from the Bible. It is impossible for you to follow any service in the Catholic Church without meeting with the grand and inspiring extracts from the Book of Books, that are appropriate to the occasion. In our Catholic homes on every table will be found the family Bible; not a mutilated one, but the Old and New Testaments in their entirety. Take up our Catechisms, and our books of religious instruction, our sacred histories, and you find that our children are taught the Sacred Scriptures. Therefore, if the Protestant has no other reason for opposing Catholicity than that of the Bible, the sooner he embraces the Faith of Ages, the sooner will he be consistent.

C. M. B. A.

Coming to the Front Again.

We are informed that at the meeting, on last Monday evening, of Branch No. 1, (Quebec Grand Council,) original No. 26, of Canada Council. Seven members were initiated, one favorably balloted for, and thirteen applications for membership were read, and twenty-five more in preparation. A good evening's work. A few old friends who left at the time of separation, to join the Canada Council, are expected to return to their old parent branch in this city, shortly.

C. M. B. A. Affairs.

Branch 26 of the C. M. B. A. met in Glenora Hall last night, President J. H. Feeley in the chair. Various reports of sub-committees were read and adopted. Chancellor J. E. Morrison dwelt on the progress of the Association and showed the work of the Advisory Council during the last three months. Grand Deputy Finn made a satisfactory report of the financial affairs of the Association. The resignation of Mr. B. J. Doyle was then read. Mr. Doyle was the financial secretary and he has been transferred to the Inland Revenue Office at Toronto. Grand Deputy Finn, seconded by Chancellor Morrison, moved that the resignation be accepted and that the society testify its deep regret and appreciation of Mr. Doyle's services. Mr. Warren was elected financial secretary and Mr. A. D. McGillis, treasurer, Mr. F. J. M. Collins was made a member of the Finance Committee. The C. M. B. A., Branch 26, will celebrate its tenth anniversary in November.

BLESSING THREE NEW STATUES.

Interesting Ceremony in the New Cathedral.

There was an interesting religious ceremony at St. Peter's Cathedral, Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the blessing by the Archbishop of three new statues intended to be placed on the portico of the building. These statues are those of St. John the Apostle, St. Ignatius and St. Vincent de Paul, the gifts respectively of the Rev. M. Bonin, cure of St. Charles of Montreal; the Rev. Canon Piche, of Lachine, and the Rev. M. Lavallee, cure of St. Vincent de Paul of Montreal. The statues, which are twelve feet high, are of wood covered with copper plate, and have quite a bronze-like appearance. They will be placed to the right and left respectively of the statue of St. James, the patron of the Cathedral. The attendance was large. The three statues to be blessed had been placed on a platform under the main dome. The Archbishop entered the sacred edifice shortly after four o'clock, accompanied by numerous clergy. The assistant priests were the Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Lavallee.

REV. CANON BRUCHESI'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Canon Bruchesi delivered an eloquent address in which the lives of the three saints to be honored were reviewed. "Catholics," he said, "are no longer accused of idolatry because they honor the pictures and statues of the saints. The image merely recalls the person of the saint, and if it induces Catholics to prayer and devotion and the imitation of the lives of the saints it has no other meaning. These saints would remind the people of their duties to God and His Church. St. John was the beloved disciple, the adopted son of the Virgin, and the patron of the priests of the cathedral; St. Ignatius, the successor of the Apostles, was the patron saint of the great Bishop who had conceived the idea of erecting this great church and whose remains now lay under it. St. Vincent de Paul was the model of charity and of the most perfect imitations of the Saviour. They now were able to say that the Cathedral would soon be finished. It would be worthy of Montreal, which strangers said was destined to become the most beautiful city of America. A large number of churches had been erected to the honor of God, but this Cathedral would be the crowning work of Catholicism in this diocese. It would soon replace the old chapel which the skill of the engineers alone prevented from crumbling to the ground. The first stone had been laid in August, 1870, by the late Bishop of Montreal. He had not lived to see his work accomplished, nor had many of his co-workers. For years it seemed as if the work would be abandoned altogether, but the present Father of the diocese had undertaken the work and carried it to successful completion. The Cathedral would probably be opened for divine worship on Christmas." The rev. preacher recalled the trials endured by all in this work, and stated that none who had seen St. Peter's in Rome could enter the Cathedral of Montreal without having recalled to their minds many interesting reminiscences.

The Archbishop then pronounced the benediction and the blessing of the statues followed. The choir sang several appropriate hymns under Prof. Couture, and the new organ was heard to good advantage. A collection was taken up to defray the cost of placing the statues in position.

Miss McDonnell's School.

On the corner of Languechietiere and Anderson streets, in the very center of the city, and surrounded by a number of other schools, for boys and girls, stands Miss McDonnell's academy. We are happy to state that success has attended the untiring efforts of the zealous and clever principal and that, despite all competition with which she has to contend, Miss McDonnell's school is flourishing beyond all expectations. A short while ago an honorable member of the Board of Public Instruction—one who does not wish to have his name mentioned, but who goes about doing good to all the homes of education—presented Miss McDonnell with a full set of calligraphic appliances, also with several medals, a number of most-choice books, and a series of maps. We trust that the school may ever continue to deserve such kindness, and, as in the past, to be a credit to Miss McDonnell.

Advance with the Times.

Daily we notice new methods of advancement in trade, commerce and general business amongst our people. We were attracted the other day by a novel display that decidedly foreshadows greater improvement in the means of making known the different improvements and discoveries of the age. Mr. W. J. McMillan, the energetic and popular manager for the N. K. Fairbanks Co., the manufacturer of Cottolene, has inaugurated in Montreal a system which has already proved a grand success in the United States. It consists of establishing exhibits of the Cottolene and demonstrations of the manner in which it is to be used. These departments—if we might so call them—are located in grocery and dry goods stores. A portion of the store is rented for a number of days, and there a regular exhibition, accompanied with verbal and practical explanations, is given. It is a source of mutual benefit; while the Company has an opportunity of showing the great merits of the now popular discovery, the proprietor of the store has an attraction that draws custom and creates a business that otherwise would never be concentrated around his establishment. We would advise our grocers and dry goods merchants to take advantage of this new departure and with the times advance along the way of commercial enterprise. Soon other manufacturers will be led to imitate Mr. McMillan's new step and the result will be a boon to all concerned—to the city as well as to the merchants.

Ottawa St. Jean Baptiste Society.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—A large meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was held in Ottawa yesterday afternoon, in St. Joseph's hall, for the election of officers and consideration of the following motion, which was introduced at a previous meeting, but laid over:—

"That the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Ottawa, have learned with surprise and regret that at the last meeting of the National Congress, held in Montreal in June, the word "Catholic" was erased in the contemplated project of the federation of St. Jean Baptiste Societies of America; that all the members of this society have always held the belief and so believe now that Catholicism is the principal and true basis of their patriotism and national existence; this is why all the members of the society here gathered desire to protest against this act of the congress and declare their inability to adhere to this alliance project so long as the word "Catholic" is not included in its constitution."

A hot debate took place on the motion to which an amendment was moved:

"That all the members of this society always believe, and do now believe, that Catholicism is the principal and true basis of their patriotism and national existence; that they do not desire to eliminate the word "Catholic" from the constitution, but on the other hand do not wish to impose their views on other societies and on the congress of the federated societies."

Only eleven voted for the amendment and about five hundred against. The main motion was then carried unanimously. Mr. E. Roy, secretary of the Department of Public Works, was elected president.

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"And you went up the Rhine; I supposed?" said Mrs. Malaprop. "Indeed, yes; it was beautiful. And did you see any rhine-oceroses?"

IRISH NEWS.

An "Irish Church Congress" is announced to be held in Belfast this month.

Mr. Powell, B. L., has been appointed Revising Barrister for County Meath.

J. C. King, M. D., of Castlepollard, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Westmeath.

Head Constable Sandes has been transferred from Armagh to Thurles.

The Rev. P. A. Callanan, a member of the Discalced Carmelites, of Dublin, died on Sept. 15.

The new church at Abbeyleix is fast approaching completion. It will probably be one of the finest churches in the county.

Wilson J. Shorten, a constable of Mayo, has retired on pension after more than thirty years' service.

It is understood that the Board of Works is to have the clothing shop on West street, Drogheda, remodelled for a post office.

P. Maxwell, of Glenken House, Derry, has been elected a guardian of the Ardmore Electoral division, in room of the late James Henderson, of Lisdillon.

Mr. John Deasy, ex-M. P., is stated to be a candidate for the clerkship of the Cork Union.

At the late Oxford (Eng.) local examination Mr. Robert Crawford, son of the Rev. J. A. Crawford, rector of Stranorlar, took a high place in the senior grade, thus obtaining the title of associate of arts.

James Casey, a laborer, forty years old, was crushed to death by a traction engine opposite Holmpatrick Terrace, Skerries. A wife and four children survive him. Subscriptions are being collected for the family.

Mr. T. J. Marron, of Dublin, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the County Armagh, in succession to the late George G. Tyrrell.

Father Edmund Scott, curate of Fethard, died of apoplexy on the 11th ult. He was very popular on account of his devoted services to the evicted class, his amiable and generous spirit, and above all for the zeal he exhibited in performing his sacred offices.

John Wafer, who has been for a number of years stationed at Schull as head constable of the police force, has been transferred to Newbridge, Kildare, a station where he is well known, having spent a number of years there as sergeant.

James McKeon, son of Thos. McKeon, of the harbor master's sream launch at Kingstown, made a brave rescue of a little boy at the Little Harbor on Sept. 4. The hero, who is but a boy, has distinguished himself on other occasions by saving lives.

The Pillet Case.

In the case of Pillet versus Delisle, a motion was made in the practice court last week on behalf of Dame Delisle (Mrs. Pillet), asking to have her obligation to pay her husband the provisional allowance of \$50 per month, remitted, on the ground that Mr. Pillet is now in a position to earn his own living, having recovered from his indisposition. On Mr. Pillet's behalf it was urged that that gentleman is still under the doctor's care, and that absolute rest is ordered him. The motion was taken *en delibere*.

Catholic Sailors' Club.

To-morrow evening the usual weekly concert will be given by the Catholic Sailors' Club. However, this time we might say that it is an unusual entertainment that will be given. It is to be a regular sailor's concert. The "Vancouver Minstrel Troop" will be on hand with their songs, dances, and other attractions. The people of Montreal have already heard of the "Vancouver's" splendid company, if we might so call a crew that is equal to any professional troop of minstrels. It is to be hoped that the hall will be crowded to the doors, as, probably, this will be the best entertainment of the whole navigation season. Moreover, no amount of encouragement given to the club can be extravagant.

Child Emigrants.

The Rev. Father O'Callaghan and Mr. E. Smart, Secretary of the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of Salford,

Eng., which was started five years ago and which has found a means to procure a livelihood for about six hundred children, will be in the city for the next two weeks. They brought out forty-two children by the SS. "Circassian," whom they have placed in good homes throughout the Province. The Rev. gentleman will soon go to Alberta to make arrangements for the reception of his young immigrants, for he desires to extend his field. Last evening he lectured on Ireland, illustrated by stereopticon views of Irish scenery, in St. Ann's Hall. There were songs and the Father rendered some violin solos.

Wedding Bells.

An interesting and happy event took place Monday morning, in St. Ann's parish church, when the rev. pastor united in the sacred bonds of wedlock Mr. P. Shea, the popular organist of the parish, and Miss Brennan, daughter of Mr. P. Brennan and niece of the late Mr. M. P. Ryan. The church was well filled with friends and well-wishers of the young couple. Prof. J. A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's, presided at the organ, and as the bridal party entered the church the grand strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were heard. The bride was attended by her sister and her cousin, Miss Curran, daughter of the Solicitor-General; while the groom was accompanied by Mr. W. J. Brennan and Mr. P. Brennan, of Texas, formerly of Montreal. Farmer's Mass was sung by an enlarged choir composed of representatives from St. Ann's, St. Patrick's, St. Gabriel's and St. Mary's parish choirs. There was a full orchestral accompaniment. Solos were given by Messrs. T. C. Emblem, Ed. Quinn, W. J. Murphy and J. Shea, while the choir was led by Mr. J. Morgan. The presents received by the young couple were numerous and handsome, a tribute due to their great popularity. Amongst other objects of value was a solid silver service from the members of St. Ann's Young Men's society, each piece being engraved separately with the emblems of the different branches of the society—the dramatic, choral, gymnasium, committee and others. After a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents the young and happy couple left on an extended trip to Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc. They were accompanied by the good wishes of their numerous friends, many of whom assembled at the station to bid them God speed, and to wish them every success and happiness in the journey of life.

Father Mathew Celebration.

The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society had a celebration in honor of Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, Sunday. About 150 members gathered in St. Ann's Hall in the morning and marched to the church for mass and communion at eight o'clock. In the afternoon a special meeting was held and the pledge was administered to some new members. Father O'Callaghan delivered a lecture on "Intemperance," and a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. He delivered a sermon in the evening on the text, "Be not drunk with wine wherein is luxury, but be ye filled with the Holy Spirit."

The St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society held a regular monthly meeting Sunday afternoon, which was largely attended. The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., preached a short sermon on intemperance. The pledge was afterwards administered to a number of new members. The Hon. Senator Murphy presided at the business meeting, and the financial report was read and proved satisfactory. They decided to celebrate the anniversary of Father Mathew on Tuesday, November 26, by a concert.

Learned Judge severely: John Jones, the jury have taken a very lenient view of the case. You have had a very narrow escape, and it should be a life-long warning to you. After this, you ought to keep away from bad company. John Jones: Yes, yer honor, ya won't see me here again in a hurry.—*Judy*.

Miss Sentiment: "Were you never disappointed in love?" Eligible Widower: "Two and a half times." Miss Sentiment: "Two and a half times?" Eligible Widower: "Yes, twice married and once rejected."

