

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN Aug. 11.—Despite the delightful stories sent abroad about the prosperity of Ireland and the justice being done by the British Parliament to this long neglected country, ugly facts will now and again creep up much to the annoyance of those who wish to make out that at last the cloud which has so long overshadowed Erio is now showing its silver lining.

THE PARISH PRIEST OF TUOHIG DEAD.

The death of the Rev. John O'Reilly, parish priest of Tuohig, South Kerry, has just been announced. The deceased clergyman was 80 years of age, and had spent 43 years of his life in the priesthood. He was one of the most gifted and scholarly priests in the Kerry diocese. He was well known and respected throughout his native country, and his death, though not unexpected, will be generally deplored.

PROFESSION OF TWO NUNS IN TRALEE.

The solemn ceremonies of profession and reception took place at the Mercy Convent, Balfougha, on Tuesday last. Two ladies were professed, Miss M'Sweeney, daughter of Mr. E. M'Sweeney, ex-Clerk of the Killarney Union, who took in religion the name of Sister Alphonse, and Miss O'Kane (in religion Sister Patrick), daughter of the late Dr. O'Kane, Annascaul. The young lady who was received into the order was Miss Collins, of Askeaton, Co. Limerick. The Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Lord Bishop of Kerry, officiated.

GRAND BAZAAR IN GALWAY.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, opened one of the grandest and most successful bazaars ever held in County Galway. It was held in the old horse show grounds, off Eyre square, and the object of the bazaar was the raising of sufficient funds to repair St. Patrick's Church, an item of £4000. In his address His Lordship spoke kind words of the beloved parish priest, Father Dooley, concluding as follows:—"When this church is reopened, as I expect it will be on the 17th of March next, we will have seven churches in Galway, which are not too many in this important town of ours. We have the seven churches of Kilmacduagh, connected with the old Cathedral at Kilmacduagh; and we have seven churches at Arran, connected with the old Church of Arran of the Saints on the North Isle of Arran; and when the Church of St. Patrick is completed we will have here in our own neighborhood another seven churches—the seven churches of Galway. I trust that Providence may continue to favor this project during the progress of the good work as it has done at the opening."

THE IRISH TEXTILE EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the Irish Textile Exhibition promoted by the Countess Cadogan are being actively pushed forward. Judging by the large number of exhibits of which notice has been given, the event bids fair to be an unqualified success, and of permanent advantage to the industries it will bring under the notice of the public. The Lord-Lieutenant and Sir Frederick Falkner, Q.C., Recorder of Dublin, are the presiding geniuses, who are assisted by general committees composed of gentlemen of all parties and creeds. The Countess is also assisted by an energetic ladies' committee, while the secretary and manager is Mr. W. T. Macartney-Filigate. The exhibition will be held in the Royal University Buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, and will be opened on Thursday, the 19th of August, and continue until Saturday, the 28th. The exhibition will be open to all goods of a textile nature manufactured in Ireland by firms, convents, industrial schools and workhouses. Cottage industries will also find a place, and individual exhibits may be admitted subject to the discretion and approval of the executive committee.

A DIGNITARY FROM PORT OF SPAIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Port of Spain is at present the guest of the Dominican Fathers, St. Catherine's, Newry, where he was formerly Prior. At the twelve o'clock Mass on Sunday, August 8, His Grace delivered an eloquent discourse on the Gospel of the day. The distinguished ecclesiastic, preparatory to the sermon, spoke of his former pleasant and happy associations with the people of Newry, and also complimented them on the beautiful church—one of the most beautiful in Ireland—which through their generosity they have raised to the glory of God.

PUNISHED FOR FILIAL DEVOTION.

Ballyhanis has heard with the deepest regret of the extreme punishment inflicted on Mr. Charles Bourke, by Judge O'Brien, on Monday, 19th inst. Mr. Bourke belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families around Ballyhanis. He is son of the late Coroner Bourke, Bekan, and brother to the late Dr. Bourke, Claremorris. Of late years his widowed mother fell into arrears with her landlord, and was consequently evicted, some time ago; and though fair terms of agreement were offered on Mr. Bourke's behalf, the landlord absolutely

declined to effect a compromise. Mr. Bourke has just been sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor, on a charge of forcibly entering the house from which he and his mother had been evicted, though ably defended by Mr. G. R. O'Connor, B.L., instructed by Mr. T. D. Leach, solicitor. It is needless to add that the sympathy felt for Mr. Bourke and her son is deep and universal.

