

OFFERS MILLIONS For Youth and Health.

It was at the private view of the Royal academy in one of the early '90s (writes a contributor) that I first saw Andrew Carnegie. A friend and I were busy at the pictures, when my companion suddenly left my side, and I turned to see him cordially greeting a short, white-haired man and a very sweet-faced woman. I remember wondering, as in answer to his signal I made my way to the trio, who it could be, but it certainly never occurred to me for a moment that the curious-looking man with the almost shabby clothes and a silk hat a size too large for him was the master of many millions.

Later-day pictures of the man who, at 60, has proclaimed his sensational intention of "giving away" 40,000,000 before he dies, give the public a totally false impression of his face. I have seen no portrait of him in the picture papers which does not give him an air of truculence; of hardness, almost of defiance. In reality the characteristic of the face is its melancholy and, in repose, its somewhat weary gentleness of expression, doubtless due to his very indifferent health. Markedly below the average height, and by no means heavily or stoutly built, the great millionaire at first sight looks a man about as unlikely to have fought a tedious and heroic battle with poverty and adverse fate as any you could find. It is only when you have had time to notice the squareness of the head and jaw, and the extraordinary brightness and keenness of the dark eyes, accompanied as they are by the deadly pallor of the skin, that you discover in the features indications of the "grit" which enabled the penniless emigrant of 40 years ago to offer his native land today a gift that has no parallel in the history of munificence.

I have seen Mr. Carnegie under all conditions and upon all occasions; I have spent days in the same home with him, and I never saw him other than badly dressed. I mean "badly dressed." Not merely such faults of garb as would attract the attention of your contemporary. Fashion, but a sheer carelessness, and indifference to appearance that must ever be noticeable to all around him. I don't think it arises from pride, as in two or three almost notorious cases, but rather from a sincere contempt for puerile attention to the more trivial details of life. These must be calling to any man who has brains, and money enough to be able to afford to dress badly—and comfortably.

And brings Mr. Carnegie has. He is no mere lucky business man, but one whom you will find in a very short talk, to be possessed of a knowledge of art, poetry and of literature, which is quite amazing when you remember that it must indubitably be self-culture. For there have been no leisure years for him; no period, as in most men's lives, when the acquisition of knowledge was the sole business of life. Ever since childhood he has fought hard for his bread and butter. See him at the head of his luxurious dining-table loaded with food and costly fare and hothouse fruits, and hear him—as I have heard him—stretching out his short-fingered, white lined hand, say: "This hand has wielded the hammer in a smith's forge," and you have the man in a sentence, in the astounding contrast of his "yesterday" and of his "to-day."

To go back to the first day I met him. My friend and I lunched with him and his wife in the academy, and a friendly dispute arose as to who should pay. He insisted on playing host, and produced a purse. The carrying of a purse always seems to me a mark of character. Men who carry them are not necessarily mean, but they are always methodical, exact, calculating in money matters, as opposed to the et cetera of most of us, who pull out a handful of change, gold, silver and copper mixed, when their hands are to pay. I have always remembered Andrew Carnegie's neat purse as indicative of his nature. His every action is methodical. His very generosity and gifts of millions are, I feel convinced, the outcome of a method as rigid and inflexible as a theoderm of Euclid. They are rather from the head than the heart. Practical, non-sympathetic, he approaches the problem of the disposal of his terrible wealth in an entirely practical, unsentimental spirit. In "charity," in "benevolence," in any abstraction of unreasoning largess, Andrew Carnegie believes not.

Of his sincerity in his democratic views there is no question. I have walked with him in the superb grounds of Lard de la Warr's Sussex seat, of which he was a tenant a year or two ago, and talked with him on many of the great social questions. In those magnificent forest lands of feudal times, the far-stretching acres of park, a thousand acres fenced off for one man's use, he might be forgiven if his democracy suffered some shadow of alteration. But he takes his wealth and its privileges simply, quietly, modestly. For him there is no class but that for which men qualify with brains and with effort and self-reliance. In this he is more than ably helped by charming Mrs. Carnegie. She is indeed charming, and very much younger than her husband—a good 20 years or more—is the heart and soul of the gaiety, the dancing, and the games for which the millionaire has little inclinations, but which are the natural amusements of the younger members of his big household parties. He is devoted to his wife,

and is not above showing it in a pretty way. For example, I remember they had one very pleasant custom. Mrs. Carnegie would come down to the drawing-room before dinner, with a black silk bag. In this she had placed little scraps of paper upon each of which was written the name of some lady of the party. These were drawn by the men, and thus each got a present. One night the man of millions "drew" his wife, and I shall not easily forget his almost boyish pleasure, as he announced the fact, standing on a chair, like an auctioneer in his rostrum, and feigning to offer his prize for bidding among his male-guests, and then, with a charming grace, withdrawing the offer, as his "luck was too precious."