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

To illustrate the growth of Catholicity in New England the Philadelphia Catholic Times quotes the following from the Watchman, the organ of the Boston Baptists:

"The Roman Catholics in New England have nearly double the number of communicants in all the Protestant churches put together, though they have 710 fewer churches than the Congregationalists; 554 fewer than the Methodists, and 123 fewer than the Baptists, and the value of their church property is \$4,662,968 less than that of the Congregationalists. It should be said, however, that in the census of the Roman Catholics all children who have taken their First Communion are reckoned 'communicants'. The statistics for Roman Catholics are as follows: In Massachusetts they have 381 churches, property valued at \$9,816,008 and 614,627 communicants; in Rhode Island, 51 churches, with 96,755 communicants; in Connecticut, 148 churches, with 152,945 communicants; in Maine, 88 churches, with 57,548 communicants; in New Hampshire, 68 churches, with 39,920 communicants, and in Vermont, 79 churches, with 42,810 communicants. In all New England the Roman Catholics have 815 churches, property valued at \$16,875,008, and 1,004,605 communicants, or 21 per cent. of the population."

The Times adds the following comment:—

The per cent. of the professing Christian population is so large that the Independent of New York, writing on the same topic a few months ago, spoke of "Catholic New England." The lesson for us Catholics from these big figures, however, is not to sit down and glory in our numerical strength, but to do our best to make our Catholic spirit and our intellectual advance commensurate with it.

MONTREAL, 11th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, have used Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine for bronchitis, from which I was suffering for over one year. This syrup not only cured me of bronchitis but also of gravel and calculus in my kidneys, which had caused me intense sufferings for over 3 years and from which I was very near dying 2 years ago. I am now in perfect health, all symptoms of those diseases having completely disappeared for over three months. J. B. ROUILLARD, Inspector-General of Mines for the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, 18th February, 1892.—I, the undersigned, certify to my little boy, seven years old, having been cured by Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Had caught "la grippe" last winter, took several remedies unavailingly. Cough most violent and very painful for us to hear. Towards month of July last, when cough was at its worst, made use of this marvelous syrup and was completely cured by two bottles. Never coughed since, and consider his lungs much strengthened by that wonderful remedy. J. A. DESROSIERS, No. 111 St. Christophe Street, [Agent of Estate-Skelly], 1588 Notre Dame Street.

PROVIDENCE ASYLUM, corner St. Hubert and St. Catherine Streets. I consider it my duty to certify that, being a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis since over 23 years, the use of Doctor Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine has given me a great relief. The cough has diminished and sleep has returned gradually. Sister THOMAS COSSINI, Sister of Charity of the Providence.

Montreal, 12th January, 1891.—I, the undersigned, do certify that my wife was coughing very much since six years and my child, four years old, since his birth. Both have been perfectly cured by the use of two bottles of Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Adolphe Lemay, No. 363 St. Denis St., Coteau St. Louis, driver-baker at Stuart & Herbert, no. 1010 Rivard St.

Montreal, November 1891. I was suffering for three months from an obstinate cough, pricking in my throat, night sweats and a general debility, which caused me to fear consumption of the throat. I am now perfectly well, and owe my cure to Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine. I took four small bottles of 25 cents each. FELIX SAUVAGEAU, General Contractor, No. 179 St. Antoine Street.

MONTREAL, 29th February, 1892.—J. G. Lavolette, Esq., M.D., No. 217 Commissioners Street, Sir,—I suffered for 22 years from a severe bronchitis and oppression which I had caught during the Franco-Prussian war. I made use in France and Canada of many important remedies, but unavailingly. I am now completely cured after having used 4 bottles of your Syrup of Turpentine. I am happy to give you this testimonial, and hope, for the good of humanity, your syrup may become known everywhere. AUGUSTE BOUENNEL, Advertising Agent for "Le National."

MONTREAL, 18th December, 1890. I, the undersigned, do certify that Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine, which I am using for some time, is the only remedy that has given me a notable relief from "Asthma," a disease from which I have been a sufferer for many years, and which had become so very serious as to require my dispensation from occupation of any kind. I have been treated by several physicians abroad, but without the slightest result; and do here state that the progressive improvement which is daily taking place in my health by the use of this Syrup gives me entire confidence in a radical cure. SISTER OCTAVIEN, Sister of Charity of the Providence, corner of Fullum and St. Catherine Sts.



Clifford Blackman

A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life

By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he

Could Not Open His Eyes.

I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance

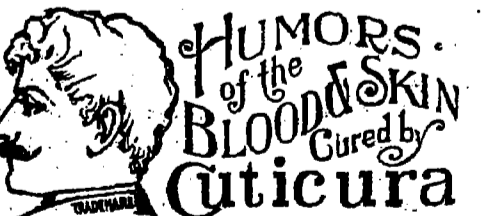
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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Firmness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.



HUMORS OF THE BLOOD SKIN AND SCALP whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crust ed, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daily effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies combined. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases." Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER 50c.

ACT OF THE UNION.

Examination of John Nelson.

The Present Article Consists of some Extracts from a Document of Great Interest and Importance, even apart from our Contention, viz., the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Civil Government of Canada.

Where do you usually reside?—My usual residence has been at Quebec; I have resided for the last five or six years six miles from Quebec.

Are you a native of Quebec?—No; I am a native of Scotland.

How many years have you resided in Lower Canada?—Thirty-seven years.

Have you ever been, or are you at this time, a member of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada?—I have been a member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the County of Quebec, for ten years.

Are you now deputed by any portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada to make any representations to His Majesty's Government in this country?—I am deputed, with Mr. Viger and Mr. Cuvillier of Montreal, on the part of the petitioners who subscribed the petition presented to the House of Commons lately.

Will you state what are the grievances of which the inhabitants of Lower Canada complain, and what is it they seek a remedy for from the Government of this country and from Parliament?—I shall take the liberty of stating the grievances as they are stated by the petitioners themselves. They complain, in the first instance, that the state of the Province has been growing worse for several years past, in respect to trade, and the value of the landed property and the profits of industry. They complain that the expenses of the Government are high. They complain that there has been a waste of the public revenue and resources; that the public moneys advanced or paid for public purposes are not sufficiently accounted for; that large losses have consequently ensued; that the laws that are conceived by the people to be necessary for the common welfare are rejected by one of the branches of the Legislature, that branch being chiefly composed of persons who are dependent upon the Government of the Province.

What are your constituents principally?—The majority of them are what they call of French extraction.

It is stated in the petition that a great many militia officers have been dismissed without just cause?—There have been a great number of dismissals, and they allege that it has been without sufficient reason or just cause.

What, in public opinion, is believed to be the reason that those militia officers were dismissed?—The almost universal opinion, latterly, is, that it is owing to their taking a part in sending complaints to England.

What grounds are there for entertaining that opinion?—There is no doubt that several of them were present at the meetings at which the petitions were adopted, and I believe that several of them presided at those meetings.

Was any motive assigned for their dismissal by the Government?—Yes, a very bad motive—having become active instruments of a party hostile to His Majesty's Government.

Were they dismissed by a general order?—They were dismissed by a general order. There had been about 200 dismissals within the last eighteen months—either dismissals, or putting on the shelf in another way. There has been a general doing and undoing of the whole militia. The general order for the last dismissals is as follows:

GENERAL ORDER OF MILITIA.

Office of the Adjutant-General of Militia. QUEBEC, February 21, 1828.

"The Governor and Commander-in-Chief has seen with regret that several officers commanding battalions of militia, forgetting their duty to set an example of subordination and respect for authority to those placed under their command, have shown themselves the active agents of a party hostile to His Majesty's Government. Such conduct tending to create discontent in the country, and to bring the Executive

Government into contempt among the people, cannot be permitted to pass without notice. His Excellency, therefore, in virtue of the power vested in him by his Majesty, signifies to the undersigned officers that His Majesty has no further occasion for their services:—

"Third Battalion of Buckinghamshire—Lieutenant-Colonel Francois Legendre.

"First Battalion of Bedford—R. Hertel de Rouville.

"Third Battalion of the County of Saint Maurice—A. Poulin de Courval.

"First Battalion of Kent—R. Boucher de la Bruere.

"Second Battalion of Huntingdon—Major M. Raymond.

"The Governor-in-Chief thinks it not less his public duty than an act of justice to the loyal militia of the Province, to put them on their guard against being misled by the arts and misrepresentations of ill-disposed persons, to entertain unfounded suspicions of the views and acts of government, or to swerve from that respect for its authority, and that spirit of obedience to the laws, which becomes dutiful and loyal subjects.

"By order of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,

(Signed) F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL, Adjutant-General, M.F."

Have any steps been taken for the establishment of schools in the Townships?—Yes; but they will not have those schools in the Townships. They will have no schools in the Townships that may appear to be under the direction of one particular church.

In your opinion, what would be the best system upon which schools for the instruction of the population generally could be established in the colony?—The system that was proposed by the House of Assembly, by a bill in 1814, was similar to that of Scotland, and with some of the modes adopted in New England. It was to have schools in every parish; the parishioners to have the power of assessing themselves for the purpose of maintaining those schools, and to appoint persons, a kind of trustees, to have the management of the schools.

Could schools be established, to which both Catholics and Protestants could have recourse in common?—The moment you distinguish between Protestant and Catholic, that moment you separate them from one another. You must not consider them as either Protestants or Catholics, or else there is a distinction between them immediately.

Is not the power of charitable contribution for the purposes of education limited by law in Canada?—It is. After a great many efforts to establish schools in Lower Canada, (I think the Bill was rejected five or six times,) allowing a certain sum for every school that would be established—leaving the schools under the direction of the clergymen of the different denominations—each denomination to have the direction of the schools of its own sort, and allowing £200 for the purpose of erecting a school and placing a schoolmaster in it, provided there were a certain number of scholars—at last a Bill was agreed to, allowing them to hold property to an amount not exceeding £75, I think, for the purpose of schools. Before that, the people would not hold any property, even if it were a gift, for the purpose of schools, because the heirs of the person that had made the gift used to come in and take it away from them—the Statute of Mortmain prevented it; so that there are no schools for the education of the people, except those that are established by charity. The people are, however, making great efforts in favor of schools; and whether they are assisted by law or not, they will be educated.

Were those Bills rejected by the Legislative Council?—They were.

On what grounds?—I cannot say. The general expression among them was, that they would have no other Act but the Act of 1801—and the Act of 1801 could not be executed, from the fears with respect to religion.

Was there any disinclination expressed to the system of the people assisting themselves?—No; that Bill, however, never got to the Legislative Council; it was introduced just at the close of the war—and the substitute for it was a gift to each parish. Whether it was a parish of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, or the Church of Scotland, or of the Dissenters, provided they established a school, and had a certain number of scholars in it,

they were to have from the Provincial Fund £200; but that was objected to in the Legislative Council. Then, seeing that had failed so often, permission, as I have mentioned, to each parish to hold property for schools was introduced, and it finally passed, allowing property to the amount of £75 a year to be held by these schools.

Do you understand that a great desire for instruction has displayed itself in the townships?—There is no doubt of it; there is no American that does not think the education of his children is an essential part of his duty.

Do you apprehend that any difficulty would be made by the Canadian party to any such enactments?—I can assure the committee that the Canadian party will do everything possible to promote education, no matter by what party; they are persuaded that the country cannot get on without a general education.

Was there ever a period when the measures of the Government were commonly supported by the majority of the Assembly?—Certainly; after the establishment of the constitution, in 1792, till 1806 and 1807, the Government had a constant majority in the House; or, at least, government generally succeeded in all its measures.

To what do you attribute the change that has taken place since that period?—The great cause of the change was the administration of Sir James Craig; he was very violent with the House of Assembly and the people generally, and he accused them of a great many things; and, finally, on the eve of a general election, he put three of the leading members of the Assembly into gaol, under a charge of treasonable practices, and kept them there till some of them subscribed to any conditions, in order to get out—and others continued in till they opened the doors of the gaol and let them go out. The truth was, that there was no notion of treason among the people.

Since that period, has the Government had no majority in the Assembly?—It never could command a majority. During the whole administration of Sir George Prevost they were unanimous in supporting all his measures, because there was a question then of defending the country, and of doing what was necessary to be done to aid for that purpose; and they were nearly the sole supporters of the Government at that time. During Sir John Sherbrooke's administration the people generally were on the side of the Government, and they had a majority for all their measures in the House of Assembly; but they have had no majority that they could command since the time of Sir James Craig.

You state in this letter that the laws which regulate property and civil rights, the customs, manners, religion, and even prejudices, prevailing in the two Provinces are essentially different; and you also state, that the inhabitants of Upper Canada, from their distance from the sea, and the want of an external market, have, in a great measure, ceased to be consumers of the description of goods upon which duties are raised in the port of Quebec; and you go on to shew that their interests are so distinct, that there would be no mode of inducing them to co-operate in measures for the public welfare, or to entertain the same views of general policy. Is that still your opinion?—It is true that the laws, customs, manners and prejudices of the two countries are essentially different; it is true, likewise, that they are beginning to consume largely American manufactures in Upper Canada, particularly in that part of the country above Lake Ontario, which I think contains about half the population of the Province, and I believe there is a great line of distinction between the whole of the views and interests of the two provinces. I cannot say positively that they could never be brought to co-operate under very difficult circumstances; but, generally speaking, it would be considered a very great hardship, that the people of Upper Canada should be obliged to come to Lower Canada to make their local laws, or that the people of Lower Canada should be obliged to go to Upper Canada to make their local laws. The United States, along that frontier, have the convenience of having five different local Legislatures along that same line. There is nothing got by being a member of the Assembly of Provinces; it is all labor and no profit. In that case they must go seven hundred miles through a country very difficult to travel, to attend to all their little affairs. It would render the situation almost un-

fit to be held by anybody that had not a larger fortune than can be found in that country.

From your knowledge of Lower Canada what do you conceive would be the feeling of that Province with reference to a Union?—It is clearly averse to it; both Provinces are decidedly averse to it.

What do you believe to be the feeling in Upper Canada with reference to the question?—Upper Canada I believe to be clearly averse to it; they wish not to be troubled with us in the management of their internal affairs. The truth is, that every portion of the population in America desire, as much as possible, to have the management of their internal affairs confined within narrow limits. In the United States, wherever a state was extensive, they have divided it into several states, for the convenience of local management. They cut off the State of Maine from Massachusetts; they cut off two or three states in Virginia, and in Pennsylvania; the object of that country is rather to sub-divide states than to unite them.

When you stated that you thought that the relationship between the colonies of North America and this country was much the same, with reference to points of general government, as that which exists between the different states of America and their centre of government, you must be aware that there are several material differences that must be taken into consideration. How would you propose to supply the want of representation in this country?—We have never complained on that head, nor can we think of having a representation here.

