

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



Our Paper should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

If You Believe In the principles we advocate kindly pass the paper to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 13.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD LAND.

## Bright Prospects for Unity in the Ranks of the Irish Party.

**Mr. Healy's Speech—Another Difficult Looming Up—An Eviction Scene—Ritualism in Belfast—Other Notes of Interest.**

DUBLIN, October 1. There are great many people prominent in the councils of all sections of the Nationalists who are eagerly looking forward to an early settlement of the differences in the ranks of the Irish party. They seem, and justly so, to attach great importance to the recent monster demonstrations held in connection with the United Irish League in many of the leading districts of the country, as well as to the unanimous and enthusiastic manner in which the memorial celebrations of the '98 centenary were carried out from one end of the island to the other. There are also other grave reasons why this sentiment in favor of an early union of all the forces in Ireland should be brought about. At a meeting held a few days ago at which Mr. Healy was the principal speaker, he referred at some length to a new aspect of affairs with which Ireland's representatives would in all probability have to contend.

Mr. Healy said it looked as if the Liberal party would go to the country upon the curious issue that the Protestant Church was in danger; and in danger from whom? From the Ritualists within the fold who were charged with being Papists in disguise. That movement might seem incapable of affecting Ireland at the present moment, but in his judgment it had a distinct bearing upon the public cause in that country. In the first place, it undoubtedly affected them in the demand for the redress of the university grievance. The spirit of bigotry had been stirred up in England by the No Popery orators, and acted upon the masses to such an extent that the English Liberal members—at least, many of them—were no longer willing to grant them equal educational rights with the Protestants in Trinity College. But this movement might have a still more far-reaching effect—an effect which would concern the Conservative as well as the Liberal party. The position of the Liberals he outlined in the following manner:—

They wanted the Church of England disestablished, and they proposed to gain their end by maintaining that that Church was founded on the Act of Uniformity, that all its ritual and rubric depended upon statute, and that Bishops had no guiding power whatever in the Established Church. The Conservatives, on the other hand, wished to maintain the Protestant Church as by Law established, and would do nothing whatever to disturb the relations between the Bishops and clergy and the lay members of the Church. Undoubtedly, however, the Liberals, by pounding away at the question of No Popery, would reach many of the voters who differed from the Conservative party, and might even detach members of the existing Ministerial party. They might be brought into power, elected on No Popery lines. Whether that Ministry would be a Liberal or a Tory one it was not easy to say, but it imposed upon them a duty of peculiar watchfulness and circumspection. He did not wish to take up an attitude of absolute hostility to an English party in the State. He thought the mistake they had made in the past was to be themselves at the tail of a political party.

The view which prevailed among the section of the Irish Nationalists was that the Tories were absolutely committed against Home Rule, and that the Liberals were absolutely in favour of it. He did not hold with either of these propositions, and it was a remarkable fact that the Orange party, from which they had expected the fiercest opposition to their rights, had at recent meetings passed resolutions of thanks to Sir W. Harcourt and the Nonconformist party for their staunch defence of Protestantism and the British Constitution. To others these incidents might seem to be of trifling moment; for him they contained the possibility of momentous consequences. He did not consider it necessary to assume an attitude of hostility to any of the parties in the State. In his opinion they must push forward their own cause in the manner, by the means, and at the time of which their judgment most approved. They had extracted from the existing Government within the past years more than they had gained in the previous three years from the Liberal Government. Let them proceed with that process of extraction and commit themselves to no cause but that of Ireland.

The death of a venerable member of the Dominican Order is announced in

# the person of the Very Rev. P. P. Conway, which took place a few days ago at Drogheda.

Father Conway was for many years Provincial of the Order in Ireland. Born in Dublin in 1822, he entered the Dominican Order in his boyhood, and made his novitiate and afterwards his studies in the House of Corpus Santo, Lisbon. When he was ordained his first mission was in the Dominican Church in Old Denmark street. Subsequently in 1855 he was appointed Prior in Cork, and there, too, his name is still held in veneration. In 1866 he was transferred to Tallaght and took charge of the novitiate, a charge he did not relinquish until increasing delicacy of health compelled his superiors to choose for him some field more suited to his failing strength. For 13 years his figure was well known to the people of Drogheda, passing silently and quietly amongst them, and the impression made upon them was abundantly shown by the sympathy manifested as soon as it was made known that the venerable priest had passed to his reward.

It is reported that a remarkable development of the anti-Ritualistic movement was witnessed at one of the Belfast Episcopal churches on Sunday. It is alleged that Ritualistic practices have been introduced into this church, and on Sunday evening a mob of a thousand assembled at the church. As the service progressed the clamor which was raised increased in volume, and in the end matters became so serious that a force of over a dozen police had to be called to the scene. A clergyman on his way from church homewards was followed by a boisterous and demonstrative crowd.

Mr. J. F. Egan, the newly-elected swordbearer of Dublin, arrived at Kingsbridge terminus, Dublin, on Sunday. He was met by a large gathering of friends. Mr. Egan, whose conviction for treason felony many years ago at Birmingham Assizes formed the subject of discussions in the House of Commons, was received by members of the Amnesty Association, and escorted by torchlight procession to the York Street Club, where in an address he pointed out the efforts of Irishmen in America to secure the release of the prisoners now incarcerated for offences of a political character.

A few days ago another of the disgraceful scenes was enacted. The victim was John Murray, a tenant on the lands of Brada, about three miles from Danganway. The eviction took place for non payment of 23 years' rent, due to Mr. Wright Sherlock, the landlord, and the work was carried out by the sheriff's representative, the landlord being represented on the occasion by his agent, Mr. Gernym, of Ballyglasson. A posse of police from Castlemary and Killeagh were present to protect the bailiffs, but no resistance was offered. The greatest sympathy was manifested by the people of the surrounding district. Previous to the eviction proceedings the tenant, who is popularly known as 'Captain Murray,' made an effort through his friends to the agent, Mr. Gernym, to pay £20 in hand, which is a year's rent, but the agent declined to accept same. The lands are of a peculiarly barren kind, and the dwelling house, a wretched one, in which Murray resided, had scarcely a vestige of a proper roof, and the entire surroundings presented a most abject spectacle.

## PARNELLITE CONVENTION.

Objection Taken to a Statement Made by Mr. Chamberlain.

DUBLIN, October 10.—The Parnellite convention was opened here today with Mr. John Redmond, presiding. During the course of his address, Mr. Redmond remarked that it was incredible that a statesman with Mr. Chamberlain's experience and astuteness should declare that the passing of the Irish Local Government Bill satisfied the aspirations of Irishmen. The Parnellites, he added, would not be satisfied until they secured home rule.

Resolutions were passed in favor of home rule, approving the local government act, denouncing the project of an Anglo-American alliance, and urging the release of political prisoners.

The following is the text of the resolution denouncing the proposal of an Anglo-American alliance:— "This convention denounces the project of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States as a selfish attempt on the part of England to drag the American people to its aid in its struggles with the powers of Europe, among whom it now stands, by reason of its bad faith, absolutely isolated.

"Consequently, as friends of America, we, the members of this convention, hope that the Republic will not allow itself to be embroiled in European squabbles, from which, however these may result, it cannot derive any corresponding advantage for American interests."

Woe unto every slanderer and back-biter, who heapeth up riches, and prepareth the same for the time to come.

# AT THE SHRINE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

## The Past Season the Most Fruitful of Miraculous Cures.

Fifty Thousand Pilgrims Visited the Sacred Spot During the Month of July—Distressing Causes of Physical Infirmities.

Each time the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre is visited it reveals something new and spiritually interesting to the observant mind, and go when ever you like you are sure to see gathered there some stricken and afflicted individuals whose bodily ills are beyond the power of surgical or medical skill to remove. Last week I paid the sacred place a visit on a very quiet day, and still there were groups of spiritually and physically afflicted creatures hovering around the statue of Ste. Anne. Among the latter class I saw a man whose deformity of body rendered him an object of pity far beyond anything I had ever seen in human shape before, and yet he had the personal ambition to move about unaided and alone by a process of locomotion the feeblest and apparently the most painful imaginable. However his dislocated body became reduced to its present shape and form is a puzzle to the nonsurgical mind. When he walked, if walking it could be called, both feet and one hand were employed, and in the other he held his hat and some other belongings. As he made slow progress across the floor of the Basilica his eyes were turned upon him, so peculiar and pitiful were his efforts in moving along. He was leaving the statue of Ste. Anne and making his exit by the door of one of the side chapels. And as he smiled away the sad expression of his face told all too plainly of the depth of his anguish within. He was young in years although wasted and decrepit before his time, and he seemed to carry a load of grief which no human agency could alleviate or cure. He, no doubt, realized this himself, for while sadness was depicted in his forlorn countenance, as if all his hopes were centered in the merciful indulgence of good Ste. Anne, and the great overruling Providence, who withholdeth or bestows favors, as I may seem good in His sight.

Reflections of this sort are apt to beget serious thoughts in the mind, and I could not refrain from thinking of the countless thousands of men and women who enjoy the gifts of perfect soundness of mind and limb with more or less beauty of figure and face, and many positions of worldly advantage, and who are nevertheless unhappy and discontented with their lot. It is the mind and feelings of the unfortunate man referred to could be read, what wealth or position would he not exchange for the restored use of his health and strength. In another view, as afflicting the large numbers of helpless and deformed who are to be found in any community, what a consolation to them must it not be to realize that such a place exists as the blessed Shrine of Ste. Anne, a merciful spiritual court of last resort, wherein some measure of relief can always be depended upon, for it is allowed by all contrite pilgrims who visit the place that no worthy supplicant goes away without receiving some benefit either in bodily remedy or spiritual refreshment or calm resignation.

We have been assured by Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., and the other Fathers in charge, that the past season has been the most fruitful in miraculous cases of any in the history of the institution. The fame of the Shrine has widened with its years, and is as well known in many parts of the United States as in Canada itself. Nor is its reputation confined to this side of the Atlantic, for Ste. Anne de Beaupre is known in European lands as well.

In one Sunday in July, on a date near the feast of Ste. Anne, seven different pilgrimages visited the Shrine, numbering over 6,000 souls. Of these, thirteen car loads were sent forward on one trip by the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway. Then there is also the facilities offered by the chartered steamers and the numerous boats plying between the Shrine and Quebec in the Summer season, and next year, as per authoritative announcement, the facilities for travelling to Ste. Anne's will be doubled, for the Messrs. Beemner have resolved that the electric cars will be running there in time for the pilgrimage season.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons visited the shrine in July of the present year. To particularize each miraculous cure would exceed the space allowed me; let it suffice to detail two which took place on the same day and within an hour of each other. The first was that of an afflicted nun from Watertown, N. Y., who accompanied the Ogdensburg pilgrimage in her stricken and utterly helpless state, and

returned to her home perfectly cured. Her case is peculiar by reason of its circumstances, for her complication of diseases rendered her unfit to travel, and she was advised by the Rev. Mother Superior to undergo an operation at home as a last resort to save her useful life. The good Sister, whose obedience was unflinching in every other case, balked at the thought of the surgeon's knife, and Bishop Gabriel was asked to impose his episcopal authority to compel compliance with the Rev. Mother's wishes. This, however, the Bishop refused to do, leniently allowing the afflicted Sister to follow the remedy of her own choosing. She had unbounded faith—not only in good Ste. Anne's power to heal her, but to procure her strength to make the journey to her shrine. The confiding nun's faith was rewarded in both cases, for she came a feeble, suffering invalid, and went away rejecting in restored strength and activity of body and limbs.

The Te Deum of Thanksgiving for her marvellous cure was hardly finished, when a like holy colic had to be gone over again in pious acknowledgment of the supernatural cure of a poor Indian who had painfully travelled all the way from Cape Accompanyed by his wife to seek deliverance from his terrible bodily ills at the foot of Ste. Anne's Shrine. His strange faith, savage though he was, met with instantaneous cure.

On a day near that date, a girl who came with Rev. Father Stanton's pilgrimage from Smith's Falls, was cured of a disease which embittered and made her life useless for 25 years. She left her crutches behind her—and went away thankful and rejoicing.

Cases of a kindred nature could be cited by the hundred, but it is sufficient to know and believe that such a sacred shrine exists whereat all manner of bodily and spiritual afflictions can be cured by a merciful and supernatural power which is mercifully extended to all who approach the hallowed spot with a pure disposition and a yielding faith. The historic Quebec is the gateway through which the pilgrims approach the venerable place, and they are doubly recommended for their unimpeded rights and scenery and after leaving Ste. Anne's they did not fail to visit a city where the signs of religion and Christianity are more prominent.

WM. ELLISON.

## NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

The devotions during the month of October are largely attended. The Holy Father is very desirous that Catholics should attend these devotions which are so greatly enriched with indulgences. An indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days is granted to all who attend any of these religious exercises, and a plenary indulgence, with the usual conditions of confession and communion, to all who shall attend at least ten of these exercises in the Church, or who shall say the prescribed prayers, the five decades of the Rosary, with the Litany of Loretto, when they cannot attend the public devotions. The devotions commence each evening at 7.30.

On the occasion of the departure for Europe on Saturday of the Rev. Father Andrew Cullinan, a number of friends gathered at his father's residence to wish him success and an early return.

Rev. Wm. Veitch, P.P. of Conception Harbor, Newfoundland, visited the TRUE WITNESS office on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. gentleman is looking remarkably well and is on a business trip. He celebrated his 25th anniversary in the priesthood two years ago in a fitting manner. He is a warm supporter of the TRUE WITNESS. Before returning home he intends paying a visit to some cities of the United States. He is the guest of the Fathers of St. Patrick's.

Rev. Father Veitch, speaking of the railway which has been recently completed by the Messrs. Reid of this city, entertains great hopes for the development of Newfoundland with its vast mineral resources. The coal mines lately discovered give great hopes for the future. He states that this season more tourists visited the too long un-known Island than ever before, and they were delighted with the charming scenery and pleasant resorts. The trip from Sydney to the terminus of the Railway, Portaux Basque, occupies but six hours.

Mrs. Louis Adam, mother of Rev. Father F. L. T. Adam, curé of the Sacred Heart Parish, died on Friday afternoon.

Rev. Hugh McMahon, senior priest of the diocese of Milwaukee died at the parochial residence of St. Jerome's Church, Oconomowoc, of which he was pastor, on Friday a week ago.

Father McMahon was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1823. He commenced the study of Latin and Greek under a private tutor at an early age, afterwards entering St. Patrick's College, Armagh, where he remained for six years. He then went to All

Hallows Seminary, Dublin, remaining two years and becoming affiliated with Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia. In 1844 Father McMahon came to Philadelphia and entered St. Charles Borromeo's seminary, where he was ordained to the priesthood on July 16, 1848.

On Saturday, 24th September, the Bishop of Salford (Dr. Bishopp) laid the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic Church in the road, Pendleton, Lancashire. The church is to be erected by the Dominican Fathers, who will expend on it £10,000, which they have received from an anonymous donor. The Bishop delivered an address extolling the work of the religious orders as the true allies of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Irish national, religious, literary, temperance and benevolent organizations are beginning to show some good results. The Catholic Young Men's National Union is to hold its annual convention this month in the national capital, where preparations for the event are already being made by the local societies. Limiting the example of the A. O. H., this Catholic organization is desirous of forming a philosophical chair at the University of Toronto and Dr. Brown's subject promises to be brought before the delegates at the coming convention.

The new Chinese Ambassador to France is a Catholic. His name is Tsching-tsun, and he belongs to a family that was converted 200 years ago.

Rumors says that the Western summer school has found Madison a non-paying place, and the consequence is that the management is now in doubt nearly \$10,000. It is now suggested that the future sessions be held at some place near Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and that its proximity to that city would attract an increased attendance. The Catholic citizen would seem to him that the management of the Madison school for it says that several prominent Chicago laymen could be interested in the management of the school, it might swing away from the clish of rival ecclesiastical following, whatever they may mean.

Rev. Father J. A. Kuz did not die at his family residence, Dubuque. He had been ill for the past two weeks with a bronchial disease. He passed away at 57 years of age at his residence in Dubuque. He completed his theological studies at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and after a sojourn of two years ago returned to his city. At the time of his death he was curé of the Catholic church at Williams, Iowa.

The Fathers of the Society of Jesus in Sydney, New South Wales have lost one of their chief members in the death of the Very Rev. John Murphy, P.P. of St. Andrew's, St. Leonards College. He died Aug. 21. He went to Australia eight years ago, taking up the position of Prefect of St. Andrew's College, in which position he continued till his death. Father Murphy was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on Sept. 18, 1832. He entered the Catholic University of Ireland at the age of 14, afterwards studying literature humaniorum at Keshington, London, matriculating with distinction at the London University. Entering the Society of Jesus on Sept. 28, 1850, he studied philosophy for three years at the great college of the Society of St. Bonaventure. Proceeding to Spain, he made a distinguished course of theology at Oca Beivesca, Spain. Having completed his studies in France he received a teaching appointment at Clongowee Wood College, County Kildare, the Irish-Catholic Exon. Here he remained for five years, becoming then Prefect of Studies at St. Stanislaus College, Tuillamore, where he continued till 1889, but suffering from chronic phthisis, he was sent to Australia for the good of his health in 1891. The deceased came of a very distinguished family. His eldest brother is the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P. of Arran Quay, Dublin. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel W. Murphy is also a brother. The present rector and master of novices at St. Stanislaus College Tuillamore, Ireland, is also a brother of the deceased priest. His sister was lately Superioress of the Loretto Convent of Dalkey, Ireland, and some time rectress of the college of the same Order for the higher education of ladies at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, D. C. has declined an offer of \$40,000 for 40 weeks to deliver lectures in connection with the production of the "Passion Play" by the cinematograph.

American Catholic exchanges say that Dr. Stafford was from the first disinclined to accept the proposal. Some of the most prominent Catholic clergy and laity urged his acceptance of the proposition, however, and it is understood that the whole matter was left to the decision of Cardinal Gibbons, who felt at the time that he could not spare Dr. Stafford from the diocese.

The Passonist Fathers' congregation at Holy Cross church and monastery, Mount Adams, Cincinnati, O., celebrated the silver jubilee of the church last week.

# THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

## An American Episcopalian Minister's Opinion.

His Views Regarding the Influence of the Confessional.

(From the N. Y. Herald.) "I did not say that religion was a failure or anything that sounded like it," said Rev. B. F. De Costa, rector Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York. "Religion is divine, and even the old Greek philosophers, over two thousand years ago, said it could never fail. It is the sectarian squabbles of modern Protestantism which are making a failure of our efforts for the Church. I am not in despair. I look for a revival of the true Christian spirit, which is above all failures."

