

IN THE BYE-WAYS OF RURAL IRELAND.

A REVIEW BY CRUX—CONCLUDED.

After telling his readers a great deal about faith-cures, and children with certain "gifts," and the belief of the Irish in the preternatural powers of the seventh son of a seventh son, and a heap more of such common information, Mr. MacDonagh concludes that the Irish peasant is a useless, indifferent being, who allows things to drift by the whim of chance and trusts in some species of Providence to pull him through his difficulties. These are not exactly his expressions, and, very probably, he would disown the sentiments that they are intended to convey; yet I am at a loss to know what else he means when he tells us that:—

"Speaking generally, the normal condition of the Irish peasant is still, as of old, a condition of dreamy repose, varied by wild explosions of passion or mad ebullitions of gaiety—such is the contradictoriness of his nature—a contentment with his lot in life, and a belief, however hard his lot may be, that individual efforts of his own are vain to improve it. He is convinced that the Government—that mysterious, far-off power which he does not yet quite properly understand—can help him, and, what is more, is bound to help him in removing any trials and troubles which may beset his path through life. But, when something is pointed out to him which he might do himself to better his condition, he, as a rule, says: 'Arrah, where's the use?' While an appeal to his emotions—to his passion for his religion, to his love for his country—will at once arrest his attention and induce him to set about moving mountains or butting his head against stone walls, an appeal to his self-interest, especially if it involves the exertion on his part of being up and doing, often passes him idly by."

Again, in another paragraph, he says:—
"No, the Irish peasant does not like being hurried. I doubt if he will ever be aroused from his disposition to take things easy. The economic earthquake, the awful famine of 1847, failed to do it. His favorite philosophic maxim is, 'Be easy, and if you can't be easy be as easy as you can.' 'Yerra!' exclaimed a peasant who was advised to take a step for his social improvement which meant a departure from his familiar habits, 'Yerra, shure we'll be all in our graves in a short time, please God.' The Irish peasant, in truth, can hardly help adopting this easy attitude in worldly affairs. It may be in the blood. Yet in other countries, in new conditions of life, he cheerfully undertakes the hardest and most unenviable work, and is, besides, full of ambition to get on in the world. It is, certainly, in the air—the soft, humid, caressing, emervating air—of Ireland."

There is a thread of truth running through this warp of fiction, just sufficient to make the whole fabric acceptable to the "Nineteenth Century" magazine. But there is an impression left on the reader that indolence, carelessness, and lack of spirit are characteristics of the people in rural Ireland. This is not an exact portrait of the peasantry. Possibly Mr. MacDonagh felt an inclination to rival Carleton's "Traits of the Irish Peasantry"; if so, his production lacks the originality of Carleton, while it is not a whit less unjust in its intended effects. I admit that he acknowledges the Irishman's industry, ambition and perseverance in "other countries." By so doing he has shown that he is aware of

facts without seeking honestly to explain their causes.
In other countries, as a rule, the Irishman finds himself under such new and unaccustomed conditions of life, that he has something to encourage him in his every effort to rise and become prosperous. At home for seven centuries his ancestors had breathed the atmosphere of oppression. If not in soul, at least in body, he has led the existence of a serf. The hand of tyranny, mailed and steel-clasped, has been upon his shoulder; his very successes in life became the sources of fresh misfortunes; and such were the conditions under which he trod the weary path, from cradle to tomb, that he finally came to feel that exertion on his part meant increase of burdens. The very spirit was crushed out of the race; the heart of the people was worn to such a degree that, even "Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell." No wonder, then, that the Irishman abroad should develop qualities never noticeable in the Irish peasant at home. These qualities exist equally in both cases; but, at home they lie dormant through a necessity of perverse circumstances; abroad the legal shackles are stricken from his limbs and the air of freedom fills the ever broadening horizon of his future. This may seem too much attention towards Mr. MacDonagh and his article; but, while neither the author, nor the article can be said to deserve very special attention, still the publication in which it appears lends it a certain degree of importance, and it is for that reason that I have bothered the readers so much with this subject.

But of all the peculiar paragraphs I think the final one is the most remarkable. Mr. MacDonagh would like to see the Irish peasant happy, in a prosperous and contented home. His words may be found, almost intact, in Thomas Davis' essay "On the Irish Peasantry," published in 1844. On the other hand, Mr. MacDonagh would not like to see Ireland's industries flourish, nor have her cities grow, her manufactures multiplied, nor hear the hum of activity in every center of the land. This desire, however, is not to be found in Thomas Davis' essays; more likely might we find it in some fanciful speech delivered at an Orange assembly.