STUDYING MODERN IRISH.

A council meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held recently when the following letter from Mr. Charles Satawv, of Copenhagen University, was read; he has been studying modern Irish for the past ten weeks in Kerry:—

"As I promised, I will write a few lines to you about my stay at Ballyferrier. I found the place very well suited for my purposes, and feel very thankful to my Dublin friends who advised me to go there. Irish is still the prevailing language being nearly always used in every-day conversation, although most of the people have some knowledge of English from school or otherwise. There is no denying that English words are creeping in to some extent, but that could hardly be otherwise, and is, probably, the case everywhere in Ireland. I was told that about 200 persons in the neighborhood know no English, but I will not be answerable for the accuracy of that statement, having met myself only three or four persons who were unable to speak English at all. I took down stories and proverbs in an scientific a spelling, as I was able. I found that the easiest and surest way to get some knowledge of the dialect, the way in which I could best please myself, and as I hope, be of some use to others. Story tellers can be had easily at the place; proverbs and sayings seem to be abundant. My collections are very far from exhausting the material, he who had more time at his disposal than I had might easily gather much more. I may add that I lived with very nice people, and got very good help. Of one of my assistants I may even say that, though he never had any teaching in Irish, was unable to write it except in a spelling of his own making, and read it only with the very greatest difficulty, he had remarkable natural gifts, an uncommonly good ear, a keen feeling of the correctness of the language that is the dialect, and even some idea of criticizing a text. 'If I was a scholar,' he would say to me—well, if he had been a scholar, I could not have used him, but he might certainly have done good work for himself."

BIG SHRINKAGE IN VALUE.

The trustees of the late Mr. Riddle have sold by private treaty his Irish estate, which was situated in the barony of Erris, Co. Mayo, for a few pounds over four times the judicial rental. This property was bought some twenty years ago in the Landed Estates Court for seven times the sum it has now realized.

BRAVE NORTH FISHERMEN.

On Saturday evening, 7th inst., a public meeting was held at the Harbor Office, West Pier, Howth, for the purpose of presenting to each of five fishermen the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by a copy of the vote of thanks of the Institution, inscribed on vellum and handsomely framed. In addition the men received money awards for gallantry in saving life. Mr. S. Smallbridge, J.P., (chairman of the Howth Lifeboat Committee) presided, the other members of the committee present being Ralph Smalley, Capt. Newcombe, Richard Lewis, A. W. Newcombe, B. J. Newcombe, F. J. Hussey, and E. U. Greer, hon. sec. There was a crowded attendance of sailors and residents. The following received medals: George Caulfield, silver medal, certificate and £2; Jas. M. Loughlin, silver medal, certificate and £2; Edward Burke, silver medal, certificate and £2; Chris. Kelly, silver medal, certificate and £2. The Institution also awarded £1 each to the Captains of the Storm King and May Maid, paid the expenses of repairing the boat damaged in the rescue, and for sea boots lost by Geo. Caulfield when in the water.

POPE LEO LOVES THE IRISH.

Not an Irish Prelate goes to Rome but the Holy Father makes him the bearer of a message of affection to Ireland. The latest to return from the Eternal City with such a message is Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He told his people that he was simply amazed and astonished at the strength of the language made use of by the Holy Father when speaking of the Irish people, past and present. With wonderful vivacity the venerable Pontiff discoursed upon the virtues of Irish Catholics, upon their trials and persecutions in the past, and of the unflinching vitality with which they have always clung to the See of Peter, with which they have always held fast to the Christian faith, and handed it down from sire to son, even in the midst of the most terrible crisis recorded in the history of the world. Bishop Foley said he would never forget the earnestness with which the venerable Vicar of Christ spoke when winding up a discourse of ten or fifteen minutes on this topic. He said, speaking of the Irish people—"nunquam defecerunt."—"They have never failed in their devotion to the See of Peter;" and he added, with conviction—"the conviction of a prophet who sees into the future—"nunquam deficiet."—"They never shall fail."

