

LIGHTNING ARITHMETIC

IS NOW THE THEME OF SOME EDUCATIONALISTS IN CHICAGO.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE METHODS BY WHICH THE NEW PLAN OF ATTAINING SWIFTESS IN MAKING CALCULATIONS MAY BE ACHIEVED.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Educational circles are in a pitch of excitement over the introduction in the public schools of Chicago of a system of lightning arithmetic. Many of those interested maintain that the proposition is impracticable on the theory that only such persons as have natural arithmetical genius can be able to use to advantage any sort of rapid calculation.

One of the most interested in this city is Mr. O. D. Hinkle, who is connected with the M. C. Lilley company. Mr. Hinkle has been in the mercantile business for a number of years, much of which time has been spent in this city, and has been regarded as one of the most rapid calculators in the state.

Mr. Hinkle was found most enthusiastically interested in the method, and quickly remarked, upon being asked, that the supposed new system was identical the same that he has been using for 25 years.

Mr. Hinkle has been for a number of years thinking seriously of making an effort to have some of the schools take it up as a part of their course of instruction. Speaking of the new method, Mr. Hinkle said: "Is the system sound? Is it practical? Yes, most emphatically, to both questions. It is natural computation, and it is just as easy to teach a child or grown person the relationship of numbers as it is to teach to them the relationship between persons.

Use 100 for the head of the geological tree of the family of figures, and it is just as easy and natural to teach a child that 25 per cent of any amount is one-fourth of it, because 25 is one-fourth of 100, as it is to teach him that that old gentleman is his grandfather because he is his mother's father, or that 124 per cent is one-eighth of any amount, because it is one-eighth of 100, as it is to teach him that the curly head over there is his cousin because he is his father's brother's child.

"I'll give you some examples in short mental arithmetic for a change. Say you buy 80 yards of carpet at 62 cents; 62 cents is five-eighths of 100; five-eighths of 80 is 50. Easy number, yes. Take an odd one. Say 89 yards at 62 cents; five-eighths of 80 is 50; add three times 62 cents, which is 18.75; total, \$61.75. Say you buy 167 yards of dress goods at 33 cents; 33 one-third cents is one-third of 100; one third of 167 is 55.66 two thirds. Say you sell 307 pounds of wool at 16 cents; 16 is one-sixth of 100; one-sixth of 350 is 58.33. Say you buy 100 bushels of potatoes at 50 cents. Easy, isn't it? But if it were 99 bushels at 49 cents you couldn't do it so easily, and yet it is no harder. If you only knew it. Say 99 times 50 is 4950, less once 99, which is 4851, and it is no more difficult than 100 times 50.

"Almost every child can do multiplication up to 12, but how many older people can go higher than 12 easily? Yet it is easy to go to 500 if he is a quick adder. In think my rule for solving large numbers is simpler than Mr. Speers' way of doing it. For example, start at 12. Twelve times 12 is 144. To get the square of 13, add 13 and 12 to square of 12; 13 and 12 make 25; 25 to 144 is 169. Square of 14—14 and 13 equals 27; add to 169, makes 196. To square 15—15 and 14 equals 21, add to 196 is 225. The square of 50 is 2,500. To get square of 51—51 and 50 are 101, added to 2,500 equals 2,601. To square 49—49 and 50 are 99; subtract from 2,500 is 2,401. The square of 100 is 10,000. To get square of 99—99 and 100 are 199; subtract from 10,000 equals 9,801. To square 101—101 and 100 are 201, add to 10,000 equals 10,201.