"But I say the immorality of the present day is something awful, and what are we doing to check it? The Roman Catholics are doing much more. The more intensely Protestant a people the less religion is brought to bear with united efficiency against vice. There is no class of women in the world, I believe, so pure as the Catholic Irish in Ireland, as the Blue Books of Parliament, quoted by Mr. Stoddard, and an inquiry Protestant strict Scotland, the monthly reports of vice, published in the papers almost without a pause of a week, are something awful. What I said in my sermon, and what I repeat, is that Protestantism is fighting a losing battle, not only in religion and theology, but in morals."

"The Protestant Church has not the machinery for dealing with the vices of the world in these times. Not one clergyman in one thousand dares preach a sermon on the Seventh Commandment. The confessional and the refusal of the Sacrament in the Roman Church are the efficient means for controlling vice which we have not."

"Instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and bracing a contest the awful spread of a social and drunkenness and Sabbath breaking we are squabbling among ourselves and spending our energies on denominational differences. There are several sects of Methodists and thirteen sects of Baptists and almost as many distinct varieties of each of our religious groups. How is any union of sentiment or work to be got out of that state of affairs? It is a sickly thing, I say, to be squabbling while fifty million persons in this land are not even nominal Christians."

"What would I suggest as a remedy? The plan which was first advocated at the Lambeth Conference about six years ago and again at the last triennial Convention, which was held in Chicago three years ago. This plan was that all Protestants should unite on one broad platform, keeping only as our base four points—the apostolic priesthood, the two creeds and the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper. This seems broad enough for all to unite on and to give a chance for concerted action."

"I can agree with Dr. De Costa on some points of his sermon," said the Rev. Edward Wallace-Neil, rector of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, at Fifth avenue and 109th street. "I admit that the differences of opinion among sects make a sad outlook, but I do not admit that the Church is losing ground in any way."

The Birmingham Mercury thus gloats over the death of United Ireland: "With the silencing of the Home Rule cry the journal which voiced Home Rule sentiments so loudly ceased to have a mission. The death of this journal is the best sign of the apathy which exists in Ireland on the Home Rule question. The organ of discontent and revolt is no longer required."

The disappearance of United Ireland from the field of Irish journalism is entirely misunderstood by this Tory organ. Far from being a sign of the apathy that exists in Ireland on the Home Rule question, it is a sign that disunion is disappearing from the ranks of the Irish Nationalists. Concentration of energy is as effective in journalism as it is elsewhere. It is journals like the Mercury which are the real organs of "discontent and revolt."

The Catholic Protector, New York, will soon be enlarged by the addition of a three-story brick dormitory and work rooms to cost \$40,000. The dimensions will be 153x57 feet.

When you meet with neglect, let it rouse you to exertion instead of mortifying your pride. Set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect.



# NOTE AND COMMENT

Since the New York Sun changed its editor and its politics no other American newspaper of weight and influence, except one, has been talking seriously in favor of 'annexing Canada.' Everybody in this country knows that if there are any annexationists in it at all they are few in number. The exception to which we refer is the Irish World, of New York, which, discussing that Anglo-Saxon alliance, which, as the Celts and the Teutons are the predominant races in the United States, is impossible, uses arguments and language which are unworthy of its usual ability and perspicacity.

As the price of an alliance with England, says the Irish World, 'we would accept the Dominion of Canada. The annexation of Canada is only a matter of time, anyhow. It is sure to come. It is Canada's manifest destiny and overwhelming interest to be united to us. Some American Bismarck will arise and show the way to do it quickly. The change need not occasion more disturbance than a general election. The Canadian will go to bed a colonial subject, and will awake a sovereign citizen of the greatest Republic. He will suddenly find his land doubled in value, his stocks commanding a premium, his trade doubling and quadrupling, and half his burdensome taxes abolished. There are seventy millions of people in America, and when they express their determination it will not be easy to oppose them. 'It would,' says the writer, 'be highly satisfactory for England—to prove that she really means what she says about our common blood and Anglo-Saxonism—if she would gracefully come down with the offer of Canada as an inducement to us to enter into an alliance. There will be a good deal of discussion of alliance soon. The subsidized papers, preachers and politicians must make a show of earning their money.' In conclusion he says: 'The questions of Alliance and Annexation are inseparable. They must be discussed together. Our Anglophiles and England's subsidized emissaries would prefer to separate them, but this cannot be allowed. We have 'expansionists' among us who are the nucleus of a great American party. They do not so much favor expansion into Asia, or into the tropics, as expansion in North America. The United States is a great American power, and should at least dominate from the Rio Grande to the Arctic. We should not be expanding among a strange people with a strange language, with a different origin from our own. Europe, not England, is the mother of Canada, as well as of the United States. And if the seventy millions of our people decide that they want this northward expansion, they are going to have it, and they will elect the officials who will realize their wishes.'

We really had thought that we had heard the last of this annexation talk; and we hope that this is its final word. Canada desires to live on the most friendly terms with her neighbors to the south. Throughout the recent war Canadians expressed their sympathy with objects which the United States had in view. What we should like to obtain from the United States is a fair measure of commercial reciprocity which would be of mutual benefit. That Canadians are amongst the best customers of the United States is clear from the following statement we find in the leading mercantile journal of that country, the New York Commercial Bulletin and Journal of Commerce:

"The facts to be borne in mind are that the Canadians are among our best customers, buying more from us per capita than we buy from the entire world. They have been buying from us for years more than we buy from them, so that, even according to the narrowest views of what economists call 'the mercantile theory,' the trade is in our favor, and is worthy of being extended. Under these circumstances the question of reciprocity with Canada should be decided upon broad, comprehensive national grounds, and not on the objections of Gloucester to free fish, and Ontario to free lumber, and St. Lawrence County to free eggs, or Monroe County to free barley. And as another sign of an advance towards a better understanding, and a possible step in direction of reciprocity, we may surely accept the words of Lord Herschell, who at the recent banquet tendered to him by the Bar of Montreal thus disposed of the dismal forecasts of failure, made by disappointed trade delegations of Quebec, who have been seeking to control national policy in their own immediate interests." Lord Herschell is reported as saying:—"It had fallen to his part to be one of the commission, the object of which is to take away any friction that might exist between Canada and her neighbor. To the one as well as the other the cordial

relations of the commissioners would prove advantageous in the highest degree."

These words may be taken to indicate the sentiments of the highest business interests in the United States on the question of commercial reciprocity with Canada; and, as we should have expected, they are of a practical as well as of a broad and courteous tone.

As to the Irish World's talk about England making a present of us to the United States, or the latter country's gobbling us up in one night whenever it pleased, one important consideration is left out of sight—what would we Canadians say and do about the matter.

The Winnipeg District is the title of a profusely illustrated pamphlet issued by a committee composed of representatives of the City Council, Board of Trade and Retailers' Association. From it we take the following figures showing the growth of the city.

By no better means can the permanent and successful growth of Winnipeg be shown than by reviewing the population statistics of the past twenty five years. In 1870 the population of the village of Winnipeg comprised but 215 souls. In 1874 it had risen to 3,000; in 1885 to 22,315; and in 1898 to 45,000. In 1881 the total assessed value of the city was \$9,196,485, while in 1897 the assessors' returns showed \$25,626,750.

Mr. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Governor, remarks an exchange, has begun his campaign in New York by telling an 'Irish story' that would make some of our low comedians blush. It is made up chiefly of execrable and impossible 'brogue.' It is without wit or spice and is intended to show how the 'ignorant' Irishmen love 'Teddy.' Mr. Roosevelt's successor in the navy department, Colonel Charles H. Allen, when a candidate for this state, told an 'Irish story' which helped to bury him politically.

There are a great number of people who make it a practice to ridicule the Irish people by retailing low course jokes. In many instances the greatest offenders are Irishmen themselves.

Still the game of jest, at the expense of the Irish, ever goes on. This time it is a secular journal known under the name of Household Words (?) that helps to keep the ball rolling. Here is the coarse and vulgar joke which it publishes in order to amuse the household in which it is circulated:

A lawyer in court the other day, after a close cross-examination of a witness, an illiterate (?) Irishwoman, in reference to the position of the doors and windows, etc., in her house, asked the following question: 'And now, my good woman, tell the court how the stairs run in your house. To which the good woman replied: 'How do the stairs run? Shure, when I'm cop' ahairs they run down, and when I'm down they run up.'

This libel was reproduced by other non-Catholic dailies, and yet the Irish people are unwilling to make a sacrifice and establish a daily paper of their own to fight and crush out this ignorant prejudice.

A medical practitioner of the Empire city of the neighboring Republic gives the following statistics in connection with suicides:—

Of the 3,481 New York suicides 2,058 were either married or widowed; only 1,373 were bachelors or spinsters.

In proportion to their number in New York the Germans furnish the largest quota of suicides. Those born in the United States are next in proportion, but the proportion of Germans is twice that of any other race exclusive of the native born.

The other nationalities in the order of their proneness to suicide are Russians, French, Austrians, Italians, Swedes and Norwegians, English, Scotch, and the Irish, as might be expected, are the lowest on the list. Irish men and women do not believe in such cowardly methods of shaking off the mortal coil.

The principal methods of committing suicide during the time in question, with the victims of each, follow: Poisoning, 1,140; shooting, 526; inhaling gas, 364; drowning, 359; stabbing, 337; hanging, 299; jumping from cars, windows, roofs, bridges, in front of trains, &c., 287; miscellaneous front of trains, &c., 287; others, 134.

It is difficult to reconcile the sincerity of the Peace sentiment so generally expressed throughout Europe with the fact that in England alone 100 vessels are now being built for war purposes. For its own Navy 16 vessels are being built in the several Royal dockyards, while the prominent ship-building firms have nearly 50 vessels for construction distributed amongst them under Admiralty contracts. The Thames, the Clyde, and the Tyne have

all a very fair share of the work. For foreigners, these latter having contracts for over 50 vessels of various tonnage. The activity in shipbuilding and marine engineering works at Barrow is much more marked than at any period of its previous history. Messrs. Vickers Sons, and Maxim have at present on hand at their Naval Construction Works eight war vessels for the British Admiralty; also a Japanese battleship of 15,000 tons, and vessels for other Powers aggregating 30,000 tons. This does not suggest any idea of Naval disarmament on the part of England at any rate. She will true to her bull-dog policy of 'what I have I'll hold and what I want I'll have.'

## HATRED OF IRISH CATHOLICS

(The Republic, Boston.)  
Mr. James Coughlin writes from San Francisco, Cal., to the Review, published by Arthur Preuss in St. Louis, Mo., to say "A Republican politician of this city, assured me recently that it was the presence of the Irish in politics, and not their religion, which was responsible for the hatred of so many of the American people for the Irish race. I believe my informant."

Mr. Coughlin has a right to believe his Republican informant or any other liar he meets. He may even believe the stories prepared for the marines. But if he is an intelligent and an observing person he must know for himself that the ignorant American Protestants of this country and all the Protestants from Canada and Ulster hate Catholic Irishmen for the sole reason that they are Catholics. They may give other reasons for their hatred and dislike, but these reasons do not alter the fact.

Were the Irish active in politics in the colonial days? Were they active in politics in the early days of the Republic? No. Yet there has been no time in the history of the country when the Irish Catholic has been subjected to so much indignity, persecution and insult as in the days of the colonies and in the first half of our existence as a nation.

If Mr. Coughlin knew anything about the history of Ireland he would know that the filias made against Catholic emancipation, against the abolition of the Established Church and against Home Rule were purely religious fights. Protestant England hates Ireland because she has kept the faith. Protestant America inherits the hatred and enlarges and extends it. Politics have nothing to do with the case. If every man of Irish descent should suddenly get out of politics the hatred of Catholicism by Protestants would be just as intense as it is now. That Mr. Coughlin is not sincere in his strictures is shown by the fact he sends his communication to a German editor or whose hatred of Irish bishops, Irish priests and Irish laymen has become proverbial.

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

The death of Mr. John P. Sullivan, of St. Peter's Bay, is recorded in the Summerside Journal, P. E. I., which occurred at Charlottetown, Sept. 30, of heart trouble. Mr. Sullivan visited Charlottetown in the morning, and not feeling well, went into Messrs. Reddin Bros. drug store and sat down. As he appeared seriously ill, Dr. Conroy was summoned and Mr. Sullivan was laid on a temporary lounge in the rear of the store. The doctor and several of the suffering man's friends did all that medical skill and tender attendance could do to relieve Mr. Sullivan. Chief Justice Sullivan, his brother, was telephoned for and was soon on the scene. Mr. Sullivan's people in St. Peter's were also notified and some of the relations came to town by the afternoon train. He continued to sink, and died about 3 p.m. His remains were removed to the residence of Chief Justice Sullivan, and Saturday morning were taken to his late home at St. Peter's. The deceased was a prosperous merchant of St. Peter's, and was unassuming, upright and popular. He represented St. Peter's in the House of Assembly for some years, succeeding his brother, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, when the latter was appointed Chief Justice. He was well known in this part of the country, having taught school at Central Bedeque for some time. He was a very intelligent, well read man and always took a deep interest in both Dominion and local politics, and in all matters calculated for the advancement of the province. He was a native of Hope River, and leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral of the deceased took place at St. Peter's Bay Sunday afternoon, and the attendance was very large, there being upwards of two hundred carriages in the procession, besides hundreds of people on foot. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis, officiated at the funeral service.

Let the men who despise religion learn first to know it; let them see it as it is—the inward happy crisis by which human life is transformed and an issue opened up towards the ideal life. All human development springs from it and ends in it.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

# THE POOR OF LONDON

## A Hundred Thousand East Londoners Without Certainty of Daily Bread.

The Misery in the District—The Efforts Made by the Various Organizations Explained—The Part Catholics Take in the Work.

ALICE WORTHINGTON WINTHROP continues her sketches, 'Problems of the Poor in Great Cities,' in the Rosary Magazine. In the current number she takes up the conditions of the poor in London. She says:—

When inspired by such books as 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London,' 'In Darkest England,' and 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' the traveller determines to investigate the slums of the East End of London, he finds no clue to guide him to a knowledge of the life of the 'poorest poor,' as he passes through great thoroughfares like the Tower Hamlets or Whitechapel Road. He sees only long, broad streets, a little gloomier and shabbier than other streets in the poor parts of any great city, but there is nothing to indicate the destitution which, as Mr. Robert A. Woods, one of the authors of 'The Poor in Great Cities,' already mentioned, states, makes 'a hundred thousand East Londoners rise each morning with little or no assurance as to where their daily bread may come from.' There are a few more idle men than elsewhere, slouching along with furtive, suspicious glances towards the stranger; a few more drunken women, though these are, unhappily, no infrequent sight in any poor London street; and there are swarms of children who disappear, as if by magic, when the 'copper' (policeman) comes in sight. They vanish into murky lanes and dark byways, which lead into even dirtier alleys and courts; and if the stranger ventures to follow them, which he dare not do unless accompanied by the policeman aforesaid, he begins to realize what the slums of London are.

Even then he has only a faint idea of the misery of the East End. London is so vast, it is such a world in itself, that the mere effort to comprehend the life that is obvious, bewilders one. How much more difficult it is then to pierce the darkness which obscures this abode of want and crime, where the dwellers shun observation, living out their wretched lives without any relations with the world outside save that involved in the dreary effort not to starve.

After the ravages of the Great Plague, beginning in 1664, which destroyed a hundred thousand lives, came the Great Fire of 1666, which mercifully wiped out of existence the crowded equal of the East End. Bad as it is now, its sanitary condition was even worse then.

During the next two hundred years it grew more and more densely populated, but at present the population seems to be stationary, though it is difficult to verify such conclusions in districts where 'as many as a quarter of the inhabitants change their addresses in the course of a year.' Contrary to the general impression, Mr. Charles Booth believes that London can scarcely be called the abode of Londoners, and that its population is sustained mainly by the great influx from without. It is starting to find what a large proportion of its inhabitants regard London merely as a step-mother, and how many look elsewhere—to the Yorkshire or Lancashire town, to the Devonshire village, or the Sussex Downs—for the centre of their home love and loyalty. 'The drain from the country is one of the greatest of the unsolved problems of London.'

No one is better qualified to speak on this and other matters relating to the Poor of London than Mr. Charles Booth, the writer above cited. Until the last twelve years the investigations made as to their condition by the Government, the municipality and private effort, only partially revealed the crushing weight of misery which has come down as a fatal legacy from the period of the suppression of the monasteries, the confiscation of their property, and the enactment of the Poor Laws.

In 1836, Mr. Charles Booth began his great work on the 'Labor and Life of the People of London.' In his modest Preface, he says: 'To meet the evident demand for information, I offer the pages which follow. The facts as gathered here have been gathered and stated with no bias nor distorting aim, and with no foregone conclusions.'

Mr. Booth is a wealthy merchant, who, feeling the difficulty of reaching the very poor from the outside, decided to make his home from time to time among the people of the slums and to study their life from within. Dwelling among them and sharing their poverty, he began, with some young students of sociology, the work which stands alone as a revelation of the life of the poor of London. It is accompanied by maps which are perhaps even more valuable than the text, for they make plain, almost at a glance, the degrees of poverty and, to a certain extent, of crime in the great city. This work has probably done more than any other single effort to inspire individual and corporate philanthropy, in the improvement of the condition of the London poor.

We would gladly linger over the work of Mr. Booth, but must pass on to the University settlements. Begun a little over thirty years ago, these settlements have increased until there are now more than twenty of such centres. 'They stand distinctly,' observes Mr. Woods, already quoted, 'for the fact, not before accepted, but now growing more and more clear, that social work demands the close, continued care of men and women of the best gifts and training.' \* \* \* In a just view of

the conditions of the poor in London, it is not surprising that the group known as the other lives, who are a great evil to the one side and the other.

Toynbee Hall, the best known to the country of the 'University Settlements,' is essentially a transplant of University life into Whitechapel. It works for the aesthetic and moral rather than for the spiritual elevation of the poor. Oxford House, an offshoot from it, has adopted a more distinctly religious basis, under the auspices of the Church of England; while Newman House, the Catholic University Settlement, is located across the River in Southwark, where the need for such a centre is as great as in the East End. In a recent report—the last in date has not yet been received—the Hon. Secretary of Newman Hall writes as follows: 'Now that the Universities have become more generally open to Catholics, we cannot but hope that, through the increased number of undergraduates, a field will be found whence more numerous recruits for a College Settlement may be drawn.'

The Catholic work of Gertrude House and St. Philip's House is especially interesting. Here ladies can come who wish to devote themselves to work among the poor without being obliged to leave home for any length of time, although a small number remain permanently. Gertrude House, in the Parish of the Guardian Angels, Mile End, was founded by the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle. It is an inconspicuous, almost humble, little house, in a quiet street just out of the stream of humanity, but in a very poor district. All the appointments of the house are simple, but it is daintily clean in spite of the smoke-laden atmosphere, and thoroughly home-like. Attached to it is a Girls' Club, for the working girls of the East End, where they have cooking and singing lessons, a drill, and classes of plain needlework, French, and dancing; special music being provided once a week to give them pleasure. There are outside diversions, too, provided by friends, and occasionally the girls themselves give an entertainment—tableaux, concerts, and even theatricals. 'Within the year,' a recent Report states, 'the girls have gained a marked improvement of tone and deportment, and are more regular in their religious duties.'