SEVERELY PUNISHED FOR A PETTY OFFENCE.

Last week nine farmers from the vicinity of Cuppage, near Fermoy, were charged at the special Petty Sessions, with having trespassed on an evicted farm, and maliciously broken a fence, the property of Miss Aldworth. The evidence showed that some exciting scenes took place out of the alleged grabbing of the farm. Two of the defendants were fined £1 each, and ordered to pay 30s compensation, and £1 costs; while the charges against the others were dismissed.

THE DIRECTORS MUST HAVE BEEN SCOTCH.

The directors of the Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend for the half

year ending July 1st, which practically amounts to the 11 per cent. per annum, and have, at the same time, made a heavy addition to the "rest fund" of the bank. Sir William Finlay later undertook to move a joint resolution in favor of a "jubilee" bonus to the officers of the bank. The motion found general support, until it was discovered that the proposal would involve an expenditure of £10,000, and would require a special meeting. Then a sudden fit of frugality appears to have supervened and the "bonus" was dropped like a hot potato.

TO IMPROVE WICKLOW HARBOR.

The Wicklow Harbor Bill recently introduced in Parliament, authorizes the advance of a further sum for the improvement of the harbor, such sum, to be taken from the £40,000 and interest already due to the Board of Works by the Harbor Commissioners, not to exceed £65,000.

THE CAPUCHINS IN SOMALILAND.

Among the races which have been brought within the sphere of British influence, consequent upon our assumption of the Protectorate of Egypt, are the Somali, the inhabitants of Somal and Beer-us-Somal, commonly called Somaliland, a country on the east coast of Africa lying to the south of Cape Guardafui and separated on the west from the Galla tribes or nations by the Jub, a large river rising in the mountains of Southern Abyssinia and debouching in the Indian Ocean. Captain Speke says the Somali are the descendants of a band of Mahomedans who were driven from Mecca in 1413, and crossed over to their present location, from which the Galla and Abyssinians were subsequently dispossessed. The Somali are pastoral nomads, but have settled villages on the coast-line with a patriarchal government. They trade at Berber, nearly opposite Aden, and several places on the coast, or sail to Aden during the north-eastern monsoon, bringing gum, myrrh, ostrich feathers, ivory, etc. They are described as a good-tempered, though indolent people, easily excited to anger but capable of enduring great privation and fatigue. It is true they bear a bad character at Aden as thieves and gamblers, but as these vices are to be found among civilized races, it is little to be wondered at that a nomadic people in a semi-savage condition, like the Somali, should be found to have faults from which

SUPERIOR RACES ARE NOT EXEMPT.

They are tall, well-favored and long-limbed, and are susceptible of being moulded and trained into a fine people. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Pere Evangelist de Lagasse, a French Capuchin, who went there five years ago to lay, single-handed, the foundations of the first and only Christian mission in the country. He has come to London for the double purpose of interviewing the Under Secretary for India in connection with the work of civilization in which he has been actively engaged, and bringing out, through Messrs. Keegan, Paul & Co., publishers, a grammar and dictionary of the Somali language, which he has compiled with much care. When he went to Somaliland there was no writing or book to teach with except a small elementary treatise of 120 pages and 1,200 words, compiled by Major Hunter. Fr. Evangelist has succeeded in compiling a dictionary in English and Somali, consisting of over 6,000 words, and constructing a grammar of the native language, which resembles Tamil and contains several Arabic words. He is a typical Capuchin, with a long flowing beard, and speaks English, which he learnt at Aden, where he spent three years, having been previously sixteen years on the mission in France. He was forty-four years of age when he went to Somaliland, which is included in the Vicariate of Arabia, the Vicar Apostolic, Mgr. Lasserre, having his headquarters at Aden. For the first year he was all alone, until Brother Cyprian was sent out to be his companion and helper in