I could tell many other stories of his attachment to his wife, but they are perhaps too intimate for publication. He is certainly a perfect husband, and so deserves the married happiness he has. He has all his life "scorned delights and lived laborious days." A severe moralist, you could not sort of sympathy with "wild oats" or those lapses from domestic virtues of which the modern world makes, he thinks, too light. But in spite of a happy marriage, Andrew Carnegie is not a happy man. I remember as we drove down to his station on his four-in-hand coach, I said, "I envy you, I envy him and his wealth, and he envies me." "I am not really to be envied. How can my wealth help me? I am 60 years old and I cannot digest, I would give you all my millions if you could give me your youth and health." "And then I shall never get his next remark. We had driven some yards in silence when he suddenly turned, and in a hushed voice, speaking with a bitterness and depth of feeling quite indescribable, he said: "If I could make Faust's bargain, I'd gladly sell anything to get half my life over again." And I saw his hands clench as he spoke.

A CHALLENGE THAT WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

Just ten years ago Leo XIII. offered scientists an excellent opportunity of investigating the reality of miracles occurring at our Lady's famous shrine in the Pyrenees. He issued, in fact, a species of challenge to the most eminent non-Christian medical men of France. As we have seen an account of the matter in an English publication, it may be well to narrate it here.

In 1891 an illustrious French physician visited Rome, and before leaving the Eternal City solicited an audience with the Pope. His request was granted, and Dr. X. was presented to Leo XIII. The Pontiff's first word to him was:

"Do you know Lourdes?"
"By hearsay, Holy Father."
"Do you believe in Lourdes?"
The doctor, whose personal narrative we are translating, was somewhat embarrassed. "By his past, his writings and his position," he was opposed to manifestations of the supernatural. He answered by evading the difficulty.

"I have known, Holy Father, sick people who have declared to me that they recovered their health at Lourdes."
"The Pope was not satisfied with this evasive reply.
"But you," he rejoined, "what did you think of these declarations?"
"I thought that the nervous systems of these patients had been happily restored by the spectacle of what was taking place under their eyes."
"Then you received these declarations from patients suffering from nervous affections only?"
The doctor grew more and more embarrassed.

"Holy Father," he submitted, "it is difficult matter to say where the nerves begin and where they end."
"But, after all, my dear son, can such a disease as that of the spinal marrow, for instance, be radically cured by a nervous commotion?"
"No."
"Very well. Now, would you like me to give you a commission?"
"I should be much flattered, Holy Father."
"Well, then, find twenty freethinking doctors. Have them select a hundred patients from those who accompany the national pilgrimage from Paris to Lourdes. Let them declare, before the departure, that these hundred persons are afflicted with disease absolutely irremediable, impossible to cure by purely medical resources. If, among these hundred patients, you find, after the pilgrimage, not one that has been cured, you are to declare to the world that at Lourdes are occurring things beyond modern science."
"And if there is not a single miracle?" asked the doctor.

"There is not a single miracle, I shall withhold my approbation from an office that has been asked for the pilgrimage—an office that will have for result the according to Lourdes of our highest approval."
The doctor accepted the charge and promised to establish the committee before the national pilgrimage of 1892. He and the Pontiff made out the list of the twenty physicians—all men of national prominence and all freethinkers.

Ten months later the doctor himself brought to the Pope the result of his proceedings. His Holiness learned that one of the physicians selected refused to serve on the committee, saying that his work would not allow him to accept the offer of the Holy See. A second confessed that the occurrences at Lourdes were so extraordinary that he did not feel bold enough to go to the bottom of things. Eight other doctors gave virtually the same reply, while the remaining ten simply refused, point blank, to act.

As for Dr. X. himself, he went to Lourdes twice, and was so fortunate as to witness the striking miracle wrought in favor of Maria Vincent, as well as to assure himself of the reality of a number of others. He became a convert, and has written a notable work on the Grotto of Massabielle. Among the ex-votos that

now adorn the shrine will be found his, a marble tablet on which, with allusion to Zola's statement, is inscribed: "A converted physician, who came to Lourdes despite his past, his writings and his position."
—Ave Maria.

