At a meeting of the United Irish engue held in Dublin recently, the

At a meeting of the United Irish League held in Dublin recently, the Lord Mayor presided.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., delivered an address. He desired in the first place to congratulate his fellow-countrymen in the constituency of Lanarkahire on the result of the recent election that had taken place there. The important principle at stake in that election was for the Irish vote in Scetland to show English parties that it was not the property of any English party. The really important thing was to show the official Liberais that they had no right to imagine that they could put up any man they chose for a constituency and count upon the Irish vote as if it belonged to them. In the papers they had seen a speech of Mr. Asquith which he (Mr. Redmond) regarded as to a very large extent satisfactory to them and to their movement, because Mr. Asquith plainly recognized the true facts of the present political situation. He recognized that the revival of the Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons was the most important event of the last political year. In that speech, however, Mr. Asquith made what he (Mr. Redmond) considered a very rash and a very foolish statement. He declared that the Liberal party would never take office until they had a majority independent of the Irish members. First of all, it was a foolish thing to make a statement on behalf of a party for whom Mr. Asquith had no authority to speak. In the second place, it was a very unwise thing for any English statesman to prophesy with reference to Irish politics.

There were two manifest replies to Mr. Asquith. He did not speak for

man to prophesy with reference to Irish politics.

There were two manifest replies to Mr. Asquith. He did not speak for the Liberal party: Mr. Asquith had identified, himself with what was called the Imperialist wing of the Liberal party—that is, that wing of the party who had taken up and defended this unnecessary and brutal war, and for whom he (Mr. Redmond) was convinced there was no future in the public life of England. After this war had passed over he believed the Liberal party would be a party made up of men of the stamp of Mr. Lloyd-George. But apart from that, his prophecy was a foolish one, when they remembered what happened in the past. A far greater man than Mr. Asquith made a somewhat similar declaration in 1885. In that election Mr. Gladstone appealed to the electors of Great Britain to give him a majority independent of Irish votes, and he declared that it would not be safe for the Liberal party to deal with the Irish question unless it had a majority independent of Irish members, and yet within six monthsthe Liberal party was returned with a majority dependent upon Irish votes, and the Liberal party adopted Home Rule. Therefore he (Mr. Redmond) said it was foolish of any English statesman, and especially of any one who called himself a Liberal statesman, to make prophecies of this kind in reference to Home Rule. He noticed that Mr. Asquith, referring to himself (Mr. Redmond), declared that he had at Waterford defined in his speech what the Irish people would accept as Home Rule. He (Mr. Redmond) said the did nothing of the kind. It was not for them to-day to consider what the proposal of the future would be, or what their attitude towards it would be. It was not part of his (Mr. Redmond's) business to do that, but when the occasion arose he would deal with it. He did not believe they would have very long to wait before some such proposal was made.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

actly a very real subject, it is al-actly a very real subject, it is al-ways an interesting one to many people, and crops up constantly in the course of the ages. We had it in Paris in September, 1896, when Mile. Concadon uttered her prophed of the world is not ex-Mile. Consident uttered her prophe-cies: a few months afterwards some fanatical Jews allowed themselves to die of hunger in Jerusalem in ex-pectation of the last day. The evil dates far back, it existed in the time of St. Paul, and since then there is not an age that has not felt the bad effects of anticipating the millenium.

there is not an age that has not felt the bad effects of anticipating the millenium.

Sometimes, it is true, the Church restrains by its severity these prophets without a mission who are in too great a hurry to exterminate us. In June, 1901, the congregation of the Index condemned two works predicting the end of the world as close at hand. The first of these books is a collection of 276 prophecies without counting the Great Prophecy of Orval, which serves as an epitome. In the prophecy 276, attributed to Sister Berline, a num of the Hospital St. Louis at St. Omar, we read: "The end of the world is not for this age, but it will arrive before 1960." According to the other book condemned by the Index, the great event ought to have taken place on the 19th or 20th of September, 1896. But she author, as if he doubted that a slight error might have occurred in his acculations took care to add: "If the period 1864-1899 passes away without our predictions being realized, then we shall have not only probably but corrainly the initial and final dates of the thirty-five years and more of chartisements; 1870 will be the initial date, 1906 or 1907 the final date, the hour of the justice of God."

fixed the return of Essection was as clapsed between the year 1000 as the fatal and. Several newertheless granted to our era as many years as elapsed between the creation and the deluge, say 1656.

A certain number of people divided the history of the world into three equal periods of 2000 years each, and the last of these periods marked the duration of the law of grace. This tradition has for its guarantee Elias, not the prophet, but a learned Jow, whom the Talmud makes a contemporary of Alexander. The great reason of Elias was that the world having been created in six days, ought to last six times ten centuries for it is written: "A thousand years are as a day before the Lord." Another proof; the letter Alef, whose numerical value is 1000, is contained six times ten centuries for it is writtines in the first verse of Genesis; it follows that the world ought to last six times one thousand years!