"This may look hard to some, but when one has been drilled in multiplying larger numbers mentally it is as easy as falling off a horse. Some will complain that I have no right to say in 80 yards of carpet at 62 cents five-eighths of 80 is 50; that I don't point off according to rules. Well, that's just what I don't want to do—that is where time is lost. With the drilling which a pupil would get prior to doing this work, one of the important things taught him would be to know that 80 yards at 62 cents is five-eighths of 80, as in this case, would be \$50, and not \$5 or \$500 or \$5,000, which often occurs with pupils who use the old rules for pointing off. One is mechanical and liable to disastrous blunders; the other has become intuitive from good drilling and is a sure thing always. There are legions of doubting Thomases, the most of whom will not look into this closely enough to understand it, who will advance all kinds of arguments against it. One of the first arguments will be that it would be easy enough if people would buy and sell everything in quantities and at prices that were fractional parts of 100."

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held in St. Ann's Hall on Sunday, 13th inst., the president, Mr. John Kilfeather, in the

chair. The Rev. Director was present and there was a good attendance of the members. After routine business, the secretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers, read a report of the recent picnic, showing it to have been a great financial success. The subject of celebrating the anniversary of Father Mathew was then taken up and it was decided that the society turn out in a body to receive Holy Communion, on Sunday, 11th October, in St. Ann's Church, at 8 o'clock Mass, and also attend the temperance sermon in the evening, at 7 o'clock, to which the Secretary was instructed to tender an invitation to sister temperance societies. The meeting closed with prayer.

THE ENGLISH PRISON SYSTEM.

JOHN DALY TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE WHILE IN PORTLAND PRISON.

LONDON, September 11.—John Daly, who was released from Portland Prison on August 20, returned from his visit to Paris to-day and will go to Limerick to-morrow. In an interview with a representative of the United Associated Press, Daly said that he was getting stronger, but he is still tremulous and acutely afflicted with nervousness. Speaking of his prison experiences, he said: My prison life was too dreadful to think about. The English prison system is brutal at the best, but it is applied to Irish prisoners with the fullest severity. The officers of Portland Prison were for a long time aware that Gallagher and Whitehead were insane, and the Irish political prisoners who are still confined in Portland are all ill. One of them I believe to be already insane, and if these men are not released soon they will only come out into the world finally useless and really shattered. I went to prison in good spirits as a sufferer for a great cause, but the terrible system observed there soon destroyed my natural buoyancy, enfeebled my body and wore me out. I was twice at the point of death from illness due to the treatment I was subjected to. Once I fainted while on my way to work in the carpenter's shop and was conveyed to the hospital, where I was confined at the time of my release. At the time of the hearing before the Parnell Commission emissaries of the Government came to try to induce me to give testimony before that body, advancing a suggestion of my regaining my liberty if I acceded to their proposals. I could not exactly understand from him what was wanted, but I was on my guard and refused to say anything. An inspector of the prison afterwards told me that these persons had no right to authority to hold out hopes of my release.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

A nice entertainment indeed is the weekly two-hours concert given by this deserving club every Thursday evening, in their own hall, corner of St. Peter and Common Streets. Last week Mr. Gordon presided with his usual ability. The presence of the Rev. Director and other clergy, Mr. Kavanagh, President of the Catholic Truth Society, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, of Orange, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McNamee, was noticed with pleasure, and their kind encouragement is appreciated, especially that of the visitors to the city, who were so thoughtfully present. Several seamen did very well in song. Messrs. Hamill and Miller favored the audience with their splendid banjo duets. Miss Sharpe was called upon, and her piano selections were admired. Mr. P. Morning gave a recitation. Mr. Reid, seaman, pleased well in his song, "Don't call us common sailors any more." Mr. Greenwood was present, and for an encore proved himself as popular in song as he is in recitation, and the Club says thanks Mr. G. Before the close of the season this popular and orderly place of amusement should be visited by all who have not done so already.—F.C.L.

A NOTABLE BANK.

THE MOST INDEPENDENT ONE IN THE WORLD IS IN NORWAY.

Probably the most independent and aristocratic bank in the world is the Norges or national bank of Norway. It seems to be wholly indifferent to doing business of any kind, and what it does do it insists upon doing in its own deliberate way. Socially the bank is of considerable importance. The directors meet twice a week, and these friendly gatherings are said to be most enjoyable affairs. Loans and discounts form the chief subjects of conversation. No loan or discount can be made without the approval of three of the directors.