Here is that peculiar and final paragraph:—
"And perhaps in this easy-going disposition in worldly matters the Irish peasantry possess a rare endowment. I should be sorry indeed to see our people possessed by the commercial spirit of the age, eagerly striving in the race for wealth, and Ireland a land of big cities and immense docks and quays—a land resounding with the roar of traffic, the din of machinery, the whistle of the steam-engine, and its air darkened with the smoke of mill and factory and colliery. What I should like to see is the cabins of Ireland full of contentment and quiet happiness; the country retaining its pastoral characteristics, its touch of perpetual spring, ever young, and fresh, and bright and reposeful—a land of sweet thoughts and quietude; the home of happy agricultural communities tilling their fields and tending their flocks and herds, and the towns, few and far apart, astir with a quiet but prosperous trade. This, I hope and believe, is the good fortune that time has in store for Ireland."

If the majority of Irishmen were filled with such ideas and sentiments as these, the Parliamentary Party would have no object to be gained, and would fall to pieces. Home Rule would be abandoned, and even the Aberdeen efforts to encourage the industries would be useless. Our views on this subject are not identical.

"This is a matter for Christian parents to seriously attend to. They must shield their children in every way in their power from exposing themselves unnecessarily to the danger of sin. If a courtship is to be a prelude to a happy marriage, then it must have upon it the blessing of God, it must give forth the sweet fragrance of modest and purity; if the infernal serpent—and it will be thus stained if it is conducted without restraint, without supervision—how can it be a fitting introduction to the Holy Sacrament of Matrimony? What prospect does it give of a happy and peaceful union? If self-respect be sacrificed at the altar of sin, be not surprised if mutual contempt and even hatred be your punishment. But, on the other hand, there is no reason to fear that if you take the precautions which Christian prudence dictates, you will pass through the time of danger unharmed and unscathed. If you turn to God for help and guidance in prayer and the holy sacraments, you may hope to stand at the altar ready to offer a clean, unsoiled heart to one who, while loving you, has respected you and honored you. A sinful courtship forebodes an unhappy marriage. But the courtship in which virtue has reigned supreme, where love has been tempered by self-restraint, where mutual respect and reverence have been fostered by the remembrance that each has an immortal soul destined for the vision of God, the body itself the temple of the Holy Ghost, such a courtship, I say, is the surest guarantee of a marriage which will be envied by man and blessed by God."

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy; experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

offer. And consequently an opportunity of courting or company-keeping is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. It may perhaps occur to some of you that it is somewhat superfluous to advertise or defend the practice of courting. If the object of my remarks was simply the encouragement of courting, I might rest content with having shown that marriage which takes place between two parties who know little or nothing of one another are most undesirable. But that is not my sole object. I have spoken of the lawfulness and even necessity of courting in order to make it clear to you that there may be a style and manner of courting which is not only undesirable, but even unlawful, and therefore sinful. If I had begun with condemnations you might have mistaken them for censures of what may be good and necessary. But if you understand the proper use of a good thing you can see more clearly what must be condemned as an abuse."

We have quoted almost entirely the passages recommending courtship, for the good reason that too many persons imagine that no such probation is required. The Church—a wise and unerring mother—thinks quite differently. It is not the use, but the abuse of courtship that is condemned by the Church. It would be too long to follow Father Fraser through all the dangers incident to courtship; but briefly, they are as follows:—

"Now, the sort of courtships which must evidently be condemned, in the first place, are those which are commenced or continued without a proper regard to the respectability of the parties. It sometimes happens that young people of opposite sexes indulge and cultivate a feeling of affection for one another simply and solely for the personal gratification they derive from it. Surely this is most dangerous."

"Who is answerable for this? Parents, if you are careless about the conduct of your children, if you care not what company they keep, if you speak before them of subjects about which they should know nothing, will not God demand the souls of your children at your hands?"

"You cannot play with fire without risk of being burned. You cannot handle a pitch without soiling your hand. And it is far more difficult to play at courting and love-making without defiling the purity of your conscience. And as the wise man warns us, 'He that loveth danger shall perish in it.'"

"Now, closely connected with courting without a purpose is courting without a prospect. It is entering upon or continuing a courtship when there is no probability of its ending in a desirable and happy marriage."