NEW AMERICAN WARSHIP

Two hundred workmen are placing beneath the hull of the tremendous new battleship Maine the broad timbers on which the vessel will glide into the Delaware at noon today. Just at present, however, the big fighter looks ready for anything but launching, for she is surrounded by a network of skids and stays and a perfect forest of braces, while the hull itself, with a plate left over here and there, looks like a patchwork quilt, says a correspondent of an American daily newspaper.

But the launching date will find all ready, and with a coat of paint of uniform color and the removal of all bracing the vessel will stand out as perhaps the finest example of naval architecture yet designed for the new American navy. Probably Captain Sigbee, if his health permits, will be at the head of the ill-fated first Maine as she is gathered in for this gigantic business of an unlucky craft take her first dip.

Practically she is to be the pioneer of a type of battleships for the world to follow, for her design, submitted by Charles H. Gramp, president of the company engaged in her construction, call for an 18-knot ship. Despite the tremendous power to be centralized in her, the hull clearly shows that the speed element is not to be neglected. True, she has the awful ram power of the typical battleship, but the ram is not so much as the lines of the racing yacht, and so cleverly is the curve carried out that she looks scarcely two-thirds of her measured length.

She will mount the most powerful battery ever placed on a battleship in this country, if not in the world. Four high 12-inch guns will be mounted in pairs in the two turrets fore and aft, and sixteen of the new 8-inch guns will flank her broadside. This gives a concentration of four twelves and eight eights on any object that appears on her beam; and, as if this were not sufficient, she has a tremendous battery of six, three and one pounders and nine guns.

It has required nearly two years to build the hull, and another year will elapse ere she is ready to take the sea. She will cost \$2,885,000, and will carry a crew of 510 men. At a cruising speed of ten knots, she will have a steaming radius of about twelve thousand miles on her normal coal supply.

ABOUT STRIKES.

Clothing workers to the number of 51,600 will be involved in the strike which was ordered on Saturday last, at a meeting of the Garment Workers' Trades Council of New York, at which delegates were present from all clothing makers' unions in the city and in Newark. After ordering the strike the council issued an official report that all the members of the following organizations had been ordered to participate in a strike which will be in full force to-morrow morning:

- Brotherhood of Tailors 25,000
- Fantasmakers' Union 10,000
- Knee Pantsmakers' Union 2,000
- Children's Jacket Makers' Union 5,000
- Vestmakers' Union 3,500
- Tailors' Jacket Makers' Union 2,000
- Buttonhole Makers' Union 1,000
- Lithuanian Tailors 1,100
- German Tailors 2,000

Total 51,600

The strike is ordered to bring about the abolition of the sweat shop system, the working hours and low wages. All shops in New York in which clothing is made will be tied up by the strike, and a list of the demands will be presented to every contractor and manufacturer.

THE PAN-AMERICAN Exposition calls attention to the Catholic population of the city of Buffalo, which is 150,000 or nearly one-half of the people of the city. There are over 3,200 children in the parish schools of the diocese.

A MEMORIAL ALTAR to the late Rev. James A. Galligan is to be erected in the Church of the Holy Name, New York, by members of the parish. At a recent meeting for that purpose over \$10,000 was subscribed.

A PRIEST'S INVENTION.—Father Embriaco, a Dominican priest, has received a gold medal for inventions in watch-making and in automatic brakes for carriages exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—While driving a team of fast horses from his home in Jericho, I. I. July 9, Patrick Connors, a wealthy contractor, was stricken stone blind, and eminent oculists who attended him fear that his sight cannot be restored.

SECURED THE MONEY.—In the town of St. Laurent, France, the pastor has brought back to one of his parishioners the sum of 80,000 francs, which had been stolen last January. All efforts of the officers of justice to get a clue to the perpetrator of the theft remained entirely fruitless, but a short time before the priest presented himself with the stolen property, the chief of police received a letter, stating that the money would be returned in a few days. The priest says that the money was given him by one of his penitents, and, as a matter of course, he refuses to divulge the sacramental secret.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

CANADIAN TIMBER TRADE

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto "Globe" says:—The High Commissioner for Canada, writes as follows:—"I beg to bring to the notice of the War Office a question which is of very considerable importance to the Canadian timber export trade, viz., the utilization of Canadian timbers, such as red pine, maple, etc., in the construction of new barracks to be erected on Salisbury Plain or elsewhere. It would be highly satisfactory from a Canadian point of view, if the tenders that will presumably be called for by your department for the large quantities of wood that will be required among Canadian timbers may be included among the Baltic and other timbers hitherto used." The War Office replied that maple had been specified for the floors of two out of the eight barracks that are to be erected on Salisbury Plain. Mr. Brodrick had under his consideration whether Canadian timber might not be still further used in Salisbury barracks, but regretted that as the bids of quantities were already in the hands of the firms of contractors to be invited to tender he did not see his way now to make any alterations in the specifications. "I am to add," the reply continued, "that in the preparation of specifications for further War Department buildings on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere the claims of Canadian timber for utilization therein will not be lost sight of."

