Bey. Fath r Finl y. SJ. Discuss s the Subject of the Emancipation of Labor-Imp uding Distress in West Cork-The Orr Cent nary Celebration -New Chang s in the Police Force Regulations, and Other Nons,

Belfast Catholic Club inaugurated its session for the season of 1897-98 with an address by the Very Rev. Father Finlay, SJ., F.R W.I The subject of the discourse was one of vivid interest, "The Emancipation of Labor." His Lordship, after reterring to the occasion of the evening gathering, plunged into the text of his lecture. After an apt Illustration, in which he compared the hard-working fireman on board an ocean boat with the languid and wealthy pas senger, he continued :- It presents us with two types which, in the modern social order, stand strongly distinguished from one another, and which frequently assume towards one another an attitude of dangerous hostility. The representatives of wealth and the representatives of labor have become divided into dis tinct and frequently antagonistic classes. The ownership of wealth and the force that creates it have become divorced, and an antagonism fatal to industry and seriously checking the progress of humanity has too often followed the separ Into the causes of this antagonism, its results and its possible remedy, it is the object of this address to inquire. In the first place we may admit that the breach between labor and capital-i.e., between labor and the wealth that co operates with labor, comes immediately from labor. It is the worker who, as a rule, feels himself aggrieved, and who resents his grievances by refusing to be longer a partner with capital in production. We know of such a thing as a lockout. But the lockout is rarely adopted by the employer, except as a reply to a menace from his workmen or to counter work some action of theirs schich he conceives to be heatile to his Interests. We may also remark that it is not against the conditions of hardship | Chief Secretary for Ireland." or of effort which his labor may involve that the worker robels. Our friend who appeared before us from the coal bunks of the steamer will not complain that it is an injustice to him to keep feeding an engine with coal while a number of fine ladies and gentlemen are reclining in luxury on the after-deck. It does not the special list. The time is increased occur to him to suggest that they too might take their turn at the menial work of promotions the successful candidates to which he submi s. He recognizes in this class will be entitled to is reduced the truth that if civilization is to endure and the resources of science to be applied successfully to human needs, some men must take upon themselves the more toilsome and | seniority list. In the suburban divisions less inviting occupation. If steamships are to plough the ocean, and flax to be woven into cloth, some persons must consent to be stokers and "trimmers," and others to handle dripping yern in the vaporous atmosphere of the mills Nor, again, is it the poverty of his let which moves the laborer to complaint.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARVELLOUS IMPROVE-

in the laborer's condition during the present century. Yet at no time in the economic history of these countries was the hostility of labor to capital so frequently and so forcibly manifested. And as a rule, this hostility was displayed, not by the poorer and more suffering workers, but by the more prosper ous and more powerful. A dockers' strike is a rare phenomenon, but a strike of bricklayers, miners or engineers is an incident with which we are becoming unpleasantly familiar. Wages are higher now than in any previous age. The stand ard of comfort among the laboring population never reached so high a level before. What were luxuries to them thirty or forty years ago are necessities of life to-day. Yet it is at this time, and in the ranks of the workers where these benefits are most largely enjoyed, that revolt against the existing conditions of labor is most active. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? Proceeding to answer the question the lecturer borrowed from the Encyclical of Leo XIII on the condition of labor. The relations of employer and employed have undergone a great change in con-sequence of the introduction of machinery on a vast scale. The worker is no longer a member in a family or community of laborers of which the employer is the chief. He is merely a portion of the system of machinery. His worth is estimated in the same way as the value of any of the contrivances which spin flux or grind flour. He is estimated merely at his market value. His labor is offered for purchase in the market. It is bought according to the laws of demand and supply in the same way as corn.

IT IS AGAINST THIS STATE OF THINGS

that the revolt of labor is really directed. It is against the idea that the laborer is not to be regarded as co producer with the employer, and consequently entitled to his proportionate share of the results of the production to which both contribute. The struggle which ensues between labor and capital is disastrous to the interest of both. Production is paralysed, thriving centres of industry are blighted, and the poor lose their competence as the rich man loses his fortune. The hoarded resources of high and low are wasted in futile war and hatred between social classes generated and embittered. What is the remedy for the evil? Again the lecturer appealed to the Papal Encyclical. Kindly and sympathetic feeling between employer and employed and a larger spread of he spirit of Christian charity will assist. But association — combination among those engaged in production is, as the Pope assures us, the most important remedy of all. There are two kinds of combination. The Trade Union and Thursday last, in Belfast, to commemthe Co-operative Society. The Trade orate the centenary of William Orr.

