

FEAR OF ANARCHISTS IN EUROPE.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Sun' says:-

The question of how to deal with the anarchists is daily exciting deeper interest. At the present moment Europe is absolutely in a state of panic. The precautions surrounding the Czar's visit to France have already been described, but they are being increased almost hourly. At Compiègne, when the Imperial and Presidential parties arrived at dusk, it was a wonderful scene. The route was lined with huge electric flowers and thousands of small lamps among festoons of flags. Crowds shouted, and outwardly it was a scene of brilliant rejoicing, but at least half of the onlookers were there to guard against any possibility of outward hostility and behind the scenes was presented a grim picture.

The Czar's train arrived at Compiègne yesterday, and seemed more fortified for the Veldt railways in South Africa than for the pleasure tour of an Emperor in the country of his allies. The Russian train hands are all armed and commanded by uniformed officers, while the train itself is armored with walls of iron. In the chateau park detectives and military pickets will be stationed night and day at intervals of seventy yards along the lawns and alleys and flying patrols of four men each will circulate among the groves. Thousands of troops, mounted, and on foot, assisted by gendarmes, will watch and guard the Czar daily. He will be followed everywhere by a brigade of armed policemen on bicycles. Every inch of the ground over which he has to pass will be carefully supervised, yet even these and a thousand other precautions will fail to remove the anxiety. All this is necessary, as yesterday's sad death so clearly proves. It is not surprising that there is a general feeling that something must be done to remove what is a reproach to modern civilization.

During the past week a score of notices of interpellation were filed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in which the Government was asked to explain what measures had been taken to put down anarchism. Nearly all the interpellations accused the Government of allowing the anarchists undue toleration. The attitude of the Government is certainly strange, in view of the fact that King Humbert of Italy was murdered only a year ago by an anarchist. In Rome, Milan and other cities the anarchists are permitted to hold meetings, form associations and even to carry the black flag in processions. They have been joined without hindrance by anarchist leaders from America, France and England, and even the desperados who were recently expelled from Switzerland as being dangerous were permitted to move about without police supervision. When the news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley reached Rome the Government issued a circular to all prefects enjoining them to keep a strict surveillance over the dangerous classes, but it is feared that the old policy of laissez faire will be resumed.

The Pope has frequently warned the Government of such a policy. Only the other day when he was receiving the bishops of Southern Italy on their return from the Catholic Congress at Taranto, His Holiness expressed the grief with which he watched the increase of socialism in Italy and the complaisant attitude of the Government in regard thereto. "Modern society," said the Pope, "has never been so gravely menaced as now, and the danger is ever growing. The duty of Catholics is to concentrate their efforts in order to save the country from a social catastrophe. They must not be dismayed by the apparent strength of the enemy, but face the situation with courage. The infamous attempt on the life of the American President ought to warn all Governments of the danger of allowing excessive liberty to the forces of social disorder. In striking socialism we strike anarchism."

In England, too, the demand for

action by Great Britain and the United States grows louder. The "Globe" in an editorial says: "Out of ten Presidents since 1861 three have been assassinated. The percentage is appalling and can not be paralleled in any civilized State since the days of the Roman Empire. If the Presidential chair is not to be regarded as the ante-room of a funeral vault some very stringent precautions will have to be resorted to. The days of republican simplicity when a President mingled with his fellow citizens, have passed forever."

The "Saturday Review," whose articles were printed before the death of the President, was known in England, says: "In England we have a law of treason which would insure that Czolgosz should be hanged. Both America and France might go so far as that in protecting their Presidents without solidating their republicanism. There is no doubt that there will be considerable difficulty in bringing about international action between nations whose notions of liberty are different, but why should not the freer countries of the world, with this example of American anarchism before their eyes, adopt more stringent and rational measures? It would be a weak shirking of duty merely to adopt the deportation of or to prohibit the entrance of possible anarchists. Each would be obliged to shift the common burden on to his neighbor. Each should devise repressive measures to meet this particular danger, guided by its own traditions of freedom, but not allowing various suggestions for the catchword of liberty to stultify its right of government. England, France and America have been unduly subservient to these catchwords, which are simply empty formulas. It seems a suitable time now for dealing with the subject."

