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## SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR

VISITS DUBLIN PREPARATORY TO SAILING FOR AMERICA.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. MARTINELLI—A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The Dublin correspondent of the N.Y. World says His Excellency Most Rev. Dr. Martinelli, Archbishop of Ephesus, recently appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States in succession to Cardinal Satolli, arrived in Dublin on 21st, to visit the Dublin branch of the Order of St. Augustine, of which he is General.

His Excellency is accompanied by the Very Rev. Charles O'Driscoll of Bryn Mawr, Pa., the American Provincial of the Augustinian Order. Father O'Driscoll studied theology under Dr. Martinelli at Rome, and was present at his consecration.

His Excellency intends to leave Dublin on 23rd, for Cork, where another branch of the Augustinian Order exists, and to sail in the Campania from Queenstown on Sunday, 27th, for New York.

Dr. Martinelli was born in the parish of St. Anna, near Lucca, on August 20, 1848. He was received into the Order of St. Augustine, on December 6, 1868, and was appointed a professor on January 6, 1865. After a distinguished course he was ordained a priest in March, 1871, and for sixteen years filled the chair of theology in the Irish Augustinian College in Santa Maria, in Posterula. In 1889 he was elected General of the Order, and on the conclusion of his term he was re-elected for twelve years last September. His nomination as envoy involves his retirement from the generalship.

Dr. Martinelli is said to be learned, humble, retiring, shrewd, and true in his judgment of men and things, and he may be trusted to repeat the successes of his predecessor, Cardinal Satolli. He is of low stature and dark complexioned, with well marked features and pleasant countenance.

The world interviewer called at the Augustinian Convent, Thomas street, Dublin, famous as the scene of the execution of Robert Emmet a century ago, and was received courteously by Dr. Martinelli, who spoke candidly, though with natural reserve, on some topics.

Questioned as to the duration of his mission, he replied that he did not know how long he would remain in America as Apostolic Delegate.

"I go," he said, "as any other delegate. No opinion of that kind can be formed, except in case of a temporary and express mission. I am there at the disposal of the Holy Father. There is no fixed term of office for a delegate."

He went on to say, in reply to further questions, that he intended to make Washington his headquarters. He would remain General of the Augustinian Order until the Feast of Pentecost, next year. Dr. Thomas Rodriguez, a Spaniard from the Philippine Islands, had been appointed the Vice-General locum tenens in his place. He did not know when the regular election of the General of the Order would take place. That would depend on the Holy See.

Asked whether he had any special instructions in reference to the labor question, he replied:

"No; the world already knows the views of the Pope on the labor question. I have no special mission in connection with it."

The interviewer having ventured to refer to the American Presidential election, His Excellency smilingly remarked that he was aware that an election was pending, and added:

"But a delegate is only for ecclesiastical affairs, and the Holy See cannot interfere with that."

He added that he would take charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of all Catholics, without distinction of politics or nationality.

Questioned as to length of Cardinal Satolli's stay in America after his arrival, the Delegate said:

"I do not know exactly how long he will remain. He is awaiting my arrival, and probably after a week, more or less, he will leave for Rome. Cardinal Satolli will receive the Carinal's hat at the consistory to be held in November or December."

The interviewer having remarked on his command of the English language, His Excellency laughingly replied:

"I knew it a little better some time ago. You know I have been fifteen years teaching the Irish Augustinians at Rome. We always spoke in English to the students. But in 1889 I was appointed General of the Order, so I lost some practice at the language. I hope, however, to be able to recover lost ground."

He stated that he had been in America for three months in 1888, visiting the American Province of the Augustinian Order.

Asked as to his impression of America, he said: "Well, you can say I was pleased, very much pleased, when there, for the liberty and good-will I enjoyed in every street car, train, and public place. From everybody I got the greatest signs and proofs of esteem. More than in Catholic countries you may say, if you like."

Questioned as to how long he intended to remain in New York, he replied that

he did not know, but if the passage across the Atlantic were as rough as from Holyhead to Kingstown he would require some time to rest in New York, whence he would proceed direct to Washington.

## REV. FATHER KELLY, C. S. C.

On the Feast of the Seven Dolores at St. Mary's Parish, Rev. Father Kelly, celebrant of Cotes des Neiges College, was celebrant of Holy Mass, as well as teacher of the day:

He took for his text the words of Holy Simeon, "And thy own soul a sword shall pierce," illustrating in a beautiful expressive way how the Blessed Virgin was the victim of the love of Jesus and the victim of the love of the human race.

He depicted her sufferings in a feeling manner, awakening in the hearts of his hearers sentiments of devout affection for Mary the Queen of Sorrows.

He made a most fervent appeal, encouraging every one to make a more earnest endeavor to attain a higher degree on the path of perfection and devotion. Father Kelly's easy and impressive style of delivery carries conviction and renders his efforts effective.

## HOMES OF CLAY EATERS.

Superstition, Poverty, Earth Eating and Longevity Go Hand in Hand.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Yellow clay as a daily food is what many of the people of Winston county, Ala., live and thrive on. The county of Winston is in the northwestern portion of the State and is sparsely settled, its population being poor and appearing to be eking out a mere existence. It is only within the past few years that the amount of taxes collected from the entire county amounted to \$1,000. Until 1888 Winston was forty miles from the nearest railroad and the county Court House twenty miles further. Houses of worship and these for educational purposes are few and far between. A majority of Winston's population live in small log cabins of the rudest kind and eke out a miserable existence by farming, hunting and fishing.

The farms, or patches as they call them, are small clearings around their cabins, and are seldom more than a few acres in extent. Their crop (as they invariably say) consists of corn, peas and potatoes, and a few who are fortunate enough to own a horse attempt to raise a little cotton. The land is very poor, and, as the crops receive little work, the yield is always small. A few hogs are raised, but the majority depend on the country stores for the few strips of bacon they eat during the year. Here in this county, though, the moonshine stills flourish as the green bay tree. In almost every cave and on every little brook among the hills may be found a still whose undertaker's delight is produced by the soft light of the moon and where Uncle Sam fails to get his pull-down of 90 cents on the gallon. These people are too far from market to sell their corn for money, but they can convert it into good, straight liquor carry it in kegs or jugs to the more thickly settled neighborhoods a few miles away, and obtain a few dollars in money, some tobacco, coffee, and snuff for the women folks. Men, women and children are all slaves to the tobacco habit. The women chew, smoke and dip snuff, but, "dipping" is generally a Sunday luxury, as snuff is hard for them to get.

The interior of the cabin of the clay cather is rude in the extreme. It is usually built of small pine logs, from which the bark is sometimes removed. There are no windows, and sometimes only one door. In winter the cracks between the logs are filled with rags and clay or thin boards nailed over them from the outside. In summer these cracks are opened, in order to allow plenty of fresh air to enter. There are no pictures on the walls, no ornaments of any kind, and often no furniture worthy of the name. Of these are bedsteads, and they are of the crudest kind, made by the head of the family, with no other tools than a saw, axe and hammer. Usually the cabin is too small for bedsteads if the family is large, and they sleep on quilts and mattresses spread on the floor, often the ground. The entire family, often ten or more persons, eat and sleep in the same room, and the cooking is done on one fire-place, the utensils consisting of a frying pan, kettle, oven and a pot. All modern conveniences are almost unknown. Few families ever see a newspaper, and there are but few of the people who can read. Their parents before them could not, and their children are growing up equally ignorant. Strange to say they do not believe in "book learning." If the head of the family is a member of the church probably a cheap Bible may be found in the house, but they never hear it read except when a travelling preacher comes along and stops for dinner or stays all night. When the writer was in Winston county last year he heard a man of God read from the Great Book, and when he read "Jesus Christ died to save sinners," the good old motherly woman moved the cob pipe from her mouth and in utter astonishment remarked: "Is that so? I allus told Bill we'd never know nuthin' 'less we tuck the paper."

The clay eaten by those people is found along the banks of the small mountain stream in inexhaustible quantities, and is of a dirty white color usually sometimes a pale yellow. It has a peculiar oily appearance, and the oil keeps it from sticking to the hands or mouth. When dry it does not crumble, and a few drops of water will easily soften it until it can be rolled into any shape desired. The clay is almost without taste, but evidently possesses some nourishment, as some people declare they can subsist on it for days without other food whatever. They place a small piece in the mouth and hold it there until it dissolves, and is swallowed in small quantities at a time. The quantity eaten at one time varies from a lump as large as a man's fist for those who have eaten it for years. These people eat the clay with a ravenous relish, and the only bad effect seems to be the peculiar appearance it gives the skin of those who become addicted to the habit. The skin turns pale, so pale, in fact, as to give the face the pallor of death, and then later on it turns a sickly pale yellow, a color closely resembling some of the clay eaten. Children who become addicted to clay eating grow old, at least in appearance, prematurely, and their faces lose forever the bright glow of youth and health. Strange as it may appear, there is little sickness among the clay eaters, and they live as long as the average mankind, thus proving that clay eating is not fatal in its effect.

I may or may not be the result of clay eating, but these people are as superstitious as the followers of a voodoo. They have signs for everything, and almost worship the moon. Corn is planted when the moon is full, and potatoes on the dark of the moon. They will not start on a journey or begin a job unless the moon is right, and they foretell storm and disaster by the appearance of the moon. If one end of the new moon is lower than the other it will rain before the moon changes again, and if the new moon is level there will be no rain until another change occurs.

It might be remarked that the clay eaters are often as successful in their prognostications as the average manipulator of the Weather Bureau. For an owl the clay eater has a holy dread. The hooting of an owl at any hour after 8 o'clock in the evening and until midnight the following day is an omen of bad luck. If heard in the quiet hours of night and is answered by the howl of a sleepless canine it is a sign that one of the family will die before many moons. As soon as the hoot of an owl is heard a chair is overturned. If the hooting ceases at once the threatened danger has been averted off for a time, but if it continues there is weeping and wailing in the home of the clay eater. The howling of a dog at night is also an omen of ill luck; but it is not a sign of approaching fatality unless it is in answer to the hoot of an owl. When a screech-owl lets forth one of its horrible and blood-chilling sounds the women folks reach their hands up the chimney and get a handful of soot. A screech-owl near the house is a sure sign of death.

With the tenacity of ignorance these people cling to their filthy habits, traditions and superstitions; of modern inventions and customs they have never dreamed, and they would ridicule the man who told them the world is round. Perhaps in time they will disappear with the onward march of civilization and enterprise.

## GAMBLING.

Gambling, Mr. Gladstone asserts, is worse than ever a favorite vice among youth. He is right. It has grown a passion among English ladies at Ostend, some of the most confirmed adherents of the roulette table there during the present fashionable season being leading English aristocrats. The maximum is often played by them there, and at "trente et quarante" the figure of 300,000 francs can be won at a stroke, and lost, too, as often is, by English and German grand dames with taste for gambling. This scandal should not be tolerated in mothers above all. Irishmen, with a propensity for horse-racing and card-playing, often go to the Cistercians, near Roscrea, and get over their bad habit by prayer and fasting. The wickedness is bad enough in them, but in "lovely" woman it is abominable.

## AN ANCIENT MAP OF IRELAND.

(From the London Universe.)

An ancient map of Ireland has been discovered by a workman near Mullingar. It was found on a scroll of vellum in an oblong box, and bore the date 1607. It was marked with wonderful care and exactness. From the marks and usage upon it the inference is drawn that it was first used by the army of Mountjoy after the battle of Kinsale and the retreat of Hugh O'Neill. The territories of the ancient Irish clares—the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, MacMahons, MacSweeneyes, Maguires—are indicated upon it, while it also contains the sites of the principal fortresses and fortified towns as used by one of the surveying parties sent by James I. to portion out the confiscated lands of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. Or it may have turned out of advantage in the brief and glorious campaign waged by Sir Cahir O'Doherty against the hated Sassenach.

## A NEW J.P.

Mr. Michael Burke, president of The True Witness Printing and Publishing Company, and also a Director of the District Savings Bank, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

If many good stories are told of Mr. Labouchere, he is himself a "bon raconteur" and one of the most interesting

## LABOUCHERE AND CHAMBERLAIN

From T. D. Sullivan's Notes.

(Dublin Nation.)

The Westminster Gazette in its number for the 11th inst. has a very amusing skit on the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. A couple of days previously there had been cabled from America a report of an interview had by a Press agent with Mr. Chamberlain, in which distinguished gentleman was represented as having said:—

Mr. Labouchere still keeps people away at the Peers, but no one takes him seriously. He is like Wilkes, who once said: "Whatever else I am, I am not a Wilkite." Mr. Labouchere might say the same of himself. He laughs in his sleeve at his own master.

This passage the Editor of the Westminster telegraphed to Mr. Labouchere expecting to receive from him a characteristic reply—in which expectation he was not disappointed. Mr. Labouchere wired back as follows:—

Chamberlain and Wilkes "birds of a feather." I wonder that Chamberlain cites Wilkes, for Wilkes, as you will remember, was a Radical who found salvation in Court uniform, and secured the favour of the King by repudiating his former principles.

This was a splendid hit. Nothing could be more apt. Mr. F. C. Gould, the clever caricaturist of the Westminster, gave further point to the rejoinder by a capital sketch of both of the converted Radicals in Court costume. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, as a Minister of the Crown, being the more highly decked and bedizened of the two.

This is not the first time that Mr. Labouchere has scored off Mr. Chamberlain. On the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York, in July, 1883, Mr. Chamberlain was one of the distinguished and resplendent gathering who awaited the arrival of the wedding party at St. James's Palace. Some observant Peersman noticed that while there he entered into an apparently agreeable conversation with the functionary known as the "Silver Stick in Waiting." This official is one of those who have to walk backwards from the Royal presence after performing whatever duties appertain to their office. The next number of Labouchere's weekly paper, Truth, contained the following clever and amusing skit on the occurrence:—

Said the Silver Stick to Joseph, "Pray excuse my marked surprise, But, indeed, one hardly knows it Is safe to trust one's eyes. This some wanton freak of Fame is, If in truth 'tis you I see, You're a guest here at St. James's? No, no, no! it cannot be. 'Tis my powers of observation That are playing me a trick; You're a mere humbug— Are you not now?" said the Stick.