St. Vincent Ferrer in a letter to Benedict XIII., teaches us that certain people counted for our era as many years as there are verses in the Psalter, that is to say 2,537. According to this calculation we are still far from the end. But others less patient reduce the total duration of the Christian era, to 3 Jubiless, At this rate the world would lung ago have ceased to exist. Such, however, was the opinion of the wise Cardinal of Cusa. According to Nostradamus the end of the world will not arrive till the seventh month of the year of grace, 1999; but the prophecies of Nostradamus are obscure enough to make one fear some little error of calculation. In short not to lose ourselves in the labyrinth of systems let us say at once that the most accredited opinion in the 19th century was that of the Venerable Holzhanser, who fixes the birth of Antichrist in the year 1855, the disappearance of the Turkish Empire in 1882, and the Last Judgment in the year 1910, with a possible error of a year more or less. Half a century ago this view was vigorously maintained by the Abbe Charbonnel that the world will end; but he lets us se

11. The Heresies, from 325 to 370. 2nd Council of Nicea. 111. The Barbarians, from 410 to 774 (defeat of the Lombards).

774. (defeat of the Lombards).

IV. Mohamedanism from 662 to
1571 (Battle of Lepanto).

V. The Protestants from 1520 to
1798 (French Revolution).

VI. The Revolution from 1789 to
the triumph of the Church.

VII. The Degenerates, period of
the future.—From the French Father
Pral. S. J. the future Pral, S.J.

DANGERS OF THE LAMP.

A circular to school managers has been issued by the Board of Education, stating that the frequency of priests.

DEMONSTRATION BY

tute at Lille, Dr. Calmette, who is the discoverer of a curative serum for the effects of snake bites, strange to relate, it is reported, was rely bitten severely on the hand by a trigonocephalus, a snake belonging

trigonocephalus, a snake belonging to the same family as the rattle-snake. The doctor, without delay, injected himself with his anti-vesom-cus serum, but notwithstanding its prompt application his hand swelled up and an acute fever set in. By afternoon, however, the swelling and fever had so far subsided and he felt so much improved that he attended a sitting of the consul-general of the department, at which he delivered an address in favor of a grant in niel of the sanitarium he is endeavoring to found at Lille. On the following day he had entirely recovered, having in his own person afforded a convincing proof, quite unwillingly, it is true, of the efficacy of his serum.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS. - In 1897 a Dutch journal gives the following statistics of the Catholic establishments:—

Ninety-six houses belonging to religious orders, serving 66 parishes and instructing in the lyear 725 students.

Forty-four houses of Brothers and teaching upwards of 12,120 pupils in their schools.

their schools.

Twenty-two convents for contemplative nuns.

Four hundred and thirty houses belonging to Sisters, who take care of 12,000 orphans and incurable hind necole

blind people.

A total of 592 convents in Holland.

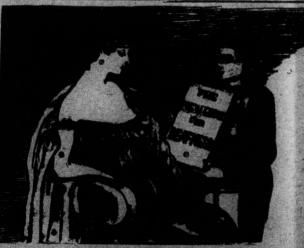
According to other statistics of According to other statistics.

land.

According to other statistics of the Residentiebode of the Hagne — the Netherlands counted:

1784—350 parishes and 400 priests 1815—673 parishes and 705 priests, 1860—910 parishes and 1,800 priests.

priests. 1877—985 parishes and 2,098 priests. 1900-1014 parishes and 2,310



For several of the earlier years of my practice as a Catarrh Specialist, I limited my practice to treating Catarrh only, and strictly adhered to that determinatian. I was however induced to change this resolution, and will tell you the reason for altering my decision.

So many of my Catarrh patients used to write me that when I had cured their Catarrh, THEIR DEAFNESS ALSO LEFT THEM. Many also wrote me that the ringing, buz zing, crackling and other Head Noises had also stopped. How grat etal these letters were—what pleasant words of thanks they contained, and Oh how I enjoyed those letters. They were not very numerous in these days,—sixteen years ago; perhaps not over two or three a week, now they come nearly a hundred every day. Perchance some reader is skeptical of this statement. To such a one I am perfectly willing to show over forty thousand of such letters, from all parts of the United States and Canada, which I keep filed away for reference, in eight rooms of my office. Many Canadians have seen these letters. They have taken a Holiday trip to Boston and have called up at my office.