The "Spectator" in a long, pessimistic article confesses the belief that men of Czolgosz's dangerous character are increasing and will increase, but dismisses as useless the various suggestions that have been made for their prevention. It says the melancholy truth is that very little more can be done to prevent assassination than has been done already, and great personages must accept the danger. Such a philosophical attitude, however, is not likely to satisfy people here. It is said that what is well indicated by the formation this week in London of an anti-anarchistic society, which is chiefly composed of prosperous shopkeepers and artisans and many former holders of a royal warrant. It is their intention to enroll numerous members who will constitute themselves as a sort of special constables or detectives and will attend meetings where anarchical views are propounded for the purpose of pointing upon those who profess anarchic views. They particularly wish to help the police during the forthcoming coronation ceremonies of the King.

The "Cologne Gazette," which generally speaks semi-officially, says that after to-day all anarchistic meetings will be forbidden in Germany. It also says that all anarchist clubs will be broken up and the members dispersed. It is maintained that there are no inter-relations between the German and American anarchists. On the contrary, it is said that there are differences of opinion between the heads of the controlling group of anarchists in Germany and that in America.

In Berlin anarchism is being very generally discussed in connection with the assassination of President McKinley. A high police official said that the German police had no information to the effect that Czolgosz and Emma Goldman were accomplices. The police have every intention of carrying out the recommendations made at the recent conference on anarchism at Rome. He recommends that America imitate closely an organized anarchist party, system, covering all kingdoms and States and Europe, who keep in touch with each other. He says that America was not in proper harmony with Europe in this respect.

SPEECH OF THE WEEK IN IRELAND.

Mr. John E. Redmond, speaking at a meeting, held under the auspices of the United Irish League, at Westport, said the session of Parliament just concluded had been of enormous value to the future of the National movement. He held the opinion for three reasons. First of all the session had shown to Ireland that she had once again at her command a united, industrial, and self-sacrificing Parliamentary party. He did not believe that Ireland ever had at her command an abler body of genuine Irishmen; that was a maximum tribute to the wisdom and sterling national sentiment of the masses of the Irish people. There never was, he believed, in the history of Ireland, a party absolutely elected by the people themselves. At the last election none of them ventured to dictate to any constituency as to their choice. That matter had been left to the people themselves, and the fact that they had in the House of Commons probably, taking them on an average, the ablest, and certainly the most industrious party that ever sat there was an enormous tribute to the intelligence, wisdom, courage, and fidelity to principle of the great mass of the Irish people.

The action of the party in Parliament stood out as a record of which Ireland might be proud. Never in his own experience had there been an Irish party so industrious and assiduous in attendance, never had there been such self-sacrificing work done. The party was united absolutely as

one man, and was animated by a spirit of brotherhood, affection, and comradeship, which bound it together with hooks of steel. Never had a chairman of a party in the House of Commons so easy and agreeable a task as had fallen to his lot. He all he experienced the kindest consideration and most generous co-operation, and he took this opportunity of returning an expression of his thanks to Mr. John Dillon, not merely for his able and manly industrial work all through the session, but for the kindness of spirit in which, at every moment of difficulty and danger, he came to his rescue, and guided and helped and supported him by his wise advice and his most generous assistance.

Secondly, the session had been of enormous value to Ireland because it, more than any session in the past, had proved not only the absolute necessity of Home Rule, but that Home Rule was near at hand. For looking at the matter from the English point of view, by the universal consent of English statesmen, last session the House of Commons had absolutely broken down, not because of obstructive tactics on the part of the Irish members, but because the Irish members, had so chosen, they might have entered on a policy of obstruction, but they did not do so. The business of the House of Commons had broken down in the face of the world, because of the very nature of the House of Commons and the nature of the work it had undertaken. The moment had come when

11 and 87 Years Old. CURED TO STAY CURED. DEAFNESS

Is often caused by Catarrh along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the inner ear. It blocks the passage from the ear drum to the nerve of the ear. IT CAN BE CURED.