Would not you require that the colonies should have some representation in this country?—We have asked for an agent to represent the interests of the colony, particularly at times when there may be a difference of opinion between the executive and the representative branches—for we are not much afraid of anything wrong going on here, if we can have an opportunity of being heard.

Are there any religious animosities between the Catholics and Protestants in Lower Canada?—No, not among the people generally; but there has been a good deal of apprehension on the part of many Catholics since 1817. The whole Government and the Legislative Council being in the hands of Protestants, and particularly of one church—the corporation that was to manage the schools happened to be of the same description, and they attempted to establish those schools all over the province—some of the Catholics imagined that it was a kind of a proselytizing plan, and it raised some jealousy.

Are the Committee to understand, from what you have said, that if both the Catholic and Protestant religions are protected in their establishment in that country, and there is no appearance of any design on the part of the Government to infringe on the rights of one or the other, you do not apprehend that there will be any religious animosities between Protestants and Catholics in the Province of Lower Canada?—I should think so. It was not till 1821, upon the rejection of the School Bill sent up by the House of Assembly, giving the direction of the schools severally to the clergy of all religious denominations, that there did seem to break out any great jealousy on the part of the Roman Catholics. That confirmed them in their jealousies, which they probably had internally before, on account of certain instructions already mentioned; but then they burst forth to a great extent. Since that time they have gone on increasing; but they did not believe; nor do they believe, that the government of this country was at the bottom of it—they generally thought that it was something started in the colony, and it has not in consequence of that got to so great a height as it would have otherwise got—for amongst the body of the people, at the present moment, no man asks whether his neighbor is a Catholic or Protestant—there are Catholics and Protestants in the same family and neighborhood, and all living in perfect harmony. In truth, no country was ever more exempt from religious animosities than Lower Canada has generally been during the thirty-seven years I have resided there.

Are there any attempts to proselyte on the part of the Catholic Church?—No; I think they are the least proselytizing people that I have ever seen. I have been frequently at the houses of

the clergy, and they never talk to you about religion; generally, the Canadian Roman Catholics shun every conversation about religion.

Are the Catholic clergy much respected by their flocks generally?—They are respected, I believe, by everybody in the country. I have never heard anybody speak ill of them.

Did they not materially assist the Government in the defence of the Province during the war?—That is with them a religious duty. In the war of 1775 they took a very active part in encouraging the people to defend the country; and in the war of 1812 they also took an active part; but the whole body of the people took an active part at that time; they were opposed to the Americans and they were strongly attached to a connection with this Government.

It is unnecessary for us to comment on this valuable document. It is a positive proof that every country should have the management of its own internal affairs, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people. Our next article, this being already lengthy, will contain two or three other original documents, bearing out the one quoted here. These documents are of great value to the cause of Irish Home Rule; and of even greater importance to the historian of Canada.

In addition to the evidence of Mr. Neilson, just quoted, we have now to add

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the central committees of the district of Montreal and Three Rivers, and the other committees, and the people of the province in general, express their sentiments and opinions on the subject of certain acts of the Administration of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and on certain proceedings and divisions which have taken place since the departure of the agents for the petitioners for England, and justify and support the charges contained in the petitions to His Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, transmitted by the said agents, against His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, his Administration, and the system of Government followed in this province.

Resolved,—That His Excellency and his Administration have avowed, by public acts, their intention of destroying the liberty of the press, and to prevent public discussion of the acts of his Administration, unless it should be favorable, and to inflict punishments for the exercise of the inherent right of British subjects to assemble, and declare their opinion on acts of Administration considered as unjust and oppressive, and to take the necessary steps to make known these acts and their opinion thereon, by petition to His Majesty and the Authorities in England.

Resolved,—That in furtherance of these intentions, His Excellency, since the departure of the said agents, under color of certain Militia Laws, of which the legal existence is contested on strong grounds, insulted several respectable gentlemen, natives of the country, extensive landholders, and enjoying the general esteem—among others, Hertil de Rouville, R. Bencher de la Bruere, Francois Legendre, Ant. Poulin de Courval, and J. M. Raymond, Esq., Lieut.-Colonels and Major of Divisions of Militia in the district of Montreal and Three Rivers, in depriving them of their rank, for having assisted at meetings held in their respective counties, for adopting resolutions on the subject of their grievances, and petitioning thereon His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, against His Excellency and His Administration of the Government.

Resolved,—That in the last term of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec, James Stuart, Esq., His Majesty's Attorney-General for the said province, who is also one of the Executive Councilors for the said province, and one of the advisers of the present Administration, and a violent opponent of the Representative Assembly of the province, presented to the Grand Jury five bills of indictment against the *Quebec Gazette*, for publications relating solely to public measures in the said province, two of which were for publishing the said resolutions—four of which bills, including the two for publishing the said resolutions, were found by the Grand Jury; and the said Attorney-General also presented two bills against the said Charles Mondelet, Esq., one of which was for having signed and communicated the said resolutions, and the other for having addressed to His Excellency a letter on the dismissal of the said Charles Mondelet from the militia—which said bills were also found by the Grand Jury.

Resolved,—That the said Attorney-General, who laid the said bills before the Grand Jury at Quebec, is an Executive Councillor, and a component part of the Administration which is complained of by the petitions of the province; that the Chief Justice of the province, Jonathan Sewell, Esq., presiding in the said Court of King's Bench at Quebec, before whom these individuals are to be tried, is also an Executive Councillor and a principal adviser of the present Administration; that the Sheriffs, who arbitrarily empanel the juries in this province, are officers depending entirely on the pleasure of the Administration for the enjoyment of their lucrative offices; and that the Sheriff for the district of Quebec is the son of the said Chief Justice so presiding, and zealous in the support of the Administration, in the suppression of complaints against it, and in preventing them being made known.

Resolved,—That the influence of the foregoing circumstances is sufficiently proved by the composition of the aforesaid Grand Jury, of which several members hold offices during pleasure, and of which fourteen or more were drawn from the small party which is violently opposed to the general opinion of the country, and are impelled by the same passions and opinions as the Executive Authority; and that all the said Grand Jurors of the district of Quebec, with the exception of one, were summoned from the City of Quebec alone.

We shall now place before our readers the report of the committee, founded on the above evidence:—

Your committee had closed their inquiry and were proceeding to consider their report when it became their duty to enter into future evidence upon the petition referred to them by the House and signed by the agents who had brought to this country the petition of 87,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada, of which mention has been made in a former part of their report.

The petition and the evidence by which it is supported contain the most grave allegations against the administration of Lord Dalhousie, since the period at which those gentlemen left the colony.

Those complaints consist chiefly of the dismissal of many officers of militia, for the constitutional exercise of their civil rights; of the sudden and extensive remodelling of the Commission of the Peace, to serve (as it is alleged) political purposes; of a vexatious system of prosecutions for libel at the instance of the Attorney-General; and of the harsh and unconstitutional spirit in which these prosecutions have been conducted.

Your committee have hitherto felt that they should best and most usefully discharge their duty by studiously abstaining from commenting upon the official conduct by individuals; but it is impossible for them not to call the serious and immediate attention of His Majesty's Government to these allegations.

Your committee also feel bound to urge upon His Majesty's Government, in the most especial manner, their opinion, that it is necessary that a strict and instant inquiry should take place into all the circumstances attending these prosecutions, with a view to giving such instructions upon them as shall be consistent with justice and policy.

Your committee learn, with the greatest concern, that disputes have lately arisen in Upper Canada, between the local Government and the House of Assembly, which have led to the abrupt termination of the session of the Legislature of that colony.

EDITOR OF TRUE WITNESS.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mgr. Satolli, having decided that he has no jurisdiction, Dr. Burtseil will remain at Roundout.

Father Elliott, of the Paulists, will preach the first sermon of his mission to the Protestants in Rath, Mich.

The late Catherine Cronin, of Germantown, Pa., made several bequests to the Catholic asylums, hospitals and societies.

Archbishop Corrigan was thirty-eight years a priest on September 19. There was no special commemoration of the event.

Right Rev. Thomas F. Brennan, late bishop of Dallas, Texas, has been appointed assistant bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Superior-General of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Mother Mary Augustine de la Compassion, died in France last week.

Father Theodore Borter, O.S.F.C., a native of Switzerland, has been appointed secretary to the General of his Order in residence at Rome.

Father Viney, of the Society of Jesus, one of the most distinguished scientists, whose original work in meteorology has enriched the world, is dead.

Sister Juliana, who is in charge of St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, is a sister of Bishop Chatard of Vincennes diocese.

Rev. John S. Murphy has been made Superior of the community attached to Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, Pa., of which he has been president since 1886.

The Catholic young men of Syracuse, N. Y., have formed "The Syracuse Catholic Union." The society has the approval of Bishop Ludden and the support of the clergy.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Kain has been given entire charge of the archdiocese of St. Louis. The health of the venerable Archbishop Kenrick is very delicate, and he will in the future be archbishop in name only.

Father Fidelis, formerly James Kent Stone, and well known throughout the United States, has returned from Buenos Ayres, where he has lived for many years, and will probably remain in this country. His departure from Buenos Ayres was universally regretted.

Father Kostowski, a Polish priest, of Buffalo, N. Y., was held up by footpads a few days since and robbed of his gold

watch and \$30. One of the thugs grasped the priest by the neck and presented a revolver at his head while the other relieved him of his valuables.

Owing to the danger as to the spread of cholera the Hungarian Minister of the Interior has forbidden the holding of a Catholic Congress which was to have taken place at Szobadka.

Fourteen or fifteen Italian Bishops are now awaiting their "exequators"—their permission from the infidel chief of a government department to perform the duties of the office to which the Pope has appointed them!

The Pope is, extraordinarily, astonishingly well. All those in his *entourage* observe this, and rejoice at it. Though he is eighty-three years of age, his physical strength is almost the same as when His Holiness ascended the Pontifical throne.

A permit has been issued by the Building Department, Brooklyn, to the trustees of All Saints' Church for the erection of a structure at the northeast corner of Throop avenue and Thornton street. The edifice will be of brick, 77x200 feet, and will cost about \$80,000.

The late Patrick Halligan, of Drogheda, Ireland, who died about a month ago, has bequeathed by his will the munificent sum of \$65,000 to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. For the three years previous to his death he gave an annual subscription to the same association of \$250.

The religious celebration on the 7th inst., at Lourdes in honor of the Papal Jubilee were carried out with great splendor. Cardinal Bourrier pontificated and delivered an appropriate discourse. Delegates were present from Holland, Belgium, England, Spain, Germany, and America. The pilgrims of all nationalities numbered eight thousand.

It is announced from Berlin that at a recent deliberation of the government the Franciscans have been authorized to establish a house at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia—the site of Krupp's great iron works. The tidings have been welcomed with joy in the locality, for the bulk of the craftsmen employed there are Catholics, and will prepare a cordial reception for the sons of St. Francis.

Rev. E. V. Lebreton, the only Catholic priest in America who preaches in the deaf mute sign language, is in Indianapolis for the purpose of establishing a deaf mute mission and an association. Besides the mission for the benefit of Catholic deaf mutes he intends to form a "Father de l'Epee Deaf Mute Association." This association is to be open to deaf mutes of any religious faith and discussions of religion will not be allowed in it.

A notable tribute to the excellence of Catholic patriotic teaching was that made at the Parliament of Religions by United States Commissioner of Education Harris, who declared in his "Argument for the Divine Being," that "of the famous proofs of Divine existence St. Anselm's holds the first place." Dr. Harris devoted no small portion of his paper to this proof of St. Anselm's, and eulogized the depth and clearness of the Catholic theologian's thought.

Leo XIII. has decided to develop to a considerable extent the Spanish Ecclesiastical College at Rome. He has devoted to this object the Palace Attemps, situated in the centre of Rome, which His Holiness bought three years ago from the Duke de Galles for the sum of 1,000,000 francs. To render his project more agreeable to the Spanish nation the Pope wishes to make the palace a personal gift to the Queen Regent of Spain for the purpose mentioned.

Cardinal Gibbons has decided to hold the services of his silver jubilee on Wednesday, October 17. This date was decided upon so that the services would not interfere with the regular Sunday services in the various churches. The services will be held in the Cathedral, and it is expected that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, will preach the sermon. Invitations have been sent to the archbishops, bishops and heads of the Catholic University, colleges and other schools.

Word has reached Victoria, B.C., of the burning of the Russian steamer *Alphonso Zeevecke*, with the loss of sixty lives.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1898

A CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Of late we have been calling attention to the text books used in the High schools of Ontario, and we might also say in those of Quebec; it seems quite timely that we should say a word regarding a crying want in this city—in fact in this whole Province—in the absence of a Catholic High School for our English-speaking pupils. By what would seem a providential coincidence, at this very moment serious steps have been taken by the priests of St. Patrick's parish to provide our people with an institution similar, in many ways, to the High schools of which we have been writing. That there is a necessity for such a school no person will for a moment question; that some objections may be raised on the part of the less interested we very naturally expect. But the objections can be easily overcome, while the necessity will remain as long as our people have no High school of their own. Before coming to the consideration of the subject let us have a few facts.

At present, as was announced by Rev. Father Quinlivan, Parish Priest of St. Patrick's, on Sunday last, the ground has already been purchased. The site selected is beyond a doubt the most central and attractive in the city of Montreal—within a few hundred yards of St. Patrick's Church, at easy distance from all the principal parts of the city, and in a locality where quiet reigns almost as undisturbed as upon the mountain. The property purchased is at the corner of Ste. Genevieve and Palace (now Lagau-chetiere) Streets, and it runs back as far as Belmont Park. It has an area of 28,177 feet. On Belmont Avenue 122 feet, and on Palace (or Lagau-chetiere) Street 122 feet 8 inches; on Ste. Genevieve Street the frontage is 226 feet 8 inches, and the rear of the property is 235 feet. It cost \$38,605.50, in addition to which the city taxes paid by the purchasers, and the one and a half per cent demanded by the Provincial Government. We might ransack the city and not find a more suitable place for such an institution.