'Mothers' Meetings' for the older women, are held at Gertrude House, and schools for the little children; also catechism classes and a 'Boys' Guild.' The poor are constantly visited in their own homes. The Parish of the Guardian Angels contains some 3,000 Catholic souls, and 1,000 families are visited regularly by the ladies of Gertrude House. According to a late report, 'Within the year, nine hundred families have received relief in coal, groceries, bread, meat and milk. Twelve have been sent to hospitals, and twenty to homes; and situations and work have been found for many. During the winter months a great deal of clothing was given away.'

'St. Philip's House, founded by Lady Margaret Howard and Lady Clara Fielding—who has since gone to the rest which she had, so well earned—is conducted on a somewhat similar plan. Among the important objects of its foundation are these:—to instruct converts and ignorant Catholics; to bring back those who have strayed from the fold; and to teach the children, especially those who have been neglected—and there is no limit or end to this work.' It is an old-fashioned home, facing one of the old-fashioned squares of London, and, notwithstanding the proximity of Bryant and May's Match Factory and other large factories, the situation has an almost countrified charm.

At both Houses the ladies are cheerful and hopeful, and those who come for a month at a time express regrets when their duties take them back to their homes in the West End and to the surroundings of wealth and rank. It would be difficult to over estimate the effect of their refinement womanly sympathy and piety on the women of the slums whose dreary lives have been subjected for the first time to such influence.

The mere enumeration of the charities fills a volume of over 300 pages; and the Handbook of Catholic Charities, compiled for the Catholic Truth Society by the Hon. Mrs. Fraser, contains more than one hundred pages. The subject is so vast that it is impossible to compress it into the narrow limits of a single article. Realizing this, the writer, after personal investigation of the charities of Italy, France and England, has dwelt upon the details of the work now being done to relieve the poor rather than on what still remains to be done. This sketch, however, in adequate, is written with the hope that its readers will be sufficiently interested to study for themselves the problems of the poor and aid in relieving them.

## A FIELD FOR CATHOLIC EFFORT

(FROM THE BOSTON PILOT)

There is an opportunity for valuable work in public institutions, of which it is to be regretted that Catholics do not more fully avail themselves. Time was when the Catholic religion was taboed in most public houses of detention and eleemosynary institutions; when the visits of Catholic clergy and interested laymen were either openly frowned upon or discouraged by the scant courtesy offered to those who presented themselves for the good they hoped to do. Happily this has been almost wholly changed, except in a few isolated cases, within the last twenty-five years, and where bigotry still reveals the cloven foot, that is not protruded with the same open show of malice as formerly.

To-day in Boston every prominent public institution, penal, charitable or correctionary, and every hospital or home for the insane, either has its visiting chaplain; to hold regular services for the Catholic inmates, or is in

the best within reach of the inmates. Young are cared for in institutions by Sisters and bands of devoted young men, who give up to this excellent work a portion of their Sunday leisure. It might seem as if this were all that could be accomplished by Catholics in these several institutions, or at least all that it were practical to try. But this is not at all the case. Catholic endeavor is as yet only on the threshold of these public places, and it is a lamentable fact that in some instances, the good effect of the work done, especially in juvenile institutions, is eventually lost because it is not followed up and developed by collateral effort along other lines.

It is particularly in the juvenile houses and reformatory schools for wayward youth that a wider scope for charitable effort exists, for those inmates of public institutions whose lives are all before them, and upon whose entire aftercareers the effect of their experience in such places is inevitably stamped. Beid the weekly Mass and Sunday school, the preparation for First Communion and Confirmation, a vast amount of practical good can be done for children in public institutions along social lines, and this benefit may in many cases be just the thing needed to strengthen and secure the good results of the Sunday labors.

This article is suggested by the intimate knowledge of a children's institution in Boston, which has been for years the scene of a great deal of philanthropic effort on the part of non-Catholic men and women. Ladies of wealth and high social position have for years visited this home several times during the week, and have taken the children in groups to play with them, to teach them the use of colors, the names and peculiarities of flowers, different kinds of sewing, and to read to them and tell them interesting stories—everything to gain the children's confidence and attach them to their kindly visitors. The members of a well-known local historical society came regularly, in all weathers, at appointed times, to conduct classes in Boston history. The leading religious festivals were always signaled by the distribution of pictures and other things by other non-Catholic religious societies.

It is needless to say that all this effort along social lines had a great effect upon the minds of the little ones thus entertained and lifted from the monotony of their surroundings several times between Sunday and Sunday.

This is the field that lies invitingly open to Catholics of wealth and leisure, to charitable societies and to individuals, men and women who are willing to devote some portion of time to the inmates of institutions. It is not cultivated to anything like the degree possible, perhaps for lack of information that it is at all possible, or from want of realizing its immensely helpful effect upon the objects of such philanthropic devotion.

To visit charitable and correctionary public institutions for children and youth, to introduce into the routine of their confinement during the week days the diversions alluded to above and others, to take an interest in these youthful inmates, apart from the weekly lesson in catechism, is to extend the influence of the Mass and Sunday School hours into their daily lives and to introduce them to the Catholic atmosphere in which they should live after they leave such places of temporary abode. It is an opportunity that should not be longer unperceived or disregarded. Full advantage is taken of it by charitable workers outside the Church. Catholics, surely, to put it mildly, have no less reason to bestir themselves in the same direction. The faith of those to whom such kindness is shown in childhood and youth will be strengthened by it, and their whole lives happily influenced. We think these statements can be applied practically in almost every city where there are Catholic children in public institutions.



The Giant Despair. One of the most horrible things about the nervous diseases to which women are peculiarly subject is the sense of overwhelming despair which they bring upon the mind.

A woman's mental condition is directly and powerfully affected by any ailment of the delicate, special organs of her sex. Such a difficulty not only racks her body with pain and suffering but burdens her with mental anguish which words can hardly describe.

Thousands of women have had a similar experience to that of Mrs. E. Williams, of Westport, Oldham Co., Ky., in which the use of Dr. Pierce's wonderful "Favorite Prescription," by imparting health and strength to the feminine organism, has not only restored complete vigor and capacity to the body, but has also given renewed brightness and buoyancy of spirit.

"I suffered for over a year," says Mrs. Williams, "with indigestion and nervous prostration. I was unable to eat or sleep. I tried several physicians, but they only helped me for a short time. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pelle's.' I commenced using the 'Favorite Prescription,' three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of the 'Pelle's,' and am now feeling better than I have for two years. Have a good appetite, sleep well and do not suffer from indigestion or nervousness. I have gained seven and a half pounds since taking these medicines. I have recommended Dr. Pierce's medicine to several ladies, one of whom is now taking it and is being greatly benefited."

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION  
Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.50; Tannin Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. GARDNER, Richmond Square, Phone 3535.



IRISH MONKS IN GERMANY.

Dr. Hogan, of Maynooth College Gives an Interesting Sketch Covering Events for Many Centuries—Some Striking Characteristics of the Sainly Men.

Rev. J. F. Hogan, D. D. of Maynooth College, writing in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, says: Honau or Hohenau is an island in the Rhine, not far from Strasburg, in which a monastery was established in the year 724. The site of the monastery was granted by the Ethicos, Dukes of Alsace, Adalbert, who is sometimes, though incorrectly, mentioned as its founder, richly endowed. It was further enriched by grants and privileges from the sons of Adalbert, Luitfrid and Eberhard. The importance of the establishment can be judged from the charters granted to it at various times, which are happily preserved by Mabillon. One of these charters, drawn up by the Abbot Beatus, is signed by eight Irish bishops. It makes over and bequeathes to the monastery and to the 'paupers et peregrinos gentis scottorum' not only the buildings, lands, chattels and appurtenances of Honau itself, but also the right and title to eight abbeys that have been erected in different parts of the German empire by the zeal of those 'pilgrim fathers'. The first abbot of the monastery was Benedict, also called Tabanus. He dedicated his establishment to St. Michael the Archangel. Unfortunately we know nothing about his personal history beyond the fact that he was a Scot and the first abbot of this 'Schottenkloster'. He was succeeded as abbot by Dubanus, Dubanus by Thomas, Thomas by Stephen, Stephen by Beatus. Beatus was the most remarkable of the abbots of Honau.

According to the learned German historian, Friederich, he is the same who evangelized a good part of Switzer land, founded the monastery of Beromunster, near Lucerne; of Yberg, in the canton of Schwyz, and built up several other establishments in Unterwalden and over the Bernig, in the Bernese Oberland, where his name is still commemorated in the famous Batenoble and in the town of St. Beatenberg, over the lake of Thun. More valuable privileges were granted to Honau by various princes, but the most remarkable of them was the charter of Charlemagne, which confirmed to the monastery all donations previously made by kings or queens or other servants of God, and exempted it from tolls and several other imposts then in force among the people. It furthermore declares that these pilgrim monks are not to be molested or interfered with in any way, and that all these lands and possessions are to belong to them and their countrymen, to the exclusion of all others—an interesting record, as Dr. Todd remarks, 'of the high esteem and favor in which the Irish of the continent were held at that time by the greatest monarch of the West.'

But the most important document that has come down to us in connection with the history of this institution is the character, or rather the will of Abbot Beatus. This document, besides the intrinsic value of its contents, is attested and authenticated by the signatures of the abbot (in the first place) and of eight bishops whose names, as Zeus has shown, clearly indicate their nationality. The signatures are: 'Signum Bati Abbatis, qui hanc chartam fieri rogavit; Signum Cunga'i Episcopi, Signum Ebocho Episcopi, Signum Suathari Episcopi, Signum Mancunigib Episcopi, Signum Caincombric Episcopi, Signum Doil gusso Episcopi, Signum Edromnach Episcopi, Signum Hemeni Episcopi.' Dr. Todd endeavored to make capital out of these signatures in favor of his contention that there was no such thing as diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland before the twelfth century and no canonical restriction whatever to the consecration of bishops. According to him the abbot, who was not a bishop at all, simply consecrated whomsoever he pleased, and the bishops thus consecrated looked up to the abbot as the head of a sept, according to the Brehon code, looked up to a chief. This theory was developed and formally put forward by Dr. Todd in his 'Life of St. Patrick.'

No doubt the early organization of the Celtic Church outside the monasteries is involved in great obscurity. This arises evidently from the fact that the records have perished. Those of the monasteries alone have come down to us, and they deal naturally with the organization of monastic rather than of secular life. The great and, indeed, predominating part which the monasteries played in the religious life of Ireland may be readily conceded, yet Monsignor Garzan, now happily ruling as president of Maynooth College, had little difficulty in showing that the bishops who lived and labored in the monasteries under the rule of the abbot were merely 'chorepiscopi,' subject to the external jurisdiction of the ordinaries, who ruled and governed them as they do now. There is no proof worth the least consideration that such bishops were consecrated by one who was merely an abbot, but not a bishop. The case mentioned by Wasersehleben, of Gregory of Utrecht, is by no means clearly established.

This learned German shows, moreover, in his own work, that the privilege of having resident bishops in monasteries, ready at any moment, to administer the sacraments of confirmation and orders, was derived directly from the Holy See, and was much availed of

in countries far distant from the seat of authority at a time when direct communication with Rome was difficult and uncertain. As an instance, he quotes the privilege granted by Pope Adrian I. to the monastery of St. Denis, in France, in the year 771. The fact that eight different churches are mentioned as having been erected by the monks in different localities in Germany would on this principle readily account for eight bishops who signed the charter. One of these churches was in the city of Mayence, one at Hawenback, one at Bubenheim, one at Bochenn, one at Lagnan, one at Hurmusa and one at what is called Sylvia, in Marchlichio. The successor of Beatus as abbot was Egidanus. He was probably the last of the abbots of Honau. In the reign of Charles the Great the whole establishment was transferred to Rheinau, and afterwards to the canons regular of Old St. Peter's in Strasburg, where the Irish abbots of Honau were venerated as saints. It was a canon of this establishment, named Jean le Laboureur, who communicated to Mabillon the important documents relating to the history of Honau which have been preserved in the 'Annals of the Benedictine Order.'

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

THE Kingston Evening Times refers to the fact that in nearly every country the learned professions are full, and many already turned out by the Universities have no opening in which to exercise their gifts and training. This cry, it says, has been raised in Canada for years, but the supply of doctors, lawyers and teachers continues undiminished. There is, however, one profession, says this journal, in which men of good ability and first class training are too few to meet the demand for them, and that is the profession of metallurgist and mining expert. Mr. D. G. Downs, of San Francisco, speaks thus of the prospects of those qualified as metallurgists and mining engineers:

"There is no profession that holds out such tempting allurements to the youth to day as that of the metallurgist and mining expert. Last year, of the class of about a dozen, who were graduated at the school of mines in the University of California, at least 10 have found excellent situations, with big salaries. Our universities cannot turn out expert mining engineers fast enough for the demand. When I was in London last summer, an English scientist told me that there will be a strong demand for competent men, and added that England kept the United States drained of the best mining talent. They are wanted by South Africa, in Australia, New Zealand; in fact, all over the world, and they can get higher pay than doctors, lawyers or any other class of professional men. Any young man who is ambitious for a career that will lead to fortune, if not to fame, and perhaps to both, if he is industrious and steady, will make no mistake by qualifying himself in the direction of mineralogy."

Mr. P. L. CONNELLY, the valued and well-informed Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot, in a recent letter, refers to the aftermath of the so-called freedom which was brought into the Eternal City nearly three decades ago. He says:—

A non Catholic English writer, discussing the condition of Italy to-day, notes that the Italian Government has done its best to destroy religion in the schools, and its organs in the press have poured forth torrents of abuse and vituperation against everything Catholic, not to say Christian. Other people seem able to live outwardly a clean and decent life without the apparent practice of religion, but the Italian cannot. His mind is so logical that where he does not believe he will not act. It was the knowledge of this fact that led the authorities in power in Italy to undermine the influence of the Catholic Church, in order that they, in their war against the Church, might have allies in the populace. For nearly fifty years in all Italy except Roman States and for nearly thirty years in these, the new Italian Government has been controlling the education of the nation—as far as it could—with the result that, as Paquale Villari said a couple of months ago, the young student of colleges and universities may know all about Venus and Mahomet, but need know nothing of Christ or of His doctrine. It is not that the collegiate course has deliberately turned away from the teaching of Catholicity, to engage in that of Protestantism or in any other form professing Christianity—it is that the tendency has been to pure paganism and away from all Christianity. The English writer already referred to says that: "Since this system has existed the statistics of juvenile and other crime have shown an alarming increase; and as a single instance of the result of it, I may mention that two young Italians, educated at a Government University, recently informed me in all seriousness that they disbelieved in religion and morality as equally superfluous, and at a public table d'hote vehemently upheld an individual whose name is infamous in English society in consequence of his trial and imprisonment for one of the most detestable of moral crimes."

SIR WILLIAM KINGSTON, in an address to the students of the University of Ottawa some time ago, said:—We are often asked: 'What is the use of classic? What is the use of this Greek? We don't talk Greek. And of all this Latin? Latin is a dead language today.' I answer: 'A knowledge of Greek and Latin is exclusively the property

of the educated man, and without them one is not educated. Were the educated man to forget in a day, all he has ever learned of Greek or Latin, the mental gymnastics he had undergone to acquire that knowledge will have conferred upon him advantages which will last all through life, and which the one not so trained will be deprived of.

But what advantage, it is often asked, is a classical education to the business man? It certainly will not teach him how to put sand into sugar; or substitute margarine for butter; or put cotton into wool and label it all wool, and sell it as such; or glaze earth into pure milk; or convert paste into cloud; less diamonds, or pass off pinbeak for gold. Perhaps not, although education will help him even in these devious paths of deception and dishonesty, but these are not the highest or noblest, or even the most profitable attainable by man; nor are they the best calculated to bring happiness or contentment.

Education, to attain its true end, must ever be of a religious character, otherwise it is a dangerous weapon. Secular education of itself never has made, never will, never can, make man better, and that should be the end and aim of all education. I should say nothing if it kept him as good as it got him. But what would be the effect of a religious education and of that alone? Let me say to you, parents: The loss of those principles which you instilled into the minds of your little ones can never be compensated for by any amount of science, or by any amount of classical attainments which it is possible, even for genius, to acquire.

If one is disposed to evil his non-religious education will enable him to do evil more methodically, more secretly, more refinedly. The rough, blunt, ignorant man, impelled by anger, or jealousy, or hate, or excited, perhaps, by stimulants, strikes down and kills. He is caught almost in the act. He is hanged and society is at once rid of him. The learned, perhaps, in many of the sciences, especially of chemistry and toxicology, insures the lives of his friends—wife, sisters, brothers or parents; uses the most subtle of poisons, and his victims die; but he escapes detection. This is again and again repeated as often as money is required, until the whole community is agitated at the frequency of these mysterious deaths. Which of these two persons is the more dangerous to society?

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

Sir John Voce Moore, an Alderman of the city of London and senior partner of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed the Hon. Horatio David Davies, the present incumbent of that office. He was born in 1826, represented Candlewick in the Board of Aldermen since 1889, and was Sheriff of the city of London in 1893-94.

The Central News says:—A peculiarly mournful interest is said to attach to the will of the late Empress of Austria, which was completed less than three months ago. It bears the date of June 20, 1878 and the preamble opens with the remarkable sentence, 'One never knows what may happen.' It is pretty well known that the Empress possessed a very large fortune and income in her own right; but it is not very generally known that her Majesty's collections of jewels was not only unique, but was considered to be, in many respects, one of the finest in Europe. A large proportion of the collection to the value, it is stated, of over £600,000, is to be realized and the proceeds are to be applied to various religious and charitable purposes. There are several special jewels which are to descend as heirlooms in the Imperial Family. Among these is the Golden Ros presented to the Empress by Pope Pius the Ninth. The Queen Regent of Spain has been the recipient of a similar distinction 'for virtue' from Leo XIII.

The demonstration held on Sunday last at Dublin, the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, was participated in by thousands of people, both from the city and adjoining districts. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation and delegates from many of the leading centres in Ireland were present. The procession to Glasnevin Cemetery was very large, and the ceremony of placing wreaths upon the grave was performed.

Caroline, the twelve year old daughter of George Markeley, Lancaster, Pa., died at the home of her parents in Columbia on Saturday last, from convulsions superinduced by a cat's bite. Some time ago the child was playing with a cat, when it bit her in the right hand. The wound was cauterized and healed very nicely, the child apparently suffering no ill effects. On Wednesday she suddenly became ill, and convulsions followed one after another. Froth came from her mouth, and whenever water was offered her, her ravings were terrible. The attending physicians say it was a clear case of hydrophobia.