Answered Joseph, "Courteous minister, You're not fitted for your post; Wholly wrong is your opinion, I am certainly no ghost. Side by side with Kings and Princes And the highest in the land As my presence here evinces I've been asked to take my stand: Yes, the Brummagem dictator 'Midst the country's very pick, Shows it pays to be a traitor—" "I believe you!" said the Stick.

"But," the Stick went on demurely, "As a Radical, you must View this courtly function, surely, With disdain, if not disgust. And my movements retrogressive To a democrat like you, Must seem folly most excessive, That you're tempted to pooh-pooh!"

"Not at all; for let me tell you I myself have learned the trick; For six years I have walked backwards!" Answered Joseph to the Stick.

But Mr. Labouchere from his early days was of a pleasant humor and had a pretty wit. Several stories illustrative of these traits of his character have been told. It is said that when an Attaché at Washington in 1856, a very pompous American gentleman one day came into the Embassy and asked to have an interview with the British Ambassador. He was informed that His Excellency was not in the building. "Then," said the citizen of the United States, "I guess I'll wait till he comes in." "All right," said young Labouchere, "please take a chair." The American seated himself and waited for some time, looking very impatient and uncomfortable. At last, when he could stand the strain no longer, he sharply enquired of the young diplomat, who was quietly looking over his papers and smoking a cigar, "When will His Excellency be here?" "That I cannot say," replied Labouchere, "he sailed for Europe last Wednesday." It is also related of him that after he had been sent out as Second Secretary to Constantinople, the Foreign Office having heard nothing of him for a considerable length of time set on foot enquiries to ascertain why he had not yet reported his arrival at his post of duty. They received an answer dated from some station on the way to the effect that as the travelling expenses allowed to him were insufficient, he was walking, and would get to the Turkish capital as soon as could reasonably be expected.

The noble nature loves monotony no more than it loves darkness or pain. But it can bear with it, and receives a high pleasure in the endurance of patience, a pleasure necessary to the well-being of this world; while those who will not submit to the temporary sameness, but rush from one change to another, gradually dull the edge of change itself, and bring a shadow and weariness over the whole world from which there is no escape.—John Ruskin.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## OUR PARAGRAPHER

OFFERS SOME TIMELY ADVICE

ABOUT THE FORMS OF RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND OTHER MATTERS.

One does not know whether to be amused or sad when reading the resolutions of condolence appearing in the columns of our Catholic papers. The tone of them would lead one to believe that the fact of membership in a Catholic benefit society does away with all ideas of the Church Suffering, for we never read a word about it in "the resolutions." Let us read one of these "resolutions," and reading one you read all:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to Himself our beloved brother — While bowing to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved relatives, and resolve to have a copy of these resolutions sent to the Press for publication."

Sometimes this stereotyped eloquence is varied by the further "resolve" to have the charter draped in mourning for a certain number of days.

Of course the funeral is largely attended. If it is on Sunday afternoon, the floral offerings are profuse, and here it all ends, as far as the dead is concerned.

No one hears the cry: "Have pity on me, have pity!" Ye at least who are my friends." And yet the members are Catholics—practical Catholics—or they would not be in good standing, and, being Catholics, why should they act as if they were ashamed of it? If we only join a society for the material benefit, why not seek membership in the Freemasons, or other anti-Catholic associations? In either case, the resolutions, funeral, flowers and display of grief would be forthcoming.

There can be but one explanation of this ignoring the Catholic practice of prayers for the dead on the part of our Catholic benevolent and benefit societies, and that is, that perhaps membership in these associations is a sufficient guarantee of holiness; so that when a member in good standing leaves this vale of tears, he passes right through to the Church Triumphant without even a thought of the Church Suffering, which is perhaps reserved for those who have not

## IN THE STARLIGHT.

HELENA CALLANAN IN THE IRISH MONTHLY.

The old man touched the fiddle strings,  
The fire was burning low,  
He wove a dream of many things  
Out of the long ago.  
The tender music and the hush,  
Of the softly fading day  
Brought back the glory and the flush  
Of far off sunny May.

The old man touched the fiddle strings,  
(The fire was burning low),  
And dreamed sweet dreams of many  
things

From the distant long ago.

Again he loitered by the stream  
To gather creases sweet,  
Or lingered in the autumn beam  
To pluck the ripe rich wheat,  
Once more, with measure gay and light  
He walked the merry dance,  
And saw on dear lost faces bright  
The smile and love-lit glance.

The old man touched the fiddle strings,  
Faint showed the ember glow,  
The hour gave back the echoings  
Of vanished long ago.

His old companions, one by one,  
Along the vale of years,  
Some in the gladness and the sun,  
Some in the shade and tears,  
Passed by, and left him at the gate  
That opens into the West,  
Amid the twilight mists to wait  
The messenger of rest.

The old man dropped the fiddle strings,  
The stars were shining fair;  
The rustling of an angel's wings  
Made music in the air.

## AMERICAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

AN IMPORTANT DELIVERANCE BY MGR. THORPE.

THE GREAT STRIDES OF PROGRESS MADE IN EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES—STRIKING FACTS AND FIGURES.

(Connecticut Catholic).

A the educational conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, in the absence of Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, who was down on the program but who was unable to attend, Monsignor Thorpe delivered the address on the Development of Private Secondary Education.

The speaker dealt exclusively with the systems adopted by Catholic schools. The speaker outlined the course of study in parochial schools, graded schools, academies and colleges, until the pupil is fitted for the University, giving prominence to the Catholic idea of combining moral and religious with mental training. He repudiated the charge that the Catholic church has any sinister motives in the methods of her teaching; neither does she attack any denomination, nor teach antagonism to existing conditions; the aim of the Catholic school is to make proper minded and noble citizens, and this can only be done where the moral faculties are educated with the mental.

"To prove my assertions," continued the reverend lecturer, "I might carry you back to the parochial, episcopal, conventual or monastic schools of the early middle ages and show how the lamp of science was preserved by them from the destroying hand of the so-called barbarian that had overrun the Roman empire. I might bring you down still nearer our time and show how the universities of the latter middle ages diffused the light of what we now call secondary education, and still later trace the progress of science from the halls of those early seats of learning to the unpretentious school houses of still later times wherein the many have shared the privilege of the law. But enough will be found in our own country to fill up the time for my address.

IN THIS COUNTRY.

"One hundred and fifteen years ago private schools conducted by the Catholics either for primary or secondary education did not exist. In 1783, soon after the appointment of America's first Catholic Bishop in the person of the renowned John Carroll, Georgetown College came into existence. Its purpose then was to teach the secondary branches; but in course of time it grew to the proportions of a university, but still continuing to teach the humanities. Where there were then no primary schools, there are now 3,861, with an attendance of 7,634 pupils; academies or high schools for girls, 633, and for young men, 187; 26 seminaries conducted by seculars and 82 under the charge of religious. In addition to these we have nine universities, eight of which teach the various branches of secondary education, while only the Catholic University of America confines itself to the higher education of its alumnae.

OUR EXAMPLE.

"In our own city, as more closely connected with the Centennial, we have an apt illustration of this marvelous growth. Forty-six or 47 years ago, Bishop Rappe, always active for the public good, established the first private school under charge of the Catholic Church. It was in an old barn in the rear of the old episcopal residence on Bond Street. At a small expense a few maps were purchased, a few rude desks prepared and at a small salary a teacher provided. This small beginning has developed itself in a wondrous manner; 84 parochial schools, five academies for young ladies and one for young men, supplemented by a seminary for ecclesiastics, are an important page in the growth of Cleveland within the past 50 years. In all those colleges and academies not only in Cleveland but through the nation the arts, literature and the higher mathematics are taught. In the parochial schools

not alone is a primary education imparted but in many of them the branches of a high school or secondary education is taught.

Now, what is the meaning of this vast outlay, this wonderful work in the field of private or as you may term it, denominational education? Is it as some may say, a menace to the public schools or state institutions of learning? No, its reason is far higher, infinitely more far-reaching. We have no quarrel with the schools of the state. They are established to teach secular science and they do their work conscientiously and well.

## TRUE EDUCATION.

"But every one knows that educate, from which the word education is derived, means to draw out the whole faculties of the pupil. To educate the intellect and leave the heart untouched, is to permit the moral qualities to remain dormant. It is true, morality is inculcated in the public schools, and no doubt the beauty of virtue is often and beautifully depicted, but the child of the Agnostic and the Israelite must be considered. The Tribune God must not be mentioned. Neither have we a right to mention God at all lest the Agnostic shall cry out against us. To teach a definite, positive religion would be met by the adherents of the different denominations lest we should run counter to their respective creeds. Now this is as it should be where all stand equal and have equal rights to share the benefits of the state education.

But it must not be forgotten by those who hold to divine revelation that man's noblest destiny is that he is a child of an Almighty Creator and that his end is eternal happiness. It must not be forgotten that there is a moral law, and that God is the author and the sanction of that law. The Christian man cannot say, like the heathen of old, "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." He must realize that the highest science is a knowledge of God, and his highest duty the keeping of His law. We are to day standing on a seething volcano that threatens to burst at any moment, and must burst and bring destruction to a city if the remedy does not come in time. Arithmetic and arts is not the remedy. This must be found in religion which teaches man to love God and his neighbor for the love of God. Here you have our reason for our efforts in the cause of private denominational education. We keep pace with the development of human science because every man must be equipped for the battle of life. But we believe it necessary to give the first attention to that science which relates to God. We are told that education should teach man to conform himself to society. Not if society has gone astray. Man, well taught, should see the necessity of making society conform to him and that for the sake of society means his fellow men.

"Our schools, then, are the nurseries of charity. God first and man next. Nothing narrow or selfish in our aim. Love of God and love of country and these taught to go hand in hand. For this reason Cleveland has no cause to regret—America has no cause to regret, that Catholic schools and colleges have so remarkably multiplied themselves within our border for the hundred years just now come to a close." The address was well received by the delegates to the convention.

(FROM THE SACRED HEART REVIEW.)

## TEMPERANCE.

## Where Drink's Worst Results Are Seen.

The notion has sometimes prevailed that all the evils of intemperance are the result of the debasing influence of the saloon, says Rev. J. M. Cleary, president of the national union C.T.A. The saloon, no doubt, is much to blame for the widespread extent of the evil of excessive drinking, but the saloon is not wholly to blame. The saloon exerts marvellous ingenuity in not only catering to an appetite already well developed, but also in cultivating new and insatiable appetites for intoxicants. The profits of the saloon from ministering to anything like a reasonable or legitimate demand for intoxicants would, indeed, be discouragingly small. Its greedy coffers must be filled by the contributions of those who demand drink to still the cravings of an appetite diseased and destructive, that has silenced conscience and trampled upon reason.

Habitual drinking in the home, with the usual bad example, is a sad and prolific cause of the sin of drunkenness. Many an uncontrollable appetite for strong drink has been created in the home into which intoxicants freely and frequently enter. Many heart-broken mothers have only themselves to blame for the dissipation of their wayward sons, because they did not protect them in time by sufficient safeguards against the insidious danger of drink. Some women, alas, are not wholly free from the frightful curse of this most destructive appetite. It is in the home, or in the social circle, that this fatal fondness finds its first encouragement. The saloon will not entertain any scruples at enriching itself from the reckless contributions of unfortunate and degraded women. But the saloon does not make women drunkards. With all its foul sins to account for, this, at least, cannot be laid to its door.

The vilest result of drink's terrible work must be traced to the homes invaded by the evil. How important it is, therefore, that the homes of the people should be freed from this poisonous danger. Our good, noble hearted women must be the refining influence to cleanse the home and society from the foulness of habitual drinking. Women's power for good or evil is greater than we are able to estimate.

## Temperance Notes.

If a drunkard would know his credit, let him ask the saloon-keeper to loan him the dime that he just threw on the bar for a drink.

The Connecticut man who bet that he could drink three pints of beer and three glasses of whisky within five minutes won his wager, but in fifteen minutes was dead from alcoholism.

In Saxony there is a 1,750 inhabitants in which persons who have

not paid taxes for three years are not allowed to frequent public houses, and landlords are liable to penalties for serving them.

A total abstainer once gave this reason for his avoidance of liquor: "I never drink. I can not do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three—the first in sinning, the second in suffering and the third in repenting."

The report of the Connecticut State prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, shows that of 305 prisoners 209, or 52.9 per cent., confess to the use of drink as the cause of their crimes, and fifty-three more, or 13.4 per cent., make the cause to be bad company, which probably means drink.

When alcohol is first introduced into a new country not accustomed to drink, the result is disastrous. Rum killed more American Indians than bullets, and alcohol is to day depleting the peninsula of its inhabitants. Were any of the African tribes supplied with beer and other liquors as the English and Germans now are, the tribes would soon mention. Neither have we a right to mention God at all lest the Agnostic shall cry out against us. To teach a definite, positive religion would be met by the adherents of the different denominations lest we should run counter to their respective creeds. Now this is as it should be where all stand equal and have equal rights to share the benefits of the state education.

Professor Morse, at a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, made these significant statements: "We are rapidly becoming a nation of beer-drinkers, and the insidious hold gained by that incurable kidney affection known as Bright's disease threatens in time to decimate the ranks of the beer drinkers."

A teetotaler once called upon some Government officials with the expectation of making large contracts for goods. They immediately invited him to drink. He declined. They insisted that he must drink. Then he refused. Thereupon one of the half-drunken fools tried to force him, declaring that he would buy no goods of him if he did not drink. Then said the other, "You buy no goods of me," and walked away. The next morning, the fiery madness having been spent off, the officers made most unexpectedly large contracts because they had found, to their surprise, a man true as steel—a man that could be trusted.

## FASHION AND FANCY.

(From the Republic, Boston.)

Ulsters will be very much worn, and will be made more or less for dress by the cut of the body of the coat. For a late sea voyage, instead of the ulster, a big cape, to be used with a rug of the same material, is desirable.