Dr. Sproule has cured cases of 14 years' standing. Some Symptoms of Catarrhal Deafness

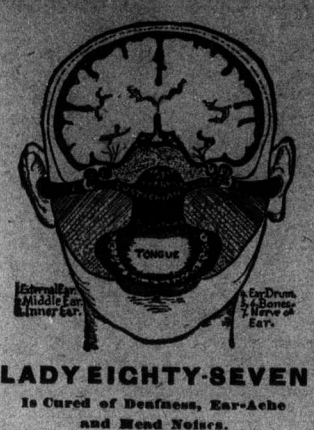
Is your hearing falling? Are your ears dry and scaly? Do your ears discharge? Do your ears itch and burn? Have you pain behind the ears? Is there a throbbing in the ears? Do you have ringing in the ears? Are there crackling sounds heard? Is your hearing bad on cloudy days? Do you have ear-ache occasionally? Are there sounds like steam escaping? When you blow your nose do the ears crack? Do noises in your ears keep you awake? Hear better some days than others? Do you hear noises in ears? Is hearing worse when you have a cold?

CHILD OF ELEVEN Almost Totally Deaf, Weak and Thin from Ulcerated Throat, Nearly Out of Her Mind With Head Noises.

Dear Doctor: It is with pleasure that I answer your letter of enquiry about our little girl. We have been waiting and watching to see if there would be any return, but now, ONE YEAR AND A HALF AFTER FINISHING YOUR TREATMENT, she is entirely well and can HEAR AS GOOD AS ANYONE. When we applied to you she had not been able to go to school for nine months. She was so weak and so deaf, Her throat was all full of ulcers that had eaten great holes in it. Now she has grown fat and healthy-looking and complains of none of the ailments that used to trouble her. She used to sit up in bed, crying at the front in school, and she could not hear what was said. Now she says she can sit way at the back and hear all the teacher says. She is an entirely different child. Besides her deafness she used to have such noisy fits then that she could not sleep nights and she had almost out of her mind with her noisiness. She eats and sleeps well now. I would not have her back when she was for twice the amount; although she does not much to spare. I am advising everyone to apply. I am please send me some of your Symptom Blanks to distribute among my friends.

Yours sincerely, THOMAS LOWDON, Neepawa, Man.

If you have any of the above symptoms, mark them and send to CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland) formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston. He will Diagnose Your Case Free.



LADY EIGHTY-SEVEN Is Cured of Deafness, Ear-Ache and Head Noises.

Mrs. James Holden, well known in Morrisburg, Ont., had passed her eighty-seventh birthday when she applied to Dr. Sproule. She was then suffering from general Catarrh which had very seriously affected the ears and hearing. Deafness was great and increasing. There were ringing, throbbing, crackling sounds, and sounds like steam escaping, and often pains behind the ears. After three months' treatment Mrs. Holden wrote Dr. Sproule the following gratifying letter:- My Dear Friend,-With heartfelt gratitude for my dear Dr. Sproule, and thanks for all his care which has brought about this most wonderful and gratifying change, it is a great pleasure to tell him that MY DEAFNESS HAS NOW QUITE RETURNED. No more pain or soreness in my head or noises, in fact, I can say I AM CURED, and do not fail to show the improvement to every one. I think it has and will overcome the prejudice which has been so strong under the influence of the Montreal doctors and specialists. You will hear from some of those who are convinced. Facts are too convincing to admit of a doubt. My age, EIGHTY-SEVEN, makes your skill more apparent and satisfactory. I was true to his trust, and who could and did cure me he said. May our Heavenly Father ever continue to bless you and the means used for the restoration of your patients. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES HOLDEN, Morrisburg, Ont.

