

THE DOE EAT  
SERVICE PROBLEM.

The servant-girl problem has been solved in Norway to the satisfaction of all concerned. In large cities like Bergen and Christiania there is a central employment bureau under the direction of the municipal government, and twice a year—once before New Year's Day and one week before the 24th of June—there is a general change of servants by those who are dissatisfied with existing conditions, and engagements are made for the ensuing six months or the year. Families who want servants fill out blanks setting forth what is required and the wages they are willing to pay. These are filed at the employment office and are noted in a conspicuous manner upon a blackboard.

Women or men in search of employment go to this bureau during the weeks named, examine the blackboard and apply to the clerk in charge for further information. If they desire to apply for a particular position they submit their recommendations to the clerk, and if he is satisfied he gives them a card to the lady of the house. That card is good for the day only and must be returned by the lady of the house before the close of office hours. If the girl is engaged the lady upon this card are filled out with a general statement as to her duties, the term of service and the wages agreed upon, and the card is filed away for reference if necessary.

If the lady of the house is not satisfied with the applicant she sends her away and returns the card marked "not satisfactory" to headquarters with a request that other applicants be sent to her. If the applicant is satisfactory the lady of the house pays her a bonus of 1 kronor or 2 kronor, called "hand money," that is she crosses her hand with silver as an evidence of good faith, and the girl agrees to report for duty within one week after New Year's or midsummer's day, as the case may be. This is to allow her present employer an opportunity to fill her place.

The law protects both the employer and the employed. The employer guarantees to give the servant a comfortable room, wholesome food, take care of her if sick and pay her wages regularly as agreed upon during good behavior; while the girl agrees to perform her duties faithfully during the term for which she is engaged. If there is any complaint upon either side it must be made to a magistrate, who investigates and decides between them. A family cannot get rid of a servant during her term of employment without official intervention. On the other hand, the girl's wages are a first lien upon their property for the entire term, although judgment must be rendered and made a matter of record. If a servant runs away from her employer she can be arrested by the police and imprisoned and fined. Cooks are paid from \$4 to \$7 a month; housemaids from \$3 to \$6 a month; chambermaids from \$10 to \$15; coachmen, from \$12 to \$16 a month; scullery maids and men of all work receive corresponding wages.—Chicago Record-Herald.

IRISH NEWS.

DR. LONG AGAIN.—After a brief interval of peace, the city of Limerick has once more been disturbed by the re-appearance of the notorious Dr. Long. The medical missionary has apparently been rusticated somewhere for the past few weeks, and has evidently returned to his labors with renewed strength and energy, says a local newspaper. Such being the case, it is not improbable that in the near future we may witness many scenes similar to that which occurred in the city. The disturbance on this occasion originated at the lower corner of William street, where Dr. Long approached a jarvey named Thomas Hartigan, No. 76, and requested to be driven to an address in the Military Road. Hartigan said he could not drive Dr. Long, and that according to the Hackney Car regulations he was not bound to drive any person when by doing so he would incur any danger. Nevertheless, the Doctor persisted in getting on the car, and remained there despite the driver's protests. The porterman, who accompanied Dr. Long, also spoke to the jarvey, but the latter remained obdurate. A crowd was quickly collecting, and, as might be expected, their sympathies were altogether with the driver. A member of the R. I. C. took Hartigan's name and number, and Mr. Forrest, Hackney Car Inspector, was sent for to the Town Hall. Meanwhile the crowd had increased in size, and numerous policemen from William street barracks were occupied in trying to keep the road and footpath clear.

Dr. Long announced his intention of staying on the car all day if necessary, and to all appearances intended to carry out his threat. Seeing this Hartigan called another hackney-car driver to his assistance, and between them they unyoked the horse and led it into Cruise's yard, amidst the cheers of the crowd, the police standing around powerless to intervene. The car being unyoked the doctor's seat at the side became somewhat uncomfortable, and was rendered more so when the jarvey returning proceeded to remove the cushions from beneath him, amidst a fresh outburst of cheers. Dr. Long now climbed into the driver's seat, having first, with extreme politeness, handed the driver the small cushion thereon. His change of position was greeted with derisive laughter from the crowd. Certainly the Doctor looked rather perturbed in his elevated seat, and the humor of the situation was increased by the stolidity of his demeanor. But even in this position he was not allowed to rest, as Hartigan promptly lowered the shafts to the ground

so that the seat became untenable, and the Doctor was forced to alight. His descent was the signal for a renewal of the cheering, and his departure was signalled by hisses and uncomplimentary remarks.