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the defence of their interests against apital It is a defensive organization a league for self-protection—and it has is created to maintain. The Co-opera ployer and employed. The products of the industry belong wholly to the producers. They are capitalists and producers at the same time. There are no of all is the interest of each one:

THERE WAS NO MASTER AND NO STRVA

The instruments of production were the property of the Association, and what each man produced by his labor Dublin. Oct. 23 - Last Monday the was absolutely and completely his own. This system of industral association tuey were now introducing on a large scale into Ireland. So far it had been a signal success. The Irish had shown a singular capacity for this higher and time realizing the suggestions of the authority which commanded their respect as no other authority could hope to

> IMPENDING DISTRESS IN WEST CORK News from West Cork received here shows that the distress in that district is getting very marked. So much so that the Castletown Board of Guardians at their last meeting passed the follow-

ing resolution which speaks for itself: "That owing to the almost complete failure of the potato crop in this union we call on the Irish Government and the Congested Districts Board to open relief works, such as the making and improv ing roads, the construction of piers or slips for fishing facilities, and the drainage of land. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Cnief Secretary, and the Congested Districts Board."

"That owing to the danger of an impending famine in this district, resulting from the failure of the potato crop, and the general deticiency of the harvest, we, as an effort to alieviate even partially the distress which will undoubtedly prevail, most respectfully and urgently call upon her Majesty's Government to send a fleet of war ships to this harbour, as the presence of war ships here would have the effect of putting money in circulation and helping many poor people over the difficulties which they must encounter during the coming winter. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to he Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to the Hop. Ger Id Bill our,

CHANGES IN THE DUBLIN POLICE.

Some desirable enanges have been made by the authorities in connection with the qualifying period of service of constables competing for promotion from from six to eight years, and the number from one-fourth to one-sixth of the vacancies occurring in the force, the remainder to be allotted to those passing the necessary examination in the of E and F a change has also come into effect recently, whereby no constable allocated to either of those districts will he permitted to serve in them for a longer period than five years, at the expiration of which time he is to be transferred to either the A, B, C or D divisions of the city.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR THE NATIONAL BANK

Mr. P. J. O'Reilly, Rathowen, County Westmeath, and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., have been added to the board of directors of the National Bank. The former gentleman has succeeded The O'Conor Don, resigned, and the latter is an accession to the ordinary strength of the directorate. Mr. Abraham, J.P., has been colopted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Devitt. The Hon. Mr. Petre succeeds to the post of Deputy-Chairman of the

THE CABE OF THE LUNATIC POOR.

The care of the lunatic poor is at present engaging the attention of the different charity organizations. At the last meeting of the Celbridge Board of Guardians the following resolution was carried unanimously :- "That it is highly desirable that in the Local Government Bill which has been promised to be introduced in the next session of Parliament, provision should be made for the removal of all lunatics and idiots from workhouses to asylums or disused workhouses, thus relieving congestion in workhouses and providing for the effi-cient care and treatment of this helpless class of the community."

IMPORTANT ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.

Detective Sergeant O'Neill made an important arrest on Monday last at Queenstown on board the steamship Aurania of the Cunard Line on its arrival from New York. The man arrested is named Charles Vincent, alias Charles Trill, alias Charles Tillwood, aged 24 years, on the charge of stealing £100 in Bank of England notes, and share certificates valued at £1000, on or about the 16th ult. at Fastbourne. The money was the property of the County Bank, and the share certificates belonged to Edna Grace Cook, who keeps a day boarding school at Eastbourne, in whose employment the accused was an indoor servant. On disanpearing from Liverpool it transpired that he had shipped on the Cunarder Aurania for New York, and this circumstance led to communication being made to the British Consul at New York, who kept him under surveillance until the same ship returned, when he was placed | Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in her Baon board and sent back. Mr. Harry silica, at Issondun, solemnly crowned in Plumb, Chief Constable at Eastbourne, held a warrant for his arrest, and took him into custody for transfer to East. bourne. The accused travelled to New York in the name of Charles Owen, and when searched at Queenstown here had only £4 in his possession.

CENTENARY OF WILLIAM ORR.