Sacque coats are to be the dressy wraps for the fall. They are made of velvet or rich peau de soie. One of dark brown velvet, lined with silk of the same color, had a collar of white satin and bands embroidered with jet, and the neck was filled in with white chiffon. Braiding and embroidery will be used very extensively this fall and winter, both on coats and on skirts.

The early fall hats have rather a severe aspect when compared with the fluffy, belled hats of summer, but there is a very stylish air about them and they give the wearer a very distinguished appearance. Bonnets for elaborate occasions are airy, indeed being made almost entirely of gathered tulle or lace and jet and trimmed with dark velvet, sprays of flowers or feathers.

Some of these tiny affairs have a full sprig perched upright at the back. Sprays of green oats and bunches of green wheat are showing themselves among the trimmings of the fall millinery, in opposition to the bright red cherries and currants that have been introduced for the decoration of fall hats.

The styles for sleeves are legion. One sleeve is gathered tight to the shoulder and finished there with three full flounces, each edged with narrow velvet. A plain tight sleeve, with one large pleated flounce, is pretty for heavy goods. Another tight sleeve of muslin has the big puff caught in at the top of the shoulder. The puff is made of the muslin and insertion. The sleeve that is very tight, with a very small puff on the shoulder, is used for silk gowns, and is quite the latest style. The short, full-puffed sleeve, with a deep, pointed cuff above the elbow, is pretty for an evening gown or for a young girl; and the sleeve with the small puff at the elbow is very graceful for thin material.

There is marked change in the skirts. They are much less full about the bottom and fuller at the waist in the back. Braiding about the bottoms of the cloth walking skirts will be very much used. Some skirts will have perforated designs, showing the contrasting color of the silk lining, and some will have a flat band of a darker cloth laid plainly on the bottom and headed with a narrow braided design. The sleeves are not so full nor so high on the shoulders, but are still far from the tight sleeves promised for this fall. The bodices are some of them made double-breasted. For dress occasions the Louis XVI. coat will be very much worn by matrons with good figures. One of handsome broadcloth or brocade silk can be worn equally well with a black or a colored silk skirt.

GIRLS' EVENING DRESSES.

PRETTIEST COLORINGS AND MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR MISSES' GOWNS.

"The material in vogue for young girls' gowns for evening parties are simple but dainty," writes Isabel A. Mallon in October Ladies' Home Journal. "Light-weight silks, chiffon over silk, organdy or dotted muslin developed in the same way with decorations of youthful-looking lace and many ribbons make particularly pretty gowns for evening wear. The young girl's bodice is made either quite high and finished with a soft frill about her neck or else it is cut out in what is known as the 'Dutch square.' Long sleeves or elbow puffs are proper with the 'Dutch square,' and many picturesque effects are obtained by this combination. No matter how rounded an arm may be, nor how pretty the hand, evening gloves should be worn with the party dress. The fan is not an absolute necessity to the evening toilette, but it is always a pretty and a graceful addition."

"China silk, light-weight corded silks, chiffon, organdy and muslin are the young girl. When any one of these is made up for

evening wear the lining should be of a light-weight, but not a corded, silk, or an inexpensive satin. Pale blue, turquoise-blue, rose and salmon pink, pale silver gray, and best of all, white, are the colors in vogue for the young girl. No matter how charming the heliotrope shade may seem it should not be chosen for a young girl, and no matter how glowing and attractive a bright red fabric is, it is inartistic as a party dress, and should on no account be chosen. In this connection it may be said that the prettiest of all party dresses for a young girl is the one made of white material."

## HOME MATTERS.

These are the days when the apple orchards are giving up their mellow fruit and the housekeeper finds a most wholesome and tempting addition to her already rich autumn board. She will do well to serve the apples in the ways best suited to their freshness, for later in the season—quite in winter, indeed—she will find the faithful apple her chief relish in pies and scones.

Baked apples are never more delicious than when the fruit is fresh from the trees. They should be wiped clean, cored, sugar, a little water and a clove put in each core, and baked with frequent basting. Served with whipped cream they are a veritable company dish.

Identical baked apples are not baked at all, but steamed. When they are done fill the core cavities with candied fruit. For the filling in eight apples a cooking school receipt is four ounces of candied pineapple. Chop the fruits and simmer them in half a cupful of sugar and a cupful of water. Arrange the apples, when cooked, on an ice cream dish; fill the centres, heaping full of the fruit, draining it free from the syrup. Boil the syrup till thick as honey, flavor with vanilla or good sherry, and bathe the apples with it. Serve cold, with whipped cream heaped around the apples just as they are sent to the table.

Apple jelly needs crisp, tart apples, the bush apples or pippins being the best. They should not be pared, but wiped clean, cored and cut into quarters. When the preserving kettle is full of apples, fill it about one-third full of water. Let it all simmer until the whole mass is perfectly soft. Strain through a jelly bag without squeezing or pressing, which clouds the jelly. A spoon may be passed down the inner sides of the bag, however, if the juice seems to get clogged. After straining, allow to a cup of juice a cup of sugar a clove and an inch of lemon peel; then set back to simmer gently till signs of jelly are noticed. Test by filling a soup plate with ice water. Then pour a little of the jelly in a saucer and set the saucer in the soup plate. It will cool rapidly, and show the condition of the jelly. If the juice has been carefully skimmed as it boiled it will not need a second straining and may be ladled from the kettle into the glasses. These should be left on the kitchen table for a while, then set in a cool place to cool, and in an hour or two the jelly should be firm and clear.

Apple fritters with an orange glaze is one of the dishes of this fruit that belongs to one of the later months of the year than September. The batter for the fritters is made by beating an egg, adding to it a gill of sweet milk, a cupful of pastry flour, a teaspoonful of olive oil and a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Peel, core and quarter the apples, dip them in the batter, and fry them. Fritters made with olive oil are more crisp than those made with butter. The glaze for the fritters calls for half a cup of powdered sugar, mixed with the grated yellow of an orange and a tablespoonful of the juice. Stir in a saucer over the fire till the sugar is warm, and pour over the fritters.

Apple charlotte is a simple and wholesome dessert, made as follows:

Cut bread into inch-thick slices, and soak for an instant in cream or rich milk. Line the bottom of a deep pudding dish with bread, adding a layer of sweet apples, sliced fine. Sprinkle well with sugar, and give a liberal grating of nutmeg. Fill the dish with alternate layers of bread and apples, covering the top with bread. Pour over the whole a cupful of milk, and bake slowly. It is best eaten slightly warm and with cream.

A breakfast dish of apples said to be very appetizing is prepared in this way. Fine, soft, tart apples should be selected, peeled, cored, sliced and set to soak for at least three hours in sugar moistened with brandy and lemon juice. Drained from this, they should be fried a clear brown with butter, and then sprinkled with powdered sugar and cinnamon and served.

They are still better, however, at this season, or at any time, in their natural state. Wiped, piled tastefully in an attractive dish, whence they are transferred to the individual plate, peeled, quartered and eaten with a pinch of salt, before or after the meal, as the appetite indicates, the apple is the king of fruits in flavor and wholesomeness.—Boston Republic.

## LAUGHTER A GREAT TONIC.

KEEP'S THE SPIRITS BUOYANT, THE HEART AND FACE YOUNG.

"I presume if we laughed more we should all be happier and healthier," writes Edward Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "True, we are a busy and a very practical people. And most of us probably find more in this life to bring the frown than the smile. But, nevertheless, it is a pity that we do not laugh more; that we do not bring ourselves to the laugh, if need be. For we all agree that a good laugh is the best medicine in the world. Physicians have said that no other feeling works so much good to the entire human body as that of merriment. As a digestive, it is unexcelled; as a means of expanding the lungs, there is nothing better. It keeps the heart and face young. It is the best of all tonics to the spirits. It is, too, the most enjoyable of all sensations. A good laugh makes us better friends with ourselves and everybody around us, and puts us into closer touch with what is best and brightest in our lot in life."

It is to be regretted, then, that such a potent agency for our personal good is not more often used. It costs nothing. All other medicines are more or less expensive. Why, said an old doctor long ago, 'if people fully realized what

it meant to themselves to laugh, and laughed as they should, ninety per cent. of the doctors would have to go out of business.'

Probably when we get a little less busy we shall laugh more. For after all, the difference between gloom and laughter is but a step. And if more of us simply took a step aside oftener than we do, and rested more, we would laugh more. By laughing I do not mean the silly giggle indulged in by some women and so many girls. There is no outward mark which demonstrates the woman of shallow mind so unmistakably as that of giggling. There is no sense in the giggle, no benefit to be derived from it. It makes a fool of the person herself, and renders every one about her uncomfortable. But just as the giggle is the outcome of a small mind, the hearty laugh is the reflection of a healthy nature. What we want is more good laughter in the world—not more giggers."

## GOOD MOTHERS.

One wonders why there are so many wayward youths when there are so many good mothers. As the father is seldom or ever mentioned in this respect, it must be that the quality of goodness is nearly all on the mother's side. The logical conclusion is that good mothers should raise good boys. And good mothers, as a rule, do. But what is a good mother? She is the one who gives a fault, but punishes it as it deserves. She is good since she has the courage to say "no" and stick by it when necessary. She is the good moth whose home is her attraction, and not the one found everlasting gadding here and there. Extravagance and the folly of fashion are strange to her. She is a strict prohibitionist in avoiding all things that are wrong, and is moderate in the use of things allowable. Her religion is no lip service, but is genuine to the heart. Where

## THE TEMPLES WHEREIN GOD DWELLS

Sermon by Cardinal Gibbons.

At Annapolis, Md., on September 18th, Cardinal Gibbons confirmed a class at St. Mary's Church and delivered an impressive sermon to a large congregation, including persons from other denominations. The Cardinal's discourse was on the Epistle of the Sunday, Eph. iii., 18. Among other things he said:

God dwells in three temples. In the temple of the world the sky above is the dome of the temple wherein God dwells in His beautiful works. All nature declares the power and majesty of the Creator, and nature should lead us to nature's God. The contemplation of nature led David to exclaim: "The heavens shew forth the glory of God and the firmament declareth the work of His hands." No doubt it was thinking on the power of the sun that led the holy prophet to cry out: "Whither shall I flee from Thy face? If I ascend to Heaven, Thou art there. If I descend to hell, Thou art present. If I take my wings early in the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there also shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall hold me, and I said: "Perhaps darkness shall cover me and night shall be my light in my pleasures. But darkness shall not be dark to Thee and night shall be as the day. The darkness thereof and the light thereof are alike to Thee." The second temple in which God dwells are the churches which men have raised in His honor. If God dwells in the temple of the universe by His glory and might, He dwells in His tabernacle by the power of His love. The third temple of God is the temple of the souls within us. All the temples made by man from that of Solomon to the Roman Basilicae are but as an empty shell when compared with the living temple of the human soul. The earth and sky and all the glories of the universe are as nothing when we consider the beauty of the temple God has raised within us. Let nothing, then, defile the beauty of this living temple of God. We deck our altars with beautiful flowers because we love Jesus Christ, who dwells in the tabernacle. With equal reason should we adorn our souls with all virtue to make it a worthy habitation of the spirit of God. Round the temple of our soul we should entwine the rose of charity, the queen of virtues, love of God and of our neighbor. There also should be the lily of purity, the safeguard and jewel of domestic life—purity not only for women, but also for men. If wives and daughters are to be pure, the husbands and fathers must also be found pure. The violet of humility should also be there and the bright green of persevering hope.

After Mass Confirmation was administered to about twenty-five persons, of whom eighteen were converts. In conclusion Cardinal Gibbons inculcated on those confirmed and on all present the importance of being faithful to the grace of God. He exhorted them to be obedient to their pastors and the laws of the land, to become good, dutiful citizens, and to bear in mind the responsibility which was upon them to exercise the sovereign power of the ballot conscientiously, according to their convictions.

## AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool, England, a consistent friend of Irish Home Rule, thus refers to the recent Irish Race Convention, in Leinster Hall, Dublin:

The convention of representatives of the Irish race which has been held in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, may not, as was at first hoped, bring about a fusion of all Irish Nationalists, but nobody can deny that it will have a beneficial influence on the Irish cause. It is the first attempt that has been made—and a remarkably successful attempt it has proved—to give overt and formal expression through a single assemblage to the national sentiment of the Irish people at home and in every land where they have established themselves in any considerable numbers. This focussing of thought and feeling has many useful effects. The people in Ireland are thereby taught in the most impressive manner that though they are the more immediate guardians of the national interests, there is a greater Ireland equally vigilant and equally earnest. The dissentients in Ireland have not been induced to cast in their lot with the majority represented at the convention, but the conviction must have grown upon them during, and since, the convention, that in endeavoring to establish their own power they are fighting a losing battle, and are distinctly at variance with Irish national opinion throughout the world. The opponents of Ireland's claim for self-government must also have learned that the prospect of the Home Rule movement ultimately collapsing, with which they have been comforting themselves, is utterly delusive, and that it will only end with the concession of the right that is demanded.

If a convention of the Irish race similar to the Congress which has just taken place were held at regular periods—say yearly or once in every two or three years—it would help materially to perfect the good work it has begun, and be a most valuable safeguard to the Irish cause.

## A FALSE REPORT.

(Monitor, Cal.)

The editors of Catholic papers should be more careful in accepting every story of the daily press. Quite recently many of our contemporaries published an article, from the St. Louis Republic, to the effect that many religious in St. Louis had their lives insured, to provide for the payment of a debt. The bigots of course made capital out of the story. They ranted about the wickedness of the Superior, who would kill off the nuns according as funds were required. It now turns out that the whole story was a fake. The Church Progress, which, by the way, is doing noble work in refuting calumnies, says: "We are surprised that so

many of our Catholic contemporaries, in various parts of the country, should have reproduced, from the St. Louis Republic, the canard about the insurance of certain religious in this city. The story was not only ridiculous on the face of it, but was explicitly denied and exposed by us in our issue of the 15th inst. We trust that Catholic editors will do all in their power to give as much currency to the denial as has been given to the utterly mendacious story itself."

## THE MOST LUXURIOUS CITY.

FABULOUS AMOUNTS SPENT YEARLY BY NEW YORKERS.