Attended by several members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Dr. Long now proceeded up George street, followed by a goodly portion of the crowd, which the police vainly endeavored to keep back. At the approach of the Doctor the jarveys "sheered off" from the various stands, until there was a long procession of hackney cars in moving order, which the police vainly endeavored to keep back. At the approach of the Doctor the jarveys "sheered off" from the various stands, until there was a long procession of hackney cars in moving order, which the police vainly endeavored to keep back. At the approach of the Doctor the jarveys "sheered off" from the various stands, until there was a long procession of hackney cars in moving order, which the police vainly endeavored to keep back.

It is said that Mr. Forrest, City High Constable, has announced his intention of prosecuting Dr. Long for creating an obstruction and endangering the public peace. Mr. Forrest's view is that Dr. Long should merely have taken the carman's number and brought the matter before the proper authorities in due course.

EXCITING PREJUDICE.—It seems strange that in this age of enlightenment and toleration about which we read so much, that men in official positions in a mixed community persist in displaying their prejudices to such an extent. At a recent meeting of the Corporation of Derry the Mayor acknowledged that he alone was responsible for the display of flags from the Guildhall, on the occasion of the anniversary of the relief of Derry.

From an exchange we take the following account of the proceedings.—The members present were: The Mayor (Councillor F. H. Miller), Aldermen—Sir William M'Lean, J. P.; Bel, M'Farland, Ballintine; Councillors—Magee, Stewart, M'Cully, M'Clintock, and Brown (Unionists), O'Hagan, Crampsey, M'Gallion, M'Cool, Coyle, and M'Elhinny (Nationalists).

Councillor Crampsey said he begged to move the suspension of the orders in order to call attention to a display of flags from the Guildhall on the occasion of the party celebration of the 12th Aug. The Guildhall was a public building, and in the interests of the citizens he wished to ask the Mayor, as the Chief Magistrate, who was responsible for the hanging out of flags upon it. It was expected that during the office of the present Mayor there would be nothing of a party nature exhibited from the Guildhall. The Mayor had expressed himself as always anxious to avoid party feeling, and he had set that very good example. Certainly the Mayor, during his mayoralty, had been very considerate to the feelings of all classes of the citizens, and had been careful not to stir up in another city not far from Derry, or do anything which would affect the good relations which existed between all parties in Derry. He, therefore, wished to know who was responsible for this display of flags from the City Hall when a party demonstration was being held in the city.

Mr. Mayor—Councillor Crampsey, if you put the question on the agenda.—Councillor Brown—The motion to suspend the standing orders has not been seconded.

Councillor Crampsey—I wish to find out who is responsible for the hanging out of the flags, and if you wish to have the matter fully discussed you should put a notice to that effect on the paper for the next meeting of the Corporation, but I think the matter will be seen to the advisability of not doing so. I myself and no one else was responsible for the flags being hung out, and if you want to have the matter discussed I have a complete answer.

Alderman Ballintine rose to speak, when the Mayor said he could not hear him until the standing orders were suspended.

Councillor Crampsey—I intend to put a notice on the paper for discussion at the next meeting of the Corporation. I am one of those entirely opposed to party processions of any kind in a city, believing as I do that they do not tend to good will or a better feeling among the citizens, nor benefit business nor the progress of the city one way or another.

The Mayor—This is a question of the suspension of the standing orders. Do you move a motion to that effect?

Councillor Crampsey—I do, certainly.

The Mayor—Does anyone second that?

Councillor Brown—No.

The Mayor—Then the motion is lost.

Councillor Crampsey—I am sorry that there is no one of my way of thinking who has the manliness to stand up with me in this matter and second the motion. People of my religion complain of the insult, and there is a great deal of bitter feeling around, and you will see the result of it.

This ended the discussion.