The next move to be made is to commence the erection of an edifice which shall have every modern improvement, and which from an architectural as well as from every other standpoint, shall be an ornament to the city. For over a year and a half THE TRUE WITNESS has been hammering away upon the question of schools and education. It has been our desire to see the rising generation provided with every facility in the line of a truly Catholic training. We found numberless faults in the actual state of educational affairs, and more particularly in regard to our English-speaking Catholic youth. On some

points we found the system—not only of instruction but also of administration—badly in need of amelioration. In fact to us there is something radically wrong in the whole system as applied in this city in particular. We have, from time to time, striven to point out the lacks which we noticed, and to do so in a manner that might serve to bring about the remedies rather than excite animosities. Amongst others we will mention one great blot upon our actual system. The money paid for school purposes, by the people of a district, should be expended upon that district and not on another one. Up to the present all the funds drawn from the pockets of the taxpayers have been spent just wherever and however a few privileged people saw fit. Palaces are built in certain sections while a log-hut is denied to others. Money is squandered in tearing down a beautiful gothic structure in one place, and the expense is doubled by replacing it with an architectural monstrosity. Hundreds upon hundreds are lavished upon one central academy, while not a cent—comparatively speaking—is given to an immense central district, the people of which contribute their large portion to the fund. We believe in the Ontario system of distribution of school funds, by which each district has the enjoyment of the money it contributes, and is not obliged to support other districts at the expense of its own interests.

St. Patrick's Parish has never received any adequate return for all that its people have paid to the school fund, and we rejoice, to-day, to learn that the people of that great central congregation are to have, what our Province never had, a really Catholic High School.

It is with a particular fervor that we advocate the encouragement of this grand undertaking, because we behold in it the expression of the cherished ideas which we have been striving in our humble way to express and to have realized. It is true, we have many admirable schools, but we will show in future articles that these schools are not what exactly suits the English speaking Catholics. They are most admirable in their own way and most praiseworthy in a multitude of respects, but they are not suitable for the proper training—that is education and instruction—of our children. It is not our doing if we are cast in a certain groove. It was not of our own will that we came into the world, nor did we control our accidents of birth. God, in His wisdom, ordained that we should be born here, not in China, nor Africa, nor Europe. He it is who gave us a distinct language and a particular nationality. These things we are bound to accept as the effects of His Providence and we must act in accordance. From the Protestant element we are cut off by the barrier of religion; and we are attempting, in our series of articles upon text-books, to show that the faith of our children is exposed to premature death by contact with the non-Catholic methods of sectarian schools; from our French fellow-citizens, in matters of education—apart from religion—we are cut off by the difference of language. Their system, their methods, their customs, their literature, their modes of inculcating principles and teaching all that is required in an educated man of the world, differ essentially from ours. No matter how perfectly they may teach yet they cannot give the English-speaking youth an English training; no more than the most competent English professor could give a perfect French training to a pupil. Between the two we have absolutely nothing whereon to stand, and it is this great blank that is to be filled in by the establishment in our

midst of a Catholic High School, such as the one proposed. Later on we will have more to say upon the subject; but for this week we will be satisfied with giving this general outline.

From another stand-point we consider this to be one of the very best moves that has ever been made on the educational chess-board of our Province. Ever since the death of the venerable and never-to-be-forgotten pastor of St. Patrick's—Rev. Father Dowd—it has been the desire of those whom he served so well and who loved him so dearly, to have a suitable monument erected to his memory. Had he, himself, a voice in the matter, we doubt if he could have asked for any more suitable memorial than that of a grand Catholic institution that would recall his name and his labors, and perpetuate the work which he had so nobly commenced and carried on with success and devotedness. In fact we would suggest that the institution be at once a center of Catholic education and a monument to the zeal and goodness of Rev. Father Dowd. We might add that not inappropriately should it be called, "the Dowd Memorial High School of Montreal."

It remains but to appeal to our Irish Catholic citizens to enter heart and soul into this grand undertaking. Times out of mind have we heard it remarked that the Protestant people of means are wonderfully generous to their public institutions, especially their schools, colleges and universities, while our Catholics seem backward in the extreme. We have always made reply that our Catholic friends and that no fitting opportunity has as yet presented itself for the exercise of their benevolence and their encouragement of education. Here, then, is a splendid occasion for them to show that they are not behind, in proportion to their means, their fellow-citizens of other creeds. We trust sincerely that this project will soon be carried to a successful accomplishment, and that the memory of the good priest, the friend of Catholic and Protestant alike, will awaken a responsive echo in every generous heart, and that we may soon see the wall and spires of the "Dowd Memorial High School" ornamenting the center of our city and behold the wonderful lights of true and elevated education that the institution will shed upon the rising generation.

OBLIGATIONS.

The most important title in the Civil Code is that of "Obligations." It is the pivot around which all the others revolve; it is the focus to which all the articles of the civil law converge and from it again they all radiate. As it is in the Civil Law so is it, and even with greater reason, in the case of that wonderful organization called the Church. Established by a Divine Founder and governed by Laws that are as immutable as Truth itself, one of the most prominent characteristics of the Catholic Church is found in the "obligations" imposed upon the faithful by that Law. Authority is of the very essence of social existence, and no society can last that is not subject to legitimate authority. "Order is Heaven's first law;" and there is order in all the immense universe of God, beginning with the Creator—the fountain head of authority—and ending with the last and most insignificant object of His creation. Where there is order there must be authority; where authority exists, and an established law supports that authority, there are of necessity obligations imposed by that authority and to be fulfilled by all who are faithful to that established law. In

this do we perceive at once the difference between the Catholic Church and the non-Catholic denominations.

In order to illustrate our meaning, so that it may be more easily grasped by every one, we will select one from many of the obligations that the law of the Church, and the law of God consequently, imposes upon the faithful. God, Himself, in accordance with His Infinite Majesty and His authority over His creatures, demands from the human race the tribute of adoration. He has commanded that man should pray to Him, should bend the knee before Him, should acknowledge by outward acts His Supreme and Almighty right to receive the adoration of His creature. The Catholic Church, being founded by the Son of God, and being perpetually sanctified and illumined by the Holy Spirit, is bound to teach the law and to uphold the authority of God. Therefore, faithful to her Divine mission, she not only exhorts the faithful, instructs them in their duties, teaches them what is the will of God, but she commands them, under pain of sin, to adore, to pay that tribute to God which He demands and which is His right. In imposing that obligation of prayer upon her children the Church is merely carrying out to the very letter the law of the Most High, and doing, in the name of God, that which God wills should be done.

We will take, for instance, the obligation of hearing Mass on Sunday. There is no escape from that duty. Of course there are many reasonable and legitimate excuses; physical impossibility of attending either on account of illness or the circumstances of locality, and many others which are readily understood. But when no such reasons exist, there is no exception to the rule. The obligation of attending Mass on Sunday is strict and the violation of it is a mortal sin. Every Catholic is aware of this obligation; the child learns it at the mother's knee; it is taught in the penny Catechism; it is preached from the pulpit. When Sunday comes, when the great day of rest dawns, all other consideration must be laid aside, and the first thing that the Catholic is bound to provide for, is the time to go to the Church and adore God. He may take physical and mental rest during the remainder of the day; he may enjoy innocent recreation that is calculated to recuperate his strength for the labor of the coming week; but he dare not violate that one and emphatic obligation of hearing Mass. The consequence is that from early dawn until noon our numerous Churches are filled with the faithful, who go to offer up the tribute of adoration to the Creator upon the day appointed by the Almighty for worship and rest. In virtue of that authority, which is the sign of her Divine origin, the Church imposes that obligation—amongst many others—and the violation of that obligation is tantamount to a denial of God's right to exact the tribute that He imposes upon His creatures.

Here we are met with the very illogical but apparently rational objection, that each one is aware that God has commanded him to pray and adore, and each individual is the proper judge of the form, the time, and the duration of that prayer. Acting upon this violation of that strict obligation—or rather ignoring the existence of such obligation—our non-Catholic friends are not under a command to attend in the temple every Sunday. They may be invited, coaxed, enticed, persuaded, or drawn to the church for one reason or another; but they are not told that their absence is a sin and a mortal offence against the majesty of God. No minister dare so speak to his congrega-

tion, because no minister can claim that authority, which alone is to be found in the Catholic Church, and which is the *cachet* of a Divine mission. It is to the minister's interest to have as many as possible attend the services in his church, and for that reason he will certainly use all his powers of persuasion to induce his flock to gather around his pulpit; but he cannot say to them: "You must adore your God on Sunday; in His name I speak to you, and I command you—under pain of mortal sin—to be present in the temple at least during one morning service each Sunday." Were he to so speak the probability is that he would be discharged before another week was over. The devout Protestantism of the world loves to proclaim its obedience to the law of God, but does not relish and will not brook the imposition of the obligations that constitute the basis of that law.

All self-imposed prayers and devotions are acceptable—provided the world knows of them—but let not any authority, however legitimate or constituted, dare to dictate the unpalatable obligation of going to church, *volens volens*, on Sunday.

To step down for a moment from theory to practice, from doctrine to facts, let us glance at the denominational Churches. Are the poor, the ragged, the hungry to be found at the Sunday service in any one of them? Not at all. It is fashionable to go to church—and one part of the congregation goes for fashion sake; it is in accordance with social demands to go to church—as it is to go the theatre—and another part goes to be in harmony with society; it furnishes subject-matter for conversation during the week, and another part goes to pick up material for table chat; but there is no obligation to go, and the party that stays at home, remains in bed, reads the papers, enjoys a walk, or spends the Sunday in any other way, loses no grace, commits no sin, violates no law, is disobedient to no authority; in fine, is as acceptable in the eyes of God as are the church-goers.

Go into a Catholic church, at five o'clock of a cold winter morning, and see kneeling side by side, the beggar that asked alms the night previous on the street corner and the merchant that placed a cent into the outstretched hand; both fulfilling the same obligation, both obeying the same law, both acknowledging the same authority, and learn that God's Truth is not unrepresented on earth.

WE WONDER whether it is from our Canadian anti-Catholic would-be-Catholic journals that the Italian infidel press has been taking lessons? We have heard of the pupil teaching the master, of the child directing the parent, and here we find an illustration of the same in the realms of journalism. The editor of the *Diritto*, of Rome, has sued Cardinal Parocchi for 30,000 lire damages. He states in his complaint that the Cardinal injured his newspaper to that extent by ordering all the Italian priests to prevent its sale among their parishioners. Is it possible that the fiery editor of that ribald sheet has taken the cue from the publishers of a Montreal organ? Usually it is our Canadian anti-clerical journalist that apes the continental free-thought and masonic methods. Evidently both here and in Europe these gentlemen are after the Almighty Dollar, and they rejoice in every opportunity afforded to rake in the shackles of the Church that they are striving to undermine. It is a means like another of destroying an institution. But then the Catholic Church is happily not dependent on 30,000 lire or \$50,000 for its perpetual existence.

HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY.

Were we to continue indicating all the objectionable points in the Ontario High School History of England we might fill several editions of our paper; however, we have indicated sufficient to establish the truth of our assertion that the text books used in these public schools are a source of great danger for the Catholic pupil. We cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without calling attention to the "High School History of Canada," which is a companion to the English history in question. To analyze every chapter of this little work would necessitate considerable expense of time and space; our readers, who are interested in the subject, can of their own accord, continue the work we commenced by securing copies of these books and carefully examining them. We will be satisfied this week with the study of one paragraph in that so-called "History of Canada." On pages 382 and 383 will be found, section five of chapter six, which treats of our educational progress. Remember that the edition before us is of 1891, only two years old.

Speaking of the change brought about Dr. Egerton Ryerson, the author tells how, in 1839, two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land were set aside by Parliament for the endowment of *grammar* schools, but points out how little provision was made for *common*, now called *public* schools. In 1841 Parliament granted two hundred thousand dollars a year for educational purposes, but in 1844 the Act was repealed. It was then that Rev. E. Ryerson, a Methodist clergyman, became superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. He commenced the foundation of the existing public school system. The author then says: "He crossed the Atlantic many times to examine the schools of Scotland, England, Prussia, and other European nations, and wisely selected from each system what was best adapted to a new country." This is the first hidden injustice that we will unmask. The writer was careful to make mention of only the three Protestant countries, Scotland, England and Prussia, leaving it to be understood that from them did the Superintendent draw his information and in them did he find the most complete systems. As a matter of fact Dr. Ryerson visited the schools of Ireland, Belgium and France, and devoted more time to the study of the systems in Ireland and Belgium than to all the others united. In fact all that remained of his scheme, after it was submitted to Parliament in 1846, and all that was left intact of it, in 1850, was taken from the admirable systems in vogue in Ireland and Belgium—especially in Ireland.

We can readily understand that it would not serve the compiler's object to allow the pupils to imagine that such a thing as a school system existed in Ireland—it might give rise to some serious questions in the minds of these young people, when later on they would be taught the story of the "ignorant Irish." Nor would it do to let them have an inkling about the perfect systems of Belgium and France; because Belgium being a Catholic country, they might wonder how it was that all Catholics could be so unpolished, and the Church such an enemy of education; and France being the mother of enlightenment in Canada, they might suspect something wrong in the glaring injustice and systematic perverseness of Canada's educational history, as illustrated in the next paragraph. This is the way that Catholic children are taught the history of Canada in the public or undenominational schools of Ontario; the exact same way in which they may expect to be

trained in the schools of Manitoba unless there is a change in the prospect before long.

Remember this purports to be a "History of Canada;" as such it should tell the whole truth about each subject taken up. If the author could not find space in his compendium for the whole truth, he should not touch upon a subject on which he could only tell part of the truth, and, leaving out the more important portion thereof, leave it to be understood that the whole had been stated. We quote from page 383:

"In the meantime, some progress had been made in lighter education. In 1841, Victoria University, at Cobourg, got its charter, and the same year Queen's College, Kingston, was founded. Both these colleges were denominational—Victoria being connected with the Methodist body, and Queen's with the Church of Scotland. King's College, Toronto, had been founded as a Church of England institution, and was put under the charge of Dr. Strachan. But the growing strength of other religious denominations soon compelled the adoption of a more liberal policy, and in 1849, the University of Toronto (as is now called) became a non-denominational institution and was open to all classes of people on the same easy terms. Dr. Strachan was not satisfied with the change, and at once took steps to establish a college under the control of the Anglican Church. The result of his efforts was the founding of Trinity University, Toronto, in 1853."