The little girl died after three days of horrible torture, during which it required the united strength of four men to hold her in bed.

The report comes from Paris that Prince Victor Napoleon has abdicated as head of the Bonapartist cause in favour of his brother, Prince Louis, who is a colonel in the Russian army, and said to be a favourite of Emperor Nicholas.

An interesting prophecy made many years ago by the late Mr. Colman, 'the Mustard King,' is now being recalled. He once assured Mr. Gladstone, in the presence of several other gentlemen, that for 20 years the Liberal party as a predominant force in politics would be effaced. Thirteen years of this period have passed—from 1855 the year of the great 'debacle'—for Mr. Colman insisted that, strong Liberal as

MRS. J. MOODY. Three Physicians Have Treated Her—During Three Years She Has Tried a Great Number of Remedies, All Without Success. RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS.

The desire that others should be made well and happy through a knowledge of her painful experience led the above named lady to write authorizing us to publish her testimony.

Mrs. J. Moody, of Farnham, Que., says: "For the past three years I have been a great sufferer from female weakness. I had falling of the womb, I was constipated, had side and back-aches nearly all the time. I was very pale and weak. I had no appetite. I had stomachache. I was so nervous that I could hardly sleep. I was just as tired in the morning as I was the night before. Several doctors treated me and they have cost me much money. I have also tried numerous remedies, but none could cure me. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone have cured me of all my troubles. I feel better to day than I ever felt in all my life. I give the pills to my young daughter. They are doing her much good. I have recommended Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to many sick women, for I believe they will cure them."

(Signed) MRS. J. MOODY, Farnham. It is such letters as the above that bring hope to the tortured ones. Will suffering women hesitate to take the remedy that cures their ills? Sick women do you know of a remedy as highly recommended to women as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills? Surely not. All sick, worn out and discouraged women, suffering from female weakness, should take this greatest specific for their ills. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills mean strength, vigor and happiness to every woman afflicted with all suffering women. They are made of remedies good for the diseases of women. That is why they never fail to cure leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, irregularities, palpitation of the heart, stomachache, dyspepsia, fainting spells, nervousness, loss of sleep, swelling of the joints

and coldness of the feet and hands. They help in the development of young ladies. They cure women of diseases peculiar to the turn of life. They have given health, strength, vigor and happiness to thousands and thousands of sick and discouraged women at all ages. Do not get discouraged if, after taking one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, you are not cured. You have been sick for years. Your physician could not cure you. You have tried everything without success. Do not expect to get cured in a day's treatment. Give Dr. Coderre's Red Pills a chance to act. Consult our physician. Give him a full description of your case. Address your letter to the "Medical Department, P. O. Box 2304, Montreal, Canada." Our physician alone will open your letter and keep it confidential. He will answer everyone of your letters after having carefully studied your case.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills, never by the dozen or in any other way. Do not accept at the risk of your health and happiness, those presented to you as "JUST AS GOOD." There is only one kind of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. The genuine kind that will cure you, are those manufactured by us. Accept no others. Insist on having Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. You know they are good. You are sure they can cure. If you cannot get them where you live, send us 50 cents in stamps, for one box, or \$2.50 in registered letter, for six boxes. We will send you the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—those that will cure you. We mail them to any place in Canada or the United States on receipt of the price.

Address THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., Box 2304, Montreal.



he was, he could not accept the Administration of 1892, which he supported as the predominant force in politics." By the bye, the death of the Norwich millionaire has called forth some very interesting political reminiscences, but no stress has been laid upon the warmth of the friendship which existed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Colman. The G.O.M. had a high opinion of the sturdy common sense of his enthusiastic supporter, and the busy manufacturer was very frequently consulted by the great leader. Mr. Gladstone was not addicted to the vice of punning, but like most men he had occasional lapses. On one occasion, whilst Mr. Colman's guest, he was late for dinner. The hungry company anxiously awaited him in the drawing room. After trying 10 minutes, the distinguished offender entered, and glancing round at the numerous representatives of the Colman family assembled, he slyly asked? "Are we all mustered?"

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision holding constitutionality of the Kentucky statute requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for negroes. The law was passed in 1882 and the decision is on an agreed case testing its validity. The court holds that the law applies to interstate passengers as long as they are in the jurisdiction of the State, taking issue on this point with Federal Judge Burr, who two years ago declared the law invalid. The case is likely to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The news comes from Memphis that the yellow fever situation throughout the State of Mississippi is assuming grave proportions. The area of the fever has so enlarged that infection may be said to be general throughout the State.

Three interstate railroads have practically suspended business and several short lines are on the verge of a temporary shut-down due to the lack of trade.

Twenty thousand or more people have hurriedly left the State and are now refugees in Northern cities, eagerly awaiting the approach of cold weather.

Good Blood and Sound Muscles. Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making and strength producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness which takes possession of one when suffering from general debility.

A man may do very well with a very little knowledge, and scarce be found out in mixed company; everybody is so much more ready to produce his own than to call for a display of your acquisitions.—C. Lamb.

J. M. J. D.—ATHENS CHURCH DEBT.—During the time that I have been playing the unsavory and peevish (no poetry in begging, dear friends, I assure you) role of beggarman, St. Denis' debt has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000. Until the debt is paid, I purpose issuing, week after week a bulletin, through the Catholic newspapers, giving an account of St. Denis' financial department. All those who will give me \$1.00 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Messes, offers, prayers and all the other good works that may be done by me until my death. REV. J. J. COLLINS, Trevelyan, P.O., Leeds, Eng., Oct. 1894.

THOMAS LIGGET'S, Montreal and Ottawa. Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Head's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing just as good. Get only Heads.

CARPETS. A large shipment to hand of newest designs, made to our special order, and are marvels of art and workmanship. See our Fall Carpets, and place early orders at THOMAS LIGGET'S, Montreal and Ottawa.

Curtains and Drapery. In this department the extension of our business enables us to open a Design and Drapery work room, under the management of a skilled artist from New York. Mr. Couture will consult with customers at their homes and furnish designs and estimates of requirements in Curtain, Window and Arch Drapes, Cosy Corners, Wall Paneling, etc. Consultations solicited.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, 2446 St. Catherine Street, Ottawa, 175 to 179 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT. ... AN ... Onward March. There's an every day or ward march at Ogilvy's Montreal. Our Dry Goods Store. Our success comes simply to stimulate us to further effort. This week we have much in store for you that will prove of vital interest. New Goods! New Prices! It will pay you to watch our side. It will pay you better to come to our store. DRESS GOODS. The best of sorts of the men who map the looms of the greatest textile mills of the world are to be seen here. Great success have been made in our stock of late, but the assortment remains intact. You can be pleased in pattern, coloring, or price. New Goods, just received. The New Patras Twilled Dress Goods, new coloring, \$1.20 yard. The Fashionable Hecus Two Toned Dress Goods, a decided novelty, \$1.50 yard. The Moras Dress Goods in the latest shades, \$1.20 yard. The Bira, another new fabric, and a sure favorite, \$1.20 yard. Ask to see these New Goods. Our Autumn Dress Tweed special in all wool Tweed; goods manufactured for this season's wear. We offer this 60-line at 25c yard. New Shepherds' Checks in Black and White, different sets, just placed in stock. WE DO'S October Patterns in stock. Mail Orders a Specialty. JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the True Witness, and when making purchases mention the paper.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ANNUAL EXCURSION TO NEW YORK OCTOBER 14, 15 and 16. MONTREAL TO NEW YORK \$10.65 AND RETURN. Tickets good going October 14, 15 and 16, and valid to return leaving New York not later than October 24th, 1894. IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE ... BETWEEN ... MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Three Fast Express Trains. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY at popular hours. Leave Montreal, 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m. and 4:55 p.m. Returning, leave Ottawa, 6:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 6:45 p.m. On Sundays, leave Montreal, 4:45 p.m. and Ottawa 3:00 a.m. For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Company's agents. City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

PROGRESSIVE DURING the half century of their existence ... Singer Sewing Machines... have been steadily improved in manufacture, kept constantly up to date and abreast with Time; always attaining higher excellence in design, construction and artistic finish. Compare these machines with any other; investigate the experience of their users. You will find them the best in every point. The best is always cheapest in the end.



All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the True Witness for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1898.

A SECOND NOTE OF WARNING.

Last week we sounded a note of warning in which we pointed out some of the results of the lack of public spirit manifest in the ranks of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal. In discussing this important subject we wish it to be understood that we have no desire, as is imputed in some quarters, to stir up bitter feeling between English-speaking Protestants on the one hand and French-Canadian Catholics on the other, between both of whom we are wedged in, so to speak, to our great disadvantage under present conditions.

We are in favor of promoting peace between all sections of Canadians, founded upon the strong sentiment of a common Nationality. But we want peace with honor. We want fair-play and justice. We want to see a Canadian Nationality under which there will be equal rights for all; under which no Catholic of Irish, English, or Scotch birth or descent will be treated as an alien because of his creed or of the nationality to which he belongs or his ancestors belonged; and under which there will be no attempts to perpetuate past feuds.

There is only one way in which, even at this late day, we can secure our rights; and that is by establishing institutions distinctively our own. We have made a good beginning with the High School for English speaking Catholic boys, which we know will be administered by an executive committee composed of representative English-speaking Catholics, and the classes in which will be presided over by English-speaking professors of high rank. This policy of having our own distinctive institutions should be further extended, so as to include the field of trade and commerce.

The True Witness has no end of its own to serve in taking the firm stand which it has on this question. It would much prefer to remain silent upon it. But when it sees that English speaking Catholics are denied those rights in commercial, professional, and general municipal affairs that are freely accorded to English and Scotch Protestants and to the French Canadian Catholics, it considers that it is its plain duty to endeavor to arouse English-speaking Catholics to a sense of the immense losses they are incurring through the apathy of some, the selfish indifference of others, and the unorganized condition of all of them.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

We have before us a copy of the printed draft of the proposed new city charter. It is a voluminous document, and its contents are of far-reaching importance. Our readers will remember that we objected to the personnel of the legal commissioners who were appointed to draft the projected charter, because, although the Protestant minority were represented by two commissioners, English-speaking Catholics

were left without one. That we were right in raising an objection may be inferred from just one clause. It is that dealing with the appointment of an additional Recorder, which the new charter authorizes the city to make, in case it should be found necessary to have two. The clause provides that one of the new Recorders is to be a French-Canadian, and the other an "English-speaking Canadian." Now, English-speaking Catholics acquainted with public affairs for the past decade or more know that in its practical application the term "English-speaking Canadian" means in Montreal, and, we might add, throughout the Dominion, anybody but an English-speaking Catholic. That this fact may be more fully brought home to the minds of our readers, it is only necessary to name two leading positions held by English-speaking Catholics in this city when their number was only half what it is to day—the office of Recorder and the office of Assistant City Clerk. We could name other official positions in the City Hall held by representatives of our people, but these two will suffice for our purpose. This proves most effectively that this continual use of the term "English-speaking Canadian" is simply the sugar coating of the pill which the English-speaking Catholics have had to swallow, and which they will have to swallow again and again, if we are to judge by the charter commissioners appointed by the City Council. The clause was objected to by one of the French-Canadian lawyers, but was carried by the vote of the two Protestant commissioners.

In appointing the commissioners the City Council also make a great mistake in having them all lawyers. One or two business men should have been appointed, in view of the fact that the most important positions of the proposed charter deal with such questions as taxation, expropriation, the borrowing power, etc. In our civic, as in our provincial, affairs, the legal element is altogether too large.

AMERICAN ANTI-RITUALISTS.

The "anti ritualistic" movement recently started in England has already spread to the United States. In other words, the laymen in England who are, by force, trying to compel the Protestant Established Church to adopt their own individual creeds and to alter the style of its religious services to suit their own individual taste, have already their imitators in the United States. The methods pursued by the American Episcopalians differ, however, considerably from those of their heretical brethren in England, presumably because the ritual of the American Episcopal Church has not yet become as ornate in its character as that of the church of which Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her prime minister are the supreme heads. An American correspondent thus describes the situation in Great Britain:

"The Protestant Bishop of Liverpool, not long ago gave some statistics which showed that in more than a majority of the churches of Great Britain some or all of the so-called Roman Catholic practices have now been taken up, viz., masses, auricular confession, the holding of saints' days not in the Prayer Book, facings to the East, and the rest. In the city of London the so-called Kenites or opponents of these practices actually mobbed a clergyman, and on the same day interrupted a service, were thrown out, assembled in a street mob and necessitated the escape of the clergy and congregation by a back door. The employment of pugilists and bullies—even the carrying of pistols under the surplices of the clergy—has been openly advocated, and still the trouble increases."

The American Episcopalians have no reason as yet to object to any "so-called Roman Catholic practices" in their churches, for ritualism has not advanced much among their clergy. They attack the Book of Common Prayer, which to many members of the Church of England is quite a tame affair. And the manner in which they attack it is the presentation of a respectful, although firm, petition to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, now in session at Washington. The petition reads as follows:—

"To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America;—  
"Your petitioners, believing it generally accepted among churchmen, that the ministry of Christ's church is not sacerdotal, hereby request that steps be

taken for abrogating the Office of Institution as at present contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

"The objections to it, in our opinion, are numerous, but chiefly:—  
"First—That where the word altar was struck out of the offices of the prayer book at the Reformation more than three centuries ago, this Office of Institution has the effect, by incorporating the word into the prayer book, of authorizing the use of altars in the churches; and this has led to a very general practice of displacing the holy table in favor of one or more altars; and of teaching that in the holy communion there is a sacrifice, and that a sacrifice of Christ.

"Second—That the said office conveys the idea to many that a sacerdotal character is attached to the Christian ministry by reason of the constant recurrence in said office and in connection with 'priest' and 'sacrifice' of such phrases as 'sacerdotal connection,' 'sacerdotal relation' and 'sacerdotal function,' all which we esteem very dangerous terms to be so closely associated in a formula of this church, seeing that 'sacerdotal' refers to a sacrificing priest and that the ministry of this church is not a priesthood empowered to offer Christ as a sacrifice.

"Third—That whenever objection is made to the use of altars and to sacerdotal teaching their advocates invariably point to the Office of Institution as authorizing both.

"Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the Office of Institution be removed from the Book of Common Prayer.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

These American Episcopalian laymen are logical in the position which they have taken up in their petition. Their clergymen are not priests; there is nothing sacerdotal about them; they do not possess valid Holy Orders. They have no Eucharistic Sacrifice. It is, therefore, absurd for them to call themselves "priests" and their wooden service tables "altars."

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The vital importance of a thoroughly practical and up-to-date system of commercial and technical education is being widely recognized in Great Britain; and the need of fully equipped commercial schools is so deeply felt there that a conference on Commercial Education was recently held at the Guildhall, London, where plans were discussed for the establishment of such institutes throughout the country. They are to provide, especially, the boys who have received an elementary education and who have decided to enter upon a commercial career, with a thorough training in mercantile pursuits, especially in that which each youth has chosen to adopt.

The Catholics of Liverpool, as well as those of Montreal, are fully alive to the necessity of providing such institutions for the rising generation. The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, in referring to some efforts made in its district, says:—

Catholics, as well as others, should be deeply interested in this movement so important to a mercantile people. We gladly call the attention of our readers to the inauguration, on October 3rd, of the Liverpool School of Commerce, which is intended to provide classes of an advanced character in subjects of special commercial importance. With a special pleasure we note that our esteemed co-religionist, P. E. J. Hemelryk, Esq., J.P., occupies the position of chairman of the General Committee. The classes will be held in University College, the authorities of which have generously granted the use of the college rooms and the library. The special commercial classes will be taught by gentlemen of practical commercial experience. In their notice the committee state that "The classes are intended to be useful to all persons engaged in commercial work—clerks in commercial houses, banks, insurance offices, warehouses, and shipping offices; correspondents, cashiers, commission agents, managers, etc., etc., and the committee appeal with confidence to the commercial community of the city to support them in their efforts to establish in Liverpool a School of Commerce, which shall place within the reach of our young men opportunities for fitting themselves to take positions of responsibility in commercial life, and thus enable them to face the competition for which the superior commercial education given in some of the continental schools is, to some extent at least, responsible."

In the course of an interview on the School of Commerce, Mr. Hemelryk explains that it has two very important features. One is that each student will in turn be made to take up each of the various transactions involved in connection with the import, export, and general distribution of the various marketable commodities. For example, take cotton. He will be told that cotton on the plantation is selling at a

certain number of cents per lb. He will be given the selling price on, say, the Liverpool market and asked to work out whether, making allowance for freight, insurance, loss in weight, commission, etc., he can afford to trade at that price. Each of his fellow-students will act in relation to him as shippers, brokers, etc., so that each gets a practical knowledge of every single transaction connected with the commodity. The other important point is that the teaching staff will be composed of gentlemen who are engaged or have actually been engaged in business, and who have not an academic but a practical knowledge of what they are teaching. These are the two essentially important features in the scheme."

MR. CARLISLE'S IDEA OF CIVILIZATION.

Ex Secretary John G. Carlisle contributes an article to Harper's Magazine on the new policy of the United States of acquiring new possessions. Referring to the most recent possessions, which are the outcome of the war with Spain, he says:—

The great mass of the people of the United States, as now constituted, belong to a race which has been accustomed to the enjoyment of personal liberty and self-government from time immemorial. They are educated in the principles of English and American liberty, and they appreciate the blessings of free government; but the ignorant, degraded, and servile races which it is now proposed to absorb into the body politic know absolutely nothing about these principles or the institutions established for their maintenance; and even if they did, they are wholly incapable of appreciating them. All their habits, traditions, experience, and surroundings, especially in the Philippine Islands and the other islands belonging to Spain, are opposed to our theories of government. Not only their political system, but their civilization, their social customs and their conception of right and wrong, are wholly different from ours. The sense of individual independence in the conduct of their own private affairs, and of responsibility to the community and the state in the conduct of public affairs, has never existed in the minds of these people, and it cannot be imparted to them by a mere change of sovereignty. What they are now they must continue to be for many generations, and the political power which their numbers and the popular character of our institutions will ultimately entitle them to exercise will have a strong tendency to debase our legislation, and may even control the choice of the Chief Executive and the whole domestic and foreign policy of the government.