A NEW CHURCH.—On a recent Sunday, in the village of Cahel, situated at the head of Bertraghboy Bay, and about fifteen miles from Clifden, a neat and commodious

church was solemnly opened by the Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, Archbishop of Tuam. The sacred edifice was crowded with hardy fisher folk of the district, notwithstanding that a terrible rain-storm prevailed throughout the day. Father Gleason, P.P., Roundstone, to whose energy the church owes its erection assisted at the dedication ceremony, as did also the Very Rev. Canon M'Alpine, P.P., V.F., Clifden; Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Mayo; Rev. John M'Dermott, Adm.; Tuam, Chaplain to the Archbishop; Rev. Thomas Brett, C. C., Clifden; Rev. Thomas Lynch, C. C., Ballinacree; and Rev. George Stacey, Clifden.

After Mass the Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, who spoke from the altar steps, preached a sermon of great power and eloquence. He took his text from the 83rd Psalm, "How lovely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts, My soul longeth and fainteth for the courts of the Lord." His Lordship said that nowhere in the world, as he said, was God held in deeper veneration than in Ireland, and there was one spot in every church which was held in special veneration. That was the altar. The altar held that paramount place in the church that the heart held in the human frame. Their separated brethren were now feeling the want of an altar and a sacrifice. A section of them were trying to restore it, but for a sacrifice a sacrificing priest was required, and they could not have a sacrificing priest unless the powers of Holy Orders were conferred upon him. What was the duty of the people at the present time? It was to make an honest effort to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, and to do whatever was in their power for their Faith and their country.

MR. WIDOWS IN BELFAST.—During the recent session of the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon referred to a character whose history is well known to our readers. In referring to this notorious individual Mr. Dillon asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the man, a Roman Catholic, who delivered a speech against the Parnell family, collected the same Widows who has been twice convicted for unnatural crimes, whether any prosecution has since been instituted against him for obtaining money under false pretences; whether any shorthand writers were present on behalf of the Government at Sunday's meeting, whether collections were taken up on the occasion; and whether it is intended to allow such proceedings to continue.

Mr. Wyndham—It is true Widows was convicted in London in 1888 of the offence referred to, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude (Nationalist cheers). In July, 1875, he was convicted in Toronto of an attempt to commit a similar offence, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment. (Nationalist cheers.) He has represented himself to the Government as a monk or a friar—(Nationalist cheers)—and it is believed never was an ordained clergyman. No prosecution has as yet been instituted against him. The question whether any criminal proceedings can be taken is under consideration. No shorthand writer was present on the occasion mentioned.

Mr. Dillon—I desire to ask the Chief Secretary whether, in view of the present condition of Belfast, he proposes to allow this impostor to hang out of the Guildhall, and to permit the Protestant House steps—Government property—a champion of the Protestant faith.

Mr. W. Johnston—Before the hon. gentleman answers, may I ask if it is a fact that the Protestants of Belfast have repudiated this impostor? (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. Wyndham—Yes; it is the fact that he has been repudiated by the Protestants party. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. T. M. Healy—Who break the Catholics' heads? (Loud laughter.) (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Wyndham—The extent to which any person or persons can be allowed to make public speeches in Belfast at this moment is one which does engage the earnest attention of the Government, and I shall feel it my duty, on behalf of the Government, to stop anything which may lead to a further breach of the peace. (Ministerial cheers.)

PARNELL'S HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS SOLD.

Pursuant to an order issued by the English Court of Chancery, on whose application does not appear—the furniture, pictures, books and other effects belonging to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, contained in Avoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, were put up for public sale, on the premises, on August 13 and 14, by Messrs. J. H. North & Co., auctioneers, of Dublin.

As we had anticipated, says a contemporary referring to the subject, the sale partook somewhat of an historical character, and attracted a large number of persons from Dublin and the neighboring district, as well as from other portions of the country. The furniture and bric-a-brac were offered for sale on the 13th; the books and contents of the library were reserved for the second day. The occasion was pathetic in more than one sense. If the historic muse did not weep, the heavens did; for it was an exceedingly wet day, when the "cruel auctioneer, with hammer in hand," came to Avondale to dis-



HERE'S A RACE.