Now this is absolutely all that is said about the progress of education or the rise of educational establishments in Canada. What must be the opinion of the High School pupil who comes forth with this amount of information upon this most vital subject? Remember there is not a single reference to the Catholic Church, or to Catholic institutions. They are completely and entirely ignored. There are Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican colleges; but probably the poor, ignorant Catholics—mostly Irish and French—from countries that Dr. Ryerson is supposed to not have visited in search of a system, being the slaves of a Church that fosters ignorance and detests education, were unable to take part in the great intellectual march toward knowledge! Why does not the author either leave out that partial truth, or else tell the whole truth about the progress of education? This work is published in 1891; the records of Regiopolis are there to tell of Catholic education in Kingston; the annals of St. Michael's College speak for Catholic educational progress in Toronto; the magnificent history, the extraordinary development of the present Premier institution of Ontario, the University of Ottawa, should suffice to indicate what Catholicity has done for education in that Province. In fact, the last mentioned institution, under the Oblate Fathers, and founded by the never-to-be-forgotten scholar, patriot and priest, Father Tabaret, has done more than perhaps any other establishment in Ontario—considering their opportunities and advantages—for the development of higher education. What about the schools and colleges of the Christian Brothers? They are to be found scattered over Ontario, and from their classes have gone forth some of the leading men in the world of Canadian commerce. What about the convents; these institutions under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the Grey Nuns of the Cross and other orders of religious Catholic teachers?

Imagine a pupil—and especially a Catholic pupil—coming out of the High School with the idea that Dr. Ryerson

and Dr. Strachan are the only two educators worthy of note, and that the Universities, or Colleges, of Victoria, Queen's, King's, and Trinity are the only asylums of learning worthy of mention in the history of Canada. Even were it a "History of Ontario," it might not be so bad; but a "History of Canada," with a chapter on "educational progress," and the name of Laval University unmentioned! Not one word about our numberless colleges and convents of this Province of Quebec. Not a mention of the Ursulines, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of the Holy Names, the Sisters of Notre Dame, the Sisters of St. Ann. Not a line about the colleges under the Seminary of Quebec, the Sulpicians, the Jesuits, the Congregation of the Holy Cross, the Christian Brothers. Well! these institutions can afford to smile at the bigotry that dictated such a "History of Canada" for the use of High School pupils. The great educational exhibit at Chicago proves that Canada has the palm for her system; and Quebec takes the palm from Canada; and the Catholic religious institutions take the palm from the seculars; Ontario's exhibit is worse than a blank! The world sees and judges; but nevertheless we object to Catholic children been educated under the anti-Catholic system of the public school.

LAST week we referred to the concert to be given on Monday, 16th instant in the Jesuit Hall, by the Catholic Sailors' Club. We desire again to call the attention of our readers to this event. It is one of great importance and we trust that the charitable citizens of Montreal will show their appreciation of the good work done by this club.

THERE is a subject, most intimately connected with the doctrine and ritual of the Catholic Church, and upon which our Protestant friends seem to have but very imperfect ideas and with which many Catholics are more or less unacquainted; we refer to the Mass. In order that all of our readers, Catholic and Protestant alike, may know the full meaning, understand the true grandeur and comprehend the beauties and sublimity of that great sacrifice, we purpose commencing, next week, a series of articles in which we shall strive to the best of our ability, to explain the Mass in all its details. We may say that very many of our devout Catholics, who know the principles of their faith and who are most firm in their convictions, are yet unaware of the exact meaning of all the ceremonies, the ornaments, the prayers, and the formulas connected with the Sacrifice of the Mass. On the other hand, the majority of our Protestant friends are taught, and actually believe, that the Mass is merely a huge act of superstition, in fact, nothing better than idolatry. Yet the fact is that there is neither superstition nor idolatry about either the Sacrifice itself or the accompanying ceremonies. This we intend to prove in a clear and concise manner. We would, therefore, beg of our Protestant friends to follow those articles as carefully as possible; if they do not serve to convert them, at least they will give them more exact ideas upon Catholic ceremonies.

THE Cathedral of Rouen, in France, where reposes the heart of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, recently required repairs, but the anti-Catholic majority of the Council refused to give any money for the purpose of repairing it. One of our contemporaries, making a pun upon the name, says that the Council decided to "let it go to ruin."

HARD FACTS.

DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.

An English Explanation—Wonderful Growth of Catholicism—The Causes.

The following statements of a London correspondent of The New York World are well worthy of attention.

"A good deal of alarm is expressed in England just now concerning the rapid progress made by Roman Catholicism.

He then expresses the opinion that the Episcopal church in England "has never recovered from the secession of John Henry Newman,"

By way of arresting this current towards Rome, he says many members of the English Church adopt "certain forms and ceremonies peculiar to the Papal religion."

Protestants do occasionally learn the lesson, but they are unable to practice it. Catholics hold together, not by natural bonds, but by their relation to the Catholic Church,

"Then, too, the religion of Catholics is made a living reality to them. The doors of their churches are not closed during the summer.

"It is a curious feature in the case that Roman Catholicism is making no progress in lands where it is said to be indigenous.

This last remark expresses the popular notion, but it is a great mistake, says the Catholic Standard.

show this. It is true that the government is in the hands of infidel revolutionists,

The same remark holds good, to some extent, of Spain, and to a still greater degree of Germany.

What is commonly regarded as Protestantism in those countries is really rationalism, pantheism, or atheism.

"Its increase of strength (that of the Catholic Church) is chiefly in England and the United States—communities in which the doctrines of the reformation ought to be most powerful.

The correspondent of the World might have added that not only does "Bridget" "build" churches and cathedrals

Above Everything Else

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, invigorates every part of the system.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

These diseases are many. They're different in form, but they're like in treatment.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Paterfamilias (facetiously): "Wife sent me to get a good cook. Have you an angel in your establishment?"

HIGHLY PRAISED.

Gentlemen,—I have used your Hayward's Yellow Oil and have found it unequalled for burns, sprains, sores, rheumatism, cramp and colds.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Living for Show.

The solution of this problem of excessive housekeeping is perfectly obvious, writes Edward W. Bok in a thoughtful article discussing the problem of "Modern Housekeeping"

What Our Homes Want.

They want the sober father, who does not squander his little earnings in the grogshop. They want the kind mother, who has some other aim in life than to be the devotee of fashion—the will-o-the-wisp of bargain counters,

On the Joys of Matrimony.

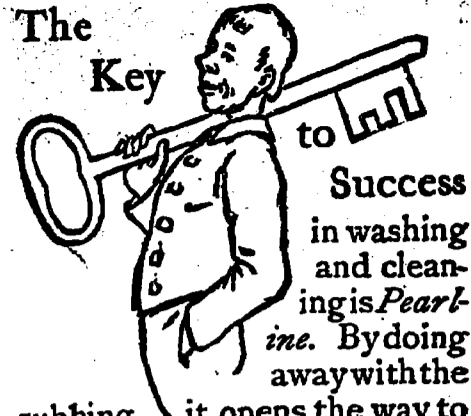
An exchange commenting upon the fact that insanity in every country is more prevalent among bachelors than married men,

There is nothing like marriage for dispelling the vapors that obscure the intellect. It transforms the silly youth into a man of sense and substitutes optimism for pessimism

VALUABLE TO KNOW.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hayward's Pectoral Elix.

Three billion cigarettes were smoked in this country during the fiscal year just ended.



The Key to Success in washing and cleaning is Pearl-line. By doing away with the rubbing it opens the way to easy work;

Beware of imitations. 236 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

Taught Him a Lesson.

It was just a little lesson, that was all, but it went right to the spot. He stopped a moment on his way home

'You don't buy any more flowers now?' said the florist.

'No,' was the response, given good-naturedly, though it was brief.

'And it used to be, a year ago or more, that roses and violets and carnations and all sorts were a great attraction to you?'

'Yes; I had a sweetheart then, and the man blushed and laughed.

'You used to take her a flower every time you went to see her, didn't you?' pursued the inquisitive, kindly old florist.

'Yes.' 'And they didn't cost very much as a rule, did they?'

'Oh, no; but that didn't make any difference to her. If I brought them fresh and fragrant, that was enough.'

'Why don't you take them to her now? Did she choose another in your stead?' and the florist's voice was sympathetic.

'Oh, no; I married her a year ago.' The florist waited a moment as if thinking.

'And you don't love her now?' he asked cautiously, as if treading on thin ice.

'Of course. We are very happy. But you know the flower business doesn't go any more.'

'Did she ever say so?' asked the florist.

'Well—um—er—no, I can't say that she ever did.'

'Have you ever asked her about it?'

'No. I never happened to think of it. Busy, you know, with all sorts of things, so much more practical.'

The florist didn't answer. He went to a pot of roses and violets, and taking a handful, he handed them over to his late customer.

'There,' he said, 'I give them to you in remembrance of old times. You might take them to your wife, and if she doesn't like them you can bring them back to me.'

But they never came back.—Detroit Free Press.

Ex-President Harrison will visit Murfreesboro, Tenn., in October, to be present at the marriage of his niece, Miss Lizzie Harrison, to Wm. P. Buckner, of Cincinnati. The bride is the daughter of United States Marshal Carter B. Harrison.

It is computed that 20,000 women and children in the English mine regions are on the verge of starvation as a result of the long strike.

VERY VALUABLE.

Having used B.B.B. for biliousness and torpid liver with the very best results, I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold. Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

ROMAN NEWS.

(Gleaned from the London Universe and other sources.)

The Pope has taken up his residence in the casino in the garden of the Vatican.

The death is announced of Mgr. Giovanni Paolalic, Bishop of Belgrade and Semendria, at Agram, the metropolitan church of Croatia. R.I.P.

The King of the Belgians has named Mgr. Bax, Vicar-Apostolic of Central Mongolia, officer of the Order of Leopold. The venerable ecclesiastic has been twenty-two years in the Celestial Empire.

In response to a letter of the Bishops of Switzerland, Leo XIII. has declared his high approval of the University of Fribourg, where science, accurate and profound, is carefully taught, thus equipping religion with the weapons most needful to safeguard its glory and honor.

The Otschneiss, of St. Gall, proposes to the Swiss Catholics to demand a referendum for the abrogation of Article 51 of the Federal Constitution relative to the Jesuits, and in case it does not pass asking for an additional paragraph excluding all adherents of secret societies from public functions.

The German Empress sat beside Cardinal Krementz at the banquet at Cologne during her recent visit, and had a long conversation with the eminent prelate. Her Imperial Majesty also went over the cathedral and several churches, and inspected hospitals and orphanages directed by religious.

On the 19th of next December the Pope will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his Cardinalate. Special services of thanksgiving will be celebrated in all the churches of Rome. There is no other Cardinal in the Sacred College who can count so many years of that dignity. The next to His Holiness is Cardinal Monaco la Valletta, who is dean of the Sacred College.

On the occasion of the first Communion of their son, the Count and Countess de Kergorlay have decided to present to the town of Canisy, in France (where they possess a castle), a cemetery and a monumental church in the Gothic style. The church alone will cost more than 140,000 francs according to the lowest estimate. This is an act of Christian generosity worth imitation.

Father de Deken, born at Wilryck, in Belgium, and brother to a notary of Antwerp, has been named Chevalier of the Order of Leopold for his missionary zeal in the Belgian Congo. At the moment, he is on a tour in the wild, remote region with the Superior of the Missionaries of Scheut. This famous priest, to be named among explorers as a rival of Stanley, acted as guide some years ago to the young Duke of Orleans in his journey across Central Asia.

The Pope the other day received the officers of the Palatine guard, some of whom he had lately decorated. They went, in fact, to thank him for the honor conferred on the whole corps by these decorations. The Pope expressed words of admiration for the devotion and fidelity of the corps and then added: "The times are bad, and what the future has in store for us is as yet unknown, but I place my cause and that of the Church in the hands of God, and I have also confidence in you and in the filial love of all the Romans."

A Comfort Sometimes.

When health is far gone in consumption, then sometime only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

Dona Maria de Mendonca, eldest daughter of Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian minister to the United States, died at South Milton, Conn., on Monday.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck's illness is dangerous and that his family fear that if Emperor William should visit him at Kissingen the excitement would prove fatal.

A thief who catches chickens with a hook and line is operating in the vicinity of Passaic, N.J.

A despatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report that the iron monitor *Rosalka*, of the Russian navy, had gone down probably with all aboard in a storm in the Gulf of Finland.

JENNESS-MILLER'S SISTER.

The Famous Lecturer to Women Sets Them An Example.



"A beautiful woman in a beautiful gown" is the way they describe her.

"The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix finds fault with women," says the New York Sun, "for thinking more about their personal charms than about their souls, but Miss Mabel Jenness feels it her duty to instruct them as to the best use of those charms in the attainment of a 'correct and elegant carriage,' and by the proper artistic care of the body." In her view the soul expresses itself through the body, and action goes on between the two, with the result that physical grace has a moral value."

As Mrs. Jenness-Miller is known the world over for her ideas on dress reform, so her sister, Miss Mabel Jenness, whose likeness is given above, is celebrated for her crusade for physical culture among the gentler sex.

Her system of physical training is attracting a great deal of attention. "She is herself a society girl, and yet finds time," says the Sun, "to practice her system, and in the midst of her multitudinous duties is never tired, never sick, doesn't know where her nerves are, and is a stranger to headaches." The reason is apparent in a letter written July 19, 1893, from Washington, D.C.:

"I was induced," writes Miss Jenness, "to try Paine's Celery Compound at a time when I was suffering from overwork and the effect of an accident. I began immediately to realize tonic and blood-nourishing effects. I take pleasure in saying that, although opposed to medicine in general, I really consider this an excellent preparation.

"I have not been able to take one day's rest since I returned from my long, hard western trip. I am sure were it not for Paine's Celery Compound,

which has a tonic effect, I should not be able to keep up and work hard.

"I recommended Paine's Celery Compound to a friend who dined with us yesterday, and on leaving here she went and bought a bottle. I shall do all I can for it, for I believe in it."

So the society woman, whose health and grace are famous the country over, and who is in a position to command the best medical advice, finds in Paine's Celery Compound the same relief from the effects of overwork and illness that the poorer, harder working woman finds.

And this great remedy that makes people well is equally within the reach of all. It is for sale in every respectable drug store in the country, and it is in greater demand to-day than any remedy in the world.

It is the one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's Celery Compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Washington correspondents have recently given it a great deal of attention since the cures in that city.

The medical journals of the country have given more space in the last few years to the many remarkable cases where the use of Paine's Celery Compound has made people well than to any other one subject. Try it and find vigor, health and new life.