"One can only speak of the generality of cases. But we may certainly say that when it becomes sufficiently clear that no marriage can take place, then there is no excuse for continuing the courtship. Or, again, when after a certain lapse of time it is evident that there is no reasonable hope that the union will be a happy one the courtship should be immediately ended. Further, it may be added that the Church very much discourages long courtships. It not frequently happens that it is perfectly obvious that there is no prospect of two people being in a position to marry for years to come. There may be the claim of filial duty to satisfy, or there may be the impossibility of supporting a wife."

"Now, if courtships without purpose or without prospect are most undesirable and dangerous, the same may be said of courtships without supervision. You know well enough that we are bound to avoid the proximate occasions of sin. It is sinful to place oneself without sufficient care under a prospect that will be certain to lead to temptation. 'He that loveth the danger shall perish in it.' We have no right to count upon God's grace preserving us from sin when we are personally responsible for the temptation. We must not presume upon God's mercy."

"This is a matter for Christian parents to seriously attend to. They must shield their children in every way in their power from exposing themselves unnecessarily to the danger of sin. If a courtship is to be a prelude to a happy marriage, then it must have upon it the blessing of God, it must give forth the sweet fragrance of modest and purity; if the infernal serpent—and it will be thus stained if it is conducted without restraint, without supervision—how can it be a fitting introduction to the Holy Sacrament of Matrimony? What prospect does it give of a happy and peaceful union? If self-respect be sacrificed at the altar of sin, be not surprised if mutual contempt and even hatred be your punishment. But, on the other hand, there is no reason to fear that if you take the precautions which Christian prudence dictates, you will pass through the time of danger unharmed and unscathed. If you turn to God for help and guidance in prayer and the holy sacraments, you may hope to stand at the altar ready to offer a clean, unsoiled heart to one who, while loving you, has respected you and honored you. A sinful courtship forebodes an unhappy marriage. But the courtship in which virtue has reigned supreme, where love has been tempered by self-restraint, where mutual respect and reverence have been fostered by the remembrance that each has an immortal soul destined for the vision of God, the body itself the temple of the Holy Ghost, such a courtship, I say, is the surest guarantee of a marriage which will be envied by man and blessed by God."

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy; experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Various Notes.

LORD RUSSELL'S WILL.—The last will and testament of the late Chief Justice of England is only a few lines long, which might be construed to mean that eminent lawyers are not so partial to legal phraseology as are the laity.—*Ave Maria.*

PROTESTANT DECLINE.—Our English friends seem to have come to a realization of the fact, now generally recognized and admitted here, that Protestants do not go to church as they did in the past, says the Boston "Republic." This is a sad and lamentable indication of the decline of religious interest among a large section of the Christian population of the world. We say it is a lamentable indication because we regret, as all sincere Christians must, a popular indifference to religious work. When religion decays in a nation public and private morals are sure to suffer, and the seeds of national ruin are sown.

A clerical correspondent of the "Guardian," an English Protestant journal, thus writes: "Christianity seems to many beside myself to have had its day in England, and like inferior creeds once widely held in other lands, to be passing away. All things on earth, even the holiest, have their infancy and prime and decrepitude. And now it is to hearken lands we must look to see the fairest, because yet undecayed, fruits of our holy religion."

This startling statement, made publicly by a minister of the church of England, is supplemented by another from a Ritualist organ of high standing, which says: "We are not facing the problem fairly while we retain our shrewd skepticism. We have to face the fact that the English are no longer a church-going people, or so far as they are it is an accidental feature of their lives. They do not go to church for intrinsic reasons, not because they recognize it as a duty to be regularly performed as a matter of course."

These two very startling statements bring clearly to view the inherent weakness of Protestantism even in its home, where it has been fostered and cherished by the state. It is nothing but a human institution depending upon politicians for its ritual and its forms and ceremonials. Thoughtful men have long since ceased to regard it seriously or to associate it with spiritual energy or effort.

AN IRISH ALDERMAN.—Our old friend Mr. John E. Walsh, the well-known Catholic publisher of the "Ancestral Capital," has been elected a member of the City Council. We congratulate the citizens of Old Quebec on their excellent choice. Mr. Walsh is a public spirited citizen, and well deserving of the honor.

UNCLE SIGNED THE NOTE.—A well-known young lawyer of Chicago whose uncle is president of a local bank, found himself in need of \$500 the other day, and saw no way of getting it without borrowing. So he called upon his uncle with a request that the bank make him the loan on his note. The uncle was perfectly willing to accommodate his nephew, and personally attended to the drafting of the note which the young lawyer was to give as security.

"I suppose you know the banking rules, Davie," said the bank president, eyeing his nephew over his glasses, as he handed him the note for his signature. "We require a good man to sign with you, you know."