John Gilmer Speed writes of the money spent annually in "The Most Luxurious City in the World," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. He asserts in a prefatory way that New York is the most luxurious city in the world, and that expenditures are made on mere living with an elegance and ostentation unknown in any of the capitals of Europe. The total wealth of New York would, if equally divided, give to each man, woman and child of that city \$3,756.82—an amount greater than any other city in the world. Mr. Speed states that \$20,400,000 are paid annually to the lawyers of New York; \$11,328,000 to physicians and surgeons; \$3,000,000 to the clergymen; \$2,655,000 to architects; \$1,600,000 to dentists; \$13,020,000 to brokers. An aggregate of about \$100,000,000 is spent annually for clothing, \$10,000,000 for furs, \$20,000,000 for diamonds and other jewels, \$3,500,000 for cut flowers and growing plants; \$20,000,000 on yachting (the boats representing an investment of \$20,000,000), which is something more than is spent yearly on horses and carriages. The elevated railroads take in \$12,000,000 for carfare, and the surface lines \$15,000,000, a total of \$27,000,000 for going about New York. Mr. Speed estimates that \$31,837,500 are spent by New Yorkers each year in European travel, \$3,587,500 of which go for steamship tickets. New Yorkers spend \$30,000,000 for beer and \$90,000,000 for wine and spirits—about sixty-six and two third dollars for each person per year. In their gifts to charities New Yorkers are most liberal, \$9,000,000 being the annual sum thus expended. More money is spent in supporting and furthering church work in New York than is paid all theatres and playhouses of the city. The total spent for amusements is \$5,900,000, while considerably more than \$6,000,000 is contributed to the support of churches.

## CATHOLICSEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

Always the same unprecedented success attends the weekly concerts of this deserving Club. Mr. Gordon, chairman, was on time, and after Miss Wheeler had led off with a piano solo, he opened his budget of musical items and distributed them freely to a happy looking audience, which, as usual, comprised a large number of ladies. Mr. O'Riely, of Orange, New Jersey, sang "Our Jack Came Home from Sea," and was loudly applauded. Mr. Wm. Hamill, banjo solo and song, in good style; Mr. J. Sheridan, violin solo; Mr. S. Motterimore, cornet solo; Mr. L. Parizeau, jig dance; Mr. G. Morgan, song; Mr. P. Morning, nice flute solo; Mr. Durette, sand (ig); Mr. J. Hanan, song; Mr. Page, recitation. Some good singing by seamen, Messrs. J. Bellows, E. Lirio, J. Scott, E. Budge, A. Read and J. Milroy in their duets. The worthy friend, Mr. John Greenwood, made his last appearance for the season, as he leaves the city and will be absent for some time, and bade farewell to citizens and seamen, and in answer to repeated calls, especially from the jolly sailors, gave his renowned recitation, in his wonderful good style, "Bill Adams." The Club, one and all, wishes him a pleasant time.—F.C.L.

## A WAVE OF "ROMANISM."

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF WALES?

Writing in the Welsh monthly (*V. Dwygydd*), which he edits, Dr. Evans refers to the progress which Catholicism is making in the Principality. He says: "A copy of the Weekly Register, a Catholic paper, was sent to me the other day, containing an article which was marked, on 'The Return of Wales to the Catholic Faith.' Its gist is that a petition was recently sent to the Papists of Britain, urging them to pray every day for the return of Wales to Roman faith and practice. The prayer is printed and all who are willing to offer it are asked to send their names to the authorities. The plain lesson to be gleaned from the article is that these people are earnest in believing that the time has come to win our nation back to the Romish Church. The Sunday following the receipt of the paper Cardinal Vaughan was holding a Mass and preaching at Llandrindod. The building was far too small to hold the Nonconformist and Protestants who went to hear him. The following Sunday it was the same. We see here what is possible ere long throughout Wales. Well-known men, like Mr. Bowen Rowlands, and his children, and others like the descendants of the old singer of Pantycelyn have already been received into the bosom of the Papacy. The Established Church is continually preparing some for the same retrogression. Energetic proselytes are working throughout Radnorshire and the district, and scores have become Romanists, and this in a region where Nonconformity was once renowned. What will be the end we do not know, but it is certain to be serious. A wave of formalism and Romanism is passing over the country; we hear a great deal of Holywell miracles, Radnorshire converts, and the apathy of Nonconformists in the face of all this."

## CENTENARIANS.

(Connaught Telegraph.)

Centenarians are rare amongst us, but there is an ancient lady in Claremorris, who is a most surprising specimen of this long-lived class as she is also one of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. We refer to Mrs. Catherine Hill,

who, though over five score years, is more active and nimble than many women of seventy. In fact, she looks almost as young as her eldest son, Mr. Henry Hill the well-known civil engineer of Claremorris. She diligently attends to the business of her shop as well as to her other duties, and in describing her as the "oldest" publican in the town, we do not so much refer to her great age as to the fact that no person living there has had a license for such a length of time. She can mix the proverbial "jug of punch" as skillfully today as she could sixty years ago, though she never tasted intoxicating drink herself. May that respectable veteran see many more years of happiness!

## HEROISM REWARDED.

In the Person of an Irish Railway Porter.

It has been a subject of reproach to our civilization, says the Dublin Freeman of August 27, that so many honors go to the heroes of war and so few to the heroes of peace. Surely to be brave in the preservation of human life is not less glorious than to be brave in its destruction. Yet, of medals and badges the world is most generous to those who slay and most niggardly to those who save. Something to undo this reproach, to render fitting honor to a hero of humanity, was accomplished at the most interesting ceremonial which took place yesterday at the Grand Hall of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Lord Roberts, V.C., representing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was the chief officiator on the occasion. The recipient of the distinction in whose honor had assembled the brilliant crowd in that great hall was an humble porter of the Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company. At the close of the interesting and impressive ceremonial Lord Roberts declared, "I have been commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and I have now the honor to present to Mr. Christopher Dennison the bronze medal and the diploma awarded to him by His Royal Highness and the Chapter-General of the Grand Priory of St. John of Jerusalem for an act of gallantry performed on land." No order, clasp or medal which the gallant and distinguished Irish General himself wears, not the muchcoveted Victoria Cross itself, is a prouder distinction than the little bronze badge which he pinned to the breast of the railway porter. Dublin has not forgotten, nor for the honor of brave deeds is it likely, we trust, soon to forget, the occasion on which that distinction was won. The courage of young Dennison, for he is little more than a boy, was not stimulated by the madness of battle, when fear is forgotten in excitement. He faced death in cold blood, with unfaltering heart; and such a death! Down the rails thundered the express train; on the track lay the helpless victim waiting destruction. Everyone who has stood on a railway platform can picture the scene for himself. There was but a moment to decide. In that moment quick eye, gallant heart and body, limbs acting together, the heroic feat was accomplished. From right under the rushing engine wheel the doomed life was snatched. Set the most gallant feat of war in comparison with this, and it shrinks in the comparison.

All generous hearts must rejoice at the high honor so worthily conferred. In the face of such heroism all artificial distinctions of rank are swept away, all that is generous and humane in men's hearts warms to admiration of the hero. It is not necessary to touch upon the most interesting historical account of the Order of St. John given to the assembled meeting by Dr. Dallas Pratt, Associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and Secretary of the Dublin Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Nor need we dwell on the splendid ambulance service carried out by the society in its modern form, to which service emphatic testimony was borne by Lord Roberts. We are here concerned mainly with the special junction of the Order, to bestow special badges for deeds of heroism by land, and so supplement the work which the Humane Society accomplishes. That function, its origin and working, was briefly described by Chevalier Robert Davies, Knight of Justice of the Order, and President of the Dublin Centre, St. John's Ambulance Association, who stated that in 1874 a medal such as would now be presented was instituted. Up to that time there was no recognition of services to humanity performed on land. It was necessary to obtain this medal that the recipient should have risked his or her

life in order to rescue the life of another. The proofs required were so extremely strict that there was no reward for valor that held a higher place. This was the second such medal that had ever been given in Dublin, and it had been won by an act of heroism seldom equalled and never surpassed.

We quite realize the danger of depreciating this high distinction by indiscriminate distribution. We would not have it scattered broadcast, like the clasps and medallions that are showered and given to all the soldiers who participate, or are supposed to participate, in some inglorious little war. Such parades distinctions are no credit to those who give or receive. But the opposite policy, though more honorable, may be also carried to extremes. We certainly think that more than twice since its institution has this high honor been earned by splendid acts of heroism in Dublin. For the gallant savors of life no other stimulus than the impetus of their own brave heart is required. But it is good for the community to see honor worthily bestowed. Carlyle was right in his praise of hero-worship, though he was a little singular in his selection of heroes. The public honor of a man like Christopher Dennison is a distinct service to humanity.

A PLEA FOR PLAIN FOOD.

HINTS THAT MAY SAVE MANY DOCTORS' HILLS AND VALUABLE LIVES.

It is not a generally understood fact, but a fact nevertheless, that some of the wealthiest and most luxurious appearing people live on the plainest of food. There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of many a laboring man than they would be allowed to use articles that were known to be poisonous. Many a mechanic's little one live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want and that of an inferior quality, coffee as much as they choose, and cheap bakers' cake, which is in itself enough to ruin the digestion of an ostrich.

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and milk, with bread at least 24 hours old, a little, very little, butter, sometimes none at all. The breakfast is varied by corn bread, well done, a little zwieback and sometimes stale bread dipped in eggs and cracker crumbs and a little butter. A fresh egg is often the only article outside of nutritious food that they are allowed. For dinner, which is the middle of the day, they have some well cooked meat, one or two vegetables, cup of milk if they like it, or weak coco, with plenty of bread and butter and a simple dessert. Supper, which is a very light meal, frequently consists of Graham crackers or brown bread and milk or the puddings, eaten with a little molasses or maple syrup.

A few days ago, in a call at the house of a workingman, there were five children seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat, swimming with gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked.

These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion by any person of ordinary constitution.

There were hot rolls, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; pantsfried in lard and reeking with the grease. A pile of cheap cakes, sufficient to fill a good sized four quart jar in measure, stood on one corner of the table; also two pies, with crust containing so much lard that they looked absolutely greasy. There was coffee, dark and rank looking and worse smelling, and this the children were indulging in quite as much as they pleased. They ate like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy looking complexions; one was evidently suffering from some skin disease; the elder of the group had an ugly looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of a mistaken system of feeding. It was no surprise to the visitor to hear, a few days later, that two of them were very ill, one hopelessly so, with cholera morbus.

That the death rate among such people does not increase with frightful rapidity is the one thing that the thoughtful persons and philanthropists never cease to wonder at.

The parents of these children would undoubtedly have said that they gave the little ones the best they could afford, but this was just exactly the cause of all the trouble. They gave them too much and too expensive food. A proper diet would have cost third of the money and would have saved health and doctors' bills, to say nothing of their lives.—New York Ledger.

All generous hearts must rejoice at the high honor so worthily conferred. In the face of such heroism all artificial distinctions of rank are swept away, all that is generous and humane in men's hearts warms to admiration of the hero. It is not necessary to touch upon the most interesting historical account of the Order, its origin and working, was briefly described by Chevalier Robert Davies, Knight of Justice of the Order, and President of the Dublin Centre, St. John's Ambulance Association, who stated that in 1874 a medal such as would now be presented was instituted. Up to that time there was no recognition of services to humanity performed on land. It was necessary to obtain this medal that the recipient should have risked his or her

life in order to rescue the life of another. The proofs required were so extremely strict that there was no reward for valor that held a higher place. This was the second such medal that had ever been given in Dublin, and it had been won by an act of heroism seldom equalled and never surpassed.

We quite realize the danger of depreciating this high distinction by indiscriminate distribution. We would not have it scattered broadcast, like the clasps and medallions that are showered and given to all the soldiers who participate, or are supposed to participate, in some inglorious little war. Such parades distinctions are no credit to those who give or receive. But the opposite policy, though more honorable, may be also carried to extremes. We certainly think that more than twice since its institution has this high honor been earned by splendid acts of heroism in Dublin. For the gallant savors of life no other stimulus than the impetus of their own brave heart is required. But it is good for the community to see honor worthily bestowed. Carlyle was right in his praise of hero-worship, though he was a little singular in his selection of heroes. The public honor of a man like Christopher Dennison is a distinct service to humanity.

THE INVENTION OF ENVELOPES.

The following information is furnished to this paper by Messrs. Marion & Labre, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, 165 St. James street, Montreal:

The invention of envelopes is within

the memory of middle-aged persons and was the result of a Brighton, England, stationer's endeavor to make his

store look attractive. He took a fancy for ornamenting his store windows with

high piles of paper, graduated from the

highest to the smallest size in use. To

bring his pyramid to a point he cut

board into very minute squares. Ladies

took these cards to be small-sized note

paper and voted it "perfectly lovely."

So great was the demand that the

stationer found it desirable to cut paper

of the size so much admired. But there

was one difficulty. The little notes were

so small that when folded there was no

space for the address, so after some

thought the idea of an envelope pierced

the stationer's brain. He had them cut

by a metal plate, and soon so great

was the demand he commissioned a dozen

hours to manufacture them for him.

From the largest and best stock in Canada, and also to get the best possible

value, . . . . .

Then YOU Must

write or come to Canada's headquarters

for Dry Goods, namely,

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

A GOOD EATER.