There was an enthusiastic meeting on

Carickfergus in 1797 on October the 14th. Among those present who delivered addresses were Mr. M. McCartan, the disadvantages of a fighting force that it sometimes provokes the war which it is created to maintain. The Co-opera tive Society proceeds differently. It abolishes the distinction between employees the meeting of Belfast Nationalists. assembled on the hundredth anniversary of the judicial murder of the first of the United Irish martyrs, William Orr, on an English gallows at Carricklergus. rival interests to main ain, the interest | emphatically reaffirm our adhesion to the principles of civil, religious. and national liberty, for which the noble Protestant patriot offered up his life, and pledge ourselves to continue the grand old battle for Ireland's freedom until the hopes of all the generations of our country's martyr- have been realized. That on this, the first of the celebrations of the anniversary of '98, we proudly claim for Belfast the right to the foremost place in the celebration of the glorious struggle for liberty, because in more enlightened method of industry. It this city was the Society of United was perhaps in accordance with their Irishmen, and we call upon all Nationaltraditions that they were at the same lists throughout Ireland to see that the celebrations of the Centenary of '98 movement shall be conducted on such lines as to include all Irishmen who are taithful to the principles to which the society was devoted.

THE O'CONOR DON TO SPEAK.

It is understood that The O'Conor Don has accepted the invitation of the City and County of Cork Committee to address the public meeting which is to be held in the Court House, Cork, on 2nd November. Very great interest will attuch to The O'Conor Don's speech on the present position of the Financial Reistions Commission, first, because after Mr. Childers' death it was he who, as Chairman of the Commision, prepared the final report, and secondly, because he is one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors in Ireland, and stands very high in the councils of the landlord party.

An instance which illustrates in some

degree the nature of the present agricultural depression in Ireland and its effect upon land values has been afforded by the sale for £700 of a farm known as Oatlands, Moneycarrie, the property of Mr. Riddall. This tarm, which is situated miles from Garvagh, County Derry, contains altogether 76 acres 1 rood 20 poles, of whice 5 acres 3 roods 2 poles are over cut bog, all held by the Landed Esta es Court conveyance for the unexpired residue of 1,000 years, renewable for ever, subject to the yearly rent of £48 16: 10 t and annual titue rent charge of £24•, altogether £51 0s 10d. - An additional lot of bog for turf-cutting adoins, and is held tree. The holding lies about midway between Garvagh and Aghadowey railway stations, which are five miles apart, and quite close to No special prayer will be required of Moneycarrie, an "occasional" passenger those taking part in the novena, but station on the Derry Central L ne. The each may offer in honor of our good lands, which are all arable, except the Mother such practices of devotion house is two stories, slated, and very con- | ticular object, may suffice. modious. The yard and office are extensive, in good order, and in every way holding was formerly occupied by Mr. J. B. Stirling, High Constable of the Barony, who, after he became secretary of the Derry Central Railway, sold it in 1880, o a Mr. Coleman for £3150. In 1883 Mr. Riddall became the purchaser for But Christian charity knows not such 000 originally. price of £700 represent a value of somewhat less than £10 per acre for the land, with nothing for the buildings, or the latter may be said to have sold at less than one-fourth their cost, with the land thrown in.-Exchange.

## A WORLD-WIDE ASSOCIATION.

The Archeonfraternity of Our Lady of the bacred Heart.

Devotion to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is not synonymous with devotion to the Sacred Heart of Mary, although other. The latter devotion, as all know, has for its object the Blessed Virgin's Heart, Immaculate from the first and free, throughout, from even the shadow of sin, burning with divine love, and resplendent with every virtue; whereas, in the former cultus, we recognize and duly honor Our Lady's ineffable power of intercession with the Heart of Jesus, we consider her as the Heaven-appointed Treasurer of Its graces and Dispenser of Its favors. It is in this sense we pray:
'Our Lady of the Sacred Heart."
This title, one of the dearest by which

Christians express the manifold prerogatives of the Mother of God-given to her in fulfilment of a promise made in the ever memorable year 1854 to honor her in an especial manner-was first pronounced in 1855, at Issondun, in France. On Jan. 29, 1864, Mgr. de La Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, seeing the finger of God in the marvellous rapidity with which the new devotion spread and in the wonderful favors received by the votaries, approved the statntes of an Association in honor of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. On the 6th of April, the same year, His Grace presided in person at the first public meeting of the members and promoters, while Mgr. de Charbonnel, at one time Bishop of Toronto, preached on the new devo-tion, being the first to extol it from the

On Sept. 8, 1869, Pope Pius IX., himself a devoted member of the newly erected Association, had the statue of his name by the Most Reverend Ordinary, in presence of fifteen Bishops. five hundred priests, and thirt; thousand lay persons of every rank and condition; and on Aug. 5 1873, the same venerable Head of the Church erected the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart into an Universal Arch-Confraternity.