Suppose the directors are to hold a meeting on Wednesday and you want to borrow \$5,000 on Monday. You apply to Norges bank and are told that the matter will be taken under consideration at the directors' meeting on Wednesday and you may look for an answer to your application by Thursday. It does not matter in the least that you want the \$5,000 on Monday and not Thursday. You simply have to wait.

The origin of this institution was as peculiar as its management is unusual. Soon after the nominal union of Norway and Sweden, in 1814, the latter country began to feel the need of greater money facilities to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing commerce. The problem of securing the necessary capital for a great national institution was a very simple one for the Norwegian government.

vided they can be deposited in the bank and kept under lock and key. For this service it charges rather less than the usual pawnbroker's interest, which may perhaps account for the rarity of private pawnshops in Norway. In the regular loan department the curious rule is enforced that loans may not be made for less than one month nor for more than six and only for sums of at least \$120.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE BLESSED NAME OF MARY.

It is easy to believe that the name of Miriam, or Mary, bestowed on the Blessed Virgin, by her father, St. Joachim, soon after her birth, was a name chosen by God Himself in the high courts of Heaven, for the little Jewish maiden immaculately conceived and destined to become the Mother of Jesus, the Redeemer of men. It is a name full of mysterious meaning, foreshadowing the life of the spotless creature who was to bear it; a name full of a sweet and simple dignity; a comprehensive utterance, fit designation for the Mater Dolorosa. The Hebrew signification of Miriam, or Mary, was "Star of the Sea," and in the Syriac tongue it denoted "Lady, Sovereign, Mistress." Another meaning is "salt tears." "And surely," in the words of St. Bernard, "the Mother of God could not have a name more appropriate nor expressive of her dignity. Mary is, in fact, that beautiful and brilliant star which shines upon the vast and stormy sea of the world." In later times Father Fabre embodies the same thought in his beautiful hymn of the Immaculate Conception, wherein he addresses the Blessed Mother in these words:—

"O purest of creatures! Sweet Mother! Sweet Maid! The one spotless womb wherein Jesus was laid! Dark night hath come down on us, Mother, and we look out for thy shining, sweet Star of the Sea!"

The same wisdom that sent the Angel Gabriel to announce, in celestial accents, the holy name of Jesus to the kneeling Virgin, also, we may well believe, chose the name of Mary for His Virgin Mother.

In reading the lives of God's faithful servants on earth, we are sometimes struck by the significance and importance attached to the name they shall bear during their earthly pilgrimage, and the frequent instances of Divine intervention in the choice. Thus an angel is sent from Heaven to announce to Zachary in the temple the birth of a son, "whom thou shalt call John." When Simon, the fisherman of Galilee, goes with his brother Andrew to see the Messiah, of whom St. John the Baptist preached, our Lord addressed him thus: "Thou art Simon, son of Jonas; thou shalt be called Cephas"—that is, Peter—and the full significance of this name is only shown when, some time later, Simon had given strong evidence of his faith in Christ, and our Lord again said to him: "And I tell thee thou art Peter, and that on this rock I will build My Church, against which the powers of hell shall never prevail." Again, in the life of St. Rose of Lima, we learn that the little saint was baptized Isabel, but that three months later the mother perceived on the face of the sleeping infant the figure of a lovely rose, and believing it to be an admonition from Heaven, henceforth the little girl was known by that name. When Rose became old enough to think for herself, she had scruples about using a name that was not given to her in baptism, although it had been bestowed upon her by the Archbishop at her Confirmation, and she poured out her doubts in prayer to the Blessed Mother. Mary consoled her and told her the name of Rose was pleasing to her Son, Jesus Christ, and as a proof of her love she should henceforth be called Rose of St. Mary. Though we cannot know the full meaning of this Divine guidance and choice, it is at least a proof that God watches over his creatures even in the smallest details of our mortal life.