When Gustavus

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1896

PLEAS FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

We have to thank the Reverend Siliman Blagden, a grand-nephew of a famous man of science, Prof. Benjamin Siliman, senior, founder and long editor of the well-known Journal, for copies of two books, devoted to a single theme, regarded from many points of view and in many moods. Mr. Blagden is, we believe, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though he prefers to consider himself an Evangelist, unattached to any denomination, and to accept as his special mission the advocacy of Christian unity by singing and preaching Jesus Christ, and the mysteries of His death, resurrection, ascension and second coming. In his poems (for these books consist largely of poetry) Mr. Blagden dwells on the redeeming love of Christ. One volume, which is richly and curiously illustrated, contains "Some Sweet Poems and Loving Canticles to the Praise and Glory of the King of Love, even Jesus, our Redeemer, Saviour and God." The other contains "Some Poems and Prose which would exalt the Word of God, the Divinity of Jesus and present a plea for Christian unity." Along with the books Mr. Blagden sends us a copy of the Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, containing a letter from the Rev. A. M. Rossi, S.J., in acknowledgment of Mr. Blagden's poems, and an accompanying communication, and expressing satisfaction with the sentiments therein contained. "However much we may differ in matters of dogma," writes Father Rossi, "I hope and trust we shall ever be united in the love of Christ and in the tender consideration and affection to one another which should ever prevail between all who profess to follow Him who died upon the cross through His great love for our common humanity." Father Rossi is, it seems, the editor of the paper called the Revista Católica, published at Las Vegas, New Mexico. The title, which is a Spanish version of the Italian Rivista Cattolica, is a sufficient index to Father Rossi's opinions. Mr. Blagden also pays a tribute to the noble devotion of Father Damien, "who laid down his life for the castaway lepers" of the Hawaiian Islands; Bishop Hannington, a brave young English missionary, who lost his life at the hands of hostile natives in Africa, the Rev. Dr. Leo Rosser, the Rev. Alfred Harding, of Washington, Rev. Dr. Wm. K. Boyle, the late Mr. Spurgeon, Archbishop Benson (Antwerp), Bishop Courtney (Nova Scotia), Rev. De Witt Talmage and others of different Protestant denominations. From this circle the friends of Mr. Blagden (who is not unknown in Montreal), it will be seen that the object of this gentle lover of men is not to promote any fanciful scheme of organic union (which would be out of the question save on one basis), nor yet any vain plan of comprehension, but simply to foster the sentiment of unity among Christians. How strongly Mr. Blagden is on the side of charity may be inferred from his unsparing rebuke of those Protestants who have "sided with that despicable, detestable, un-American and abhorrent 'A.P.A.' as it is called." He seems to take very seriously and even painfully to heart the un-Christian spirit that many of his Protestant brethren have shown towards Catholics, and he advises Protestants to cultivate the acquaintance of the good Catholics who are accessible to them, so as to discover how false and unfounded are the charges that the A.P.A. writers and speakers have brought against them. He speaks in terms of the utmost veneration of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, that "good and great man," and of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, one of "the oldest, most faithful, most distinguished ambassadors of Christ." Although such men as these are so placed and known as to require no praise from those to whom they shew their accus-

ted virtues and graces, it is nevertheless pleasant to find a Protestant writer appealing to the better spirit, sound sense and good taste of his fellow-Protestants, and condemning the prejudice, ignorance and vulgarity of those who presume to pronounce judgment on matters and persons that are beyond and above them.

For a mixed community like ours the principles that Mr. Blagden defends as a standard of feeling and demeanor are excellent. No man could long cultivate the virtues of charity, forbearance and considerations towards others, simply as neighbors, fellow-citizens, fellow-countrymen, or, it may be, persons of other nationalities—the interest, of course, varying in the ratio of distance from one's own chosen circle—without at last finding it easier to love than to hate. There is, moreover, quite a large sphere of thought and action in which men meet for discussion, deliberation, co-operation, or antagonism, not necessarily unfriendly (as in politics), into which a man's religion enters only as a force controlling or directing his conduct. Some men will have more of this intercourse than others. The occupations of some men bring them constantly into contact with their fellowmen of every origin, creed and position. They have an opportunity of learning how variously the qualities that tend to make men good, bad or indifferent are distributed, and to what extent education, including religious training and profession, may contribute towards a man's moral make-up, trustworthiness, popularity or the reverse. He will find that some men make poor use of great advantages, disappointing those who depend on them on account of their professions, while others turn out tolerably decent fellows, though brought up without the other's privileges. Human nature is wonderfully varied, and more than poets are born, even if heraldry had no existence. The more one observes and reflects the more one learns to find "good in everything," and black sheep in every pasture-ground. Thus one gets rid of a good deal of prejudice. But seeming contradictions to the rule that what Catholics deem the highest standard of education must yield the best results, ought never to be made a pretext for indifference. For it is scarcely necessary to say that herein consists the danger of all-round congress-of-religions, sentimental Christianity. There used to be a little textbook called *Selecte Protaonis Historie*, which ought to be a godsend to the *E pluribus una* church-makers. We do not mean Mr. Blagden, who is rather a symbolist. We mean those who, because they find a good sentiment in the Vesta, the Zenda-Vesta, in the writings attributed to Confucius or Mencius, or in the Greek or Roman moralists, or the Koran, are tempted to say foolish things. But for the man of sound and settled convictions there is scope for the broadest charity and good-will, for virtually unrestricted reciprocity with all his separated brethren, while cherishing the hope of that promised oneness which will be the final conquest of the Church Militant here on earth.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S NEW MOVEMENT.

A movement that is, we trust, destined to accomplish far-reaching benefit to Ireland, has been to some extent thrown into the shade by events of more comprehensive interest. As the Archbishop of Dublin, His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, has taken the lead in the matter in question and has also obtained assurances of help and co-operation from the Government, there is fair ground for the hope that it will not be dropped till it has taken practical shape. About ten days before the meeting of the Convention an influential deputation of Catholic prelates, peers and gentlemen, representing the commissioners of National education, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant to urge that steps should be taken for the introduction of manual training in the Irish elementary schools. His Grace the Archbishop explained very clearly what it was that enlightened educational opinion deemed essential to make the national schools more practical than they were at present. There was, His Grace pointed out, a distinction between the manual training which was wanted for all children and the technical instruction which pertained to a special class of institutions. In order to make the difference plain, His Grace gave some illustrations of the needs of the primary schools in the towns and in the country. In the agricultural districts it was of importance that the sons, and even the daughters, of the farmers should obtain some rudimentary instruction which would aid them in the work of life. There were excellent handbooks that furnished easy and yet, in the hands of a good teacher, valuable lessons on the scientific basis of farm work. The nature of different soils and their suitability to different growths; rotation of crops and why it was necessary; the elements of botany and chemistry; the care of animals; meteorology, or weather-lore; the kind of birds and insects that the farmer might regard as his friends and, on the other hand, those that were destructive; the foods raised on the farm, vegetable and animal, and

their relations to each other; fodders and the silo system; the dairy; bee-keeping, and many other subjects, came under the head of agricultural instruction. In the cities and towns, the practical training would be different, comprising the elements of chemistry, mensuration, the use of the barometer and thermometer; some instruction in electricity, and other subjects coming under the general head of natural philosophy.

But by manual training something more than such information as could be obtained from books would be understood. His Grace mentioned drawing as essential and in most schools this is now taught to some extent. But the training of the hand means a great deal more than the development of the capacity for drawing. The use of the ordinary tools that every one finds occasion to apply now and then to household tasks is taught in many schools at the present day without reference to the future occupation of the child. The kindergarten method comprises the employment of the hands simultaneously with the development of the mental powers. It is surprising to what extent the faculties of invention and adaptation can be trained and directed by a series of graduated lessons, with the aid of simple apparatus. In the same way important truths or facts in what are called the exact sciences are imparted even to young children. When these children grow older, they find comparatively little difficulty in understanding processes which to the wholly untrained youth seem puzzling and irksome. How far manual training at the primary school can be extended in special directions, as, for instance, to acquire the rudiments of certain trades, is a question as to which there is difference of opinion. It would be neither fair nor advantageous to put the common school in rivalry with the technical school. The hand may be made the ready instrument of the brain and acquire a dexterity or handiness that will fit it for any handicraft when the time comes for abandoning the general for the special. That is probably as much as can reasonably be expected.

In replying to the deputation, the Lord Lieutenant agreed with His Grace the Archbishop that the best way to reach a solution of the problem was to appoint a committee of inquiry. It was proposed that an expert on manual training should be chosen a member of the commission, but it was deemed wiser to take the evidence of experts on the subject in all its details. The Board of Commissioners have not, it seems, the power to make the changes desired, nor had they funds sufficient to institute the investigation. The Lord Lieutenant promised that the necessary funds would be provided. As to the committee, he thought nobody could more fruitfully undertake the task of inquiry than the Commissioners themselves. They have accordingly received the necessary authority, and thus what His Excellency pronounced a new movement in a most important branch of education has been auspiciously begun. The result of the inquiry will be awaited with very real interest by all who are directly or indirectly concerned in the intellectual and industrial development of the generation that is now growing up in Ireland. There, as everywhere, the young people of to-day have educational advantages which their forefathers were denied, and from the success that has followed their efforts (as we pointed out some time ago) hitherto, we have no doubt that, when the reform which the Archbishop so earnestly advocated has been effected, they will turn their additional privileges to the best account for themselves, their friends and the country at large. There are no more active brains or nimble fingers than the children of the Irish peasant and artisan. In the professions, Irishmen, since they have had fair play, are in every way the equals of their English and Scotch competitors in the same walks of life. As lawyers, doctors, engineers, in public life, in letters, in the press, as soldiers, as churchmen, we can say without boasting that Irishmen have no reason to hang their heads for shame. If there is a shady character who calls himself Irish, his name is sure to be bruited abroad. The English papers that have been surfacing their readers with Tynan have laid but slight emphasis on the gallant deeds of the Connaught Rangers. Irishmen fight the Queen's battles all over the world, and is it not a son of Erin who commands her armies?

In the Empire and beyond, it wherever they have had fair play, they have made a good average, and in Ireland this new movement of which Archbishop Walsh has the direction will secure them the knowledge that is power and send young Ireland into the world to win fresh laurels in every field of honest endeavor.

MR. JAMES O'KELLY, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., visited our offices last week, during his stay in the city. Mr. O'Kelly was formerly our agent at Norton Creek and St. Remi, P.Q., in which localities he did effective service in promoting the dissemination of Catholic literature, and for his earnest and successful work on behalf of THE TRUE WITNESS we beg to thank the gentleman our sincere thanks

AWAY WITH IT!

All crusaders were not spotless. It is in the nature of sacred wars to be cruel. The God-sent demolishers of Canaanite idols and idol worshippers were no carpet knights. The zeal of the Christian warriors was also the zeal of men who believed in the Lord of Hosts and in the duty of battling for His cause. In the rough school of those dauntless cross-bearers was matured that chivalry which, when tempered by the Christian virtues, became the gentle teacher of much that makes life gracious and lovely. Chivalry had its day and did its work, but its best lessons remained and were handed down, a precious heirloom, from generation to generation. Even to our own day, the crusading spirit also has come down, though the evidence of its presence may have to be sought or watched or waited for till some fiery shaft out of a seemingly placid sky has pierced the heart of Christendom with resistless conviction. Chivalry, that high ideal of Christian Knighthood—chivalry yearning for wrongs to redress, and lingering for no second summons to the rescue of the guiltless from the wrong-doer, and the crusading spirit, with its profound faith, its intense devotion, unswerving courage—where are they now? it may be asked, when the shrill cry of anguished victims of Moslem hate and lust and ferocity is wounding the air of God's heaven and piercing the hearts of God's saints? Why, if those spiritual faces, once so mighty, are still living powers in the world, is that agonizing cry disregarded while those butchers of Christ's baptized children are suffered to repeat their heinous crimes with impunity? Sometimes as we read of the warlike rage and terrible deeds of those who in days of yore were chosen from on high to execute justice on the foes of Christ and His Church, we may shudder as we contrast their wholesale methods with the less truculent and well-meaning passionless warfare of to day. But when we read of the massacre of the Christian Armenians, deliberately planned and carried out, not in one place, but in scores of places, by Turks and Kurds and Circassians, by citizens and villagers and vagrants, by men in uniform and men in rags, by sultans and police, and learn that the atrocities of these miscreants are rather encouraged than checked by authority, if not, as some assert, ordered by the depraved madman who sits on the throne and claims obedience as Caliph, one feels that the Crusaders were, after all, too merciful, and that there are cases when not to slay was more cruel than slaughter. Had the later Crusaders been blessed with discipline, with strategy, with unity of persistent purpose and freedom from the taints of greed and lust that turned their arms against their fellow-Christians, the seed of the Hermit's preaching would have borne its proper harvest, and the nineteenth Christian century would not have witnessed the analogy of a Moslem Empire in the birth-land of religion and civilization.

Twenty years ago Mr. Gladstone, expressing the horror of millions of people at the Bulgarian massacres, called for expulsion of the Turks, bag and baggage, from Europe. Now it is felt that to drive the Turks from Europe is not enough. They must be driven from power, not in Europe only, but in Asia and Africa and everywhere. The Berlin Treaty, much as it has been reproached, accomplished at least one great service for mankind in making a repetition of the atrocities of 1876 forever unfavorable in Bulgaria. But the conscience of Christendom asks for something more than to palsy the hand of murderous fanaticism in Europe. As yet that task is not complete—it is, indeed, far from complete, so long as in New Rome, the chosen capital of the first Christian Emperor, whose name it perpetuates, Christians can be sacrificed in open day to murderous Moslem hate. How is such a disgraceful, such an iniquitous anomaly to be brought to an end? There is but one way—to bring Turkish ascendancy to an end and to make its renewal a thing forever impossible. That in the lands swayed by the dynasty of Osman! there is no inherent unfitness for the life of civilization and for peaceful intercourse between persons of different races and creeds, has been proved by more than one object lesson. Montenegro was the first to cast off the yoke of the Sultans. Then Greece, Roumania and Servia, after a long and changeable struggle, won virtual independence. The settlement of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia on a basis that made progressive autonomy a possibility was the triumph of the Berlin Congress. The two States, severed by the Balkans, were not permitted to unite according to Russia's original plan, but they effected their union by a quiet revolution that has no precedent in modern times. The Berlin limitation was abolished and greater Bulgaria became a *fait accompli*. Two other demonstrations of the possibility of reforming the *et-venit* Turkish provinces, largely peopled by Christians, have been afforded by Austrian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina and British rule in the island of Cyprus. The two former

provinces, it may be recalled, were the primary centre of the trouble which ended in the Berlin Congress. Since their transfer to the control of a Christian power, there has been no trouble on the ground of race or religion.