Ex Secretary Carlisle is one of those who, whilst professing great admiration for what he calls English and American ideas of civilization, evidently does not believe in their power of propagation outside of the charmed circle of those who belong to the favored race. If English and American ideas of government, of liberty, of personal responsibility, are so far above and beyond all that the degraded and servile races to which he refers have any conception of, why should not those ideas prevail in due time? We might point to the ideas of a large section of the Simon pure American people, upon the subject of human slavery, for instance; ideas that prevailed for a very long period, and were only wiped out, by an ocean of blood, in one of the most fierce and relentless civil wars the world has ever known. As to English ideas of liberty, the government of Ireland by brute force and barbarous penal laws, that were repealed only after many years of the present century had rolled by, was not such as to give the reader of history any exalted idea of the civilization that could bring forth such fruit. These things are mentioned only en passant, lest glorifiers of their noble selves should come to the conclusion that they have reason to thank God that they are really not like their Publican neighbors. The people of the Philippines and other islands, recently brought, for the time being, under the protectorate of the United States, are not educated up to the ideas of their present protectors. That is true. They may be degraded, in a measure, and not prepared to take upon themselves the duties of American citizenship. Yet, the civilization that took those people in hand long ago is not undeserving of praise. The history of Spanish rule has many blots upon it, the genius of Spanish statesmanship is not that of our neighbors. Its results in commerce and material development leave much to be desired; but it will require more than the *ipse dixit* of Secretary Carlisle to make the world believe that the peoples of those islands have not as clear a conception of right and wrong as his fellow-countryman in general. If the system of our neighbors be of so high a type, then

its excellencies will cause it to prevail—but success will not attend the effort to implant the belief in such superiority if those upon whom the benefits of that system are to be conferred be dealt with as ignorant, degraded and servile races. That charge was trumped up against other peoples in the past as an excuse for conquest and tyrannical oppression, with results that ought to deter all true statesmen from ever making similar experiments in other quarters.

AMONG the recent benefactions to the Notre Dame Hospital is a munificent legacy of \$10,000, by the late Mr. Michael McCready, one of the members of St. Patrick's congregation.

At the recent elections of the medical staff of the Notre Dame Hospital, Dr. T. J. J. Curran was appointed to the out door surgical staff. This was a graceful act on the part of the Hospital authorities, and will be appreciated by those who were anxious that the Irish Catholic element should have due representation upon the medical board of the institution.

AN American exchange remarks: History of parties shows that scheming politicians succeed best when there are the least stirring issues pending, and also that they find their best chance during the period when the influence of great issues is strong enough to keep men loyal to their party, but not strong enough to make them work hard in its organization.

As was to be expected, New York and other large cities in the United States are on the point of witnessing some very curious and interesting developments in the union of the gas, electric lighting and electric railway interests. One of the features of the new movement is the incorporation of a company bearing the name of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

UNDER the caption of "A Helpless Giant," the New York Times thus sums up the present state of affairs in China: The size of her population and the boundlessness of her resources should make her a match, in defensive warfare, at least, for any one, or even for all, of the powers that threaten her existence. They amount to nothing, however, because the co-ordinating influences of patriotism and religion are wholly lacking.

On Sunday last Rev. Father Heffernan preached at St. Patrick's Church upon the text: "Many are called but few are chosen." The discourse was excellent and edifying. A couple of years ago Father Heffernan preached the St. Patrick's Day sermon, in the same sacred edifice. Those who anticipated for the young priest a useful and bright career as a pulpit orator, from his effort on that occasion, were not mistaken. Father Heffernan is a hard worker and a diligent student; he has won his way to the hearts of the people, and in the sacred ministry will no doubt prove himself a power for good works.

IRISH recruiting for the English army is steadily on the decline. In 1868 the proportion per 1,000 recruits was 503 English, 308 Irish, 94 Scotch and five foreigners. In 1886 the English proportion was 730, while the Irish percentage had fallen to 178. In the present year, there are 820 English to every 100 Irish recruits. This growing disinclination of Irish youth to join the army has given some alarm to the authorities, who know that Irish soldiers are the best obtainable, and the latest plan to attract recruits is to keep the Irish regiments as far as possible stationed in Ireland. Formerly, these regiments were kept in foreign service.

This is good for the Daily Witness: "We have said before, and say again," says the only outspoken Protestant daily, "that the minority in Montreal have been determinedly deprived of their fair share of representation in the City Council. Why no other paper has ever cared to say this is easily seen from the chorus of insolent slanders with which every reference to such a subject is followed by the French press, which represents every paper which dares discuss any such subject as bigoted fanatics and devourers of Frenchmen. A paper which in defence of the simplest rights dares to face this sort of vituperation has no means of getting set right with our respected French fellow citizens. This is what makes the conduct of their papers so dastardly."

The great age of Leo XIII. makes it probable that his successor must be chosen soon, says the Christian Register, a Unitarian paper published in Boston: "It is not probable that an American Pope could be elected, because the papacy is still controlled by

Italian cardinals. But an amazing change in the Catholic Church is marked by the suggestion of such a possibility. In some respects it would be a relief to all parties in Italy if an American Pope should enter the Vatican. He would have no interest in the temporal power of the papacy and could easily withdraw himself from the political entanglement which now so greatly hamper and embarrass both Pope and King. An American Pope would in time necessitate the transference of the papal chair from Rome to America. Then the Roman prefix would become meaningless, and the Catholic Church would take its place among the other denominations of Christendom."

How generous this organ is, to declare its readiness to welcome the Catholic Church—shorn of its "Roman prefix"—among the other denominations of Christendom! When was the Catholic Church a mere denomination of Christendom? But of course such remarks are not altogether inexcusable from an editor of a paper which is the organ of a sect that denies the Divinity of the Founder of Christianity.

ARTHUR PREUSS, writing in the Review, St. Louis, Mo., says:—

"The St. Louis Mirror deplors the lack of culture and book learning in our public men. The statesmen of today, in its opinion, are inferior to those of twenty-five to fifty years ago and our representative politicians have neither the tastes nor the talents of men like Balfour, Morley, Curzon and Wyndham in England.

"There is no denying the truth of this assertion; but how are we to account for it? Another writer in the same journal says that the stigma of our politics is the packing of high places with rich men. More pay ought to be attached to the public positions, so that men of brains but little means can take them and fulfil the social obligations attached thereto.

"In our humble opinion the root of the evil lies deeper. Politics has grown so nasty that no honest man likes to go into it, high salary or low salary.

"A St. Louis German Catholic, the late John J. Ganahl, some ten years ago, was prevailed upon to allow himself to be elected into the City Council. He served one term and his honest, conscientious conduct elicited universal praise. The N. Y. Herald at the time pointed to St. Louis as a city singularly blessed, for having at least one honest, irreprouchable alderman. But when his term had expired, Mr. Ganahl was so utterly disgusted with what he had seen and heard in the Council Chamber, that he set his head like granite against the importunities of every honest burgher in town to accept the nomination for a re-election, which would have been his unanimously had he consented. Often, since, up to his recent demise, this good man spoke with undisguised horror and disgust of his term as a "City father."

"Raising salaries will not clean out this Augean stable."  
These remarks are applicable to nearly every leading city in Canada, and in a particular degree to Montreal.

MURAT HALSTEAD, an American journalist, has had an interview with the Archbishop of Manila, and His Grace took advantage of the occasion to answer some of the calumnies which have been circulated regarding the condition of affairs in his archdiocese. When asked what it was that caused the insurgents to be so ferocious against the priests and resolved on their expulsion or destruction, he said the rebels were at once false, unjust and ungrateful. They had been lifted from savagery by Catholic teachers, who had not only been educators in the schools but teachers in the fields. The same Catholic Orders that were singled out for special punishment had planted in the islands the very industries that were the sources of prosperity, and the leaders of the insurgents had been largely educated by the very men whom now they persecuted. Some of the persecutors had been in Europe and became revolutionists in the sense of promoting disorder as anarchists. It was antagonism of the Church to murderous anarchy that aroused the insurgents of the Philippines to become the deadly enemies of priests and church Orders. It was true in Spain, as in the Philippines, that the anarchists were particularly inflamed against the Church.

The Campania, which landed her steerage passengers early October 8, at New York, had on board nearly 500 Irish girls. Father Henry, of the Rosary Mission, aided by Agent McCool, was on hand at the Barge Office to see that those girls who were going out of the city had their baggage cleared without delay. Those whose friends were tardy in calling were taken over to the mission.

Many a man is deeply attached to a woman—wife or sister—whom he yet entirely fails in making happy. He thinks too much of himself, too little of her."



FATHER MATTHEW ANNIVERSARY. Celebration Under the Auspices of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

Mr. Justice Purcell Delivers an Address - A Splendid Programme of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

The anniversary of the Great Apostle of Temperance, Father Matthew, was fittingly celebrated on Tuesday evening at St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander street, by the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

The programme opened with a well-executed piano solo by Miss M. Walsh. This was followed by a duet, by Messrs. Jas. Kennedy and J. H. Maiden, which was very well rendered and received great applause.

The next number was a song, entitled "The Crucifix," by Faure, and, needless to say, received ample justice at the hands of the artists, Miss Louise and Miss Lizzie Daly.

Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner and Mrs. Monk then gave a Trio, "Lion du Bal," for piano, violin and cello. This selection pleased the audience greatly, and they had to respond to an encore.

The young tenor, Mr. Edward Le Bel, rendered a charming song, and was loudly applauded.

The lecturer of the evening, Mr. Justice Purcell, was then called on. He took for his subject, "The Life and Times of Father Matthew." Starting from his birth place at Thornton, in 1760, the speaker traced his life, his aspirations, and his victories briefly through the continents.

He had, he said, a natural charm of personal magnetism, and was an untiring worker, and during his 25 years stay at Cork, filled the countryside with his name. Among his philanthropic moves was the establishing of Ireland's first girls' academy with schools for young men and the founding of Josephine Societies.

Touring Ireland in the cause, his grand oratory powers drew thousands, the speaker said, of the native Irish to him, while it was remarkable that the first Temperance Society formed was composed of Father Matthew, a quaker, a humorist and a Unitarian minister.

Scotland, England, Europe and America were also visited, and in Amer ca 60,000 people identified themselves with his movements. Death, however, came shortly after, from failing health, and at a time when the world was only beginning to appreciate his efforts.

The speaker closed with an eloquent peroration and was enthusiastically applauded.

A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Justice Purcell by Mr. P. Doyle, seconded by Mr. M. Sharkey.

The second part of the programme opened with a song, by the Misses G. and K. Turner. These young ladies charmed the audience by their singing and acting and had to respond to an encore.

Mr. Jas. Kennedy, who is always a great favorite, rendered in magnificent voice, "Bring the News to Mother." The piece was very touching, and a storm of applause greeted the fine tenor of St. Patrick's Choir.

A song, entitled "The Gift," sung by Miss Louise Daly, was a gem.

Mr. Edward LeBel rendered a capital song, after which Miss Murphy sang "For all Eternity," with violin obligato. The rendition was superb.

The last, but not the least, was a piano solo by the talented young artist, Mr. J. I. McCaffrey.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, the chairman thanked the people for their presence at the concert and the interest always shown in the welfare of the society.

The committee should feel proud of their work, as they were untiring in their efforts to make the concert a success, and they nobly succeeded. To Mrs. Monk is due the honor of securing the fine talent, as the concert was under her personal direction.

She should feel proud of her work, as the programme was varied and pleasing in every way. The following are the names of the committee: Mr. J. Walsh, vice-president; Mr. W. P. Doyle, secretary; Messrs. P. Dunn, R. Reddy, J. Blanchfield.

On Sunday, Oct. 9th, the solemnity of the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church. High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Driscoll, and Rev. Father Heffernan, Professor of the Montreal Seminary, preached an eloquent and powerful sermon on the means of leading a virtuous life.

The following amounts have been realized for the benefit of the Catholic High School: Proceeds from the Garden Party, \$1,206; collection at the laying of the corner stone, \$322; pilgrimage to Loranais, \$260.

On the next Sunday evening at St. James Cathedral, His Grace the Archbishop will bless two statues of St. Anthony and St. Francis of Assisi. The members of the Third Order of St. Francis will be present at the ceremony, and are to present the Archbishop with a suitable testimonial in aid of the church fund.

Rev. Father O'Donnell and his parishioners are evidently determined to help the good cause of the Catholic Sailors' Club, as arrangements have already been made to hold a grand concert on Monday evening next in St. Mary's Hall, the proceeds of which will be given to this most deserving organization.

The funeral of the unfortunate sailor, Herbert E. Dingle, who was killed by a C.P.R. engine on Friday, near the Bonsecours market, took place on Saturday morning, October 8th.

The funeral of the unfortunate sailor, Herbert E. Dingle, who was killed by a C.P.R. engine on Friday, near the Bonsecours market, took place on Saturday morning, October 8th.

The funeral of the unfortunate sailor, Herbert E. Dingle, who was killed by a C.P.R. engine on Friday, near the Bonsecours market, took place on Saturday morning, October 8th.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN

WHAT we want in this age and in this country, remarks the St. Francisco Monitor, in Catholics who live up to their religion. We have too many who are willing to stand up for it in much speaking. Seldom do these do it honor. Indeed there are many who are never so controversial as when they are half drunk; never so willing to make open profession of their faith as when they are disgracing it.

A MAN can no more be successful in a business that he does not like than he can be happy with a wife whom he does not love, says the Furniture Journal.

Enthusiasm is the power which impels men onward in any and every vocation. Without it, men are lethargic. They drift.

Drifting, however, does not win the race, either in business or aquatic events. There must be the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull with vigor.

Men in business to-day have no easy task. There is a great deal to discourage and very little to encourage. There are foes within and foes without to contend with. Under such conditions it is no wonder many either fall altogether or eke out a mere existence.

The antidote for despair is enthusiasm; and the germ of enthusiasm is love for, or pleasure in, that business or vocation in which you are embarked.

Therefore, if you would succeed, get thoroughly in love with your business.

In every age some of the best people have been averse to action, remarks the Kingston Evening Times. They have withdrawn in body or spirit or both from all participation in political or social movements. In this withdrawal there has generally been loss to themselves and to society.

No one doubts the moral elevation of their character, but no one ever meets them on the broad avenues, where men travel bravely contending for the right. They eschew politics, lest they may be embarrassed by the evils which now cling to them. They will take no part in the city's affairs lest in their participation they might have their fellowship with bigger things interrupted, and fall to a lower level.

A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Alexandria, on Monday, says: "The troops which have returned from Khartoum are dying like flies from enteric disorders, supposed to be due to canned beef and indulgence in cheap spirits."

MAYOR PREFONTAINE HONORED.

Tendered a Banquet at the Place Viger Hotel.

The Progress Made During the Fifteen Years of His Association With Municipal Affairs.

ONE of the most successful banquets held in Montreal for many years was that tendered to His Worship Mayor Prefontaine on Wednesday night at the new Place Viger Hotel.

The corridors and ordinary of that stately building, which were filled by citizens of all classes, were magnificently decorated for the occasion. The large display of flowers was worth seeing.

The musical programme was under the charge of Prof. Goulet. A song rendered by Miss Hollinshead during the banquet was loudly cheered and encored.

Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Provincial Secretary, occupied the chair. The vice-presidents were: Hon. G. A. Geoffroy, Dr. T. G. Reddick and Mr. Charles Cassels.

The chairman, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, paid a high tribute to the Mayor.

His Worship was greeted with great applause when he arose to reply. Among other things he said: My public career in the city of Montreal has been the cause of my accession to the mayoralty, and of the friendly and hearty demonstration which you hold in my honor, let me tell you that from the first day I arrived in Montreal, coming from the south shore of the St. Lawrence to enter St. Mary's College, I was impressed with what I saw in this city; and from that day I began to love Montreal, and have continued to do so since. This was in 1863, and since that time I have been almost constantly a resident of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

Having afterwards entered into public life in the Legislature in 1875, whenever I could be of help to the city of Montreal I was glad to give my influence and my vote in favor of its prosperity and its advancement. It was in January, 1878, that I was first elected to the municipal council of the village of Hochelaga, which was destined to become annexed to the city, and in 1881 to open the door to its mayor to the council of Montreal. It is not for me to pass judgment on my acts as an alderman during the fifteen years that I have occupied a seat in the City Council. The facts and the events are too close at hand to be fully appreciated, but I can tell you, and you know perfectly well, what progress the city of Montreal has made since then. Its population has nearly doubled, its business has more than quadrupled, and it is only the beginning of a progress and a prosperity that can never be stopped unless we are completely blind to our best interests.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

As I have stated elsewhere, his worship proceeded to say, the first question to the settlement of which our citizens' zeal and energy should be devoted, is a self-government, as far as it can go, for these free and intelligent citizens of Montreal, reorganization and remodeling of the city charter so that the taxes may be levied equitably on all classes of the community, and in a sufficient amount to realize the revenue which is absolutely necessary to administer the city, and this city of ours will be allowed to progress as regards its municipal affairs as well as to progress in trade and commerce.

fourteen of whom had attained their majority, and in the next generation there are seventy-three grandchildren and seventeen great grandchildren. As many as possible of the family were invited, and a large number of the neighbors also joined in the monster family gathering.

It has been the custom within recent years for retired police officers to publish in one form or another the reminiscences of their careers. At present Edward D. Patrick M'Intyre, of Scotland Yard, is engaged on a series of articles, "Famous Informers Whom I have Known." In dealing with some features of the life of the informer James Carey, Sergeant M'Intyre speaks with a great deal of inner knowledge of the facts relating to the informer's death and the trial of O'Donnell, and his testimony on several points is of considerable value.

He is emphatically clear on the point that O'Donnell's act was in no way the result of a deliberately planned mission, and that the Government was quite well aware that such was the case. "They know perfectly well," he says, "that O'Donnell's visit to the Cape in company with Carey was a pure accident, and that he was not the emissary of any Irish faction told off to hunt his victim down and murder him."

The London Lancet publishes some curious facts with regard to the number of false eyes which are turned out annually by different factories in Germany and France. The total of these ornamental appendages made in the German empire is said to amount to the enormous total of two millions yearly; and, at the same time, one French factory, out of many, makes three hundred thousand in the same period. But we must not jump to the conclusion, remarks Chambers Journal in commenting upon these figures, that they indicate in any way the number of human beings who have been deprived of the sight of one eye, for the artificial eyes include those used by wax figure makers, by taxidermists, and even by the doll manufacturers.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC HISTORY.