"The beautiful name of Heaven's Queen should be cherished as a precious inheritance by those who have received it in Baptism or Confirmation, preserved intact in all its simple beauty and not tritured away into the insipid and meaningless diminutions so frequently heard. It seems a pity that one cannot discriminate between true beauty and appropriateness and the paltry jingle of so-called fashionable appellations. There is so much sweetness, charm and dignity in the old Scriptural names, that it seems strange they are not in more general use, until one remembers that the novel is the source of all those euphonious absurdities that do duty as names to-day. Compared with the names of olden days, they are but inane mouthings heard after exquisite melody.

Our name is a part of ourselves and should be equally respected. Moreover, it is given to us in the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, and as Christians we should be given a name suitable to our characters as such, and not a mere toy epithet more appropriate for a doll or a pet bird. Sometimes we do receive a suitable and sensible title, but this often does duty for the baptism only and immediately afterwards is cut up and chopped out of all semblance to its original aspect, and these ridiculous nicknames remain our portion for life. The venerable and truly noble and dignified names of Patrick, Michael and Bridget have lost much of their old time glory and popu-

larity by this silly habit of cutting down a name to suit the size of its infant owner, and then twisting it entirely out of its original shape. Some weak-minded mortals go so far as to ignore these names altogether or substitute for them others, such as Percy, Moriaunt, Bertin, or Sis. Such creatures deserve our pity, for they are not worth contempt. The glorious heritage of faith and Irish lineage is wasted on them, and the frivolity of the moment is their adequate satisfaction. They are not of the stuff that heroes and martyrs are made. A man or a woman who cannot uphold the honor of his or her own name before the scorn or sneer of ignorant ostentation will quench the spark of faith and principle with the first whiff of worldly advantage. Let us hope, however, that with many it is a want of thought that permits these follies rather than deliberate desecration; for it is a desecration to despise or hide a name given to us at the baptismal font through a holy sacrament of the Church.

Down through the ages, like a fragment of the vesture that clothed the shining form of the Virgin, comes the precious name of Mary, hallowed and enriched by Divine association: "Mary, the dearest name of all. The holiest and the best. The first and the truest that Jesus is pleased to call His Mother's breast."

St. Anthony of Padua asserts that "the name of Mary is sweeter to the lips than a honeycomb, more flattering to the ear than a sweet song, more delicious to the heart than the purest joy." Should not those who bear it rejoice in their heritage and strive to direct their lives in harmony with the life of Our Virgin Mother, on earth "our tainted nature's solitary boast"?—Mary Immaculate!

"Mary—our comfort and our hope—Oh, may that word be given To be the last we sigh on earth, To be the first we breathe in heaven."

TO THE TRADE!

CHEAP CLEARING SALE OF

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMP Goods, Etc.

Damaged by Fire, Smoke and Water.

The repairs to our stores being about over, we have removed all "Job" goods to the upper floors, and are now prepared to offer inducements to intending purchasers in the following lines:

White Granite, Printed and Rockingham Ware. Enameled and Gilt Semi-Porcelain Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets. Plated Ware, Cutlery and Fancy China. Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Brackets, Banquet and Table Lamps, etc.

The following will also be sacrificed, owing to their being incomplete:

20 Limoges China Dinner Sets, 50 Limoges China Tea Sets, 20 Limoges China Breakfast Sets.

And, to make room for New Goods:

250 Dozen FINE WINE GLASSES, 200 Dozen FINE CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, 200 Dozen FINE CUT TUMBLERS.

Also, 200 Barrels of Table Glassware Damaged by Smoke and Water

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came last, singing the Litany and Magnificat. The Grotto and statue were blessed and an eloquent sermon preached by Rev. Wm. Corby, C.S.C. Thus inaugurated in the dawn of that August morning, the shrine has since been visited by numbers of pilgrims, notably two large public pilgrimages respectively from Kalamazoo and Benton Harbor, Michigan, headed each by the pastor of that place, Fathers O'Brien and Muleahy.