Here's a swift running race! Only two entries, viz. Summer against our Summer Shoes. Whether the Summer or the Shoes go out first is a matter of moment to us. We've good money staked on the result. So the cruel price-cutting spur digs sharply into the Summer shoe stock and bids it "go on" to the goal of our

TAGGED-DOWN SALE.

MEN'S BOX CALF LAOE BOOTS, heavy evidence soles, Sullivan heel, Goddard welt—was required, and they could not have a sacrificing priest unless the powers of Holy Orders were conferred upon him. What was the duty of the people at the present time? It was to make an honest effort to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, and to do whatever was in their power for their Faith and their country.

\$3 per pair.

MANSFIELD, The Shoelist

124 St. Lawrence St. Montreal, Que.

persuade to all parts of the country the "lures et penates" of four generations of the Parnell family, collected in the old mansion. The evident signs of recent neglect in the beautifully situated old house must have struck even the most casual attendant at the sale, and must have caused the most careless to moralize.

Among those who attended the sale were the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Carysfort, Mr. John Howard Parnell, Rev. Charles O'Carroll, C.C., Anghrim street, Dublin; Rev. Mr. Flood, Rev. Mr. Manning, Messrs T. Boylan, Maurice Flood, Terence; John G. Fottrell, solicitor; Coroner Murray, Dr. Ryan, Michael Butler, Abbey street, J. Carter, Messrs. Bethell, senior and junior; Saunders, Rathrum; Naylor, J. Barlow, Nichols and others. Mr. Charles Flint acted as auctioneer, and stated that the sale was unreserved. He also announced that Mr. Boylan, who had purchased the Avondale estate, had given the Parnell family an opportunity of redeeming the estate within the next two years.

There were, altogether, about 300 lots in the sale. The prices obtained for most of the items put up were trivial, and in no way indicated their historic or personal value.

Mr. John Howard Parnell (the brother of the deceased leader) was able to secure a number of lots which it would have been a pity to let pass out of the family, and this was more than once due to the chivalrous action of Mr. Thomas Baylan, the purchaser of the estate, and of other bidders like him, who were influenced by patriotic feeling. Several pictures with the label "Mrs. Della S. Parnell, United States of America," were passed over in respectful silence, and not offered for sale, as was also, a fine oil painting of Parnell's grandfather, Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," which was in the dining-room, and the two Volunteer Flags which figured in the Wicklow demonstration, some ten years ago. A bust of John Martin, which was stated to have been a presentation to Mr. Parnell, Belfast, for £450, which was knocked down for 4s. 6d., while in contrast a mounted squirrel fetched 6s. 6d. An iron breast-plate, described as Cromwellian, was sold for £2 12s. 6d. An interesting item, consisting of a sheet of paper, containing the following autographs: "Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew M'Manus, John Martin, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, William S. O'Brien, Richmond Frison, June 9th, 1849." Below these was the inscription: "Ulinus et minima, C. P. Meehan, C.C., September 23rd, 1885." This was sold for 21s. A bleached elk's skull, with wide branching antlers, the most conspicuous picture in the hall, was next put up. Mr. John Parnell said it had been dug out of a bog in Galway. Lord Wicklow and three or four other bidders at once started a warm competition, and it was knocked down to Lord Wicklow for £15 10s. It is understood that Mr. Henry Campbell, the Dublin town clerk, had wired a bid of £15 for the antlers. In Mr. Parnell's own sleeping room the furnishings were of the plainest and most ascetic kind, the bedstead being an ordinary iron one. Mr. John Parnell purchased most of the items. The entire day's sale only occupied about three hours.

"Confidentially, old man, is there a skeleton in your closet?" "Of course not. We live in a flat, and our closet is too small to hold anything but a close-rolled umbrella."—Chicago News.

MISS GRAHAM'S PHONOGRAPHIC and BUSINESS INSTITUTE.

Short-hand, "Teach Typewriting," Book-keeping, French Penmanship, etc. Individuals and Class instruction. Pupils may enter any time. Both sexes. Students are offered special advantages in practical office work. Positions guaranteed to competent stenographers. Fee payable on application. 345 Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Phone Main 1714

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store, St. James Street, SATURDAY, August 21, 1901.