The case of Cyprus is of peculiar interest from its relation to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In spite of Russia's pretensions to be the protector of the Christians of Turkey, the other powers—England especially—had little faith in her professions. Nor was their distrust without foundation. The persistent policy of the Czars from the years of Peter the Great was that of encroachment, with Constantinople for ultimate goal. Never, perhaps, was that goal nearer than when the Powers assembled at Berlin countermanded the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Beaconsfield knew that the Porte was still nervous on account of its victorious foe, and that British protection against Russian aggression would be eagerly accepted by the Sultan. He therefore concluded the arrangement by which, in return for assured integrity and promised help, Turkey ceded to Great Britain the island of Cyprus. The second clause of the first article of the convention reads as follows: "In return His Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two powers, in the Government and for the protection of the Christians and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provisions for executing her engagements, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England." It is only fair to Lord Beaconsfield to recall that he did try to perform his part of the convention. He not only established good government in Cyprus, but he also inaugurated a system of military consuls in Asia Minor for the superintendence of the reforms there instituted in every branch of the Turkish administration. These reforms were suggested by Sir Austen Layard, the British ambassador. The elections of 1880 resulted in the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, and that of Mr. Gladstone, which succeeded, did not prosecute the reforms, whether through apathy, lack of time or want of faith in Turkey's promises. It soon became clear, indeed, that once any immediate danger from Russian aggression was removed, the Sultan gave no more heed to reform. It was both characteristic and ominous that the only Turkish official who co-operated sincerely and successfully with Sir Austen Layard and the consuls was made the victim of a trumped up charge of having murdered the Sultan Abdul Aziz. Thus was he rewarded for his honest efforts to cleanse some part of the Augean stable.

But did Great Britain's responsibility end there? To answer this question from the moral point of view is easy enough. We reply in the negative. But the conditions of the convention give England a controlling power only so long as Turkey thinks fit to consider herself threatened by Russia. Of this fact both those powers are aware. England, through the failure of rival governments to carry out a consistent policy, has lost her old influence at Constantinople. The Sultan, though fearing, coquets with Russia, trusting that England, for her own sake, will defend Turkey's integrity, if threatened. But the question has transcended the limits of statecraft and diplomacy and rival ambitions and entered the province of humanity and justice. What has to be decided is not who is to reign in Constantinople after the Sultan is deposed, but how long this barbarous anachronism of an Ottoman dynasty is to be endured. Christendom, reason, humanity, justice, demand its prompt extinction. There is not a single plea to be raised in favor of the spoils system in the Civil Service.

In view of these facts, and despite the astonishing mental and oral acrobatics of the Prime Minister, the bottom may soon be knocked out of the aforesaid "policy of caution."

Mr. Chas. R. Devlin is one of the most popular and most sought after members of the House. Without the rank of a Cabinet Minister, few have greater influence at headquarters. At the time of the formation of the present Ministry Mr. Devlin waived his claims, giving way to the Hon. Mr. Scott on account of the latter's long services to the party.

The sacrifice of the member for Wright seems to be appreciated, and should the Liberal party retain the reins of power for any prolonged period his advancement is certain.

In Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., St. Ann's division has a representative of which it may well feel proud. Mr. Quinn has won the admiration of both sides of the House and stands high in the esteem of Liberals and Conservatives. This must be quite satisfactory to the eloquent member and to his constituents.

The Conservative party in the House is divided; in fact there are several dissensions amongst its members, and it is understood that a general reorganization will be undertaken during the coming recess.

Unity and unanimity are essential to the success of a party, and to acquire this desired oneness of action and aim, it will become necessary in the reformation of the Opposition that certain disturbing elements be buried out of sight and bearing in the family councils. These elements can be dispensed with without any detriment to the party and to its ultimate benefit.

TYNAN A FRAUD.

(*The Nation*)

So far as evidences yet published go, it is plain that the plot in which Tynan and his confederates were engaged was known to the police authorities throughout, even down to its minutest details. They permitted the conspirators to go on with their proceedings up to a certain point and then closed their hands upon them. It is asserted that Tynan has been the central figure in this paltry and murderous conspiracy.

The book which Tynan published some time ago, and in which he professed to tell the story of his connection with Irish politics, was one which, in our opinion, casts much light on the true character of the man. In the previous volume in question he deliberately pandered to the worst prejudices of English Toryism and made the most infamous charges against the leaders of the constitutional movement in this country. Naturally enough, the book fell flat and failed of its intended object, but those who have read it will have gained an insight into the character of "Number One" which will induce them to watch with some curiosity the further developments of an extraordinary story.

Elsewhere we republish from the New York World, of June 11th, 1894, a full description of Tynan's intercourse with English and Tory agents at the time of the publication of his book. The statements made in the article quoted are of special interest in view of recent developments. It is abundantly evident how nice it would be if we could think as well of ourselves as we can make others think of us. It is so easy, by a little favor done here, a little dissimulation practised there, to make nearly everybody pleased with us, and all the time we know in our hearts just how wrong is the estimate in which we are held. I have always thought it must be a relief to the mind of a criminal to be pronounced guilty.—J. M. B.

that from start to finish every detail of the so-called plot was intimately and completely known to the London police, and that Mr. Anderson, of Scotland Yard, and once of Dublin Castle, knew just as much about it as Tynan did. The whole story is sickening and saddening, but that it has been contrived and brought about through the agency of black and bitter enemies of Ireland we confidently believe.

As matters stand, it is apparent that the people who have the most reason to complain of the performances of Messrs. Tynan, Wallace, Gratz, Bell, Henry and Harris are the unfortunate political prisoners still in jail. If the dynamite plotters had sought to double-lock the doors of their dungeons they could not have gone about their work more efficaciously than they have done. We believe our people everywhere will reprobate the conduct of those whose mad and criminal folly has crushed, perhaps finally, the rising hopes of freedom for the captives.

MR. SIFTON FOR BRANDON.

THE TREND OF EVENTS IN THE CITY OF LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

MRI. CHARLES DEVLIN AND MR. M. J. F. QUINN ACHIEVE GREAT SUCCESS DURING THE SESSION—THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN—OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The excitement of the session is dying out and stagnation is within sight.

The Government have demonstrated the fact that there is a good working majority on the Administration benches and we may look for the introduction of several measures of importance at the next session of Parliament.

It is now generally admitted, as exclusively announced in the TRUE WITNESS of September 9th, that Mr. Sifton will run in Brandon and be given the portfolio of Minister of the Interior.

The school question settlement is on lines laid down by Dalton McCarthy, and Mr. Laurier is in no immediate hurry to give it terms to the people.

Although taking its members individually, Mr. Laurier's Cabinet should

**LACROSSE IN COUNCIL.**

**THE ACTION OF REFEREE CHITTY  
AT THE RECENT CAPITAL  
SHAMROCK MATCH  
UNDER REVIEW.**

**THE LEAGUE REJECT THE PROTEST OF THE  
BOYS IN GREEN—A WARNING TO OFFICIALS  
TO EXERCISE A LITTLE MORE  
JUDGMENT IN FUTURE—THE PRESENTATION  
OF THE CASE MADE BY THE SHAMROCKS—  
CONVINCING ARRAY OF FACTS.**

Exuberant verbiage, and an apparently irresistible inclination to discuss any subject but the one really at issue, characterized the proceedings at the Lacrosse League special meeting, held last Friday, for the purpose of considering the protest of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, with reference to the recent Shamrock-Capital match. It was clear from the outset that the case had been already decided in the minds of at least two of the four gentlemen present. Mr. Stuart would, of course, on behalf of his club, oppose the granting of the protest, and Mr. Bramley's (the Montreal delegate) intentions were hardly less pat. There remained, excluding Mr. McDonnell of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Mr. Macpherson of Cornwall, who appeared favorably disposed towards the Shamrocks, but who betrayed considerable vacillation throughout the evening, and finally seconded the motion to reject the protest, overcome, though surely not convinced, by Mr. Stuart's persistent loquacity. Mr. McDonnell, thus left alone, fought the battle of his club gallantly to the very end. He was firm in adhering to the principles laid down by him at the opening of his carefully prepared statement of his club's case. He held that the referee, in the match under consideration, had violated the spirit of the rules and he appealed to his brother delegates to take such action as would mark their disapproval of such arbitrary conduct on the part of such officials in the future. The law, he pointed out, literally interpreted, only required that the referee should suspend a player guilty of an offence against the rules regarding deliberate fouls; expulsion for an entire game could only follow a subsequent offence. Tansey had not been suspended. Then Mr. McDonnell argued that Tansey's offence, committed in hot blood and under the most intense provocation, could not be regarded as "deliberate." The elements of deliberation had been entirely absent. The referee had also disregarded the rule requiring him, before deciding as to a foul, to hear evidence on both sides. But Mr. McDonnell laid much greater stress upon the contention that the ideas of the referee had been altogether repugnant to the spirit which prompted all lacrosse legislation. The ruling of a man off for an entire match was a penalty the imposition of which none but the most extraordinary and exceptional circumstances could justify. Such a sentence was unprecedented in modern lacrosse, and, indeed, in the history of the game; only one instance could be cited of such a punishment having been inflicted.

Mr. Stuart was bombastic as usual, and spent the greater part of his time in endeavoring to impress upon the meeting that the boys in green were a bad lot and the Caps were angels. He made several allusions to the incidents which occurred on the old Shamrock grounds in 1893 and with a measure of extreme one-sidedness and unfairness quite forgot the Kelly incident on the Ottawa grounds in 1894. His memory of any good action on the part of the Shamrocks was lamentably feeble.

In 1894 there were 11,000 spectators on the old Shamrock grounds, the largest gathering which has ever assembled on a lacrosse field, and Mr. Stuart was not manly enough to acknowledge the fact that the Capitals received fair play. In 1893, on the new Shamrock grounds, there was an assemblage of more than 8000 people, and again Mr. Stuart manifested a spirit of narrowness and prejudice which smothered any particle of sentiment of just appreciation of the fair treatment accorded to the Capitals on that occasion. Mr. Stuart also spent some of his time in referring to the fact that protests such as the one before the meeting, were calculated to do injury to the national game, while he was beautifully oblivious to the thought that his reference to the past was the surest way to engender a feeling of bitterness between the clubs.

Our Executive desires me to call your attention to the fact, that throughout the whole period of the operations of the present League there never was an instance of such an arbitrary action by a Referee at any match held under its auspices.

That our Executive furthermore declare that in no other organization in this country, save and except in the Canadian Lacrosse Association of Ontario, was such a penalty imposed, and when then inflicted it was in a case which bears no analogy to the present instance.

Another point which seems to have escaped the attention of the Referee is the extreme provocation which the player Tansey was laboring under as an outcome of a severe wound received at the hands of one Crown of the Capital team.

That our Executive also furthermore desire to say that while believing the Referee in question was free from any malicious intent to deprive our Club of its just rights, it nevertheless asserts, that rarely, if ever, did a Referee manifest such a measure of inexperience, or evince a similar narrowness of view in the interpretation of the spirit of the rules governing the League, as Mr. Chitty in the match in question.

Mr. McDonnell—Mr. Chairman, I think it is only right that I should speak first in support of the letter.

The Chairman—We must first see if the meeting wishes to consider the ques-

for reasons I propose to set before you. In the first place the Capital and Shamrocks mutually agreed upon the officials. These men were picked from Montreal, the city in which the game was played. Now, according to the rules of the game, the rule distinctly says all disputed points and matters of appeal that may arise during his continuation in office, from start to finish, during the match, inclusive of rests, shall be left to his final decision, without appeal. Now, I say that this letter is not in order; that the League cannot deal with that question at all; that when the Clubs mutually agreed on the man they accepted him under the conditions that whatever he did there was no appeal at all. If they were not satisfied with Mr. Chitty they need not have taken him. We did not force the man on anybody. I say that once you take a man and put the game into his hands you give him full control. I hold he had power to order the police on the grounds, and have the men arrested and locked up. Suppose you take the power away from the referee what are you going to do? At present I hold the thing is out of order. The League has no jurisdiction; the rules are plain.

Mr. McDonnell—The representative of the Capitals has propounded a rather curious doctrine. He said:—"If we accept a man as referee, that man can do what he likes." I give the League credit for better sense than to think that that doctrine will be supported by it. The referee is guided by rules which are laid down plainly, and if this meeting should meet in Mr. Stuart in his point of order it will simply establish a precedent, which will prevent consideration of the question, now or at any future time, as to whether or not a referee acted within the powers which the rules give him. If the referee turns a man off for any offence whatever, must we blindly accept his decision? We think the referee acted severely and harshly, and it is a fair subject for the League's consideration. All disputed points and matters of appeal? What does that mean? There must be more than one party to a dispute. The referee cannot appeal to himself, by the captain. I submit, Mr. chairman, that the point of order is not well taken, and I protest against such methods, which are directed for the purpose of preventing the club I have the honor to represent from obtaining a hearing on the merits of the protest it has entered.

Mr. Stuart—I contend that with this particular question of the referee the League cannot deal, because there is a rule which says that it is final and without appeal. Any other matters in detail can be brought in; but the question of the referee cannot. The rule says whatever he does is final and without appeal.

The Chairman decided that the discussion of the letter was in order, and Mr. McDonnell was proceeding to state his club's case, when the chairman drew attention to the fact that there were only four delegates present, so that a tie vote might easily result. In such a case would the chairman have a casting vote.

Mr. Stuart urged strenuously in favor of allowing Mr. Bramley two votes, and Mr. McDonnell, supported, apparently, by Mr. Macpherson, was firm in his assertion of the principle of giving no one club such undue preponderance over the others. The Chairman of the League, said Mr. McDonnell, was only an officer thereof, appointed for convenience sake, as the representative of the body, for purposes of correspondence, etc. It had never been intended that he should have an additional vote on account of his office.

Finally, however, after considerable discussion, Mr. Macpherson seconded a motion, by Mr. Stuart, to allow the Chairman two votes in the event of a tie, whereupon Mr. McDonnell announced his intention of withdrawing, which caused Mr. Macpherson to withdraw his support of the motion, which was not put.

The representative of the Shamrocks then presented the following statement of the case, with a number of affidavits. He subsequently reviewed it paragraph by paragraph.

MONTRAL, Sept. 23, 1894.