An old French soldier was on the point of death. His only thought was about going to the Emperor. He obstinately refused the accounts of religion, and had already repulsed two chaplains who came to attend him. The Abbé Laroque, who related the fact, having been apprised by one of the Sisters of Charity, went to his bedside and began to chat with him in true military fashion as follows: "Well, comrade! how goes it?" "It goes," answered the veteran, "that I am going to Paradise!" "Bah! and is the heavens ready?" "Is the musket all right?" "Are you fit to pass the good God's inspection?" "See here, now father, don't speak like that, I have already made two others walk off. You are a brave man and have served, so I would not wish to give you any trouble." "So you don't want to make your confession. Well, then, we'll say no more about it; let us talk about something else. Did you serve the Emperor?" "Faith, I think I did, for I lost a leg in his service." "Do you know what became of him?" "He died in St. Helena." "Do you know how to read?" "No." "So much the worse, for I was going to bring you a book in which you would see that the Emperor, before he died, received the last Sacraments and went to confession." "Ah, bah! Would you be very glad to see the Emperor again?" "Oh, yes, I'd willingly give my other leg to see him, and ten francs besides that I have in my purse." "Well, comrade! if you want to see the Emperor again there is question of neither leg nor purse; you need only go to confession." "I don't understand." "If you wish to see the Emperor again you must follow him the way he went. Where are you from?" "From the neighbourhood of Toulouse." "Well, if the Emperor and you set out from Paris, he for Strasbourg and you for Toulouse, would you meet on the way?" "Ah! now you're making game of me. How could I meet him? We'd be turning our backs on each other." "Of course you would. Then if you don't go to confession you shall never see him again, for you won't follow the road he took." "Let us see, now, what's that you're saying? Maybe it's only my fudge." "No, my friend, no." "Well, hear my confession, that I may see the Emperor and the good God, too." The intention, it must be owned, was not the most perfect, but it was easy to purify it. The old veteran with the wooden leg made a good confession, received the last sacraments, and could see the Emperor in the other world, with the certainty of leaving him no more.

The Duke of Tetuan, whose family name is O'Donnell, is very proud of his Irish descent, says the Dublin Freeman. He was, up to some time before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Foreign Minister to the country of his adoption. He is an Irish chieftain in his own right, and claims to be Lord of Donegal. He was born in 1834, and is in appearance the typical Castilian nobleman. His features are regular, and he is tall and stately, and may be justly called a handsome man; and, although his hair and beard are almost white, he looks by no means his age. The Duke is very proud of his name and Irish descent. A few words he spoke recently at a distribution of prizes to military cadets, among whom were two O'Neills, an O'Connor, and a Maher, may be quoted. He said: "We Irish, on settling on the Spanish plains and offering our swords to Spain, merely returned to our ancestors' ancient home. The Milesians went from Spain to Ireland. We have merely come back to live among our cousins."

A REMARKABLE case of longevity in families is reported by the Daily Telegraph, London. The recent celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chapman, of Church street, Braintree, has brought the facts to light. Five generations actually sat down to the repast prepared for the occasion, consisting of Mr. Chapman's mother, himself, his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Chapman, senior, who is a hale and hearty old lady on the verge of being a centenarian, has had nine children, including Mr. Chapman, and their progeny consisted of a total of 363 descendants. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, whose wedding was being celebrated, had no less than seventeen children,

Monday last Mr. T. Gilchen was presented with an influential and lengthily signed requisition calling upon him to

allow himself to be nominated as an alderman of No. 3 seat, Montcalm Ward, Quebec, lately held by J. G. Hearn. The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gilchen has accepted the nomination, and his chances for election are good.

George D. Saxton, only brother of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was murdered in Canton, O., Friday night. Mrs. Annie George, who had sworn him for breach of promise, was arrested charged with the crime.

St. Jerome in his life of St. Hilariion relates the following miracle as worked by means of the sign of the Cross:—After the death of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, there was a tremendous earthquake over all the East. The seas overflowed their bounds, as though they would have submerged the earth in another deluge. At the sight of these prodigies, the inhabitants of Epidaurus, a small city of Greece, ran to the cell of St. Hilariion, and with tears besought him to have pity on them and come to their aid. They brought him to the sea shore. There St. Hilariion knelt on the sand, prayed with fervour, and made the sign of the Cross three times over the troubled waters, and immediately there came a dead calm. All the people of Epidaurus witnessed the miracle, and for long years after they ceased not to remember it with gratitude.

Much has been written about the grand old ruins of churches and abbeys in Ireland. Sligo is adorned with castles, which time has conquered, and nature, reassuming her empire, has clothed in the richest livery of ruin. Some are shaded by lofty trees that wave in perpetual verdure, while others have a holier and higher claim upon our survey and attention from their venerable relics of pristine piety and the numerous records and events with which they are associated. The old Abbey of Sligo is placed high in rank amongst the venerable structures of Europe, and has left in early times a luminous track in Christian civilization, but has long since become the ruins of a most elaborate and gorgeous specimen of architectural skill and beauty, and portrays to the world valuable evidence of the superiority of native Irish genius in the days ere native heart and talent fled before the ruthless Saxon Invasion.

Monday last Mr. T. Gilchen was presented with an influential and lengthily signed requisition calling upon him to

allow himself to be nominated as an alderman of No. 3 seat, Montcalm Ward, Quebec, lately held by J. G. Hearn. The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gilchen has accepted the nomination, and his chances for election are good.

George D. Saxton, only brother of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was murdered in Canton, O., Friday night. Mrs. Annie George, who had sworn him for breach of promise, was arrested charged with the crime.

St. Jerome in his life of St. Hilariion relates the following miracle as worked by means of the sign of the Cross:—After the death of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, there was a tremendous earthquake over all the East. The seas overflowed their bounds, as though they would have submerged the earth in another deluge. At the sight of these prodigies, the inhabitants of Epidaurus, a small city of Greece, ran to the cell of St. Hilariion, and with tears besought him to have pity on them and come to their aid. They brought him to the sea shore. There St. Hilariion knelt on the sand, prayed with fervour, and made the sign of the Cross three times over the troubled waters, and immediately there came a dead calm. All the people of Epidaurus witnessed the miracle, and for long years after they ceased not to remember it with gratitude.

Much has been written about the grand old ruins of churches and abbeys in Ireland. Sligo is adorned with castles, which time has conquered, and nature, reassuming her empire, has clothed in the richest livery of ruin. Some are shaded by lofty trees that wave in perpetual verdure, while others have a holier and higher claim upon our survey and attention from their venerable relics of pristine piety and the numerous records and events with which they are associated. The old Abbey of Sligo is placed high in rank amongst the venerable structures of Europe, and has left in early times a luminous track in Christian civilization, but has long since become the ruins of a most elaborate and gorgeous specimen of architectural skill and beauty, and portrays to the world valuable evidence of the superiority of native Irish genius in the days ere native heart and talent fled before the ruthless Saxon Invasion.

Monday last Mr. T. Gilchen was presented with an influential and lengthily signed requisition calling upon him to

allow himself to be nominated as an alderman of No. 3 seat, Montcalm Ward, Quebec, lately held by J. G. Hearn. The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gilchen has accepted the nomination, and his chances for election are good.

George D. Saxton, only brother of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was murdered in Canton, O., Friday night. Mrs. Annie George, who had sworn him for breach of promise, was arrested charged with the crime.

St. Jerome in his life of St. Hilariion relates the following miracle as worked by means of the sign of the Cross:—After the death of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, there was a tremendous earthquake over all the East. The seas overflowed their bounds, as though they would have submerged the earth in another deluge. At the sight of these prodigies, the inhabitants of Epidaurus, a small city of Greece, ran to the cell of St. Hilariion, and with tears besought him to have pity on them and come to their aid. They brought him to the sea shore. There St. Hilariion knelt on the sand, prayed with fervour, and made the sign of the Cross three times over the troubled waters, and immediately there came a dead calm. All the people of Epidaurus witnessed the miracle, and for long years after they ceased not to remember it with gratitude.

Much has been written about the grand old ruins of churches and abbeys in Ireland. Sligo is adorned with castles, which time has conquered, and nature, reassuming her empire, has clothed in the richest livery of ruin. Some are shaded by lofty trees that wave in perpetual verdure, while others have a holier and higher claim upon our survey and attention from their venerable relics of pristine piety and the numerous records and events with which they are associated. The old Abbey of Sligo is placed high in rank amongst the venerable structures of Europe, and has left in early times a luminous track in Christian civilization, but has long since become the ruins of a most elaborate and gorgeous specimen of architectural skill and beauty, and portrays to the world valuable evidence of the superiority of native Irish genius in the days ere native heart and talent fled before the ruthless Saxon Invasion.

Monday last Mr. T. Gilchen was presented with an influential and lengthily signed requisition calling upon him to

Good for the Blood! Corry's Aerated Sarsaparilla.

Prepared with the greatest care and containing in a concentrated form all the essential properties of THE FINEST JAMAICA ROOT. Strongly recommended for insuring that stamina to the constitution which is indicated by firmness of flesh, regularity of appetite and freshness of complexion. Corry's Sparkling Sarsaparilla... \$1.50 per dozen bottles. Corry's Sparkling Sarsaparilla in original cases of 1 dozen bottles... \$5.00 per case.

GRAVENSTEIN APPLES. Finest selected hand-picked No. 1 Gravenstein Apples, from the Land of Evangeline, the lovely Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, the Garden of all Canada. We offer the Gravensteins in barrels at \$5 a barrel.

SELECT SALT HERRINGS IN KEGS. East Coast of Scotland Herrings. West Coast of Scotland Herrings. Holland Herrings.

ALL FRESH CATCH. ALL SELECTED STOCK. Herring from Aberdeen! Herring from Greenock! Herring from Holland!

WE OFFER 1000 KEGS OF HERRINGS. (Full Herrings, with Bots and Mills). New Lochfyne Salt Herrings in kegs... \$1.50 per keg. Smith's Aberdeen East Coast Herrings in kegs... \$1.25 per keg. New Holland Herring in kegs... \$1.00 per keg.

500 Kegs Anchovies! Anchovies! Anchovies! 100 Kegs Russian Sardines! Russian Sardines! (Packed in bay leaves and spices). 500 kegs Finest Spiced Anchovy, packed by Claus Andersen, Enke Stavanger, Norway. NORWEGIAN SPICED ANCHOVIES, in small little kegs... 40 cents per keg. RUSSIAN SPICED SARDINES, in large kegs... \$1.00 per keg. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Cook Slowly Over a Moderate Fire. DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES, Made of little pigs and choice spices. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Receivers. 1000 DOZEN SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE LAGER. Fresh Stock coming into store to-day.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS. \$1.40 per dozen pints. \$13.00 per original cask of 10 dozen pints. 1000 DOZEN SAINT LOUIS BEER, The "Original Budweiser."

Brewed and bottled by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Missouri. The "Original Budweiser" Beer, \$1.50 per dozen pints. The "Original Budweiser" Beer, \$15.00 per original cask of 10 dozen pints.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents for the "Schlitz" Milwaukee and the "Budweiser" St. Louis Beers. 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

chism to his daughter, who was only ten or twelve years old. He also obliged her to learn every week the Gospel, and perhaps the Epistle of the Sunday. One day when he was occupied in making her recite it, one of his friends, a philosopher like himself, came in. The visitor began to laugh and make merry over what he saw. "Is it possible," said he, "you are teaching your daughter the Catechism? You are, then, no longer a philosopher?" "Why certainly," replied Diderot, "I make Marie learn both the Catechism and the Gospel. Is there anything better that I could teach her to make her a good girl, a devoted woman, a kind and affectionate mother?"

St. Jerome in his life of St. Hilariion relates the following miracle as worked by means of the sign of the Cross:—After the death of the Emperor Julian the Apostate, there was a tremendous earthquake over all the East. The seas overflowed their bounds, as though they would have submerged the earth in another deluge. At the sight of these prodigies, the inhabitants of Epidaurus, a small city of Greece, ran to the cell of St. Hilariion, and with tears besought him to have pity on them and come to their aid. They brought him to the sea shore. There St. Hilariion knelt on the sand, prayed with fervour, and made the sign of the Cross three times over the troubled waters, and immediately there came a dead calm. All the people of Epidaurus witnessed the miracle, and for long years after they ceased not to remember it with gratitude.

Much has been written about the grand old ruins of churches and abbeys in Ireland. Sligo is adorned with castles, which time has conquered, and nature, reassuming her empire, has clothed in the richest livery of ruin. Some are shaded by lofty trees that wave in perpetual verdure, while others have a holier and higher claim upon our survey and attention from their venerable relics of pristine piety and the numerous records and events with which they are associated. The old Abbey of Sligo is placed high in rank amongst the venerable structures of Europe, and has left in early times a luminous track in Christian civilization, but has long since become the ruins of a most elaborate and gorgeous specimen of architectural skill and beauty, and portrays to the world valuable evidence of the superiority of native Irish genius in the days ere native heart and talent fled before the ruthless Saxon Invasion.

</



# IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

**ELIZA AGNES O'SULLIVAN**, a contributor to the *Orphan's Bazaar*, says: There is an old saying that an untidy mother has disobedient children; and while neither parents or children may realize the why or wherefore of it, yet there is always a lack of respect and an indifference to the authority of a mother who takes no pride in her personal appearance.

Parents to show good example cannot be too careful about their personal appearance. The importance of neat and tasteful house dressing cannot be overestimated. The matron who appears before the members of her family in a shabby, soiled wrapper, and makes the excuse, if, indeed she takes the trouble to make one at all—that "it is so much more comfortable," has little idea of the possible consequence of such a course. Could she but realize that her dress is an evil example to her daughters, and one productive of consequences that will reach far beyond her own span of life; that her husband and son cannot fail to draw comparisons between her dress and that of the ladies they meet in other homes, and these comparisons cannot fail to decrease their respect for her, she might be induced to give more attention to her personal appearance.

The advantages to be derived from looking at things temporal from a cheerful point of view is a fruitful subject for many writers. Everyone has his weak point; everyone has his faults says a recent contributor to the columns of a family journal. We may make the worst of these, we may fix our attention constantly on these. It is a very easy task, and by so doing we shall make the burden of life unendurable, and turn friends into enemies, and provoke strife, hate, and heartburnings, wherever we go, and cut off from ourselves one of the chief sources of happiness and goodness and usefulness. But we may also make the best of one another. We may forgive even as we hope to be forgiven. We may put ourselves in the place of others and ask what we should wish to be done to us, and thought of us, were we in their place. By fixing our attention on their good qualities we shall rise to their level as surely as by fixing our attention on their bad qualities we shall sink below their level. By loving whatever is lovable in those around us love will flow back from them to us, and life will become a pleasure instead of a pain, and earth will become like heaven; and we, if God so please, shall become not unworthy followers of Him Whose name is Love.

"There is a rich family named Lofting in England," said a dealer in fancy articles, "the fortune of whose house was founded by so apparently insignificant a little thing as the thimble. The first thimble seen in England was made in London less than 200 years ago by a metal worker named John Lofting. The usefulness of the article commended it at once to all who used the needle, and Lofting acquired a large fortune and great fame in the manufacture of the new accessory to the needleworker's art. The implement was then called the thumb bell, and was worn on the thumb. This clumsy mode of utilizing it was soon changed, but when and why the name thimble was given the article does not appear. Lofting's thimbles, and, in fact, all thimbles, were made of either iron or brass, and specimens of them extant, many of which are preserved as heirlooms, are crude and clumsy-looking things compared with the commonest thimble of today, although their cost was many times as much.

The custom of giving wedding presents, in the opinion of a writer in the *Metropolitan*, is much abused and should be modified. He says, in these days, instead of thinking of the seriousness of the step they are taking, young women who are about to be married seem to think principally of their clothes and presents, and their chief occupation for some time prior to the wedding is the showing of these things to their friends. The exhibition by the bride-elect of her presents with the donor's card attached might almost be called a species of blackmail, because those invited, knowing that this display is to take place, are forced into sending something more expensive than they would otherwise give.

The writer of these comments, it appears, has been the recipient of no less than four invitations to weddings with a short period.

During the last four score years the average man has been taking a commonplace view of himself and life, writes Miss E. Besland in the *North American Review*. He has become a slouch. Woman sees with sorrow and disdain the transformation of the hero into the unromantic man who goes patiently to business every morning in a cable car, sits on a stool at a desk, weighs tea or measures ribbon. The man of today is conceded to be staid in his habits, more industrious, a better provider and more reliable in money matters than his predecessors of the same class eighty years ago, but all that was heroic about him has collapsed. The ideal is lost and the idol is shattered. Man no longer fascinates woman by his masterfulness and splendor, but, bent solely upon his ease and comfort, sets himself against this need of the female.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all good druggists. 10 cts. a bottle.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

**A** STERLING old Catholic custom is that of blessing and thanksgiving at meals. Like a good many other Catholic customs it is allowed to fall into desuetude either through indifference or out of deference to anti-Catholic environments. Some time ago a little story went the rounds of the papers about the Cardinal of Vienna. He and one of his priests were stopping at a German hotel. Before sitting down to table they blessed themselves as usual and thereby provoked the hostility of certain boorish students. The situation was so exasperating that the Cardinal stood up, and tapping the edge of his glass to invite attention, made some remarks to the following effect: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna; my companion is one of the canons of the Metropolitan Chapter. Following the custom in which we were brought up, a custom which every Christian must admit to be proper and reasonable, we seem to have outraged the feelings of some of your number. If our presence here is disagreeable, say so, and we shall retire." The upshot of the matter was that the students retired in a state of collapse. This story goes to show that we need not be so shy about sticking to the old custom in public as some of us seem to think necessary.

It should be well understood that there is no obligation to pray before and after meals; that it is a counsel merely and that therefore the omission of it constitutes an imperfection not a sin. It is, however, so beautiful and thoroughly Christian a practice that parents ought to insist upon their children's following it from the start, and not allow them to partake of the bounty of God like the beasts of the field, that have not understanding. There may be times and places when the external ceremony may not be a prudent thing to do, but at home there is never any excuse for neglecting it.

The blessing of food was enjoined on the chosen people by God Himself. "When thou hast eaten and art full, bless the Lord," said Moses. The head of the Jewish family, on coming to the table, said, "Blessed be the Lord our God, whose goodness gives food to all flesh." Then taking a cup of wine, he went on to say, "Blessed be the Lord our God, who hath created the fruit of the vine." After taking the wine he passed the cup around to his family and guests, who in turn, tasted thereof. Then taking bread, he said, "Praised and blessed be the Lord our God, who has drawn bread from the earth." Then each of those present ate a bit of the bread. Not till this ceremony was completed did the meal begin. Each new dish was blessed, and the meal being ended, a psalm of thanksgiving was read.

Our Lord Himself blessed the fare provided for Himself and his followers—and St. Paul exhorts his converts to receive the gifts of God with thanksgiving. The custom thus sanctioned in the beginning has prevailed throughout the Christian centuries. Some of the old forms of prayer appointed to be used at meal-times have been preserved, and, if somewhat lengthy, are rarely beautiful. If a priest is present it is proper to ask him to bless the table, but different nations have different customs. Father Lambing says that the Germans in this country pass by the priest, though one be present, and bid one of the children to ask the blessing.

A lecturer upon health topics said once: "If you have not a cross circulation of air in your bedroom, it can be ventilated, or the air changed, for the time being at least, by taking the edge of one of the doors in the hand and swinging it briskly to and fro 22 or 23 times." This advice proves to be satisfactory when taken, and if any one desires the best authority for it the man who raises bees will give it. It is only returning to nature's first principles. One of the important functions of some of the bees is to keep the hive ventilated, and this they do with their wings, fanning and keeping the air in motion.