SCHOOL OPENING

The close of the holidays irresistibly forces the needs of the young folks on the attention of parents and guardians. The far seeing and thoughtful commence to study out the question of outfit. The Big Store's assortment is most complete, including College Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Suits, Dockers, etc. Prices are the lowest. Our profit is the smallest possible.

COLLEGE BEDS.

Brass and Iron Beds suitable for college and private boarding schools, etc., finished in finest of white enamel with heavy brass caps and knobs. A \$5.00 value, \$3.50.

Woven Wire Springs of the very finest weave with heavy copper wire sides, made to fit any size of bed \$1.65.

CONVENT BLANKETS.

Hundreds of pairs of White Wool Blankets suitable for convents, college, boarding schools, etc., with faintly pink and blue borders. Size 54x72 inches, special \$1.55 pair. Size 56x76 inches, special \$1.95 pair. Size 60x82 inches, special \$2.35 pair.

Extra quality Gray Wool Blankets with pretty fancy borders, suitable for college or school use. Size 56x76 inches, special \$1.50 pair. Size 64x84 inches, special \$2.10 pair. Size 66x86 inches, special \$2.40 pair.

COLLEGE QUILTS.

Good quality colored quilts in pretty patterns of blue and white, also red and white, useful size. Regular 80c. Special 69c.

Extra Quality Colored Quilts, in a variety of patterns, colors red and white. Regular \$1.00. Special, 75c. White Crochet Quilts, Honeycomb patterns, finished ends, good full size, regular value of these goods \$1.00. Special 75c.

CONVENT TOWELS.

Heavy Bleached Huck Towels ..... 10c  
Extra Quality Huck Towels ..... 13c  
Pure Linen Huck Towels ..... 15c  
Bleached Linen Crash Towels ..... 16c  
Bleached Linen Oatmeal Towels ..... 17c  
Best Quality Linen Huck Towels ..... 22c

SPECIAL IN COLLEGE SHEETS.

84 pairs Heavy Quality Bleached Cotton Sheets, suitable for college and convent use, size 72 by 90 inches, regular \$1.40. Special \$1.45 pr.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO. THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

Those who know Ogilvy's have been here this year and bought more than ever before. Those who do not know Ogilvy's do not realize what splendid, and yet absolutely safe, economies are possible here at this time.

Always on hand a complete supply of Infants' Wear. Here are a few of the many little things:— Infants' Embroidered Cashmere Cloaks. Infants' Bedford Cord Cloaks. Infants' Robes, Lace and Embroidery trimmed. Infants' Long Dresses, trills on neck and sleeves, at 50 cents each. Infants' Long Dresses, Torchon Lace on neck and sleeves, at 60 cents each. Infants' Waists for Robes, fine tucks, insertion and lace trimmed, from 50c to \$1.00 each. Infants' Long Skirts, plain and lace and embroidery trimmed. Infants' Hand-Embroidered Day Flannels. Infants' Day Flannels, with Silk binding. Infants' Flannel Binders or Bands, at 15c and 25c each. Infants' Cashmere Embroidered Head Shawls. Infants' Flannel Embroidered Head Shawls, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Infants' Flannel and Flannelette Night Dresses. Infants' Cambric and Nainsook Night Dresses, plain and trimmed, with lace and embroidery.

MILLINERY REDUCTIONS.

Children's Galatea Sailor Hats, in white and navy blue and white straw, with white and colored bands were 75c to \$1.50, for 50c. Baby Bonnets, in muslin, lace, etc. Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, in dress shapes, and awlows, all colors, were 75c to \$1.50. All at 10c.

OGILVY'S,

St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

CARPETS.

Our fall openings comprise all that is artistic and novel in the Carpet world, from the medium and lower grades and prices to those of highest standard in the various grades and makes of Axminster, Wilton, Royal Velvet, Farrow, Carpets, Brussels, Moquette, Tapestry, Balmoral and Ingrains, Curtains, Shades, Draperies, etc.

Work room well equipped for filling orders promptly. Carpets fitted, beaten, made over and re-laid. Get your homes in order early.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2342 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone, Up 933

THOMAS

Empire Building, 2374 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, P. Q.