"Yes, I know about that," replied the nephew. "I don't suppose the directors would object to your signature, would they?"

Uncle signed.—Exchange.

THE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—According to the New York "Sun," Archbishop Corrigan reported to the Pope on his recent visit the completion of 264 new buildings during the ten years just passed. On the first day of his new decade the Archbishop started at even a faster rate of progress. Other denominations are not behind hand.

THE GALVESTON CYCLONE.—The Dallas "News" staff correspondent says: "Inquiries as to the loss of life and property continue to pour in. The list will never be complete. There have been already handed on the Galveston Island and along the bay shores of the main land opposite the island about four thousand corpses. The long stretch of debris along the beach and the western portion of the island has not yet been cleared. The prairie of the mainland, over which the waters rushed, have also their tales to tell. It may be said after investigation that a conservative estimate of the loss of life in Galveston is 6,500."

The names of thousands of victims will never be known. They have simply passed out of existence as so many flickering candles might be extinguished in the wind.

As to the property loss, it is hard to make an estimate. Col. Lowe's estimate of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is conservative.

"TIME IS MONEY."—That "time is money" is illustrated in the case of the peerless steamship, "Deutschland," says the Cleveland "Universe." She has broken the record for speed, and hence will break the record for profit. Mr. Carnegie has engaged passages on the "Deutschland," sailing from Southampton Sunday, October 28, so that he will land in America at the end of the last week in the campaign. Mr. Carnegie paid for the passage of the Skibo party, seven-teen in all, including servants, \$8,000, which is believed to be the greatest amount ever paid by a family party for a passage on an Atlantic liner, but still the ironmaker can easily afford it with an income from his mills of \$1,000,000 a month, and can pay \$8,000 for the trip across the Atlantic.

The "Deutschland" first cabin list for the next voyage to America brings

over \$200,000, one American, with two clerks, three servants, paying \$2,500 for the passage. Another American pays \$1,250 for himself and wife.

So great is the demand for cabins on the new German record-breaker that all the officers' rooms are booked. The "Deutschland" is being pushed to her utmost, and will make six trips across the Atlantic this fall in two months. If the hope of the North German Lloyd Line is realized the reign of the new queen of the transatlantic fleet will be a short one, for the builders of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse believe their next ship will eclipse the "Deutschland" as the Hamburg-American liner eclipsed the Kaiser Wilhelm.

COST OF ELECTIONS IN EUROPE

That general elections are coming, everything around us indicates. In the present instance there is no escape those elections. The constitution provides for them, and the public must accept them, at certain fixed periods. We hear a great deal about the cost of elections, the amounts of money spent to keep a party in power, or to raise one to that envied position, but we generally have no very accurate idea of those amounts. In England they have very complete statistics on this question. Here are some of them:—
"For the privilege of sitting and voting in the sacred precincts of St. Stephen's the average M.P. pays a premium of about \$8,750 a year. He may not probably be willing to pay if it insured them a seat in the House, but, as a matter of fact, the average contest costs \$7,500; consequently, if expenses are pretty evenly divided, the losing candidate in each receives no return for his expenditure of the remaining \$3,750 which he brings up the total to the aforementioned amount other than the barren honor of having 'fought' the seat.

"Although there was in 1895 an army of six and one-third millions of electors in the United Kingdom, on a total of 4,587,000, or 72 per cent., proceeded to the various polling stations to record their vote, the aggregate cost to the respective candidates who received the votes amounted to \$4,800,000.

"The number of electors, according to the latest available statistics, who are entitled to vote at the next general election stands at 6,600,289, and if 72 per cent. of the same record their votes, as on the last occasion we find that an army of voters 4,752,200 strong will proceed to the polls, though, fortunately, not all at once, in view of the fact that a procession comprised of such a multitude, if they were marshalled sixteen abreast with a yard interval between each rank, would extend from the Palace of Westminster along the Holyhead Road as far as Whittington, which is seventeen miles beyond Shrewsbury, or along the Great North Road to Robin Hood's Well, which is six miles beyond Doncaster.

"It should perhaps be mentioned that in calculating the length of the voters' procession no allowance has been made for plural voters, for the reason that no statistics regarding their number are available. Of these plural voters probably Mr. Hudson E. Kearley, one of the Liberal members for Devonport, possesses the greatest number of votes to-day; but three years ago the late Rev. Washburne West, Senior Fellow and many years Bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford, enjoyed the distinction of having a total of twenty-three Parliamentary votes, seventeen of which he recorded for Conservative candidates in various parts of the country in 1892.