THE WORLD AROUND.

The World's Fair was freed from debt on Chicago Day, October 9.

The Anti-German spirit among the Czechs of Bohemia is still strong.

There was a severe snowstorm in the North of England a few days ago.

Three persons were killed and seven wounded in a railway wreck at Gulfport, Miss.

A fire in the business part of St. Joseph, Mo., did damage estimated at \$1,000,000.

News was made public that a lifeboat of the lost steamer *Alvo* had been seen by the *Jason*.

A formidable Anarchist plot was discovered by the Austrian police, and many arrests were made.

The people of St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg, attacked a sanitary corps and killed a policeman.

Ayers Jones, a notorious moonshiner of Frog Mountains, Ala., has been murdered by his son Tom.

The insurgents in the Argentine Republic have captured the city of Rosario and forced the National troops to retreat.

John Jacob Astor's yacht *Nourmahal* struck a reef in the Hudson River Thursday and was beached to prevent her sinking.

The Spectatorium near the World's Fair Grounds, which cost \$400,000 to build, was such a colossal failure that it was sold for \$2,250.

John Leys, a well-known Canadian lawyer, is a fugitive from justice at Buffalo, N.Y. His embezzlement is said to amount to \$300,000.

The Pope is said to be engaged on a new Encyclical, shortly to appear, which recommends anew to Christian people the devotion of the Rosary.

White Caps in Tennessee are burning many cotton mills and gins and considerable excitement prevails in the disturbed districts. More trouble is expected.

Two deaths from cholera occurred at Hull, England, on Wednesday. The disease has appeared at Stettin, Prussia. Many new cases are reported at Leghorn.

Six hundred feet of the South Yuba Company's flume at Quaker Hill, Cal., have been blown up by unknown parties. In consequence most of the mines have been shut down.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Davis providing that a service pension shall be paid to every soldier, sailor and marine who served in the war.

Reports of the damage done by the floods at Gifu, Japan, state that 682 houses were swept away, 14,028 houses were flooded, 238 people killed, and 39,206 people rendered homeless.

Irish and Italian laborers had a small riot in Brooklyn, Sunday. The Italians were finally routed. When the police appeared on the scene hostilities were stopped. Several arrests were made—all Italians.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that ex-President Pelligrini has been captured by the rebels and imprisoned at Tucuman by order of the revolutionary junta. Grave fears are entertained for his life.

While the troops were being reviewed in Barcelona, Sunday, Anarchists threw two bombs at Captain-General Martinez de Campos; the latter was slightly injured, one soldier was killed and the Chief of Staff and five soldiers were wounded.

There has been a wholesale arrest of Anarchists in Vienna, and everything points to the conclusion that a well arranged plot to create havoc in the city has been discovered just in time. A big haul was made in bombs, revolvers, leather jackets and criminating literature.

The arrests of Catholic clergymen in Russian Poland continue. The priests are accused of the crime of having baptized the children of the Orthodox Church. General Gourka has "suppressed" the Catholic diocese of Klodno, in Volinia, and transformed the Cathedral into a Russian Orthodox Church.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was. Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Silver Plate, Fine Lamps, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, All quality, Choice Selections and Low Prices.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED. WATSON & DICKSON, 1791 Notre-Dame, Corner St. Peter. [Late 58 St. Sulphur.]

QUINN & DUGGAN,

Advocates, Solicitors and Attorneys OFFICES, TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor. E. J. DUGGAN, LL.B. G46-98

LORD KILGOBBIN.

By CHARLES LEVER.

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

CHAPTER XXIV.

TWO FRIENDS AT BREAKFAST.

Irishmen may reasonably enough travel for climate; they need scarcely go abroad in search of scenery. Within even a very short distance from the capital there are landscapes which, for form, outline and color, equal some of the most celebrated spots of continental beauty.

One of these is the view from Bray Head over the wide expanse of the bay of Dublin, with Howth and Lambay in the far distance. Nearer at hand lies the sweep of that graceful shore to Killiney, with the Dalkey Islands dotting the calm sea; while inland, in wild confusion, are grouped the Wicklow Mountains, massive with wood and teeming with a rich luxuriance.

When sunlight and stillness spread color over the blue mirror of the sea—as is essential to the scene—I know of nothing, not even Naples or Amalfi, that can surpass this marvelous picture.

It was on a terrace that commanded this view that Walpole and Atlee sat at breakfast on a calm autumnal morning; the white-sailed boats scarcely creeping over their shadows; and the whole scene, in its silence and softened effect, presenting a picture of almost rapturous tranquillity.

'With half a dozen days like this,' said Atlee, as he smoked his cigarette in a sort of languid grace, 'one would not say O'Connell was wrong in his glowing admiration for Irish scenery. If I were to wake every day for a week to this, I suspect I should grow somewhat crazy myself about the green island.'

'And dash the description with a little treason too,' said the other, superciliously. 'I have always remarked the ingenious connection with which Irishmen bind up a love of the picturesque with a hate of the Saxon.'

'Why not? they are bound together in the same romance. Can you look on the Parthenon and not think of the Turk?'

'Apropos of the Turk,' said the other, laying his hand on a folded letter which lay before him, 'here's a long letter from Lord Danesbury about that wearisome 'Eastern question,' as they call the ten thousand issues that await solution on the Bosphorus. Do you take interest in these things?'

'Immense. After I have blown myself with a sharp burst on Home politics I always take a canter among the Druses and the Lebarites; and I am such an authority on the 'Grand Idea' that Bams-gabe refers to me as 'the illustrious statesman whose writings relieve England from the stain of universal ignorance about Greece.'

'And do you know anything on the subject?'

'About as much as the present cabinet does of Ireland. I know all the clap-traps: the grand traditions that have sunk down into a present barbarism—of course through ill government; the noble instincts depraved by gross ill usage. I know the inherent love of freedom we cherish, which makes men resent rents as well as laws, and teaches that taxes are as great a tyranny as the rights of property.'

'And do the Greeks take this view of it?'

'Of course they do; and it was in experimenting on them that your great ministers learned how to deal with Ireland. There was but one step from Thebes to Tipperary. Corfu was 'pacified'—that's the phrase for it—by abolishing the landlords. The peasants were told they might spare a little if they liked to the ancient possessor of the soil; and so they took the ground, and they gave him the olive-trees. You may imagine how fertile these were when the soil around them was utilized to the last fraction of productiveness.'

'Is that a fair statement of the case? Can you ask the question? I'll show it to you in print.'

'Perhaps written by yourself.'

'And why not? What convictions have not broken on my mind by reading my own writings? You smile at this; but how do you know your face is clean till you look in a glass?'

Walpole, however, had ceased to at-

tempt to the speaker, and was deeply engaged with the letter before him.

'I see here,' cried he, 'his excellency is good enough to say that some mark of royal favor might be advantageously extended to those Kilgobbin people in recognition of their heroic defense. What should it be, is the question?'

'Confer on him the peerage, perhaps. That is totally out of question.'

'It was Kate Kearney made the defense; why not give her a commission in the army?—make it another woman's right.'

'You are absurd, Mr. Atlee.'

'Suppose you endowed her out of the Consolidated Fund? Give her twenty thousand pounds, and I can almost assure you that a very clever fellow I know will marry her.'

'A strange reward for good conduct.'

'A prize of virtue. They have that sort of thing in France, and they say it gives a great support to purity of morals.'

'Young Kearney might accept something, if we knew what to offer him.'

'I'd say a pair of black trousers; for I think I'm now wearing his last in that line.'

'Mr. Atlee,' said the other grimly, 'let me remind you once again that the habit of light jesting—'persiflage'—is so essentially Irish, you should keep it for your countrymen; and if you persist in supposing the career of a private secretary suits you, this is an incongruity that will totally unfit you for the walk.'

'I am sure you know your countrymen, sir, and I am grateful for the rebuke.'

Walpole's cheek flushed at this, and it was plain that there was a hidden meaning in the words which he felt and resented.

'I do not know,' continued Walpole, 'if I am not asking you to curb one of the strongest impulses of your disposition; but it rests entirely with yourself whether my counsel be worth following.'

'Of course it is, sir. I shall follow your advice to the letter, and keep all my good spirits and my bad manners for my countrymen.'

It was evident that Walpole had to exercise some strong self-control not to reply sharply; but he refrained, and turned once more to Lord Danesbury's letter, in which he was soon deeply occupied. At last he said: 'His excellency wants to send me out to Turkey, to confer with a man with whom he has some confidential relations. It is quite impossible that, in my present state of health, I could do this. Would the thing suit you, Atlee—that is, if, on consideration, I should opine that you would suit it?'

'I suspect,' replied Atlee, but with every deference in his manner, 'if you would entertain the last part of the contingency first, it would be more convenient to each of us. I mean whether I were fit for the situation.'

'Well, perhaps so,' said the other, carelessly; 'it is not at all impossible it may be one of the things you would acquit yourself well in. It is a sort of exercise for tact and discretion—an occasion in which that light hand of yours would have a field for employment, and that acute skill in which I know you pride yourself, as regards reading character—'

'You have certainly piqued my curiosity,' said Atlee.

'I don't know that I ought to have said so much; for, after all, it remains to be seen whether Lord Danesbury would estimate these gifts of yours as highly as I do. What I think of doing is this: I shall send you over to his excellency in your capacity as my own private secretary, to explain how unfit I am in my present disabled condition to undertake a journey. I shall tell my lord how useful I have found your services with regard to Ireland, how much you know of the country and people, and how worthy of trust I have found your infor-

mation and your opinions; and I shall hint—but only hint, remember—that for the mission he speaks of, he might possibly do worse than fix upon yourself. As, of course, it rests with him to be like-minded with me or not upon this matter—to take, in fact, his own estimate of Mr. Atlee from his own experiences of him, you are not to know anything whatever of this project till his excellency thinks proper to open it to you. You understand that?'

'Thoroughly.'

'Your mission will be to explain—when asked to explain—certain difficulties of Irish life and habits, and if his lordship should direct conversation to topics of the East, to be careful to know nothing of the subject whatever—mind that.'

'I shall be careful. I have read the Arabian Nights—but that's all.'

'And of that tendency to small joking and weak epigram I would also caution you to beware; they will have no success in the quarter to which you are going, and they will only damage other qualities which you might possibly rely on.'

Atlee bowed a submissive acquiescence.

'I don't know that you'll see Lady Maude Bickerstaffe, his lordship's niece' (he stopped as if he had unwittingly uttered an awkwardness, and then added): 'I mean she has not been well, and may not appear while you are at the castle; but if you should, and if—which is not at all likely, but still possible—you should be led to talk of Kilgobbin and the incident that has got into the papers, you must be very guarded in all you say. It is a county family of station and repute. We were there as visitors. The ladies—I don't know that I'd say very much of the ladies.'

'Except that they were exceedingly plain in looks, and somewhat *passes* besides,' added Atlee, gravely.

'I don't see why you should say that, sir,' replied the other, stiffly. 'If you are not bent on compromising me by an indiscretion, I don't perceive the necessity of involving me in a falsehood.'

'You shall be perfectly safe in my hands,' said Atlee.

'And that I may be so, say as little about me as you can. I know the injunction has its difficulties, Mr. Atlee, but pray try and observe it.'

The conversation had now arrived at a point in which one angry word more must have produced a rupture between them; and though Atlee took in the whole situation and its consequences at a glance, there was nothing in the easy jauntness of his manner that gave any clew to a sense of anxiety or discomfort.

'Is it likely,' asked he at length, 'that his excellency will advert to the idea of recognizing or rewarding these people for their brave defense?'

'I am coming to that, if you will spare me a little patience; Saxon slowness is a blemish you'll have to grow accustomed to. If Lord Danesbury should know that you are an acquaintance of the Kilgobbin family, and ask you what would be a suitable mode of showing how their conduct has been appreciated in a high quarter, you should be prepared with an answer.'

Atlee's eyes twinkled with a malicious drollery, and he had to bite his lips to repress an impertinence that seemed almost to master his prudence, and at last he said, carelessly:

'Dick Kearney might get something.'

'I suppose you know that his qualifications will be tested. You bear that in mind, I hope—'

'Yes. I was just turning it over in my head, and I thought the best thing to do would be to make him a Civil Service Commissioner. They are the only people taken on trust.'

'You are severe, Mr. Atlee. Have these gentlemen earned this dislike on your part?'

'Do you mean by having rejected me?'

No, that they have not. I believe I could have survived that—and if, however, they had come to the point of telling me that they were content with my acquisitions, and had what is called 'passed' me, I fervently believe I should have been seized with an apoplexy.'

'Mr. Atlee's opinion of himself is not a mean one,' said Walpole, with a cold smile.

'On the contrary, sir, I have occasion to feel pretty often in every twenty-four hours what an ignominious part a man plays in life who has to affect to be taught what he knows already, to be asking the road where he has traveled every step of the way, and to feel that a threadbare coat and broken boots take more from the value of his opinions than if he were a knave or a blackleg.'

'I don't see the humility of all this.'

'I feel the shame of it, though,' said Atlee; and as he arose and walked out upon the terrace the veins in his forehead were swelled and knotted, and his lips trembled with suppressed passion.

In a tone that showed how thoroughly indifferent he felt to the other's irritation, Walpole went on to say: 'You will, then, make it your business, Mr. Atlee, to ascertain in what way most acceptable to those people at Kilgobbin his excellency may be able to show them some mark of royal favor—bearing in mind not to commit yourself to anything that may raise great expectations. In fact, a recognition is what is extended, not a reward.'

Atlee's eyes fell upon the opal ring, which he always wore since the day Walpole had given it to him, and there was something so significant in the glance that the other flushed as he caught it.

'I believe I appreciate the distinction,' said Atlee, quietly. 'It is to be something in which the generosity of the donor is more commemorated than the merits of the person rewarded, and, consequently, a most appropriate recognition of the Celt by the Saxon. Do you think I ought to go down to Kilgobbin Castle, sir?'

'I am not quite sure about that; I'll turn it over in my mind. Meanwhile I'll telegraph to my lord that, if he approves, I shall send you over to Wales; and you had better make what arrangements you have to make to be ready to start any moment.'

'Unfortunately, sir, I have none. I am in the full enjoyment of such complete destitution that I am always ready to go anywhere.'

Walpole did not notice the words, but arose and walked over to a writing-table to compose his message for the telegraph.