THE STERILE SANDY REGION

on the shores of the Gulf of Aden, where the English Government assigned them a piece of ground and built a mission house, and afterwards another house to serve as a convent for three Franciscan nuns from Calais. At first they found the natives dubious and distrustful, and they could gather from them by degrees that they had vague fears of the object of the English in coming to the Dark Continent; but by numerous acts of kindness, giving food and medicine to the poor and sick, they gained their goodwill. This reminds one of the coming of the Franciscan Friars to England, in the thirteenth century, when they gained a reputation among the people for their skill in medicine. They opened a school at Somaliland for teaching English and Catechism, and have got thirty-five native boys in it. Two of these have been baptised after spending four years in the house. Fr. Evangelist, who praises their intelligence, says if they could be changed they would become the best people in Africa. Four boys, three of whom are Catholics, are employed in the telegraph service. He is of opinion that the Somali came originally from the Decan, near Madras. Two years ago Fr. Eustache, from Lyons, was sent to assist him in his arduous missionary work prosecuted under much difficulty.

THE MISSION IS PRACTICALLY ILLIMITABLE, embracing the whole of Somaliland, but its material resources are in an inverse ratio. It depends altogether on the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons and occasional alms received from zealous Catholics in France. Considering the largeness of the area, only limited by the Zailah, near the Red Sea, which belongs to the mission of Harrar, it is not surprising that with such very slender aid the work progresses slowly, and that the number of Catholics in the whole congregation is only seventeen, including the small community of missionaries and the servants of the Resident. This good Capuchin Father is doing the work of a pioneer missionary, sowing his tiny grain of mustard in the arid soil, labour-

ing with the whole-heartedness and self-sacrifice of a true follower of the humble Francis of Assisi. We have been shown a photograph of the little flock of juvenile Somali he has gathered to gether, the first fruits of his missionary zeal, the nucleus, let us hope, of a flourishing Christian settlement in the near future, when the assistance which his literary labors in spreading the knowledge of our language entitles him to expect from the British Government and the charity of the faithful come to aid him in larger measure in the good work he is doing.—Catholic Monitor.

CLOSING THE GAP.

What Steps Are Being Taken to Bridge the Old Difficulty.

In 1884, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America split; one section formed the Board of Erin Branch of the A. O. H., the others, calling themselves the American Branch of the A. O. H. Later, steps have been taken on both sides looking toward a consolidation, and it is now announced that, on Aug. 3, a compact was signed at Atlantic City, by representatives of the two factions, whereby the Order is once more in unity.

An advisory committee of members from different States met at Atlantic City on the above date, and agreed upon terms suggested by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, who has been acting as arbiter. Under the plan adopted the National Officers and National directory of what is known as the Board of Erin Branch will resign and formally transfer to the National Officers and National directory of the American Branch absolute jurisdiction over the members in the Board of Erin Branch. By the terms of such transfer all the members of the latter branch shall become affiliated with and entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of the American branch.

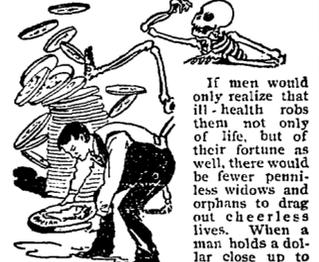
The united organization will then, under the title of Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, resume affiliations with the Board of Erin, which is the parent branch of the organization all over the world. In the several States and Territories, where both factions exist, they will unite under the jurisdiction of the State or Territorial officers of the faction having the largest membership, and the same rule will apply in the union of county organizations. This gives the control of the general organization to the National officers of the American branch and also all of the State organizations except New York, where the Board of Erin Branch is very strong. New officers will be elected at the national convention in May, 1898.

There were many speeches at the conference expressive of mutual good will, and great enthusiasm over the union was manifested.

In the recent conference the American branch of the Order was represented by P. J. O'Connor, National President, Savannah, Ga.; John C. Weadock, National Vice-President, Bay City, Mich.; James O'Sullivan, National Secretary, Philadelphia, and Colonel John T. Murphy, of Norwich, Conn. The Ancient Order of Hibernians (Board of Erin) was represented by Rev. E. S. Phillips, National Delegate, Scranton, Pa.; E. A. Hayes, National Secretary, New Brunswick, N. J.; John Quinn, Scranton, Pa.; Joseph B. McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Mike McFarland, Brooklyn, and James H. Murphy.