Nearly all the good masters in cookery have held the opinion that lard is the very worst fat that can be used for frying purposes, and have also agreed in saying that, for practical purposes, the best fat procurable is the cook's inquisitive—kitchen fat—the skim-mings of saucapans, the produce of fat trimmings of joints, melted, etc.—which used to be universally, and is still far too frequently, regarded as useless.

Seems as if consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Fully one-sixth of the deaths that occur in the world are caused by consumption. Many things were once considered impossible. It would be strange if medical science did not make some progress. The telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the electric light—all were once impossible, and once it was impossible to cure consumption. That was before the time of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Taken according to directions, this standard remedy will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Consumption is caused and fostered by impurity in the blood—surely, certainly cured by the "Medical Discovery." It builds up solid, healthy flesh and vigorous strength.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008 page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps; to cover postage only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

**T**HE question of woman's wardrobe is one which makes many a member of the sterner sex put on his thinking cap, so to speak. Judging by the remarks of the Fashion authority of the *New York Sun*, there is little chance of a change. He writes:—

Autumn fashions, so far as they have revealed their charms in the shops and show rooms of the importers, are very convincing examples of the increasing extravagance in dress. Economy certainly has no place among the varied designs and elaborately decorated models which greet your eye at the first opening of winter gowns, whatever may be lurking in the shadow of fashion's wing awaiting inspection later on. Any righteous resolutions to retrench, which incidentally may have gained an inning in your summer meditations on reform, are soon forgotten in the presence of this medley of gorgeous attire, and any attempt even at simplicity seems quite out of the question. Any kind of up to date gown seems hopeless with all the trimming and extreme richness of materials; but no doubt less trimmed, simpler and quite as stylish gowns will blossom out of all this variegated elegance as the season advances.

One encouraging feature of the new fashions is the diversity of style and cut which makes them adaptable to every kind of figure. One of the prettiest skirts for the tall, slim, well rounded form is one with the pleum overdruss cut circular and shaped in deep points at the bottom. This fits the hips closely without so much as one tiny plait or fulness of any sort at any point around the waist. Quite as stylish are the skirts without any overdress, entirely plain around the hips and opening at one side of the front, where they fasten with small buttons underneath a band of trimming.

The only stiffening suited to the bottom of dresses, and none is used save in cloth dresses, is the best hair-cloth. In genuine hair-cloth the web, or wool, is of hair, the lengthwise threads, or warp, being of linen. To make sure of it, loosen a few strands of the web (the threads that cross the warp), and pull them firmly. If they are springy and elastic, the fibre is genuine hair cloth. If not, it is some imitation, and will not wear well.

The new frock and cutaway coats permit a wealth of pockets, such as women have dreamed of, but never before have really attained. A breast pocket and hip pockets appear in cutaway having hip-scams, and in frock coats and cutaways having no waist-line seams there are pockets in the back portion of the skirt of the coat with the opening in the edges of the vest precisely in the manner of coats for masculine wear.

So many of the season's new coats are open in front, fancy boas, vests, jabots, etc., are shown in great variety.

Gored capes reaching half way to the knees, the gors narrowing to the neck and thence flaring slightly to form a gored collar, are new. They are shown in cloth lined with bright paid silk.

Strings, attached not only to bonnets, but to hats, have been brought in, the favourite material being the softest, finest chiffon tied in a little bow at one side with long ends. This is quite the material of the moment, and is carried out in shades of every description, deep red being toned down to pink, the palest maize to deepest orange.

One of the prettiest touches of the season is a large one of crushed velvet of a beautiful shade of grape purple. A loose wreath or garland of velvet leaves in the most lovely of October colorings is laid around the half defined crown, showing from the front and resting against the hair in the back. Its effect is charming. Another odd hat is of pearl gray, the velvet put on plain, the brim turned up in front to show a cluster of gray velvet roses. Long ostrich plumes sweep back on either side of the brim, and a bow of old time gray brocaded ribbon and an ornament of gray pearls and steel complete the trimming.

Quite the smartest ruffs for street wear are made of sheer, strong net, dotted over with big chenille dots; the net is quilted up around the neck and has two scarf ends attached. They may be chosen in black nets dotted with black, white or red, as well as in white net dotted over with black, and gray net with gray. The latter are charming. There are two sizes of ruffs, those with short scarf ends and those with long ones.

A tailor says that the shine or gloss which comes on cloths after wearing is due either to the fabric's wearing away or the nap's becoming hardened and glossy from an accumulation of dust. In the first case its removal is very difficult. Hard scrubbing with a stiff brush dipped in hot water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and pressing by the steaming process, may, however, somewhat improve the appearance of the garment. If the shine comes from dust, it can be removed by brisk sponging with clear tepid water softened by a little ammonia. Afterwards, with a piece of linen or silk laid over it, the cloth is pressed while damp.

A smart black velvet visiting gown is brocaded with black chenille and white silk cord. The inner vest is of black satin, the outer of white watered silk, with which the coat, cut in the

very newest shape, is lined, while the black satin belt is fastened with a diamond and emerald buckle, and the hat is of black felt and emerald velvet.

A somewhat peculiar autumn walking toilette is in royal blue satin cloth, the sweeping skirt being completed with pipings of golden brown velvet. The three quarter tight fitting jacket is finished with revers of white satin, with applique design in blue silk and bronze embroidery; the waistcoat to correspond is cut low, so as to reveal a vest of soft white chiffon.

Fancy buttons promise to be largely used, as does a variety of pearl buttons.

New coat bodices are modeled on the lines of a man's swallow tail coat.

## THE TORY J.P.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

Coming home from a National Meeting, boys.

My heart with enjoyment was beating, boys.

When a seedy J.P. Came over to me

And gave me a gruff kind of greeting, boys

'Your League has the kick of the ball,' says he,

'You're driving us fast to the wall,' says he.

'And now as things go, We are wanting to know

Will you leave us a ha'porth at all,' says he.

'I was very amusing to hear him, boys. For it used to be hard to come near him boys:

He was cock o' the walk, And so big was his talk,

That he thought the whole country should fear him, boys.

'You needn't take quite such a fright,' says I.

'The people will do what is right,' says I.

'And your class cannot say That such is their way.

For they're robbing us morning and night,' says I.

Oh, then you should look at him stirring boys,

And notice his weather-eye glaring, boys.

While he seemed well inclined, For the rise of his mind,

To indulge in a stiff bit of swearing, boys.

'Tis treason you're talking, my boy,' says he,

'The Union you want to destroy,' says he,

'And you'd better look out. Or I haven't a doubt,

That you'll see the inside of Mountjoy,' says he.

I smiled at him very sedately, boys. I drew up my figure quite stately,

And the truths that I told, Both the new and the old,

Seemed to bother the hayro completely, boys.

'Sure Cromwell was here before you,' says I,

'And Forster tried what he could do,' says I,

'And Trevelyan and Co. Had to bundle and go

From the land they could never subdue,' says I.

He turned on his heel to be leaving, boys. His bosom with anger was heaving,

And he settled to sighing and grieving, boys.

'My days of enjoyment are o'er,' says he,

'I'll quit this unfortunate shore,' says he,

'I'll live in the gloom O' a London back room.

And I'll never come back any more,' says he.

I greatly commended his notion, boys. I praised up his loyal devotion, boys,

And I told him in fact, That so noble an act,

Filled my heart with a kind of emotion, boys.

'The words I can muster are weak,' says I,

'The feeling within me to speak,' says I,

'But allow me to say, In my own sort of way—

Three cheers for the United League,' says I.

Love comes, we know not how. It begins—just a little seed, as it were—

and grows and grows, till all of a sudden we find it a full-grown plant, and we cannot root it up, however we try.

It is one of the greatest mysteries—the influence one human being has over another. Oftener than not because of extreme dissimilarity.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

# The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. October 15, 1898.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

# Relating to Orders by Mail.



The prices quoted in Spring and Summer Catalogue or, Staple Goods may be used in ordering until the New Fall and Winter Catalogue is ready, which will be in about two weeks time. A perfect mail order system enables the company to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in Canada no matter how far distant. Write for anything you want, or send for samples and information and the mail order department will send you a prompt reply.

## MORE NEW DRESS GOODS.

Another large shipment goes forward in the most select weaves, rich fabrics of the choicest description, elegant designs and marvellous combinations, excellent values at the prices they're marked.

### STYLISH DRESS GOODS.

The Dress Goods Store is overflowing with rich novelties that open up a new vista of possibilities in dressmaking.

**FANCY PLAIDS** in a rich mingling of pretty color combinations, bright four-folds, with black Mohair tufted effects, to form checks; special, \$1.00.

**SILK AND WOOL Dress Materials** in exquisite shadings; new styles that show a world of loveliness in every colour; special, \$1.20

**EXCLUSIVE DRESS GOODS** that show a wealth of style for Traveling Suits, in serge, etc., with white stripe in woven fabric; special, \$1.15.

### NEW DRESS GOODS.

There is a rich gentility about the new dress fabrics that make them doubly interesting. Collections here show new possibilities for rich gowns.

**NEW PLAID FABRICS** in bright and striking designs, handsome and effective for autumn dresses; 65c.

**NEW PICARDY CORDS**—a dress material that shows a pretty mingling of bright colorings; special, 69c.

**NEW PLAIN CLOTHS** for Tailor Made Suits, stylish and dignified, that make the selection of one's own gown comparatively easy; special, 75c.

## MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ON FIRST FLOOR, ST. JAMES STREET STORE.

Never before have better tailored Men's and Boys' Suits been offered, every suit is perfect in make, finish and material, made to the measurements of our own special artists and sold at the same prices as wholesale houses sell to the trade. Call and see them.

### BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

The management knows of no other store that gives so much attention to Boys' School Clothing. It is this same attention that has made the Big Store famous.

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Sailor Suits, large sailor collars, trimmed with three rows gold braid, brass anchor buttons, from 55c.

Boys' 3 Piece Fauntleroy Suits, neatly braided, gold buttons, large collar. Special price from \$2.70.

Boys' 2 Piece Norfolk Suits, Knickerbocker style, made of All Wool Halifax Tweed; special price \$2.90.

### KID GLOVE SPECIAL.

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, special price 35 cents a pair.

Ladies' 4 Button 2 Stud and 7 Hook Kid Gloves in White, Black, Tan, Brown and Grey, Oxblood; special 75c.

### HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

It's next to impossible to go wrong in buying your Hats and Caps at Carlsley's; all the best styles at the lowest prices.

Men's London made Felt Hats, hat and soft felt, in three of the latest styles, a regular \$1.25 hat; special price, 93c.

Men's Fur Felt Fedora Hats, in black, brown and tan shades, with white silk band, very latest shape; special price \$1.95.

Boys' Navy Golf Caps, 9c.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Golf Caps, 21c.

Men's Furry Tweed Golf Caps, 24c.

### MEN'S FALL UNDERWEAR.

Our Men's Underwear are made to measurements supplied to us; there is no skimping in sizes or weights. Values are always the best.

## MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

# The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

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

## What 5 Cents Will Buy.

... A BOTTLE OF ...

# Electric Washing Fluid

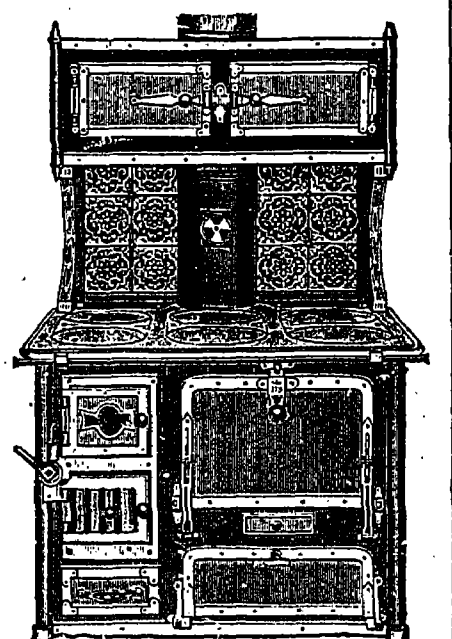
Sufficient for a Family Wash of 6 persons.  
Sufficient to convince you that washing can be done without labor.  
Sufficient to bring out your linen beautiful, sweet and clean.  
Sufficient to determine you never to use the old knuckle-scraping washboard again.

Can be had from all Grocers and Wholesale from the

## ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID COMPANY,

906 Palace Street Montreal.

## BUY THE BEST. THE BURNS PERFECT RANGE



IS THE BEST, BECAUSE  
It is Asbestos lined.  
It is Practical in Design.  
It is Easy to Manage and Keep Clean.  
It is Fitted with the Perfect (Patent) Elevating Grate.  
It is Durable.  
It is a Perfect Range.

HOTEL AND FAMILY SIZES.

JOHN BURNS & CO., Manufacturers,  
775 Craig St., and 2599 St. Catherine St.

AGENCIES:  
QUEBEC. U. F. DROVIN,  
St. Roch and St. Joseph Streets.

## We Do A Good Business

### In Roofing.

Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a customer.

**GEO. W. REED & CO.,**  
783 & 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

### THE HEART'S LIFEWORK.

The human heart is so quickly responsive to every touch of feeling in the mind that the people of ancient times thought that it was the abiding place of the soul, and all literature, both ancient and modern, contains many poetic references to this interesting fact.

The amount of work performed during the lifetime of a person living to the limit of human life prescribed by King David—three score and ten years—by this small but powerful engine is almost incredible. It is six inches in length and four in diameter, and beats on the average 70 times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, and 36,792,000 in the course of a year, so that the heart of a man 70 years old has beaten 2,509,000,000 times.

Self will is so ardent and active that it will break the world to pieces to make a stool to sit upon.



REVENGED.

COLD—bitterly cold! The few late clinging leaves that yet hung like crimson jewels on the trees seemed absolutely to shudder in the bleak gusts of wind, and the sky was all shrouded in driving racks of inky clouds.

All alone upon one of those hillsides nestled the homestead of Job Miller, almost suggesting the quaint idea that it had been wandering in search of some companion farm-house, and sat down among the pine forests in very weariness and despair.

Put on another log of wood, Jasper, a good dry one, mind, spoke Job to his eldest son as he came from a brief sur-vey of the weather at the door.

And the great log crashed in among the blazing embers with a force that scattered the sparks hither and yon, in eddying showers. Job expanded his busy hands before the genial blaze in silent satisfaction, while his wife, a brisk little woman in blue calico and rolled-up sleeves, paced vigorously away at a pan of red-striped apples, and stalwart Jasper considered now best to cobble up a piece of broken harness on his knees.

Hutch! didn't I hear the click of the gate-latch? exclaimed Job. Well, it's rather early for Hannah to be hum from Squire Field's grand doin's, ain't it, wife?

It's ten o'clock, said Mrs. Miller, with a glance at the time-piece in the corner. And—

But Mrs. Miller's speech was cut short by the entrance of Hannah, her eighteen year old daughter.

Reader, have you ever seen a rose-tinted peach nestling upon a bleak and gnarled branch, or an exquisitely penciled shell in the ragged rifts of some rocky beach? If you have you will know just how Hannah Miller looked in the rude home circle!

She was rather diminutive but rounded like a Greek statue, with velvety brown eyes, and rippled bands of golden hair, and sweetest complexion, which was deftly set off by a dress of bright blue merino, daintily fitted to her perfect figure.

And as she stood there, eye and cheek brightened by the bitter cold, and the tiny hood falling away from her lovely hair, Hannah Miller was a perfect type of that glorious American beauty which is not rivaled throughout the world!

But she was not alone—for close to the door stood a tall, handsome young man with dark, curling hair, and that indescribable manner about which tells of travel, cultivation and refinement.

Nathan had those rocky hills furnished the silky fur which edged his wrap-pings, nor the opal, whose mystic light flashed from his forefinger.

Father, said Hannah, putting her little gloved hand appealingly on Job Miller's broad shoulder, will you not speak to Horace Clay? I asked him to come home with me to night.

Job stood with his back to the fire surveying the newcomer with a sort of grim displeasure.

I thought, he at length enunciated in slow, distinct tones, I sent you word, young sir, that I wasn't expectin' this honor, nor yet wishin' for it!

Horace Clay came forward into the full glow of the freelight.

I know it, sir, he replied frankly, but I could not obey your intimations.

May I ask why?

Because, sir, said the young man fixing his clear eyes upon Job's brown face, I love your daughter Hanna. Will you give her to me to be my cherished wife?

Hannah would have stolen to Clay's side, but Job Miller's iron clasp was on her arm.

sure that, hung like a broken lily on Mrs. Miller's shoulder.

Never again, Horace Clay! Go and deliver my message to your father—you have looked your last upon the face of my child!

Forget her, my boy?

The tinted light from oriel windows of richly colored glass streamed softly into the spacious room that Eustace Clay called his study—a room where wealth had garnered every luxurious trifle.

The door was carpeted with violet velvet, the windows were half hidden by draperies of embroidered lace, the very armchairs looked like violet shells of silk and down.

And though the snow lay white in the streets without, there were roses on the table, fresh and fragrant, and a tiny basket of silver filagree held crimson-cheeked peaches, close beside a gilded stand of rare vases.

Eustace Clay's hand was on his son's shoulder as he spoke. Horace ball turned, and at once glance at that ghastly face, the father instinctively recoiled.

Father, I cannot! he said, in a low, hollow voice.

Try the effect of travel, persuaded the millionaire, carelessly. Dr. Phillips says your nervous system is shattered—that change of air will do wonders for you.

Dr. Phillips knows nothing of it, said Horace, almost impatiently. I know I am ill, sir—but I do not think I shall die. If I do—

My child—my son! appealed Mr. Clay, do not speak in this melancholy way. You are all I have in the world to love—if I lose you I lose all.

If I die, persisted the young man, calmly, it will be of a broken heart. I do not say this to wound you, sir—but it is necessary that you should know all. Father, will you not lay aside the pride that is a part of your very nature—will you not write to—

I have written, Horace. I have humbled myself before that man as I could scarce have deemed possible a week ago. I have implored him to forget and forgive; and all for your sake, Horace!

And he has answered— He has refused with bitter words of scorn. Horace, I would lay down my life for your happiness, dear boy; yet even that, I fear, would be in vain.

There is but one alternative left—you must strive to forget this girl!

And while the words were yet on his lips, Mr. Clay saw how impossible it was that they could ever be acted out.

The snow lay in freezing drifts among the deep clefts of the solitary hills; the January starlight wrote its silver hieroglyphics on the narrow window panes of Job Miller's lonely house, contrasting strangely with the ruddy flicker of the fire within.