As Archbishop of Perugia, the present illustrious incumbent of the See of Peter had his name inscribed in the Register of the Archconfraternity, and caused a branch confraternity to be erected in Union bands the workers together for who was executed by the English at his archiepiscopal city, two of the local clergy being officially appointed to promote its interests. As successor to the Prince of the Apoetles, later, he urged the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart to secure and repair the ancient church of San Giacomo dei Spagnoli at Rome, that it might be re-dedicated to divine worship as the general centre of devotion to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in Italy. Nor has Leo XIII's attachment to and interest in this devotion ever re-

THE SABBITE SAMBLE SESSON DATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE SESSON OF THE SESSO

Besides promoting the honor of the Mother of God, the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart has for object to obtain, by the all-powerful intercession of Mary, invoked under the above title, the success of difficult and hopeless cases, both in the spiritual and in the temporal order. And, in point of fact, it has never ceased to thus obtain, in miraculous profusion, the most signal favors from above. In a period of twenty-five years, those that were re-corded in the archives of the archconfraternity, at Issondun, amounted to five hundred thousand, and it is probable that those of which no record has been made are still more numerous. At the present day the Archeonfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart exerts its beneficent influence in every Christian country in the world. Millions of members say every day, for their own and our mother's needs, the short but efficacious prayer: "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart pray for us." Besides this fervent daily cry of the associates to their glorious Queen, they are invited to make in common, once a month, a solemn novena in her honor, apropos of which a recent number of The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, the monthly organ of the Archconfraternity,

"Acting on the principle that the more united are our prayers to Our Lady, the more unanimous our sentiments of filial piety towards her, and the more concentrated the efforts of our charity for one another, the greater will be the number of celestial favors vouchsafed us, it has seemed to us that we might render yet closer the bond that unites together all the children of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, by means of a special monthly tribute of prayer and supplication in the form of a novens which would be announced beforehand in the parish of Aghadowey, about two in the Annals, and would be made on exactly the same days the whole world over. The following paragraphs will

make our meaning clear: "The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is published at ten differ ent centres, representing, in the aggregate, a membership of over 15 000 000 associates. France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Austris, England, America and Australia have each its Annals. In all their various editions the day on which a novena begins and that on which it ends will be announced. portion of the overcut bog, have been prayers and good works as he or she thoroughly drained by the late owner chooses. Strictly speaking, any of our and are in good condition. The dwelling ordinary actions, offered for that par-

"Furthermore, in order to share in this novens it will not be necessary that epitable to the farm, on which there are one be a member of the Archconfrater also three cottler houses, all let. This nity. Any person desirous to secure the help of our united prayers may join us by contributing his quota of prayers and good works during the nine days set apart.

"This novena is intended to benefit, first of all, those who take part in it. £1:00, and now he has sold it for £700. | Hmitations as, even remotely, might of Dante when he was at the Court of sons. The dwelling house and offices are stated | seem selfish. Hence, to all the needs of or bowed beneath a weight of dire necessity, we will extend the nelp of our most fervent appeals to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

But we feel that we have said enough, devoted associates, to make you understand our object and bring home to you the greatness of the solemn homage which millions of hearts and voices, on all points of the globe, will pay, every month, to our Heavenly Mother. You know beforehand what treasures of grace, what favors and blessings, will be the fruit and reward thereof for the greater good and consolation of a multitude of souls. With you lies the power to help us realize to its fullest extent this pious and charitable project. Make known the one is frequently mistaken for the our novena to those about you and bid other. The letter devotion as all know them take part i it. Tell them that they will have, to help them, all the



THE HURRYING FEET OF WOMEN

at the new-born infant's cry, tells the story of woman's sympathy for her sister-woman. If women would only spread the medical gospel, that a woman is unfitted for wifehood and motherhood as long as she suffers from weakness or disease of the distinctly womanly organism, there would be less necessity for the sisterly sympathy that a woman receives when she is in the throes of child begins of child-bearing.

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healthy in a womanly way has to suffer comparatively little pain and sickness when comparatively little pain and sickness when she becomes a mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and gives them health, strength and clasticity. It allays inflammation, heals idecration and soothes pain. It banishes the discomforts of the fainthearted period and makes baby's adventeasy and almost painless. It insures the newcomer's health. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous merits and many of them have permitted their experimany of them have permitted their experi-ences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, so that other women may learn of this wonderful medicine. Good medicine dealers sell it.

medicine dealers sell it.

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Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing and customs only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth birding, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It is the most popular medical work in the English language; it contains a thousand and eight pages, and over three hundred illustrations. It is a great storehouse of valuable information—a veritable medical library in one volume. medical library in one volume.