To the Committee of Management of the Senior Lacrosse League.

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to our formal letter of protest addressed to Mr. William Bramley, chairman of the League, and filed with him on the 22nd inst., I am instructed by the Executive of our Club to submit the following statement in further support of the contention of our Club that the action of Mr. Charles Chitty, the referee of the match in question, was extremely arbitrary and unwarranted, and the means of seriously impairing the strength and effectiveness of the team representing our Club to an extent which caused the loss of the match to our side.

Our Executive desires me to call your attention to the fact, that throughout the whole period of the operations of the present League there never was an instance of such an arbitrary action by a Referee at any match held under its auspices.

That our Executive furthermore declare that in no other organization in this country, save and except in the Canadian Lacrosse Association of Ontario, was such a penalty imposed, and when then inflicted it was in a case which bears no analogy to the present instance.

Another point which seems to have escaped the attention of the Referee is the extreme provocation which the player Tansey was laboring under as an outcome of a severe wound received at the hands of one Crown of the Capital team.

That our Executive also furthermore desire to say that while believing the Referee in question was free from any malicious intent to deprive our Club of its just rights, it nevertheless asserts, that rarely, if ever, did a Referee manifest such a measure of inexperience, or evince a similar narrowness of view in the interpretation of the spirit of the rules governing the League, as Mr. Chitty in the match in question.

Mr. Stuart—As far as the letter is concerned, I think that the thing is not advisable and should not be brought here,

so grave a nature, by not giving it a careful, calm and serious consideration, and exercising that measure of inquiry into all the facts surrounding the occurrence, which would have resulted in impartial action.

That since the inauguration of the game of lacrosse, it has been customary for a Referee to consult with the captains of the teams on the field, and that in this particular instance herein referred to, as may be verified by an examination of the solemn declarations of Mr. M. J. Polan, Captain of our team, Mr. R. J. Wall and Mr. Tansey, the Referee in question, regardless of his avowed intentions, as openly expressed on the field in the presence of the players and captains of the teams, did forthwith, without any pretence of inquiry, order the player Tansey to leave the playing area for the remainder of the match, despite the fact that the said player was suffering great pain from a scalp wound, from which blood was freely flowing, the wound being the result of a blow from a cross held by one Crown of the Capital Team.

Our Executive also desire to direct your attention specially to the fact that the ruling of the Referee was made without hearing the player condemned, or the representative of his Club, and without giving either of them any opportunity to be heard. This was certainly a violation of what is recognized as the elementary principle in the application of the laws, not only of all clubs and societies, but of all civilized countries. That certainly no court of justice, however clear the law would be, would pronounce sentence, however trivial, without having heard the parties, or giving them an opportunity to be heard. In doing this, it appears to our Executive that the Referee clearly exceeded any jurisdiction that may be given him under the rules.

We beg furthermore to call your attention to the entire absence of any provision in the rules of the League concerning the Referee, power to impose the extreme penalties provided for by Section 11 of Article 3, and we submit to you that in the absence of any express provision so empowering the Referee, he was entirely without right to inflict the penalty imposed on the player Tansey.

That our Executive, to show the absence of any deliberation on the part of the player Tansey, we submit the following statement:

That at the time of the difficulty which provoked the unjust action of the Referee, one P. O'Brien was in possession of the ball at the rear of the goal in the eastern portion of the grounds, and that the said player delivered the ball to another player of our team. That the said Crown, acting under the opinion that O'Brien would deliver the ball to the player Tansey, made a rush for the said Tansey, who was standing on the north side of the goal, and struck him with great force upon the head, thereby inflicting a serious wound, also committing a foul under the terms in Section 15 of Rule 9.

The foregoing statement is substantiated by solemn declarations made by Captain Polan, the player Tansey and Dr. Kennedy, which are submitted for your examination.

Our Executive, under these circumstances, believe that the action of the Referee was the result of the want of deliberation and was harsh and unjust.

It is also the opinion of our Executive that the spirit and intention of the rules, especially in regard to the portions coming within the scope of Rule 10, which govern the imposition of a penalty, that even in the light of the most strict interpretation of these rules, that a Referee, even had he power to inflict the extreme penalty, would not be justified in doing so without having previously inflicted the temporary suspension for portion of the match, as expressly laid down in the rules governing the penalties for fouls, and the occurrence upon which the Referee acted in the match in question, was not of a character to come within the scope of such an extreme and arbitrary action.

That our Executive urge upon your Committee to calmly consider the serious consequences which must ultimately flow from the formation of a precedent by which such an official can remove a player for the duration of a match.

That for the foregoing reasons our Executive request your Committee to adjourn the said match played between the Capital team and our team on the 19th inst., and order a match to be played over again at a date to be fixed forthwith, thereby placing our Club in the position which it occupied prior to the beginning of the said match.

The whole respectfully submitted on behalf of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

(Signed) G. A. CARPENTER.

Hon. Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal.

I, Michael J. Polan, of the City of Montreal, in District of Montreal, merchant, do solemnly declare as follows:—

1st. That I am a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and as such was one of the players of the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team in the contest between the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team and the Capital Lacrosse Team of Ottawa, held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds, on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

2nd. That during the progress of the third game of the said match, at a moment when one P. O'Brien, a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, was in possession of the ball, and had delivered the ball to another player of the team, a deliberate foul was committed by one Crown, the goal keeper of the Capital Lacrosse Team, such foul consisting in the said Crown deliberately leaving the vicinity of the goals, and foully striking myself upon the head and inflicting a severe scalp wound, and this was done by the said Crown at a time when I was not in possession of the ball, nor had I any immediate prospect of obtaining the same.

3rd. That immediately after the said foul was committed upon myself by the said Crown I beckoned to the Referee, the said Mr. Chitty, claiming a foul.

4th. That the said Mr. Chitty turned away his head and took no notice whatever of my signal at the moment, nor at any time after would he give me a hearing, but looked towards me and said, "you go off for the remainder of the match."

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

(Signed) M. J. TANSEY.

Notary Public.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal.

I, Robert Joseph Wall, of the City of Montreal, in District of Montreal, merchant, do solemnly declare as follows:—

1st. That I am a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and as such was one of the players of the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team in the contest between the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team and the Capital Lacrosse Team of Ottawa, held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds, on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

2nd. That during the progress of the third game of the said match the Referee, Mr. Charles Chitty, summarily ordered Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team, off the field for the remainder of the said match, and I verily believe that the said Mr. Chitty did so order Mr. Tansey off the field for the remainder of the said match without in any wise allowing or giving the said Mr. M. J. Tansey or the Captain of the said Shamrock Lacrosse Team, any opportunity of a hearing with regard to the foul committed by one Crown of the said Capital Lacrosse Team.

3rd. That during the progress of the third game in the said match a deliberate foul was committed by one Crown, the goal-keeper of the Capital Lacrosse Club, such foul consisting in the said Crown deliberately leaving the vicinity of his goals and foully striking M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the said Shamrock team, upon the head, and inflicting a severe scalp wound, and this was done by the said Crown at a time when the said Tansey was not in possession of the ball.

4th. That immediately after the above mentioned occurrence, the said Referee summarily ordered the said Tansey off the field for the remainder of the said

match, and this was so done by the said Mr. Chitty in direct contradiction to the arrangement arrived at immediately preceding the said match, which arrangement consisted in "that all disputes which might occur during the progress of the match would be settled by himself (the said Referee), jointly with the captains of both teams."

5th. That the said Referee, at no time prior to ordering the player Tansey, off the field did he give me a hearing in the matter notwithstanding strenuous efforts on my part to obtain one from him, but to answer to all my appeals he simply replied, "That's my decision, and it goes."

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

(Signed) R. J. WALL.

Declared before me, at the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, this twenty-fourth day of September, A.D. 1894.

(Signed) W. H. COX,

Notary Public.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal.

I, Edward J. C. Kennedy, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Physician, do solemnly declare as follows:—

1st. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, which was held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

2nd. That during the progress of the third game of the said match I was called upon to attend Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who had been injured during the progress of the said third game, a severe and deep scalp wound of about four inches in length having been inflicted upon the head of said Tansey over the section of the right frontal bone.

3rd. That it is my opinion that the said scalp wound upon the said Tansey must have been caused by a strong blow directed with great force upon the said Tansey.

4th. That during the progress of the third game of the said match I was called upon to attend Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who had been injured during the progress of the said third game, a severe and deep scalp wound of about four inches in length having been inflicted upon the head of said Tansey over the section of the right frontal bone.

5th. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, which was held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

6th. That during the progress of the third game of the said match I was called upon to attend Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who had been injured during the progress of the said third game, a severe and deep scalp wound of about four inches in length having been inflicted upon the head of said Tansey over the section of the right frontal bone.

7th. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, which was held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

8th. That during the progress of the third game of the said match I was called upon to attend Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who had been injured during the progress of the said third game, a severe and deep scalp wound of about four inches in length having been inflicted upon the head of said Tansey over the section of the right frontal bone.

9th. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, which was held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

10th. That during the progress of the third game of the said match I was called upon to attend Mr. M. J. Tansey, one of the players of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, who had been injured during the progress of the said third game, a severe and deep scalp wound of about four inches in length having been inflicted upon the head of said Tansey over the section of the right frontal bone.

11th. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, and the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, which was held on the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association Grounds on the nineteenth day of September, 1894.

12th. That I was present and witnessed the contest between the Shamrock

# THE SILVER DOLLAR

## A LEGAL SKETCH.

By John M. Van Dyke, in the Peterson Magazine.

If Mr. James Bennett had been up to all the tricks of the legal trade his sign never would have looked as bright and new as it did, for it had been up for over two years. He ought to have had it lying out in some back yard at least a year before his admission to the bar; and he had gone, too, and hung it under a wooden awning, where the sun and weather never could get at it. Besides, he could have had a beard, but didn't. "De minimis, sometimes curat lex," especially such combinations as a full beard and a weather-beaten sign. Small wonder, then, that Jim Bennett had been waiting these two years and over for his first real, *bona fide* client.

It was getting time, too, for him to be getting a paying client. His funds were getting low, and it was coming pretty close to where a mortgage on his fairly good law library would be the only means of replenishing them. For he was alone in the world, without a single solitary friend to give him financial aid.

The Greenwood County bar was a large and influential one, notably so for a rural county, and its reputation extended far beyond the county limits. But if the truth had been known, not one of its members really knew much more law than Bennett, or was better able to conduct a lawsuit. For with him it had been study, study, and a religious attendance at the regular terms of the county court, which gave him an insight into the practice of the law almost as valuable as the actual trial of causes themselves. It might naturally be supposed that his studious habits and his pleasant manners would at least have brought him some help from his brother lawyers—some cheap client with whom they did not want to bother. But "brother" lawyers are like cats at meal-time. They want all the food for themselves, and never think of offering a morsel, however small, to the younger and weaker member of the legal—or feline—family.

So Bennett had plodded along, always in his office or the court room except when, for the necessary exercise, he would go on a long ramble through the country—confining himself too much to make many friends or acquaintances. By drawing legal documents he had just made \$50 since his admission to the bar; he had tried two cases before a country justice of the peace, and had lost them both because he had been the attorney for the defendants; and he had obtained the lasting ill will of two other would-be clients by settling their legal difficulties without a lawsuit. It was a serious question with him whether it would not be a necessity to give up his profession and start all over again at something else. In fact, he was too modest and, possibly, too honest to be a lawyer.

The spring term of court had just closed. The day, the first of the summer, was warm and beautiful. The fresh green of the newly budded trees, the rolling hills checkered by the plough, the flowers blooming everywhere, the sparkling river, all were inviting him to one of his long and dearly loved strolls. But he and nature were not in accord. Nature, by her very beauty, seemed to accentuate and force upon him his failure to make his profession a success, and with thoughts in gloomy contrast with the day, he slowly crossed the town park and sought in his office the solitude he wanted, and which he was sure to find there.

"Is Mr. Bennett in?"

The voice came through an open door, soft and gentle, even timid; and, being the voice of a woman, it brought Bennett's feet down from his desk a great deal more quickly than a man's voice would have done. The vision—for in his office anything in human form might be called a vision—of a very pretty, neatly dressed young lady stood just inside the door. With much confusion and a red face Bennett managed, while putting on his coat, to offer her a chair and to give her to understand that Mr. Bennett was in and that he was Mr. Bennett.

"A book agent, sure," was his mental comment, and he grew more composed. For you always feel a sort of advantage over a book agent, even though the book agent be a pretty young lady who has caught you sitting in your shirt sleeves and with your feet on your desk."

"If Corson is any man at all," said Bennett, "he will pay you the money without causing trouble, or will give you a new bond and mortgage. I cannot imagine why he should do otherwise. You haven't been to see him, I suppose?" he questioned, after a pause.

"I went to see him day before yesterday," she replied, "just as soon as I discovered my loss. Mrs. Corson said he had gone away and would not be back that day; but I'm sure I saw him at the bar as I passed by. I then went to see Mr. Merrick, and he advised me to see a lawyer."

"They sent you to me because they were too busy to take your case!" echoed Bennett, too surprised to notice the mortifying fact that his fair client had taken him up as second-hand.

"I've never heard of Daniels & Martin doing anything like that before," at which mild pleasure both laughed.

The laugh, as laughter often does, put them both more at ease, and Miss Day was able to begin her statement without further embarrassment.

Her name was Mary Day, and she had lost a bond and mortgage. She was a public school teacher. For the last two years she had taught the school at District No. 42 in the upper part of the county. A brother residing in a far Western city was her only living relative.

time between the day before I left Mr. Corson's and day before yesterday."

"Well, do not worry at all. Corson will have to pay you your money," said Bennett as Miss Day rose to go. "I will proceed to get it at once."

"I thank you very much for your kindness, for you cannot know how much I have been worried, and how glad I am that you are willing to help me," she replied, seeming to think that Bennett was conferring a great favor upon her.

Here was proper time for Miss Day to mention a matter of considerable importance in all legal consultations. But she never thought of it; and Bennett, who did think of it, would have bitten off his tongue rather than ask a young lady for a retaining fee.