'There,' said he, as he folded it, 'have the kindness to dispatch this at once, and do not be out of the way about five, or half-past, when I shall expect an answer.'

'Am I free to go into town meanwhile?' asked Atlee.

Walpole nodded assent without speaking.

'I wonder if this sort of funkaydon be good for a man,' muttered Atlee to himself, as he sprang down the stairs. 'I begin to doubt it. At all events, I understand now the secret of the first lieutenant's being a tyrant: he has once been a middy. And so I say, let me only reach the ward-room, and Heaven help the cockpit!'

(To be continued.)

'Can't you settle this bill to-day, sir?'

asked the tailor of the delinquent M.P.

'No, Snip; it wouldn't be Parliamentary. I've merely glanced over it, you know, and I can't pass a bill until after its third reading.'

The Wursburg Catholic Congress of Germans has passed by acclamation a series of resolutions formally thanking the Holy Father for the courtesy extended to German pilgrims to Rome, demanding in the name of Catholic Germans the territorial independence of the Pope, and encouraging the Coaggregation of St. Michael, whose business it is to organize collections for Peter's pence.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Female's Friend. —So soon as the human functions are disordered they should be rectified. It is a hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting more distant organs. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so safe so harmless yet so antagonistic to all disorders affecting the other sex. The most perfect results may be placed upon their purifying, regulating and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful.

Let Us Suggest for You.

One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting up house-keeping is a set of EDDY'S INDURATED FIBRE WARE, consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, etc. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and most Durable Ware made.

Manufactured in Canada solely by

Sold Everywhere. The E. B. EDDY Co., Hull, Canada.

A LEAMINGTON MIRACLE.

The Terrible Effects of Typhoid Fever.

Mr. Joseph Robson, a Well-Known Farmer, is Restored to Health and Strength after Nine Years of Terrible Suffering—All Hope of Recovery had been Abandoned and he Looked upon Life as a Burden.

From the Leamington Post.

Mr. Joseph Robson, whose home is on the first concession of Meisea township, about a mile from Leamington, is known to almost every resident of this section. For years past, Mr. Robson has been a victim of paralysis in its worst form, and his case was regarded as hopeless not only by himself and his friends but by the doctors who had attended him.

To one who knew Mr. Robson's pitiable condition as we did, it was with no small degree of surprise and pleasure that we recently saw him drive through town sitting quite erect on a cross board in a lumber wagon, and controlling a lively team of horses. Hailing him we asked what miracle had brought about this changed condition, and asked if he had any objection to the publication of the facts connected with his case. Replying he said he would indeed be a mean man if he refused to let the public know how his wonderful recovery had been brought about. Mr. Robson then told the story of his illness and recovery about as follows:—

"About ten years ago, while living in the state of Ohio, I was taken down with an attack of typhoid fever, and for three months hung between life and death in a perfectly unconscious condition. Recovering from this I ventured out to work too soon, the result being that I was taken down with a severe cold. During the first stages of my trouble I was able to move about with some difficulty, but the disease gradually fastened its hold on me and I found one sense after another becoming paralyzed. At this time my prospects in life were by no means discouraging. I owned a magnificent farm not far from Toledo, on which we had a comfortable home, and I owed not a dollar to any one. I continued to doctor with specialists and experts from all parts of the States, each of whom promised to cure me of the disease, which they said was paralysis, but in every case they left me as bad and sometimes worse than they found me physically, and certainly worse financially. After suffering in this manner for two years my family concluded that a change of climate might do me good, and so we removed to Canada, settling where we now reside. This hope, however, proved a delusion, and each year found me worse and if possible added to my misery. Life itself became a burden to me and I knew that I was worse than useless to my friends. I was unable to feed myself as my head and hands shook so that I have frequently left stabs in my chin when trying to put my fork to my mouth. It was only occasionally that I could move around at all, and then only with the aid of crutches. I lost almost entire control of my power of speech and got so bad that members of my own family could not understand what I was saying. My whole nervous system seemed undermined, and I abandoned all hope of ever being of any use to my family. Last fall I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from that date my condition has steadily improved until to-day I am able to take my place with other men on the farm, and while my hand shakes a trifle, I am able to do a good day's work every day in the week. I am now able to walk a considerable distance, and my nervous system seems fully restored. There is not the slightest doubt that these results are entirely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am confident that had I been able to procure this wonderful remedy when I was first taken with the disease, I would never have been where I was. The absolute truthfulness of the facts as I have given them to you can be verified by hundreds of my friends and neighbors, or by any member of my own family."

As to much of the evidence contained in Mr. Robson's statement the writer can himself bear evidence. His speech, which one year ago could scarcely be understood, is now perfectly distinct, his head then dropped on his chest, whereas now it is held quite firm and

erect; then he could not walk across a room without holding to a chair or table, while now he can walk without difficulty.

We called upon Mr. W. J. Smith, druggist, and interrogated him in reference to the case. Mr. Smith said that he knew of Mr. Robson's ailment and that he had suffered for years as stated, and he had no doubt that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that cured him. "Pink Pills," said Mr. Smith, "have a remarkable sale, which seems due to their remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work, 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). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealers for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 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 price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—The market for flour lost the temporary vigor which characterized it a few weeks ago; and instead of holders withdrawing their offerings for higher prices, as was the case, they are now coming down a peg, and trying to induce business by offering more favorable terms to buyers. The excitement noticed of late among millers in the West is also subsiding, and they are less exacting in their prices. So that the market may be termed decidedly quiet with prices easier. We quote prices 50 to 100 lower all round as follows:—

Patent Spring.....	\$3.85 @ 4.05
Patent Winter.....	3.45 @ 3.55
Straight Roller.....	3.15 @ 3.25
Extra.....	2.80 @ 3.05
Superfine.....	2.60 @ 2.75
Fine.....	2.20 @ 2.35
City Strong Bakers.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Manitoba Bakers.....	3.25 @ 3.50
Ontario bags—extra.....	1.50 @ 1.50
Straight Rollers.....	1.50 @ 1.55
Superfine.....	1.25 @ 1.40
Fine.....	1.10 @ 1.20

Oatmeal.—The easier feeling noticed by us last week has developed into a decline of 20c to 25c per bbl. sales of car lots of rolled oats having been made at \$4.05 to \$4.10, while one Western mill has offered a car at \$4.00 delivered here on track. For jobbing lots we quote as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.35, standard \$3.75 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled, \$2.00 to \$2.10, and standard, \$1.75 to \$1.95.

Feed.—The demand for bran continues good with sales of four carloads at \$15.50, although holders are trying to get \$16.00 for Ontario. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.00, and Ontario at \$15.00 to \$16.00. Shorts are very scarce and quoted at \$17.50 to \$18.50. Moullie, \$20.00 to \$22.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—The wheat market throughout Canada has shown symptoms of decided weakness, and prices have dropped 10 to 20 per bush. in Ontario and Manitoba. White and red winter wheat has been sold at points west of Toronto at 58c, while spring wheat was offered at 58c with only 58c bid. In this market prices are purely nominal at 70c No 2 hard, and No. 2 red and white Upper Canada winter wheat at 65c to 68c.

Corn.—The market here is nominal at 40c to 50c in bond, and 80c to 82c in car lots.

Peas.—The market is easy with sales of car lots at 70c per 88 lbs. in store, and at 60c to arrive. West of Toronto holders ask 60c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Sales of No. 2 white have been made in car lots at 57c per 84 lbs. for the local trade; but exporters will not pay over 55c for cargo lots. Sales of car lots of rejected have transpired at 65c, and No. 3 at 54c per 85 lbs.

Barley.—Holders ask 45c for No. 3, and we quote 45c to 48c. Maiting grades have been sold to arrive at 60c to 62c, and we quote 45c to 55c as to quality.

Malt.—There is a fair enquiry at 67c to 75c as to quantity and quality, and sales have been made at within that range for Eastern shipment.

Rye.—The market is purely nominal in the absence of any enquiry, and we quote 50c to 57c.

Buckwheat.—There is no demand at the moment, and prices are nominally quoted at 48c to 50c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork Lard, Etc.—Hog products continue very firm, with prices gradually advancing,

sales of Canada short cut mess pork having been made at \$23 to \$23.50, a lot of 5 bbls being sold at the latter figure. All old stock has been used up some time ago, and the hogs that are being turned into new mess pork stand packers here \$8.50 dressed. Lard has been placed at the wide range of \$1.70 to \$1.90 per pall for compound. Smoked meats are firm at current prices, which we quote as follows:—
 Canada short cut pork per bbl. \$22.50 @ 23.50
 Canada clear mess, per bbl. 20.50 @ 21.00
 Chicago short cut mess, per bbl. 00.00 @ 21.50
 Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. 21. @ 21.50
 India mess beef, per tierce. 00.00 @ 00.00
 Extra mess beef, per bbl. 00.00 @ 00.00
 Hams, city cured, per lb. 12 @ 14c
 Lard, pure in pails, per lb. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c
 Lard, com. in pails, per lb. 8 1/2 @ 9c
 Bacon, per lb. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c
 Shoulders, per lb. 10 1/2 @ 11c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market is somewhat quieter this week, although none the less firm when buyers find it necessary to replenish stocks. The great demand is of course for Sept. creamery, which is held at too high prices for buyers to stock up with. Certain factories, however, have sold their Sept. make at 23c and 23 1/2c in the country, but not much has been sold at these figures. A lot of August creamery was offered to-day at 2 1/2c delivered here. Eastern Townships dairy is scarce, and sales have been made at 20c to 20 1/2c for lots of 20 to 40 tubs. Western is also firm with sales at 18c to 18 1/2c for selections, some holders demanding more money. As we before stated there has never yet been a fall in which 25c was paid for creamery that buyers did not lose money on it. We quote as follows:
 Creamery September..... 22 1/2c to 23c
 Creamery August..... 21 1/2c to 22c
 Eastern Townships..... 18c to 21c
 Western..... 17c to 19c.

Cheese.—The market, although as firm as ever, is quieter, for the reason that offerings have become considerably less, as stocks are pretty well concentrated in the hands of exporters and agents for English houses. On Monday finest French cheese sold at the boat at 10 1/2c, about 4,000 boxes changing hands at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c. It appears that 10 1/2c was paid at Peterboro' for September goods this week, which is equal to 10 1/2c here, and we quote 10 1/2c to 11c for finest. Western Septembers with the inside figure actually paid, but holders refuse to sell any more at that figure. There is no doubt that the make will turn out shorter than that of last year, and this, together with the short make in England, should have its effect later on, unless it is counteracted by the depression in trade in England caused by the miners' strikes. We quote prices here as follows:—
 Finest Western colored..... 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c
 Finest Western white..... 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c
 Finest Quebec..... 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c
 Underpriced..... 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c
 Liverpool cable white..... 50s
 Liverpool cable colored..... 50s

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The market continues firm under a good local and export enquiry, and sales of fancy fresh stock have been made at 15c to 15 1/2c, the ordinary run of fresh stock bringing 13c to

REPEAT ORDER.

Props. TRUE WITNESS:

Gents.—The results from our 25-line ad. in your paper have been so profitable that we have decided to continue contract for three mos. from date of expiry of first order. Our business with the Irish Catholic people of Ontario and Quebec has largely increased, and not having used any other paper, in these two provinces, in which to advertise our specialty, it is but fair to assume that, as a medium of communication with the particular class of readers which it represents, THE TRUE WITNESS admirably fills the bill.

A. L.—N., Phila., Pa.

THE TRUE WITNESS is a welcome weekly visitor in 25,000 Irish Catholic homes. In the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada it is recognized as the leading Irish Catholic journal. Advertisers desiring to reach this special class will do well to use its columns. A few good positions now open. Fair rates—not the lowest. Write for terms. Do not delay.
THE TRUE WITNESS,
 761 Craig Street,
 MONTREAL, Que.

Consumption

is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful

Food Medicine, Scott's Emulsion

which is now in high repute the world over.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

40c. A very good enquiry has set in for English account, one house having sold about 6,000 cases for shipment to British ports. Of course, choice heavy eggs for the English market would bring even better figures than those quoted above.

Beans.—Sales of choice hand-picked beans have been made at \$1.50, and we quote \$1.50 to \$1.70 as to size of lot and quantity. Ordinary to good \$1.25 to \$1.40, and inferior \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Maple Products.—Syrup at 4 1/2c to 5c in wood, and 50c to 60c in tin. Sugar is dull at 6c to 7c per lb.

Honey.—Comb has sold at 11c to 12c for mixed, and choice white clover honey at 13c to 13 1/2c. Sales of new extracted at 7 1/2c to 8c, with old at 5 1/2c to 6c.

Hops.—The market is quiet and irregular buyers and sellers being very much apart in their views, the former being willing to pay only 15c to 17c for any quantity, although they have paid 21c to 23c for a few bales to tide them over.

Baled Hay.—The market is about the same as quoted last week, with sales at country points for October delivery at \$9 to \$9.25 f.o.b. Here there have been transactions at \$10.25 to \$11.50 alongside vessel. Straw quiet at \$3.50 to \$5.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Are coming in more freely, and demand better; prices are a little irregular. Good to choice \$2.50 to \$2.10; inferior \$1.00 to \$2.

Oranges.—Very scarce, only well packed and sound fruit wanted; Rhode selling at \$3.75 to \$4 per box, while Jamaica brings \$3 to \$3.50 per box and \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl.

Lemons.—Receipts are light and demand good, there being very few shipped to this market this fall, and we quote \$4 to \$5.

Peaches.—Good demand for sound ripe fruit, California selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50, Canadian in baskets being picked up readily at 80c to \$1; receipts light.

Cranberries.—Are selling freely at \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel.

Sweet Potatoes.—Demand fair and quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bbl.

Quinces.—Have made their appearance on the market, and are quoted at 40c to \$1 per basket.

Watermelons.—Very slow sale, demand limited, and selling at 5c to 8c a piece. Bananas.—Slow demand, receipts light, and quoted at 75c to \$1.

Grapes.—Receipts are heavy and demand good. We quote: Concord 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per lb. Niagara 2 1/2c to 3c; Rogers 2 1/2c to 3c per lb; Con in small baskets 2 1/2c to 2 5/2c; Niagara and Rogers at 3c per basket.

Dates.—There has been some enquiry at 5 1/2c per lb.