Every thoughtful English politician admitted that it was no longer possible to continue to act as a local legislature in the House of Commons to continue to act as the three kingdoms, and, at the same time, to act as the Imperial Parliament of this bloated and widespread empire. Everybody in England admitted that Parliament had broken down, and some people were foolishly suggesting as a remedy the reduction of the Irish representation. These shouts had been heard before and had come to nothing, and they absolutely disregarded them to-day. The policy for the reduction of the Irish representation was an absolutely absurd policy. It was unjust and indefensible and could not be carried. The arrangement as to the representation of Ireland was based on what Englishmen called the treaty of Union, though Irishmen had always impugned it, and regarded it as obtained by force and violence, and from the English side, and from the English side, the view how could they justify now the altering of one of its fundamental principles? At the time of the Union Ireland's representation was based on her population she should have got 330 members instead of 102, and now was it to be said that it was because under the operation of the Union England's population had increased and Ireland's decreased, without the consent and against the protest of the other party, to alter that fundamental principle of the English people called a treaty? For his part he did not believe that the reduction of the Irish members would materially injure the strength of the National movement, which depended, not on 60 or 80 members, but on the unity and strength of the National movement in Ireland and a united party would be just as dangerous in the House of Commons if it consisted of 80 as if it consisted of 60.

The session was valuable for a third reason. It had taught a valuable lesson to the masses of the Irish people. It showed them that they could get almost anything by a vigorous and menacing agitation, and that they could get nothing from the English Government by any other means. They had now seen the masses of the people united in favor of compulsory purchase. The agitation of last year and this year that had taken place had this immediate effect, that the Government put in the King's speech and promised to introduce a Land Purchase Bill, and this further effect, that the ruler of Ireland for the time being made a solemn declaration from his place in the House that another Land Bill was an immediate necessity for the future of the country. That showed that even a little stem in the nature of an agitation could do, but it showed also that if they wanted more than promises from smother-

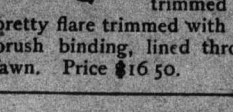
tongued Irish secretaries they had to proceed from the beginning, until there was all over Ireland so closely united, disciplined, and powerful an agitation that the enemies of the people would find it difficult and dangerous to maintain their position, and that the Government would find it absolutely necessary to step in. He rejoiced at being there that day, because he believed that this was the commencement of a fight to the finish with Irish landlordism. They called, then, on their fellow-countrymen in every part of Ireland to organize, so that it would be impossible to maintain that cursed system of landlordism, which had ruined and depopulated the country. It was with the people to say whether they would resist the land question once and for all in the immediate future. This was a great trades unionist struggle, and the duty of the people there was just the same as the duty of the people in the great industrial centres in England. He had heard something said at this meeting about outrages. No man advocated outrages in this movement. The distinguished mark of the United Irish League movement had been its crimelessness. It was not by crime, but it was by determined, disciplined, and united action within the limits of the laws of God and of man that they could bring this question to an ultimate settlement.

There was a great movement at present in Ireland in favor of the revival of the Gaelic tongue. That movement he was in thorough sympathy with, but let those directing the movement take care that there were any Gaels left to speak the language in Ireland. The sword and the torch of Elizabeth and Cromwell were unable to exterminate the Irish race. Were the people of the present generation-the men of light and leading-by standing aside in apathy, to help in carrying out the work that the torch and the sword of Elizabeth and Cromwell failed to accomplish? This, in his view, was the holiest cause in which any man lifted his voice in God's name. Let this be the beginning of a great movement this autumn and winter all through Ireland. In a few weeks' time he was going with Michael Davitt to address their fellow-countrymen in America. What was the use of going to address their countrymen there if those fellow-countrymen were able to point to districts in Ireland where apathy was spread amongst the people, and where no genuine effort was being made to arrest the emigration of the people. The first duty of the moment was to stop this emigration. It could only be done by planting the people on the land, which in the old days was the property of their forefathers, and so bringing some measure of peace, contentment, and happiness into the lives of the masses of the

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street SATURDAY, September 21, 1901.