SHIRT WAIST MAN.

"I should like to know," said the reporter, "if you are going to allow shirt-waist men to eat in your dining-cars?" "My dear boy," said the general railway magnate, "I will leave it to yourself if you think it time for quibbling when a man comes along with a dollar to hand over for a forty-cent dinner."

THE DOMESTIC SERVANTS of Chicago have organized a union and will seek to secure a change in the relationship between themselves and their employers. They seek the establishment of regular hours of work with greater freedom and better conditions.

A QUESTION OF MEMORY.—"Your wife is forgetful, isn't she?" "Yes, but not nearly so forgetful as I'd like her to be. She's forever remembering that she's still wearing her last summer's hat."—Philadelphia Press.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—"A great many men owe their success in life to their wives."
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, complacently. "If there were more women like Henrietta in the world there would be more kind and obedient husbands."—Washington Star.

Happiness is a sunbeam which may pass through a thousand bosoms without leaving a particle of its orb behind. The converging light on a mirror, it reflects itself with redoubled brightness. Happiness is not perfect till it is shared.—Jane Porter.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
Clearing Lines!

3,000 yards Fancy Gingham and prints, all new goods, all colors, all the best quality, regular value 15c to 20c; sale price, 10c per yard.

2,000 yards Finest Cotton Sheet, all washed and shrunk, the best sheeting made; while it lasts the sale price will be 20c per yard.

50 sample White Quilts, from the best manufacturer in England, all fine quality; \$1.69 each.

Special Curtain Sale! 350 pairs Lace Curtains to be sold as follows:

- Nottingham Lace Curtains, from 85c per pair.
- Irish Point Lace Curtains, from \$2.95 per pair.
- 100 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, assorted colors; usual prices from 95c to \$1.25, to be sold for 50c per yard.

Special sale of Fancy Silks! Hundreds of patterns to select from. All the finest quality. Regular value, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Sale at half price.

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SAVE YOUR EMPTY BARS. Use of "BODIES" will save the empty bars and the cost of the same. For 12 cents you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 10 cents on every bar you use. For 25 cents you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 20 cents on every bar you use. For 50 cents you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 40 cents on every bar you use. For 75 cents you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 60 cents on every bar you use. For 1.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 80 cents on every bar you use. For 1.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 1.00 on every bar you use. For 1.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 1.25 on every bar you use. For 1.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 1.50 on every bar you use. For 2.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 1.75 on every bar you use. For 2.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 2.00 on every bar you use. For 2.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 2.25 on every bar you use. For 2.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 2.50 on every bar you use. For 3.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 2.75 on every bar you use. For 3.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 3.00 on every bar you use. For 3.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 3.25 on every bar you use. For 3.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 3.50 on every bar you use. For 4.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 4.00 on every bar you use. For 4.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 4.25 on every bar you use. For 4.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 4.50 on every bar you use. For 4.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 4.75 on every bar you use. For 5.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 5.00 on every bar you use. For 5.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 5.25 on every bar you use. For 5.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 5.50 on every bar you use. For 5.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 5.75 on every bar you use. For 6.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 6.00 on every bar you use. For 6.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 6.25 on every bar you use. For 6.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 6.50 on every bar you use. For 6.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 6.75 on every bar you use. For 7.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 7.00 on every bar you use. For 7.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 7.25 on every bar you use. For 7.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 7.50 on every bar you use. For 7.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 7.75 on every bar you use. For 8.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 8.00 on every bar you use. For 8.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 8.25 on every bar you use. For 8.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 8.50 on every bar you use. For 8.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 8.75 on every bar you use. For 9.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 9.00 on every bar you use. For 9.25 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 9.25 on every bar you use. For 9.50 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 9.50 on every bar you use. For 9.75 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 9.75 on every bar you use. For 10.00 you can buy a "BODY" which will save you 10.00 on every bar you use.

The Big Store Closes at One o'clock Saturday, July and August
THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.
Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street
SATURDAY, July 27, 1901.

Last Week of the July Cheap Sale.

We've had four weeks of exceptional business for midsummer. The daily papers have printed enough about this sale to stimulate interest all along the line, and sensible people are shopping early enough each day to get first choice. Bargains are ripe in every department, and there are over fifty such bargains as you need never expect to find outside this city and seldom in it.