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. . . IT IS THE BEST.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart (in- lay hold of that man and make him cluding those heroic apostles who sacrifice their lives to Christianize the savage tribes of the Oceanica), the students of our several apostolic schools, who, one and all, will make it their duty to head this grand movement of supplication to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and, last but not least, an immense army of generous and fervent souls scattered through out the universe, who will address to Mary the most ardent prayers for the intentions of their needy neighbours. Let whoever believes in prayer espouse our cause. The result will be an increase of glory to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and to her children, poor exiles on earth, manifold blessings now and an earnest of salvation hereafter."

The conditions of membership in the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart are very simple and easy. viz: 1st. To have one's baptismal name and surname inscribed in full in the Register of the Association at Watertown, N. Y., the general centre for America; 2nd. To say, morning and evening, the short prayer: "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, pray for us." (100 days

The spiritual benefits are very great, Address, Rev. Father Superior, Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Watertown,

## CULTURE OF THE IMAGINATION.

A Presbyterian Minister Discusses the Subject

A Presbyterian Minister, Ian Mac-Laren, in an address to young men, [ delivered before an English audience, chose as his subject "The Culture of the Imagination." The speaker naid down two rules for the culture, whitewashing and Tinting. All orders prompt'y attended to. Terms moderate. first was that every man is bound to keep his imagination, from earliest years, entirely pure. To do otherwise is to pollute it beyond redemption. "The sin of imagination," quoth the speaker, "is the same as the sin of commission." The abuse of one's imagination prepares | Special Attention to Boarding. the way for one's own fall. But suppose a man never falls—because in many cases it is not safe and that keeps himis it notbing that the inner walls of a man's soul are frescoed with unholy thoughts. Read the Confessions of St. Augustine, young men. It is one of the best books you can read—and you will discover there how that great church father and eminent saint in after years bemoans nothing more than this—that, though he has repented and God's mercy has blotted out his guilt, the images and imaginations of the past haunt him all through the years to come. It was said Verona—an exceedingly weak and dissolute court—it was said of him by the court ladies (he was then composing his "Interno"): "See the man who has been in hell." But it is said that Dante used to smile a bitter smile, and say, "In hell now—in hell now at Verona." What I mean, in the shortest words, is this, that every man, when he is young, is forming within himself a Paradise of an Inferno by his abuse or by his noble use of the great faculty of imagination.

THE SECOND RULE.

Ian MacLaren's second rule he lays down as follows:—
"That a man should not only keep

his imagination clean, but endeavor to give it a great breadth and width. It is a temptation to men of practical nature those that are most likely to be successful in a commercial city, and who may not have had the advantage of, say, a university culture—to form an ideal which is composed of such elements alone as conventional respectability, worldly shrewdness, cleverness and com mercial success. I would not say a word against respectability or against worldly success, but I say a man may have both of these, and be a miserably poor creature when all is done. What we desire is this, not to cramp the imagination with poor and paltry ideas, but to feed it with noble and heroic thoughts. It is daugerous for a young man on the threshold of a business career to put before him nothing but what is called the 'comfortable competence,' because, in Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandis respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt. the course of years to come, his imagination, which has got nothing to feed upon, will so take its bitter revenge upon him that he will not think there is any thing better possible for an immortal being than to have so much in stocks and bonds and to drive into the city in a carriage. Keep before your imagination something great and true."

THE FORCE OF GOOD EXAMPLE. "And I would say, shortly, two things that will help you. One is this: Endeavor to have before you some type of noble and elevated character. If you come across a young man, for instance, who habitually respects his lather and mother—for piety lies at the foundation of character-who always regards women with respect whether they be poor or whether they be rich, who does not think his own precious self the end of his existence, who is willing to live for others beside himself, who never allows an impure word to cross his lips, and would scorn to say anything not perfectly true, and fears God and honors Christ—if you see such a man, or catch sight of his figure in the ways of life,

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your friend if possible. If that is not possible, hear the man speak, and see what he does. For just as when a painter secures a noble face once, you will notice how it goes through all his works, so, too, here, you will find that friendship will have the saving action of sai ctification upon your character."

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"I DINNA KEN."—A Scottish farmer recently paid a visit to a South of England cattle show, and while walking round got talking to a native farmer. Neither could well understand what the other said. The Scotchman got a little nettled at this, and put it down to the Englishman's stupidity. "Mon," he said at last, "yer kye moos a' right, and yer cocks craw quite pleen, but I'm hanged if I ken mak' you oot."

Jones was boasting of his extensive acquaintances. No celebrity could be mentioned unknown to him. He was intimately acquainted with all of them. Finally Dobson inquired: "Did you ever happen to meet the Siamese Twins?" Jones reflected a moment, and then said, Well, I am not quite sure that I met

both of them, but I knew one of them very well."