The Annals of Our Lady of Lourdes, published at Notre Dame, as the Bulletin of the Confraternity of the Immaculate Conception, affiliated to that of Lourdes, keeps a record of favors obtained, cures wrought and petitions asked. It also publishes whatsoever is calculated to foster devotion to the Immaculate Queen, under the special invocation of Our Lady of Lourdes.—A. T. S.

A MILLION GOLD DOLLARS Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills, 25 cents.

NOTES FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE"

The Superintendent of Insurance gives notice that in pursuance of an Order-in-Council dated 31st August the certificate of registration of the Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas, Ont., has been suspended.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued to the Montreal Toilet Supply Company. Capital \$25,000.

The statement of Dominion note circulation and specie for August shows amount outstanding on the 31st August, \$22,145,341, an increase of \$1,389,237 for the month, about 300,000 of which is in one-dollar and two-dollar bills, and the balance in larger notes held by the banks as security against their own circulation, showing that the annual increase of circulation by the banks, incident to the movement of the crops, has set in. The gold revenue was \$10,531,311, an excess of \$9,385,970 over the amount required by law.

The bankers have been pressing upon Finance Minister Fielding to reduce the rate of interest in the Government Savings Banks from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent, which is the interest given by the chartered banks. The Minister of Finance promised to consider the matter.

GREENS FOR AUTUMN

Diamond Dyes Give the Richest Colors.

The manufacturers of the justly popular Diamond Dyes constantly avail themselves of every improvement in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, thus giving to home-dyers all over the world each and every advantage possessed by the largest manufacturers on earth.

Have you tried the Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green, Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green, and Diamond Dye Fast Silt Green? For the dyeing of Wool and Silk goods, these Greens are certainly triumphs of science.

For the coming Autumn, the above Greens with their varied shades—Hunter's Green, Myrtle Green, Bronze Green, Russian Green and Old Green—will be all the rage for ladies' suits and dresses. Use only the "Diamond" and you will surely get the best results and colors.

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

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A WOMAN AND HER SON MURDERED AT MEADOWBROOK, N.B.

MEADOWBROOK, N.B., September 12.—A terrible double, if not triple, murder and arson was committed shortly after midnight at Meadowbrook, a small station on the I.C.R., about eight miles from this city. Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her son, aged 11, were murdered and then burned. Her eight-year-old daughter, Maggie, was rescued from the burning building, but is not likely to live. It was the girl's rescue which revealed the terrible nature of the crime, and shows that the fire was not accidental. The little girl's left ear was split open, and left cheek cut through to the bones, presenting a horrible sight. This of course proved beyond doubt the terrible nature of the crime. The Dutcher homestead had the reputation of being a "road house," where liquor was also sold, contrary to the Scott Act. Mrs. Dutcher has frequently figured in Scott Act violation cases, and on one occasion she served forty-five days in jail for the Scott Act violation. She would not pay the fine imposed for a first offense. Mrs. Dutcher was 48 years and her maiden name was Eliza Green, daughter of James Green, of the same place.

your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. Soc. and \$1.00

RIBALD JESTING.

"It all happened from a little joke I tried to get off," the bruised, battered and tattered hobo explained to the citizen who picked him up. "Jist for fun, you know, I perposed to the gang that we organize a party for the advocatin of the free coinage of soap. I never drempt they'd take it serious."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA,

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 Tickets 10 cents.

A DANGEROUS TEXT.

"Well, Uncle Rasbury, how did you like the sermon?" "Pow'ful fine sermon, Marse John." "Where did the preacher take his text?" "From that potion ob de Scripture whar de Postol Paul paints his pistol ob de Fesions."—Washington Times.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Fine Sculptured Portrait Medallion; Copyright work; rare; in plush mount; striking likeness; very handsome decoration; \$5.00.

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