Cocoo Nuts.—Are selling freely at from \$4 to \$4.25 per 100.

Onions.—Native onions are selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl; Spanish in crates 90c to \$1.

Potatoes.—There is no particular change to note, and quoted at 50c to 60c per bag.

FISH AND OILS.

Pickled Fish.—Newfoundland Shore herrings are still quoted at \$4. Cape Breton firm at \$3 to \$5.50. Green cod quiet at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1. Dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50. In cases of 100 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Oils.—Newfoundland cod oil has been placed at 38c net cash, and we quote 38c to 37c for small parcels. Steam refined seal oil is quoted at 42 1/2c to 44c. Old cod liver oil 45c to 50c, and new 55c to 60c; Norwegian 75c to 80c.

Dried Fish.—Boneless cod 8c to 8 1/2c per lb., and ordinary dried fish at 4c to 5c. Smoked herring 12c to 15c per box.

Canned Fish.—Lobsters \$6.00 per case for tins, and \$5.50 to \$9.00 for flats. Mackerel \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Fresh Fish.—Cod and haddock, 8c to 3 1/2c. Fresh B. C. salmon, 12 1/2c to 15c per lb.

Stock Yards Report.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report as follows: Medium receipts of shipping cattle. The trade remaining dull for this class; fair demand and trade for butchers' cattle; supply not too heavy; values closing a shade better. Sheep trade dull; light receipts. Hogs declining 25c to 30c per 100 pounds with continued heavy receipts.

We quote the following as being fair values:
 Cattle—Export..... 40 to 45
 " Butchers' good..... 35 to 40
 " " medium..... 25 to 30
 " " culls..... 20 to 25
 Lambs..... 32.00 to 33.00
 Calves..... 33.00 to 34.00
 Hogs..... 36.15 to 36.50

HORSE EXCHANGE REPORT.

The Montreal Horse Exchange report no particular change in the horse trade this week, and business altogether was quiet. Shipped during the week 25 head. On hand for sale 19 head.

A LESSON AFTER SCHOOL.

Alice, aged 10, came home from school with an exceedingly damp aspect, and dissolved into tears on entering the room.

"What is the matter, my dear?"
"I was pro-mo-ted; and the teacher's awful cross! She expects me to know things when I do-on't-t know 'em."

"Promoted! Why, how nice! You didn't expect to be!"

"It isn't nice at all, mamma. And she's beginning to tell us about adjectives, and verbs, and things. And it's horrid! It's too hard! I don't like such hard lessons. If I was only as big as you, I'd never have to learn any. Oh, dear! I don't see why we must learn such hard things!"

"The lessons I learn are a great deal harder, dear. If you had to learn my lessons, what would you do?"

"You don't learn any lessons," said Alice, laughing through her tears. Paul looked up from his book, and Nellie from her crocheting, and joined in the laugh.

"I don't? Well, you are mistaken, all of you. I am older, and so my lessons are harder than yours, of course. They are not about adjectives, or verbs, it is true; but I don't like them any better on that account, and I very often make as much fuss about the learning as you do."

Nellie's eyes grew round, and the corners of Paul's quizzical mouth twitched as he watched her wondering stare.

"Sometimes, I think," slowly said mamma, looking through the window up into the sky, while three pairs of young eyes noted her far-away glance—"sometimes I think, children, that I ought never to find fault with you, for I cry and rebel over my lessons far worse than any of you. I feel this way. I can't understand it, you know. I can't understand why I must learn such hard things!"

"Why, that's exactly the way I feel!" exclaimed Nell.

"But my teacher is very firm. When he says 'must,' I have to obey. I may struggle and get angry, or cry. I may say 'I won't,' or 'I can't,' or 'It is too hard,' but, in the end, I have to learn my lessons just the same. And as soon as I have finished one lesson my teacher sets me at another, and it is always a little more difficult than the last."

"Ah!" said Paul, with a deep-drawn breath.

"And then I make the same struggle and fight as before; but it is just as useless; you know, dears, I have to learn it just the same."

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's PILLS—25c.

She—I hope it isn't my twenty thousand that you're after, George? Mr. Grasper—Believe me—no, darling. I'd marry you if you had only nineteen thousand.

A Simple Way to Help Poor Catholic Missions.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanations a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions. 34c

THE TRIUMPHANT THREE.

During three years' suffering with dyspepsia, I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse until I tried E. B. E. I had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me. W. Nichols, Kenda, Ont.

He Escaped—"Sir," questioned an irate female shopper, as she pounced upon a small man who was pacing the store, "are you the shopwalker?" "N-n-no, ma'am," I'm o-only the p-p-proprietor."

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

In northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.

HE LOVED
good bread, pie,
and pastry, but his
stomach was delicate.

SHE LOVED
to cook, but was
tired and sick of the
taste and smell of lard.

She bought Cottolene,
(the new shortening) and

THEY LOVED
more than ever, be-
cause she made better
food, and he could eat it
without any unpleasant
after effect. Now

THEY ARE HAPPY in
having found the BEST,
and most healthful short-
ening ever made —

COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

The Ideal Food for Infants!



(REGISTERED)

MILK GRANULES.

The perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk.

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with Mother's Milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by the
Johnston Fluid Beef Co'y.
MONTREAL.



\$3 a Day Sure.

Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day.

A dress A. W. KNOWLES,
Windsor, Ontario.

The Testamentary Executors of
the late Francois Xavier
Beaudry

Will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of a law defining more clearly their powers to alienate the properties bequeathed for charitable purposes, and acknowledging that the proceeds of such alienations may be employed in improvements or buildings on unproductive, immovables or others in their possession before acquiring any new ones; acknowledging, moreover, that they may remit that part of the Estate to the Seminary of St. Sulpice or to another religious Corporation before the expiration of the period of twenty-five years mentioned in the Obedience of the Testator, and for other purposes. 12-5

ESTABLISHED 1865

G. Ross Robertson & Sons

11 HOSPITAL STREET,

NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS.

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS
AND SPECIAL AGENTS

Of the following well-known Companies having total Cash Assets of over \$247,000,000.

North British and Mercantile	\$ 52,000,000
Royal	42,000,000
Alliance	18,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	42,000,000
London Assurance Corporation	18,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
Western	1,800,000
Scottish Union and National	20,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America	9,000,000
Caledonian	8,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Sun Fire	10,000,000
Total	\$247,000,000

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

COVERNTON'S

NIPPLE : OIL.

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

COVERNTON'S

Syrup of Wild Cherry.

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

COVERNTON'S

Pile Ointment.

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

Prepared by G. J. COVERNTON & CO., 151
Heury street, corner of Dorchester street.

Montreal : : : :

ROOFING

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GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS

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In Metal, Slate, Cement, Gravel.

ROOFS REPAIRED.

Before giving your orders get price from us.

OFFICE and WORKS, corner Latona Street and Bushy Lane.

Telephones—Bell, 180; Federal 1808.
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The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

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

THE QUEBEC LINE.

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

THE TORONTO LINE.

Commencing on May 31, the steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock a.m., and Leclaire on arrival of the noon train, and Coleman Landing on arrival of the 4:45 Canada Atlantic train.

SAGUENAY LINE.

Steamer "Saguenay" will leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., for Murray Bay, Tadoussac, Chicoutimi and intermediate ports.

THE THREE RIVERS AND CHAMBLY LINES

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

For further information apply

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

ALEX. MILLOY, J. CHABOT,
Traffic Manager, General Manager.

HOME RULE ! !

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

ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

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

4-11 P. MUNGOVAN.

Carpets.

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THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

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Shades, Portieres and Window Mountings—new, pretty, and splendid value, at

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Matting, Rugs and Parquet Carpetings, immense quantities to select from, at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S,

1884 Notre Dame Street,
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WANTED

Teacher for deaf mute partially educated. Small salary, comfortable home. Apply at TRUE WITNESS OFFICE (or box 1758.) 10-4

A TEACHER WANTED.

At the Jesuit College, on Bleury Street, an English Teacher, for the class of Latin Elements, is required. An ecclesiastic preferred. Please apply to the Rector of St. Mary's College or to the Prefect of Studies. 10-4

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[FOR BOYS FROM 5 TO 12.]

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Boys are received for vacation.

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CLASSICAL COURSE.

English Commercial Course.

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Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing, \$120.00 per annum.

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EVERY SKIN AND SCALD DISEASE, whether it be torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing scasmas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail: This is strong language, but true. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to a attest their wonderful unflinching and incomparable efficacy.

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CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing September 24, 1893

Leave Windsor St. Station for

Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 8 25 a.m. (s), (c) *9 00 p.m. (s).

Boston, 9 00 a.m. (c), *8 20 p.m. (s).

Portland, Me., 9 00 a.m. (c), *8 20 p.m. (s).

Sherbrooke, 4 05 p.m., *8 40 p.m. (c).

Newport, 9 00 a.m., 4 05 p.m., *8 20 p.m.

Brockville, Perth, 4 15 p.m.

Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, *4 45 p.m.

St. John, N.B., Halifax, *8 40 p.m. (s).

Ottawa, St. Marie, St. Paul, *9 20 p.m.

Ste. Anne, Vaudreuil, 8 25 a.m., 1 30 p.m. (s) 4 15 p.m., 6 15.

Arrive Windsor St. Station from

Boston, *7 30 a.m., 8 25 p.m.

Portland, *7 30 a.m., 8 25 p.m.

Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, *7 40 a.m., 7 20 p.m.

Winnipeg, Vancouver, *8 10 a.m., *12 20 p.m.

St. Paul, St. Marie, *8 10 a.m.

Sherbrooke, 11 20 a.m., 4 20 p.m.

Newport, *7 30 a.m., 11 20 a.m., 8 25 p.m.

Brockville, Perth, 11 30 a.m.

Halifax, St. John, N.B., 4 30 p.m.

Ste. Anne, Vaudreuil, 8 30 a.m., 11 50 a.m., 7 20 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday. (a) Saturday only.

†Daily except Monday. Other trains week days only.

(c) Dining Car, Parlor Car, (s) Sleeping Car.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to Chicago, leave Montreal Windsor street Station Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.25 a.m. Rate per Berth \$1.50.

SUBURBAN - SERVICE.
Trains leaving Windsor St. Station at 12.15 p.m. and 5.15 p.m., between Montreal and Vaudreuil, and arriving at 9.45 a.m. from Point Fortune and 2.50 p.m. from Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, will be discontinued after Saturday, 28th September.

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DINNER SETTS, 100 pcs., from \$6.50.
TEA SETTS, 44 pieces, from \$2.50.
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LEMONADE SETTS,
FRUIT SETTS,
ICE CREAM SETTS,
FRUIT PLATES,
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FANCY CUPS and SAUCERS,
LIBRARY LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
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BRODIE & HARVIE'S
Self-Raising Flour
as THE BEST and THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it all others are imitations.

Castor Fluid Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. **HENEY B. GRAY,** Chemist, 128 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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WHAT IS
ROBSON'S
HAIR RESTORER

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

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

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

D. MARSO LAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 26th, 1893.

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

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

G. DESROSIER, M. D.
St-Felix de Valois, January, 18th 1893.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



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PLEASE EXAMINE THE
BUFFALO,
Manufactured by **H. R. IVES & CO.,**
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For Economy of Fuel. For Steadiness of Heat.
For Ease of Management.
For Design and Workmanship, it Leads all Others

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

Messrs. H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal,
MONTREAL 19th July, 1893.
DEAR SIR:—With reference to "Buffalo" Hot Water Heater, purchased by me last year, we are pleased to say that we find the same very satisfactory in every respect.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) **DARLING BROTHERS,**
Engineers and Machinists,
Reilance Works, Mon. Q.
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To Organ and Piano customers I would say I have had many years experience in the business, and not being at the expense of enormous city rents I am enabled to quote prices that I feel assured will be found lower than you can buy elsewhere.
I am offering a **SPECIAL DISCOUNT** to those who wish to buy within the next sixty days.
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We call attention to the large additions of fine Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites just finished and now in stock in our New Warerooms, which has been acknowledged by all, without exception, who have closely examined our Goods and Show Rooms, to be the very Finest and Largest assortment, and decidedly the Cheapest yet offered, quality considered.
We have just finished fifty Black Walnut Bed Room Suites, consisting of Bedstead, Bureau with large Swing Bevel-edge Mirror and Washstand with Brass Rod Splasher Back, both Marble Tops, \$25; Wood Tops, \$22. All our own make.
We will in a few days show some very nice medium and low-priced Furniture in our Large Show Windows, and the figures will counteract an impression left on the minds of many that imagine from the very fine display made the past few weeks that we are only going to keep the finest grades of goods.
As heretofore, we will keep a full line of medium and good serviceable Furniture, but will not sell anything that we can not guarantee to be as represented; which has for the past half century secured for us the largest sales yet made in our line and will still follow the old motto of Owen McGarvey & Son:

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

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

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The soothing and healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of
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This is an infallible remedy. If actually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,
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The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at
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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.
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This week we offer several cases New Winter Dress Goods at specially low rates at

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Sealette Capes.

In all fashionable lengths stylishly made.

Lined with Fur. Trimmed with Fur.

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Ladies' Jackets!

The largest and best selection of all Fall Novelties in Ladies' Jackets ever seen together at one time in this city.

- Jackets in all Materials.
- Jackets in Newest Shades.
- Jackets lined with Fur.
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- Jackets with Balloon Sleeves.
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- Jackets with Ripple Capes.
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Sealette Jackets

At all prices from \$18.00 up to \$140.00 each.

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- Sealette Jackets, in all lengths.
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- FUR-LINED CLOAKS,
- Lined and Trimmed with different kinds of Fur and covered with Plain and Fancy Cloth.
- FUR-LINED CAPES in endless variety.

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In Best English Makes

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In latest FALL and WINTER Styles Waterproofs of every description for Ladies, Misses and Children.

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NOTICE.

JOSEPH LEVELLE, Gentleman, the Rev. F. X. JOSEPH LEVELLE, Priest, CHARLES ALPHONSE LEVELLE, Notary, and JOSEPH DUCLOS, Merchant, all of Montreal, will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for the ratification of certain sales of real estate and of certain transactions entered into between them.

LAMOTHE & TRUDEL,
 Attorneys for Petitioners.
 Montreal, 2nd October, 1898. 12-5

Marble and Granite Works

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