AN ENGLISH MILITARY MASS.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the Liverpool Catholic Times:—"On Sunday a most imposing open air service took place at Strensall Camp, Yorks, in the presence of over one thousand troops and officers and a large gathering of Catholics and non-Catholics from York and the surrounding district. A large procession, composed of St. George's altar boys and school children in white, headed by military, bearing banners and accompanied by Rev. Father Van Zou (York), celebrant, and Rev. Father Kelly (St. George's, York), marched to a temporary altar, around which the troops were drawn up in a hollow square. Mean while the band of the Black Watch, who volunteered their services, played 'The Priests' War March.' St. George's mixed choir took up their position in the centre of the square, and supported by the band,



If men would only realize that ill-health robs them not only of life, but of their fortune as well, there would be fewer cripples, less widows and orphans to drag out cheerless lives. When a man holds a dollar close up to his eyes, it shuts out the light of good judgment, and looks bigger than life or death, or wife or child. The facts are that ill-health very soon puts a stop to a man's money-making powers and turns them into money-losing disabilities.

When a man's digestion is out of order and his liver sluggish, his brain gets dull, his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and every organ in the body—brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys—becomes crippled. A man with a crippled lung, liver, heart, brain or kidney, is a worse cripple ten times over, than a man who is minus a leg or an arm. The man who is crippled outside may live a long life but the man who is crippled inside is taking a short cut to the grave. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion, makes the appetite keen, the liver active, the blood pure, and every organ healthy and vigorous. It makes blood and builds flesh up to the healthy standard. Honest dealers don't recommend substitutes.

If you wish to say to those who suffer from kidney and bladder trouble—take Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Dr. Anderson, of Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo. "A patient of mine says it is worth ten per cent. to any one who is afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was, before taking the medicine, now he is one of the happiest men in this county. Prof. Chreine would gladly sign this if he were in town. He requested me to write a testimonial and make it as strong as the English language could make it."

A \$1.50 home doctor-book FREE. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only. Cloth binding 50 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST.

gave a grand display of talent in the rendering of the 'Salve Regina' Mass (Stehle) and Gounod's 'Credo' (Messe Solennelle). Father Kelly, in the course of a sermon on the sacrifice of the Mass, reminded the mixed congregation of the time when all England was Catholic, and asked them to pray for a speedy reunion into the one true fold, when, with one heart and one mind, they would offer the one true sacrifice of the Mass. At the close he thanked the colonel and band of the Black Watch for the services rendered in behalf of the Catholic troops and Catholics of St. George's parish, York.

"A photograph of the service was taken at the elevation. The order and attention of the non-Catholics testified to their appreciation of the truly solemn and interesting service. The service ended by a brilliant interpretation of the 'Silver Trumpets' by the band. Having partaken of a lunch the children returned to York, accompanied by St. George's Club, who did much to bring the service to a successful issue. Father Kelly, with his choir, proceeded to Ampleforth College, where they were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Prior."

LIQUOR OR BREAD.

A Pennsylvania grocer received the following letter:

"Dear Sir.—Having been accustomed to spending 20 cents a day for whiskey, I find by saving it I can order from you during one year, 3 barrels of flour, 100 pounds granulated sugar, 25 pounds corn starch, 125 pounds macaroni, 60 pounds white beans, 6 pounds ground pepper, 1 dozen scrub brushes, 50 pounds salado, 20 pounds roasted coffee, 25 cans tomatoes, 24 cans mackerel, 50 pounds best raisins, 1 dozen packages herbs, 40 pounds codfish, 110 pounds buckwheat flour, 100 pounds oatmeal, 20 pounds rice, 1 barrel crackers, 100 pounds hominy, 18 pounds mince-meat, 1 dozen brooms, 12 bottles machine oil, 20 pounds Oolong tea, 24 cans green peas, 20 pounds dried apples, 25 pounds prunes, 40 pounds laundry starch, 28 pounds table salt, 25 pounds lard, 12 bottles maple syrup, 100 bars soap, 2 gallons clove chow, 1 ream note paper, 500 envelopes, 2 newspapers for a year. I had no idea my drinking had been costing me so much, and believe now I can live better and buy more for my family."