- The Great Sale of Colored Dress Goods.**
Unprecedented sale of thousands upon thousands of yards stylish and seasonable Colored Dress Goods, all reduced from 33 1/2 to 60 p.c. off. The magnitude of this sale is without a precedent, and is the greatest money-saving event that has ever taken place. The goods will be laid out in four lots in the Dress Goods Section for Monday morning's selling.
- LOT No. 1—Regular 40c, 37c, 33c, 27c. Sale price... 19c yd
 - LOT No. 2—Regular 50c, 45c, 43c. Sale price... 25c yd
 - LOT No. 3—Regular 75c, 68c, 62c, 55c. Sale price... 38c yd
 - LOT No. 4—Regular \$1.25, \$1.10, \$1.00, 95c. Sale price... 50c yd

HUGE SALE OF DAINY WASH FABRICS.

150 pieces Point d'Italie Muslin, Toile des Indes Muslins, Belgium Gingham in pretty silk stripe effects, neat checks, newest colorings, worth 30c. Special 22c.

180 pieces New Brussels Gingham, Fancy Piques, in a large variety of lace pattern effects, checks and floral designs, latest colorings, worth 37c. Special 15c.

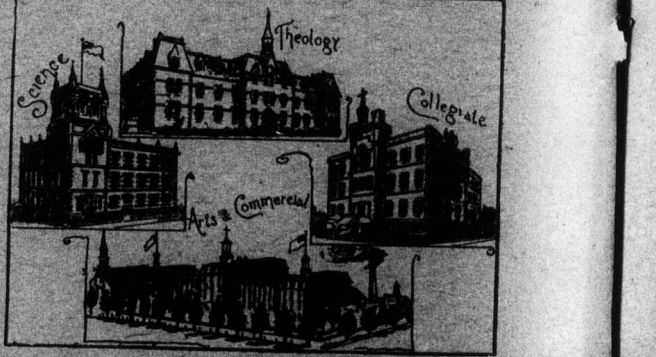
180 pieces Mousseline d'Alsace Dress Muslins, Mercerized Gingham in selected colorings, dainty patterns, the latest in summer Dress Fabrics, worth 50c. Special 20c.

IMMENSE SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS.
A Record Bargain IN LADIES' Summer Skirts
Regular \$2.25 to \$3.25
MONDAY, \$1.10.

The Best Value IN CANADA, Summer Skirts
Worth \$2.25 to \$3.25.
MONDAY, \$1.10.

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Theological, Philosophical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Fully Equipped Laboratories. A Practical Business Department.

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MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK—There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The butchers were present in large numbers, and there was a good demand for the best cattle, but the common stock, especially the leaner ones, were neglected and difficult of sale. The best cattle sold at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb., pretty good stock from 3 1/2 to 4 per lb., rough half-fatted beasts at from 3c to 3 1/2c, and the leaner beef critters, at from 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. Mr. George Nicholson bought 18 good cattle at 4 1/2 per lb. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$12 each. Sheep and lambs sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb., for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid about 3c per lb., for the others. Lambs sold at from \$2.75 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs sold to-day at from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c per lb., weighed on the cars.

GRAIN—No. 1 Ontario spring wheat, about May, 74c; new, 75c; about, No. 1 oats, 38c; No. 2 do, 37c; buckwheat, 58c; rye, 66c; and No. 2 barley, 60c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.20; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4; straight, \$3.80 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.00 to \$1.65; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$4.

FREED—Manitoba bran at \$1.50 to \$1.64; shorts, \$1; Ontario bran in bulk, \$1.4 to \$1.6; shorts in bulk, \$1.7 to \$1.8; middlings, in bulk, \$1.7 to \$1.75.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per barrel, and \$1.77 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.50; clover, \$9 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 for primes.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$20 to \$20.50; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$21 to \$21.50; family short cut clear pork, \$19.50 to \$20; pure Canadian lard in 75 lb. tierces, 11 1/2; parchment lined 60 lb. boxes, 11c; parchment lined 30 lb. boxes, 12c; 1/2 tin, 13 1/2c; tin, \$ 5 and 10 lb. tin, 12c to 13 1/2c; compound refined lard, in 57 1/2 lb. tierces, 7 1/2c; parchment lined wood pallets, 20 lbs., \$1 1/2; tin pallets, 20 lbs., 8c; hams, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c; and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 19 1/2c to 20c; seconds, 18c to 19c; dairy, 16c to 18c.

EGGS—Good sized lots of No. 1, 17c, subject to inspection; No. 2, 14c to 16c.

DRIED—Ontario, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; Quebec, 8c to 9c.