Many, many of the readers of this article, bless the day when my announcement in the paper induced them to write me, because I have with the Divine assistance from on High, been caabled to once more restore them to that greatest of all G od's blessings, HEALITH

The writing of this book on DE AFNESS AND HEAD NOISES, has been a labor of love with me because I knew how many poor suffering people only needed such an explanation as it gives to tell them how they can get cured, for they have be come discouraged at the many treatments they have tried. There is no Province in Canada I have not hundreds, yes thousande of such cured patients.

THIS BOOK

Explains how Catarrh creeps from the nose and throat to the inner tubes of the ear, thus blocking up the passage and gradually destroying the hearing.

Explains the ringing, roaring and buseing sounds in the head and ears, which are caused by Catarrh.

Explains very fully why former advertised treatments and ear doctors failed to cure.

RUSSTAN COMPETITION. — An Irish exchange says. —

A few weeks ago we called aftention to the fact that a deputation of Russian landowners and stock raisers intended visiting England with the view of ascertaining the possibilities of importing Russian cattle. The deputation was in London this week and their names are a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness with which the Government looks after the interests of its people. The Czar may be an absolute monarch, but, if he is, he is a paternal one as well. Amongst the members of the deputation were Professor Paul Kooleschoff, consulting veterinary surgeon to the Russian Government. Mr. Maudgen, secretary of the Hose Breeding Association, of Russia, Mr. Dimshoff, president of the Agricultural Society, and Mr. Farceuto, secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, Here we have every department in which the farmer is interested represented. During the past twenty years the Russian Government has been preparing for the invasion of the British market by importing pure-bred Shorthorns, from England to improve their breed of cattle. The deputation, as part of their scheme, inspected the splendid foreign cattle market of the London Corporation at Deptford. The market provides accommodation for 10,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep, and it is not an accommodation of the foreign producer on the home markets will be it is not difficult to see.

CHEAP HARVESTING. — According to an American journal the

CHEAP HARVESTING. — According to an American journal the cost of harvesting wheat on the Pacific coast has been so lessened, by the use of automobiles, that a greater amount of the grain can be produced at the same actual expense than in the Argentine Republic, where labor costs only a fraction of a dollar a day. The large automobile traction engines now used in California are of 50-horse power, and are provided with driving wheels 60 inches in diameter. They do the plowing, planting and harvesting in their proper seasons. One traction engine performs the triple work of plowing, harrowing and planting, in one operation.

MAKING FARMING PAY.—In the little town of Cohassett, Wis., J. L. Jellison is said to be a striking example of what, one can accomplish if one only sets out to do something with a will and determination. Seven years ago he was a resident of Duluth, and for three years had been engaged in the wall paper and paperhanging business, trusting

dent of Duluth, and for three years had been engaged in the wall paper and paperhanging business, trusting to luck to get an odd job and faring rather poorly. To-day he is a prosperous farmer, owning 950 acres of lund, 500 of which contain pine, the other 450 being partially cleared for agricultural purposes. He estimates his holdings at no less than \$20,000. He has accumulated this property unaded by anyone outside of the members of his own family.

"I came to the conclusion that I was not getting along as well as I cught to," said he to a newspaper man recently, "and having heard of the possibilities of the northern part of Itasca county, decided to launch out and try my fortune. It was quite an undertaking with a large family of eight children to provide for, but I was satisfied that if I ever got a start I would make the riffic all right. I came home from work one night and announced my intention to my wife. She was thunderstruck at the proposition at first, but later on acquiesced, and on the following morning bright and early we began to pack our household goods for shipment. This completed, I went to the land office and filed on 160 acres of land. The sum total of my finances was \$49. I secured a rate of \$10 to Colassett for a car. Into this my entire family and household goods were budded. I had but the same and that it is a first my entire family and household goods were budded. I had but the same and the same are relieved track, and with this I had made the purchase of a congiderable quantity of provisions. All these I totad on my back to our 'farm, which was seven miles a way from the relievad track, and built a log shapty, living in the car in the martine.

RDAY October 19, 1901.



DINING CHAIRS. 100 Dining Chairs, high back, fan-cy embosed carvings, brace arms, strong and well made and nicely fin-ished, worth \$1.00 each. Selling price, 60c.

PARLOR ROCKERS.

75 Parlor Rocking Chairs in solid oak and mahogany finish, cobbler seats, nicely carved and well polished, worth \$3.00. Selling price \$1.85.

PARLOR TABLES

100 Parlor Tables in golden oak and mahogany finish, fancy turned legs, brass claw feet, nicely carved and well polished. Top 24 x 24, worth \$3.50. Special \$2.20.



New Carpets keep arriving in en diess profusion at The Big Store. This season's assortment is the largest and most complete we have evershown. Every line from the theapest Hemp to the finest quality of Wilton and Axminster being replete with all the most stylish goods the world produces.