No sooner had Miss Day gone than Bennett set himself to studying this, his first real case. It was not so difficult as a layman might suppose. Corson could not deny the execution of the papers or the payment of the money to him. That much was settled. Squire Merrick, whose word anywhere at any time was as good as gold, had been present and taken part in the transaction, and he was an entirely disinterested witness. In the next place, the loss of the papers was no bar to the proceedings to collect the money by suit, as their loss could be set forth and proved to be accidental, and the law would not require the production of the originals.

What defence, then, could Corson set up?

If he were inclined to make trouble? None, so far as Bennett could see.

True, Miss Day might be obliged to give an indemnifying bond to protect him;

but that would be an easy matter.

Surely he would pay the money, or,

what would be equally satisfactory to Miss Day, execute a new bond and mort-

gage enough to get a pretty good idea of his character, and his wife's too, for they were just alike. He was one of the rich men in the county, and those who were not under financial obligations to him said he was the very meanest. But that was probably because none of them could get the better of him in a trade.

There came a time, however, when he,

as all rich men have to do sometimes,

had to borrow money. One day a glowing and elegantly printed circular and a confidential "personal" letter from a large banking house in New York showed him a quick road to vast wealth. The \$2000 which he lost in clean cash was, indeed, to a man of his instincts a dreadful calamity; but the serious part of it was that more than \$2000 of it was money held by him in trust, and would have to be paid over in court in less than a week.

Corson knew of Mary's \$2500, and he knew she wanted to invest it. It was just the amount he needed, and he needed it at once. Why not borrow it of her instead of paying a commission to some Greenwood lawyer or money lender?

The loan was made. But Mary had sufficient business instinct to distrust herself in so large a transaction; and, before making the loan, she consulted with Squire Merrick, the honest old commissioner of deeds and general business man of the neighborhood; and, much to Corson's disgust, insisted on having a bond and mortgage on his best farm instead of taking his note of hand. The papers were always kept by her in a top apartment or pocket of her trunk.

About two months ago the annual election for school trustee had been held, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Corson's debtors and the consequent loss of his "grip" on School District No. 42. Mary took advantage of the situation at once and sought a more congenial boarding place.

"Day before yesterday," she said, as she concluded her story, "when I was looking in my trunk, I found the bond and mortgage were gone. They were surely there on the day before I left Mr. Corson's, for I distinctly remember seeing them at that time. That was the 15th of last March. And must I lose all my money?" she added, with a trembling lip, and with tears just ready to drop from her pretty eyes.

"Not at all," replied Bennett, perhaps too eagerly, for those tearful eyes and that honest, truthful face seemed to plead at once for all the consolation he could give. "At the most, Mr. Corson may put you to some trouble and expense in collecting your money. But he surely will not do that. It will do him no good, because the loss of the papers will not prevent you from collecting the money. You had the mortgage re-

corded?"

"The mortgage recorded?" repeated Mary in a sort of a bewildered way.

"I didn't think of that; I didn't know I had to do anything but to keep it.

Will that make any difference?" she continued anxiously, as she saw Bennett's grave look.

"Could Bennett believe his eyes? Of all defences this was the most astounding one—one which had never for a moment entered into his head. He read it over and over again. Had Miss Day deceived him? What could have been her motive in consulting him if she had not intended to tell him the truth? Could it be possible that she was insane? No, no; he could never believe that. Yet how could Corson dare to make such a plea without some grounds for doing so?

For there was the affidavit required by law, setting forth that the plea was not intended for the purpose of delay, and that the defendant had a just and legal defence upon the merits of the case. He must see Miss Day at once and learn what she had to say to this turn in affairs.

The interview with Mary disclosed nothing new. She went over her story again in all its particulars, and in such simple, truthful manner that Bennett, if he had doubts before, was forever satisfied both as to her truthfulness and sanity. The case had resolved itself into a question of veracity between his client and Corson, and there was nothing to do but go on with it and do the best he could.

[Concluded on seventh page.]

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### THE WOMAN OF IT.

She had read the sign, "Do not speak to the motorman," and she said, "I wonder why not?" Then in winsome voice she inquired of that functionary, "Why mustn't one talk to the motorman?" He told her it was against the rules. "But why is it against the rules?"

"Yes. The papers were lost some

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MARRIAGE STATISTICS FROM IRELAND.

(London News.)

For some reason unexplained, marriages in Ireland last year went up with a bound. In the past decade there had not been 22,000 marriages in any year, but last year the total rose to 23,120.

Most of the marriages (15,938) were between Roman Catholics.

Only ten were according to the usages of Friends, and five according to the Jewish rites.

Of all the marriages that took place those between bachelors and spinsters constituted 87 per cent., those between widowers and spinsters 8.2 per cent., those between bachelors and widows 2.5 per cent., and those between widowers and widows 1.19 per cent.

To put the matter in another way, rather more than 10 per cent. of the men married were widowers, and nearly 5 per cent. of women married were widows. In thirteen out of every hundred marriages one or both of the contracting parties had been in the married state before.

Nearly 2 per cent. of the men married were minors, and over 8 per cent. of the women were under age, but these rates

are said to be far below those for England and Scotland. The highest proportion of marriages of persons under age was in Ulster.

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**A TRAPPER'S STORY.**

**A CALLING THAT ENTAILS MUCH HARSHIP AND EXPOSURE.**

**ONE CASE IN WHICH THE EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON LA GRIPPE AND SERIOUS AFTER TROUBLES—HOW THE VICTIM SECURED RENEWED HEALTH.**

From the Brockville Recorder.

Rockport is but a small hamlet, but it has achieved a wide reputation owing to the fact that it is situated in the very heart of the far-famed Thousand Islands, and for this reason attracts during the summer months hundreds of pleasure-seekers. Among the residents of the village none is better known than Wilson A. Root. During the summer months he follows the occupation of an oarsman, and none knows better than he the haunts of the gamy bass and pickerel. In the winter and spring months Mr. Root follows the occupation of trapping, and this pursuit requires one to be out in all sorts of weather, and in the water frequently at a time of the year when the water is none too warm. As a result of a wetting Mr. Root took a severe cold which developed into la grippe, which took such firm hold upon the system that for a time he was unable to leave the house. His kidneys became affected, and he suffered from severe pains across the back. There was a feeling of continuous tiredness, which no amount of rest or sleep seemed to relieve. The appetite was feeble, and there was an indisposition to exertion or work. A number of remedies were tried, one after the other, but without any beneficial results. At this juncture a friend strongly advised that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be given a trial. They had cured thousands of others, and why not he? Acting on his friend's suggestion Mr. Root procured a single box of the Pink Pills, and before they were all used felt an improvement. This encouraged him to persevere with the treatment, and after the use of a few more boxes of the pills, Mr. Root found his health fully restored, all the pains and aches had disappeared, and with their disappearance came renewed strength and activity. Mr. Root says:—"I firmly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed as a medicine, and I advise any who are ailing to give it a fair and honest trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor atrophy, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

**CHARITY IN CHICAGO.**

Looked at from one point of view, the fact that a million two hundred thousand dollars is contributed annually by the people of Chicago for the relief of the poor and unfortunate persons in that city is an excellent showing, which speaks volumes for the generosity of the people; and not less praiseworthy is the exhibit that nearly two thirds of this great sum is distributed in outdoor relief and for the maintenance of charitable institutions. It can be asserted, furthermore, that these figures do not represent all of Chicago's charity toward the poor, for they only show the amount collected and distributed by the association known as the Civic Federation of Charities. There is another side to the picture, though. When so large a sum as one million two hundred thousand dollars is gathered and expended by a charitable institution, it necessarily follows that there must be a correspondingly large amount of want and destitution in the city where so much charity is needed. Doubtless some of this want and destitution arises from improvidence or worse causes. Not a little of it, however, is due to the fact that there are thousands of unemployed persons in Chicago who would gladly work could they find employment. If the association which distributes the large charitable funds entrusted to it could devise some means of finding work for this unemployed element of Chicago's population, it would do even a better and more benevolent work than it is now accomplishing, and, at the same time, it would materially lighten its own labors for the future and relieve a generous public of the necessity of contributing so largely for the relief of needy and distressed persons.—Sacred Heart Review.

**IRISH COLLEGE IN ITALY.**

At Ivrea, an ancient city in the north of Italy, the Salesians of Don Bosco, says the Salesian Bulletin, opened an Irish college some years ago. Irish boys who have finished their elementary studies and have reached their twelfth year, study Latin and are educated there to become missionary priests.

But why did the sons of Don Bosco choose Ivrea for the site of an Irish College, and not Turin, the centre of the Salesian institutions, or even some other place more suitable for those who come from Ireland? The reason is a very important one. In times past the Irish and English who wished to go to Rome by land, as a rule, crossed the Alps by the Great St. Bernard, a road which passes through Ivrea. It is certain that St. Patrick passed by this road, as also did St. Malachy and many others, who all went to this city.

Now, the Bollandists and Mgr. Gravellier in the work of Saccat, the best life of the saint, say that St. Patrick was consecrated Bishop of Ivrea by Bishop Anatorix, who was his friend ("Succat: The Story of the Life of St. Patrick"). St. Malachy, Bishop of Armagh, not only passed through Ivrea, but, as St. Bernard relates, in the year 1189 worked a great miracle there. By his power he restored almost instantaneously to life the

son of his host, who was grievously ill (St. Bernard, in his "Life of St. Malachy").

Again, the Blessed Thaddeus Makar, or MacCarthy, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, in Ireland, not only passed through Ivrea, but also died there in 1492. His relics are kept with the greatest care under the high altar of the Cathedral Church. It was for this reason that the Salesians determined to open an Irish College there after they had come into possession of the land adjoining the house where this saint died. Devotion to Blessed Thaddeus is ancient; but he was not recognized by the Church until last year, and only in next September will his feast be celebrated, and Office and Mass, recently approved by the Holy See, be said.

**Beet Sugar in California.**

When we consider that the United States sent abroad last year more than \$100,000,000 for sugar, and when we consider, further, the admitted fact that this State is better adapted to the culture of the sugar beet than any other section of the world in which it has been tried, the vast importance of the industry to California becomes plainly apparent.

California is noted throughout the world as a fruit-raising country. Large profits have been made in horticulture, and are still made occasionally, although, owing to the fact that the profitable marketing of the fruit has not kept pace with the production, the industry is not at present such a rapid road to wealth as it was formerly. Apart from this, however, the fact remains that some capital is needed to embark in the business of fruit-growing. Land that is suitable for the successful culture of fruits that bring good prices in the market costs a considerable amount of money. The trees cost money, and then the orchardist has to wait three or five years before he can expect any considerable return. This has led to an active inquiry during the past few years for some profitable crop that will yield a cash return to the farmer the same year that it is planted, and so give him an income until his fruit trees come into bearing. The price of grain has been so low of late that there is no encouragement to work in that direction. The "long felt want" is satisfactorily filled by the sugar beet, which has now been successfully cultivated in California for the manufacture of sugar for over twenty years.

MONTREAL, September 29.—Since our last report of the export live stock trade there has been no important change in the situation. Cable advices received to-day were much the same in tone and did not vary greatly in regard to quotations. The low prices ruling for ranch cattle in London is probably the only discouraging feature, as at the figure quoted, 9c steers weighing 1,300 lbs. would stand to lose £2 per head. Recent cables from Bristol reporting sales of Canadian cattle have shown a loss of one pound per head. Late mail advices from Liverpool and London to hand-to-day indicate that the markets generally have touched bottom for the present and the prospects now are for an improvement in values for the next month or two. Locally the market was rather more active to-day, there being a better demand for home consumption and some fair buying on the part of shippers. Really choice steers and heifers fit for shipment realized \$2.25 per 100 lbs. The general market is very firm and rates are unchanged at £5 to £7 per head and Glasgow, and at £2.6d to £3. London without insurance.

The offerings of live stock at the East End abattoir market were 650 cattle, 500 sheep, 500 lambs and 100 calves. The weather was fine and cool, consequently the attendance of local buyers was large, but there were only two shippers on the market. The supply of cattle was again large and far in excess of requirements, but as the general quality was somewhat better than usual, prices showed no material change. The demand from butchers was fair and a moderately active trade was done, but a number were left over unsold. Some choice steers and heifers sold at 3½c, good at 3c to 3½c, hair at 2½c to 3c, and lower grades at 1½c to 2½c per lb. live weight. There was an active demand for sheep and lambs, both from local and export buyers, in consequence of which prices were a little firmer, although not actually higher. Sheep sold freely at 2½c to 3c, and lambs at 3c to 3½c per lb. live weight. Calves met with a good demand also at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$8 each, as to size and quality.

**The Apple Market**

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, cable as follows to Arthur R. Fowler:—Market weaker under large receipts of poor and watery fruit. Our market is in such a bad condition that fruit can only be cleared at ruinous prices. Sales are effected with great difficulty. The following are quotations for No. 1 sound:—Jennettines, 5s to 7s; Colverts, 6s to 8s; Gravensteins; Ribston Pippins, 20 Oz., 8s to 10s; Kings, 12s to 14s.

Shipments ending September 26th were as follows:

To	To	To
Liver-	Lon-	Glas-
pool.	don.	gow.
New York...16,963	5,811	8,055
Boston....37,144	7,126	2,938
Montreal...32,590	5,414	14,103
		1,855

You might just as well try to blow around a weather vane as to help some people by pointing out the right way. They won't see it. Even if you prove to them that it's the easiest way, and the safest, and cheapest, they won't walk in it.

But this isn't so with all. It's only a few, comparatively.

We're not complaining.

There are millions of women who have seized on Pearline's way of washing—glad to save their labor, time, clothes, and money with it. Most women don't need much urging when they fully understand all the help that comes with Pearline.

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Concessions are made for persons of the same family: the conditions are discussed and settled when the name is registered and according to cases.

The names are registered at Mrs. E. L. Ethier's model-pattern parlors.

Let us add that when the course is finished, we do all in our power to place our pupils in a special establishment where they can command a good salary.

In order to proceed safely and give the kind of teaching suitable to each one, our courses are divided into two series, as follows:

1st Course for ladies and girls.

2nd For Seamstresses.

Courses for ladies and girls.

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