"A considerable amount of the sum expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

"If these voting papers were all expended on the occasion of a general election goes into the pocket of the biller, paper-maker, and bill-sticker; and of the remainder the returning-officers and their assistants receive a fair proportion in return for their scrutiny of some 600 miles of voting papers, which would carpet the two miles of passages and corridors in the Palace of Westminster to the depth of fifteen layers, and yet allow the average width of the pathway to be 10ft.

"With the same voting papers 122 rooms as large as the House of Lords, which is 97ft. long and 45ft. wide and high, could be papered from floor to ceiling, a statement that will surprise many voters familiar with the size of the voting papers handed to them during the election season, but one which can be easily verified in so much as the combined areas of all the voting papers issued at a general election amount in the aggregate to thirty-five acres, or almost four times the area of Westminster Palace, its courtyards and terraces.

made up into packets and they were placed one on top of another there would be sufficient to make fifty-eight columns such as high as the Victoria Tower, which rises itself to a height only 64ft. less than that of the cross of St. Paul's, whilst the aggregate column would positively look down on Mont Blanc. The average cost per vote recorded varies considerably with the country.

"In England and Wales, where 10,521 electors have to join in a member, each recorded vote costs 4s 2d; in Scotland, where 9,821 electors are given one representative, 4s 8d is expended on each vote, whilst Ireland, with a member for every 7,000 electors, gets off cheap, thanks to the large proportion of members returned unopposed, at less than 2s 9d, the average price paid for each vote throughout the country being practically 4s 2d, which amounts in the aggregate to a large sum, as we have seen; but nothing like so much as Italy, judging from the figures published in connection with the recent Parliamentary elections, which cost the Government \$6,000,000, and the candidates a further expenditure of \$16,000,000, in some districts the unfortunate deputy having to pay as much as £8 for each recorded vote."

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

(From the Recorder, Brockville, Ont.)

There is scarcely a point touched in Africa by the boys of the Canadian contingents in which they have not found the only Canadian medicine, Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Several of the Brockville boys with the contingents have mentioned in their letters that they have found the Pink Pills advertising everywhere. One of them, Mr. Thos. Price, of O Battery, R.C.A., who took part in the relief of Mafeking, in an interesting letter to a friend here says:—
"While strolling through Mafeking, after the relief, I saw an enamelled iron Pink Pill sign that had gone through the siege. It was actually filled with bullet holes, but still hung up in front of the drug store. The familiar name recalled home and I agreed to secure the sign for Mr. Fuller as a memento of the siege. I offered to buy it, but the druggist said he would not part with it for any consideration, not even when I told him I came from the original home of Pink Pills. I even went back and tried to 'commemorate' it, but was not successful, and I suppose that in the years to come it will still hang in front of that drug store, a reminder of the terrible siege the little town so bravely withstood."

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal:—
68,391—James Young Walker, Rossland, B.C., improvements in candle sticks.
68,401—Miss A. A. Colfer, Montreal, P.Q.; braver attachment for typewriters.
68,563—Herve Dyas de Saint Cyr, Montreal, P.Q., horse shoe.
68,626—Albert Almon, Sydney, N.S., ventilation system for houses.
68,627—Edmund Conway, Quebec, P.Q., car fender.
68,266—Giovanni Enrico, Turin, Italy, bicycle.
68,326—Messrs. Thoma, Bonavista and Olivier, Paris, France, industrial product.
68,322—Louis Lagarrigue, Paris, France, treatment of auriferous and other minerals by amalgamation.

A GOOD REWARD.

I desire to return my grateful thanks to St. Anthony for having helped me out of financial difficulties.

J. M.

With innocence is righteous progress. There is much of the child in every faithful and brilliant student.

He who says there is no such thing as an honest man is himself a knave.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents yearly. The spiritual benefits are very great. An approved act member sends a Canon Crosser Book with 500 days' indulgences, and a Holy Bible. Address: "Our Boys' Home, 526 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2006.

Dame Melina Cadieux, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Charles Desjardins, contractor, of the same place, has, this day, entered an action in separate names to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th August, 1900.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, 7-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.

Use of BRODIE'S XXX Self-Heating Flaw who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premium: For 12 pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, a 16 inch. For 24 pound bags, a 16 inch picture in gold gilt frame, a 24 inch. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one 12 pound bag. BRODIE'S XXX, 10 & 12 Bloor St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Municipality of East Leeds, a Roman Catholic School Teacher, holding Elementary Diploma in French and English. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JOHN P. SCALLON, Secretary-Treasurer, West Broughton, P.Q.