The grocer stated that the money saved would be ample to provide all the goods enumerated. There are, no doubt, many men who spend 20 cents a day or more, for liquor, whose families would feel that the millennium was near if they could only have one-half of this bill of necessities stored in their kitchen or cellars. Many a merchant who, with a moderate profit on goods enough to properly supply those who would naturally buy of him, does a dull business and is obliged to credit where he knows there is danger of loss, while the saloon near by gathers in the dollars of the heads of families.—Exchange.

DR. PHELAN APPOINTED PENITENTIARY SURGEON.

The Kingston Whig, of Friday, July 30, refers as follows to Dr. Phelan, who was recently appointed surgeon to the Penitentiary:—

Dr. Phelan, M.A., M.D., the surgeon-elect, was educated at La Salle Institute, Toronto, and Ottawa College, where he received the degree of master of arts, being considered the most thorough Latin and Greek scholar of his class. He also distinguished himself as an athlete. He studied medicine at Queen's, where he obtained the degree of M.D., in 1877, heading the list of graduates of that year and winning the gold medal. Subsequently he spent some time in the New York, London, Paris, Brussels and Dublin hospitals, during which time he diligently applied himself to the study of his chosen profession. Dr. Phelan commenced the practice of medicine in Kingston, and has continued to the present time, being now one of the most trusted members of the profession. For some years he filled the chair of lecturer on physiology and histology in the Kingston Women's Medical College. He is now physician to the House of Providence, surgeon to l'Hotel Dieu and Chairman of the Board of Health. In religion Dr. Phelan is a Roman Catholic. He is a man of splendid physique, a graceful speaker, beloved by all his patients, and extremely popular with all classes of citizens. The appointment is the most popular ever made in Kingston.

EXHIBITION ILLUMINATIONS.

The Montreal Exposition Company mean to make such a display of illuminations at this year's fair that will eclipse any individual effort in that line yet attempted in this city. The Royal Electric Company has been given a literal carte blanche in the matter, and has made such arrangements the carrying out of which will be sure to create much pleasure for the visitors to the exhibition. The main building and the band stand in front are to be brilliantly illuminated with colored electric lamps; the elevation of the former and the cupola being so decorated, while the band stand will be arranged in the Maypole style, as was seen on Dominion square at the time of the jubilee celebrations. The bridge leading over to the other side of the grounds will be marked out by rows of lamps, while at each end of the bridge and in the centre will be placed brilliantly illuminated Venetian masts. A huge 'V. R.' design in arc lights will be suspended in the air over the centre of the bridge. Opposite the grand stand there will be a shield design representing the Union Jack in colored electric lamps,

which will be flanked on each side by more May-pole effects. In addition to these this part of the grounds will be lit by numerous powerful arc lights.

The horticultural display is well forward, and great improvements have been effected in the dairy and poultry buildings, a fine modern refrigerator having been added to the former and new ventilators and glass cases for the exhibition of dressed poultry to the latter.

According to present arrangements Mayor Wilson Smith will open the exhibition to-morrow, at two o'clock, and on Monday, August 23, the civic holiday, Lieut.-Governor Chapeau will be present. On Tuesday, August 24, Premier Marchand will be present, in company with the members of his Cabinet. It is hoped by the company that, if possible, Sir Wilfrid Laurier may manage to be present if he arrives in this city in time.

The number of entries this year is greatly in excess of that of last year's exhibition. Police, seating, fire, telegraph and other arrangements have been completed ensuring every protection and convenience for both the visitors and exhibitors.

"Let parents not live for their children, but with them." The mothers should allow no false modesty to stand in the way of her daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possibilities, of her perils. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite Prescription" as a strengthener, a purifier, a regulator. It works directly upon the delicate, distinctly feminine organs, in a natural, soothing way. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. A woman who would understand herself should send 21 cents to the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages.

India rubber as a paving for streets was tried on a bridge in Hanover, Germany, a little more than a year ago, and proved so satisfactory that experiments are being made in Berlin and Hamburg with it for ordinary roadways. It is said to be perfectly noiseless, unaffected by heat or cold and less slippery and more durable than asphalt.

At Shelbyville, Ind., a constable who attempted to eject a woman in default for rent was chased from the premises by the irate female, who threw boiling water at him. The constable was badly crippled with rheumatism, and his rheumatism left him.

EDUCATION.

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