Splendid range of Tapestry Carpets in handsome floral designs, art. cclors. Special 48c.

Extra quality Balmoral Carpets with beautiful \$\frac{1}{2}\$ borders to match in art designs and colorings. Special 60c.

Best quality Balmoral Carpets, new patterns, new colorings, new designs with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ borders to match. Special 70c.

Extra quality Kidderminster Carpets, 1 yard wide, very handsome reversible designs. Special prices 19c to 60c.

Best quality All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 1 yard wide, beautiful selected patterns reversible. Special 80c to \$1.05.

Just put into stock a beautiful assortment of New Frilled Muslin Curtains.



MUSLIN

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

purchase a few acres of pine lands, and this has been constantly added to until, as stated, I now have 500 acres of land."

TESTING THE EYES.

Eyes need testing occasionally where the occupation is peculiarly trying to the organs, but the test should be made when one is in normal health. If the system is run down the muscles and nerves of the eyes will show such spasmodic action that an inexperienced occulist may readily attribute all the trouble to the organs.

SYMINGTON'S GOFFEE ESSENCE makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers. GUARANTEED PURE. 100

Province of Quebee, District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1048
—Eusebe Lalonde, plaintiff, vs. E. Denault, defendant.—On the 28th day of October, 1901, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, No. 1015 Lorchester street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold; by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture and movables. Conditions, cash. Nap. Deziel, B.S.C. Montreal, 17th October, 1901.

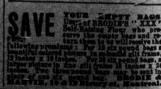
PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, owners of immovable property situated in the County of Hochelaga, call a meeting of owners of immovable property situated in the counties of Hochelaga, Jacques-Cartier, L'Assomption, Laval, and Terrebonne, for Wednesday, the 6th of Novembernaxt at 8 o'clock, p.m., in the Posti Office building, No. 956 Beaubien, street, Boulevard St. Denis, Montreal, to consider the organization of a Mutual Insurance Company against fire, as provided by the laws, of the Province of Quebec;

of the Province of Quebec;

Louis Boire, J. T. Ledoux, G. Bergard, J. D. Vezina, Damien Latonde, C. T. Jette, Alfred Dubord, Eugene Martel, Adelard Paquette, Maxime Poirier, Gustave Major, Norbert Marcotte, V. Carmel, Paul G. Martineau, Joseph Ledue, L. P. Dupre, J. G. Gareau, A. A. Massee, S. D. Valliere, Louis Fillion, F. X. Malouin, ir, Chas. B. Lacasse, T. B. Chartrand, Joseph Dandurand, A. Larive.

Montreal, October 15th, 1901.



Carpets Still Wanted in Thousands of Homes.

We are filling orders, large and a mall, from our magnificent stock of

Vol. LI.,

HAP PUBLIC SI evinced by the Belfast just no prepare for the ent Sunday churches of the following anno

The Bishop your attention utmost importa revision session held in the Co Road. Claims behalf of 2,500 olics have been the duty of the tend at their ea the Courthouse, make good their make good their the franchise. The lects his duty in be said to have ligion or countricially, where big are directed so Catholics, even transactions an course of life, it to co-operate so another in elevatheir social pos One most effects this desirable Catholic entitles no opportunity of the that vote, as the proper time ests of faith and Catholic, then,

ests of faith and Catholic, then, fall in his duty sessions which a If the person for been lodged, or to, cannot persocurt, some men for instance, his ter—may go in lease the rent-boduced in evidenc Meetings, repreclass were held and addresses wupon the people and addresses we upon the people cure their vote. District, Rev. Fa presided over a l tie meeting. In o ings, he said:—I that meeting had impress upon the that district the sity of all who wote, and those to. going to the whole were now substantiate their fend themselves I twas essential those objected to courts, either through a membe From what he kellolders of that d sure that they we

sure that they w

THE B

eral regular corr contributions, in thenticity that are always of the are always of the Of these writers of gant in style and jects is "L'Abbe nom-de-plume? Me it represents rare taste in literary preciation. We will trepresent at article, "The Blessed Virgland." We will trof that admirable doing we feel a p the fact that it truth concerning tion that has ever tic of the Irish p he writes:— "Treland, that that "island whit Caesar never conceined."

Treland, that that "island whi Cacsar never cong gelized by St. Pa beginning of the fat the moment we through an unexy of the schiem of Necived a fresh imp to love the Most I ry. From her birt odor of devotion! God clung to Irela over kept alive the her cradle. Wirrah Irish name for Ma almost every true glories in possessir vand Patrick be the Irish, when other, Giolla-Muir names so frequent land, signify serv of Mary. Gilmanutire have like me Irish soll, strewn true we no longer stately basilies dut history tells of plets list of them