STYLISH Autumn SUITS

It's almost impossible to comprehend the immense stock of Ladies' Stylish Tailor Made Suits carried by The Big Store. Best to call and see the variety. Ladies' Natty Suits made from a brown, black and blue Vicuna cloth; the jacket is cut double breasted, all stitched double seams, trimmed velvet collar; the skirt cut full, lined and velvet bound. Price \$11.25. Ladies' Suits made of imported all wool frize, jacket lined through with fine quality merzerized sateen; the skirt with a new flounce trimmed with rows of stitching; lined throughout, price \$14.25. Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, made of fine quality Kersey cloth, cut in a very new style, double breasted jacket, bell-shaped cuffs, large medium collar trimmed in peau de soie and braid, skirt cut with a pretty flare trimmed with twenty rows of notched piping, bound with brush binding, lined through percale, colour black, royal blue and fawn. Price \$16.50.



ATTRACTING CROWDS! JACKET Exhibition!

It's surprising where all the people come from. Thousands upon thousands have visited the great sections allotted to Jackets and Capes daily. In this charming gathering, which no lady of Montreal can afford to miss, are to be seen beautiful creations in FASHIONABLE SHORT JACKETS, ATTRACTIVE EVENING WRAPS, STYLISH AUTOMOBILE COATS, ELEGANT THREE QUARTER COATS. The Mantle Show Rooms are always interesting, but especially so at the present time when European Novelties are constantly arriving. Come and see a glimpse of Paris Fashion Land. Ladies' 1 length Coat made from an Oxford Gray Frize, new cut sleeve, large collar and revers, trimmed with braid and fancy covered buttons. Price \$8.50. Ladies' Full Length Coat made of Imported Oxford Gray, fine Herringbone Cloth, with plaid back, cut Chesterfield front, trimmed with rows of stitching at bottom and silk velvet collar. Price \$13.50. Ladies' Full Length Tailor-made Coat in fine quality Black Beaver Cloth, inlaid all over with applique of black tafeta silk, new shape sleeves, lined through with good quality will silk, close with fancy covered buttons. Price \$16.00.

NEW Fall CARPETS

We're ready with new designs in Carpets for Fall. The advantage comes in first choice, ample time to select and more careful work in the making. The newest patterns and choicest styles in Brussels, New Axminsters, New Tapestries, New Valvets. Are where you can see them to advantage. Our leadership is equally manifest in Oilcloths and Linoleums. We have the largest stock of both and the lowest prices within your reach. Fall Carpets. Brussels Squares. NO. 1 QUALITY. Size 3x3 yards\$13.35. Size 3x3 1/2 yards 15.60. Size 3x4 yards 17.80. NO. 2 QUALITY. Size 3x3 yards 12.40. Size 3x3 1/2 yards 14.50. Size 3x4 yards 16.50.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FALL NOVELTIES.

We are now showing a full stock of all lines of Fall Novelties imported direct from the great manufacturing centres of Europe and America. The collection includes (on a large scale) the latest and finest fashions as they prevail for the season in London, Paris and New York. Our Millinery show rooms are now at their best, and exceptionally worthy of inspection. Ladies can see and examine there, at present, models of the most exquisite creations of the Milliner's art-a display of its kind, we make bold to say, unrivalled and unexcelled in Canada.

In addition, all our other departments are overflowing with new goods, and we call special attention to our fresh importations of New Cloaks, New Jackets, New Capes, New Costumes, New Skirts, New Blouses, New Silks, New Dress Goods, New Ribbons, New Laces, New Trimmings, New Hosiery, New Gloves, New Umbrellas, New Men's Furnishings, etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2842 St. Catherine Street, corner of McCarroll Street. Terms Cash. Telephone, U3 933.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates-duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man-up in his heart, says to him: "To which the sky, happiness, always goes singing."

INFORMATION WANTED

OF Elizabeth Kavanaugh and her two children, Andrew and Mary, who left Ireland for Quebec, Can. They will hear something of their profit by applying to D. McFarlane, Agent, Toronto, Nova Scotia, Box 145. (From London, England).

Vol LI. Cat In P RELIM Cathol public Monday Northwberl The local Ca deep interest The address dinal Vaughn ture of the m several quest ing a great c alone in Grea but also in th of importance report of the J. James, of Cam for criticism of the several quest ing a great c alone in Grea but also in th of importance report of the J. James, of Cam for criticism of the several quest ing a great c alone in Grea but also in th of importance report of the J. James, of Cam for criticism of the