Job Miller sat beside the blaze, his eyes mechanically upon the pages of the worn Bible that lay on his knees, as he shifted his position a letter fell from his waistcoat pocket to the ground.

What's that, Job? said watchful Mrs. Miller, who was darning stockings on the other side of the hearth.

Eustace Clay's letter, answered Job, carefully replacing it. Ah, wife, it's a grand thing for the millionaire to be begging and imploring of his old enemy the one thing that his money can't buy!

During all the weeks that had elapsed since the evening in which the hopes of the young lovers had been blighted, Job's lips had been sternly sealed upon the subject, and no one, not even trembling, heart broken Hannah, had dared approach it. Now, however, Mrs. Miller's work dropped to the floor, and she had to come to his side.

Job—will you not relent? Relent? No!

Hubbard, entreated the wife, Eustace Clay has wronged you—but there is a nobler revenge than you dream of. You ask God to forgive you your trespasses, while you will not forgive them that trespass against you!

Job Miller sat in silence, with immovable brow and compressed lips.

Job! continued his wife, her dim blue eyes eclipsed with tears, have pity on this poor young man! If it were your own Jasper—if—



AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

SUFFERED THE PANGS OF RHEUMATISM FOR YEARS.

WAS REDUCED IN WEIGHT FROM 180 TO 130 POUNDS—HIS FRIENDS FEARED THAT RECOVERY WAS IMPOSSIBLE—NOW ACTIVELY ATTENDING TO HIS DUTIES.

From the Montreal Press. Alexander McKenzie is one of the well known residents of Brookholm, Ont., where he has lived for many years. A few years ago it was thought that an early grave would be his; on the contrary, however, he is now stout and strong, and the story of his recovery is on the lips of almost all the citizens of that burgh.

While visiting in the village, could not fail to hear of his recovery, and with the reporter's proverbial nose for news decided to put to the proof the gossip of the village. The reporter visited Mr. McKenzie's home and was introduced to Mr. McKenzie. Enquiry elicited the information that Mr. McKenzie was not at home, but when in form-das to his mission the lady freely consented to tell the reporter of her husband's case.

Her story runs like this: "Mr. McKenzie is 40 years of age, an engineer by profession, and is now on a boat on the lakes. About five years ago he began to feel twinges of rheumatism in different parts of his body and limbs. For a time he did not think much of it, but he gradually got worse until the pain was such that he was unable to work and could not get rest at nights. I would have to get up two or three times of a night," said Mrs. McKenzie.

He tried and relieve this intense suffering. Of course he consulted a physician, who pronounced his trouble sciatic rheumatism. The doctor did what he could for him, but without giving any permanent relief. This went on for several years; some times he would be some better and try to work, then the trouble would come on again and be as bad as ever.

He was pulled down from being a stout man of 180 pounds to about 130, and was so thin and miserable that all who knew him thought it would be only a matter of a short time until he would be in his grave. For four years did he thus drag along a miserable existence, until in the beginning of 1897 some one recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Tired of medicine, with some reluctance he procured a box and gave them a trial. Almost at once a change was perceptible, and as he kept on taking them, the improvement continued, and he was soon able to be about. By the time he had taken about a dozen boxes he was free from the slightest twinge of rheumatism, and as stout and strong as he had been before his affliction. So great is his faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that when he left home recently to go up the lake for the summer, he took three boxes with him as a preventative against a possible recurrence of the trouble.

Mrs. McKenzie was quite willing that this story should be made public, and believes that she owes her husband's life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

Men's weaknesses and faults are best known from their enemies; their virtues and abilities from their friends; their customs and times from their servants, and their conceits and opinions from their familiar friends.

Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying Soap. Surprise is hard, solid, pure Soap. That gives the highest value in Soap. Surprise is the name of the Soap. You can buy it at any grocers for 5 cents a cake.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.S.

PATENT REPORTS.

Below will be found the only complete list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian Government. This report is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

61,276—Abram H. Moore and G. Horace R. Merry Magog, Que., improvements in railroad spikes.

61,277—John William Hayward, Toronto, Ont., improvements in pie lifters, toasters and broilers.

61,281—Daniel Kuppel, L'Assomption, Que., improvements in planting machines.

61,282—Alva Armstrong, Oshawa, Ont., improvements in music boxes attached to bicycles or vehicles.

61,288—James Grant Kerr, Niagara Falls, Ont., improvements in Acetylene gas generators.

Gratifying Improvement. My face was covered with pimples and blackheads when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but after the use of this medicine a short time I was entirely cured. I cannot recommend it too highly since it has done so much for me." MAY RYAN, North Street, Oshawa, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

The linements of the body disclose the disposition and inclination of the mind in general; but the motions of the countenance and parts not only do this, but do further disclose the present humor and state of the mind and will.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, Corner Bagot and Johnston Streets, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

For terms, etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

PLACE D'ARMEES, MONTREAL. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand in both languages, Typewriting, English French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for domestic Third order. Separate rooms for students. Call, write, or telephone, Main 309, for prospectus.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the coming School Term of 1898 we respectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the following of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES. Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.

Sadlier's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Dominion Second Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Third Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadlier's Outlines of Canadian History. Sadlier's Grammatical Exercises de l'histoire du Canada. Sadlier's Outlines of English History. Sadlier's School History of England, with 50 colored maps. Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with Illustrations and 25 colored maps. Sadlier's Bible of Butler's Catechism. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, Large Edition. Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated. Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises. Sadlier's Grammar of Elementary Grammar. Sadlier's Edition of Nugent's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation. Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

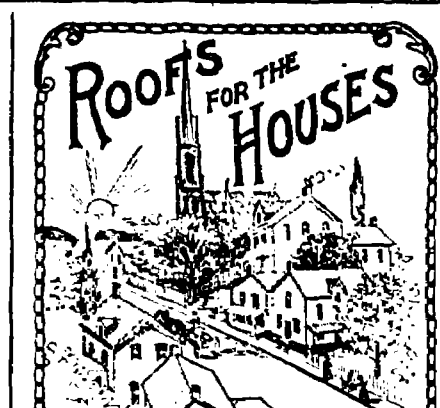
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers. 1680 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que., 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 30 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Exporters, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork

54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Obvitable Institutions. Telephone, East 474. 11-9-98



ROOFS FOR THE HOUSES

32 Years ago

We started the manufacture of sheet metal building material, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desired in Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Ceilings, Etc.

We give you the benefit of our long experience. Any of our big catalogues and up-to-date information on those goods on receipt of a post card.

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., OSHAWA, ONT.

Business Cards.

TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general household hardware, Paints and Oils, 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining, its any stove. Cheap.

Orders promptly attended to; Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

J. P. CONROY

(Late with Paldon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc. Telephone, 8552.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians

PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, MEYAL AND SLATE ROOFERS, 795 CRAIG STREET: near St. Antoine Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Telephone 1834

C O'BRIEN

House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of D'Amoy. Office 647. Box 1001.

LORCE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

SURGEON-DENTISTS

Valerite & Aluminium Plates Bridge & Crown Work Gold, Silver & Enamel Filling PAINLESS EXTRACTION DR. A. GENDREAU Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence St. MONTREAL.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S., SURGICAL DENTIST,

No. 7 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL. Telephone, 6261.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS.

Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines, Quebec Steamship Co.; ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK to Europe, - Bermuda, - West Indies Florida, etc.

COOK'S TOURS.

W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street

SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY.

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE 25 cents

FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM 25 cts

HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases mention the paper.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 8 Dupre street, 7th W. corner of Grey street, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinber, D. Guillevy, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 P.M. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOMAS SMITH, 65 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and E. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernian Hall, No. 292 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Ervine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening except on meeting nights for members of the Order and their friends, who may call and read and other leading newspapers on file.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Desjardins ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Brady, 100 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White, Marshal, F. Gowan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: H. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gowan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1133 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Applicants for membership, or any one desiring information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers: Wm. O'Meara, P. P., Spiritual Adviser, Centre Street; Wm. DeLacay, President, 15 Fire Station; Martin McCreary, Financial Secretary, 77 Fort St.; Wm. O'Leary, Treasurer, Bourgeois street; James Farlow, 25 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74.

Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Applicants for membership, or any one desiring information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers: Wm. O'Meara, P. P., Spiritual Adviser, Centre Street; Wm. DeLacay, President, 15 Fire Station; Martin McCreary, Financial Secretary, 77 Fort St.; Wm. O'Leary, Treasurer, Bourgeois street; James Farlow, 25 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

Organized, 11th November, 1885. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St.; J. H. FLEURY, Treasurer, 79 Sherbrooke St.; G. A. GADDIS, Fin. Sec., 51 St. Lawrence St.; JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership 4,000. Accumulating fund.....\$3,000,000. Present Reserve.....500,000. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address JOHN LAFITE, President, 18 Brunswick street. F. C. LAWLER, Recording Secretary, 83 Shaw St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. J. McALEER, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets. M. P. McALEER, R.O.C., Chief Ranger. M. J. McALEER, Drick, 48 Laurier St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, LAWES F. F. McALEER, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction, in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month, at 4:30 P.M. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. McALEER, S.S. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 44 Vise-Prince Street; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. E. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Established 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLPATRICK; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 100 Kent street. Meetings on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. Killpatrick, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. Montreal.

Personal supervision given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered, Books Audited.

J. ALGIDE CHASSE, ARCHITECT.

153-157 Shaw St., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1485.



# MILLIONS FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

## The Demand of the Board of Education.

Twenty-Five Millions of Dollars is the Sum Asked For—An Interesting Series of Interviews Between the Mayor and Administrators of Education.

President Hubbell, of the Board of Education of Greater New York, asked the Board of Estimate a few days ago for \$24,571,536.87 for the expenses of all the schools of the five boroughs for 1899. This is the largest appropriation ever asked for by any department in the interest of the city, and is \$8,000,000 greater than the entire annual expenses of the former city of Brooklyn. The increase over the appropriation made for the schools of the consolidated cities for this year is \$12,567,855.03. Nearly \$10,000,000 of this increase is made up of money required for new school sites and new school houses which were formerly paid for from the proceeds of long term bonds. These items were inserted in the school budget because the Board of Education feared that the debt limit would rise in the path of the issue of any new bonds. According to statements of the Mayor and the Comptroller, however, the city will be in a position to issue new bonds immediately after January 1 next, and the items for new schools and new sites will be stricken from the budget. The rest of the increase is mainly for teachers' salaries.

When President Hubbell announced the amount of his estimate, the Mayor said:

"This is a most startling thing, this jump from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000, and it must be thoroughly understood before we vote a penny of the money." The estimate was then taken up item by item.

Hugh Kelly, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, explained that \$1,320,179 of the increase was for teachers' salaries in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Mayor disputed this point, and said he was led to do so by a statement made by Mr. Kelly before the Board of Education, and printed in the minutes of that body. In it, the Mayor said, Mr. Kelly stated that 2,670 of the teachers in old New York would not be affected by the new schedule of salaries proposed.

"That is not an official document," said Mr. Kelly, "and I must beg your honor not to read it."

"Well, it is printed in your minutes," said the Mayor, "and I have depended on it in making my calculations."

"It is merely an extemporaneous speech, and the suggestion made in it was never acted upon by the Board of Education," replied Mr. Kelly.

The Mayor made no reply, but shortly afterward he began to read again from Mr. Kelly's statement.

"You are doing me a great injustice, sir," said Mr. Kelly. "I have asked you not to read from that statement. Don't you see that you are making me ridiculous in the eyes of this assemblage?"

"I did not intend to do so," replied the Mayor. "Hereafter I shall not have any faith in the minutes of the Board of Education. Mr. Kelly has misrepresented things, and I based my opinion on his statement."

Mr. Kelly leaned forward with fire in his eyes, and it looked for a moment like war. President Hubbell interposed, however, and the Mayor took a new tack.

"Don't you think the increase asked for is too much to put on the taxpayers in one year?" he said to Mr. Hubbell.

"I do not," replied the President of the Board of Education. "The teachers in this city have been underpaid for a great many years. Some of the women have been teaching for fifteen years and are now getting only \$573 annually should be rewarded at once in the manner provided in this schedule."

"Can't you pick out these fifteen-year teachers and reward them now and let the others wait?" asked the Mayor.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Hubbell. "If we do that the Board of Education would be mobbed."

The Mayor then turned to Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson and said: "You are a taxpayer. Are you willing to have the people take up this great burden at once?"

"I am," replied Mr. Anderson promptly.

The Mayor then turned to President Hubbell again and asked him if the schedule could not be rearranged so that the salaries of all special instructors and high school teachers would remain the same as now, and the increase be given only to those who had taught for long terms at small pay. Mr. Hubbell said he would make out a new schedule and present it within twenty-four hours.

President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board explained that \$450,000 was needed for increases in teachers' salaries in that borough. He said that the minimum salary was now \$350 a year and the board's purpose was to raise it to \$600.

"Why didn't you raise the salaries of your teachers before consolidation?" asked Corporation Counsel Whalen.

"The city of Brooklyn was always too poor," was the reply.

"Are you any wealthier now?" persisted Mr. Whalen.

"Of course they are," put in the Mayor, "New York paid all their debts."

Commissioner Maxwell, of Brooklyn, said he thought the system proposed was wrong, and that consider-

able legislation would be needed to straighten out the school system of New York.

"Very little legislation, I should think," retorted the Mayor. "We have too much legislation now."

"Well, we would like to have all this charter legislation undone," said Mr. Maxwell. "We in Brooklyn would like to return to the old condition of affairs before consolidation."

"So would we all," said President Guggenheimer fervently.

Continuing, Mr. Maxwell said he thought it only fair that the teachers in Brooklyn should get as much pay as the teachers in Manhattan.

"Ah, but you forget that rents are higher and the cost of living greater in old New York," said the Mayor. "My brother moved to Brooklyn thirty years ago, right after he was married, because rents were cheaper, and he has lived there ever since."

President Leavitt, of the School Board of Queens, said that, according to the schedule just prepared, the total increase in the salaries of the teachers in that borough would be \$323,000. He said that before consolidation the minimum salary was \$250 a year, and that under the new order of things it would be \$600.

"Do you want to go back to the old state of affairs, too?" asked the Mayor.

Mr. Leavitt made no reply.

During the discussion which followed it was developed that the Queen's School Board had already raised the minimum salary to \$600 without waiting for the action of the Board of Estimate.

"How do you do it?" asked the Mayor.

"Well, we had a little money left over, so we spent it in that way," replied Mr. Leavitt.

"Had more money than you knew what to do with?" inquired the Mayor.

"We had an unexpended balance."

"Well, we will see that you don't get any too much this year," said his Honor, and the estimate for Richmond was taken up. A representative of President Periet told the Mayor that they were suffering from a lack of teachers in Staten Island.

"Why is that?" asked the Mayor.

"Because the borough board is not allowed to appoint them. City Superintendent Maxwell holds our appointments up."

"Where do you get your teachers now?" asked the Mayor.

"From Painted Post and Oshkosh was the reply. Continuing Mr. Periet's representative said that the Central Board of Education had usurped the power of the borough board in the matter of appointing teachers by making the requirements for a license a part of its by-laws. The result was, he said, that no teacher could be appointed in any borough unless Superintendent Maxwell said so.

President Hubbell said that no complaint of the manner of appointing teachers had ever been made to the central board, and that if there was any scarcity of teachers in Richmond, he had never heard of it before. Any complaint concerning the matter which was made in proper form would receive immediate attention, he said. The whole school budget was laid over for future consideration.

The College of the City of New York asked for an increase of \$25,000 over its regular annual appropriation of \$175,000. The Normal College asked for an increase of \$35,000. The Mayor said these increases would be allowed if the law permitted.—New York Sun.

## OBITUARY.

**Mr. Peter Collins.**

Peter Collins, a prosperous farmer of Olivet, Mich., died on October 3rd, 1898, at the ripe old age of 89 years. He was father-in-law of our respected citizen, Mr. John Lappin, President of Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., Province of Quebec. The remains were brought to this city and interred in the family lot in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery on Friday morning, October 7th.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, held in the hall, 2042 Notre Dame street, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved.—Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from this earthly life our esteemed fellow-member, the late Thomas Cohen, we, his fellow-members tender our earnest sympathy to his family, and trust that our Heavenly Father may console them in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved.—That this resolution be placed on the minutes of the Society's proceedings, a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the TRUE WITNESS.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 2 C.M.B.A., the following resolution of condolence was adopted:—

Resolved.—That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty God, to remove from our ranks our much esteemed brother, Thos. Martinelli that we extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

And be it further resolved.—That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the TRUE WITNESS and also one sent to the family of the deceased.

WM. HOWLETT, Rec. Sec.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Dr. Johnson.

The ancient poets attributed to Apollo the gift of medicine as well as that of music; and the conjunction seems a happy one, since it is the function of medicine to tune the curious harp of man's body, and to reduce it to health and harmony.

**A GREAT** record of cures, unequalled in medical history, proves Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit unknown to any other **MEDICINE.**

# THE BIG STRIKE.

## Forty Thousand Workmen Parade the Streets of Paris.

The Tardy Action of the Municipal Authorities—Public Works to Be Now Conducted by the City Officials.

The big strike now going on in Paris is summed up in the following manner by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald:—

There are, he says, at this moment on strike 8,000 navies, 3,000 laborers, 500 carters, 1,000 wharfingers, 5,000 locksmiths, 5,000 masons, 2,500 stonecutters, 3,500 house painters, 2,500 plumbers, 2,500 carpenters, 2,000 mechanics and 5,500 cabinet makers. In all, some forty thousand strong men are idle in Paris today. These numbers may be enormously increased to-morrow. Not only have various participating trades decided to continue the strike, but strongly worded appeals have been sent out to those unions that have not yet joined. Among these is the railway union. It is feared, however, that the strike may soon spread to this important association. Already, with a view of meeting such a measure the Government is preparing to utilize a branch of the military, while, should the bakers join the ranks of the dissatisfied bread may have to be made in the forts around Paris. This, at any rate, is a report. What is certain is that the government has taken steps to protect such men as choose to continue their work. The Temps says that if their right to strike is not disputed their right to work is equally undeniable.

All contracts for the city work will be annulled to-day and taken over for completion by the municipal authorities. This wise decision, however, seems a little late, as the navies, whose claim will receive satisfaction, now refuse to begin work until the other trades that have formulated grievances have also won their cause.

## IN MEMORY OF DON BOSCO.

### A Statue Erected to Commemorate His Great Work.

An Imposing Religious Ceremony on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Monument.

CASTELNUOVO D'ASTI a pretty and flourishing little town picturesquely situated on the side of one of the many hills in the neighborhood of Turin, Northern Italy, was the scene of an interesting and sympathetic ceremony on the 18th ult., to honour the memory of Don Bosco, one of its most distinguished citizens. A few years ago, the Municipality of Castelnuovo d'Asti proposed the erection of a statue to Don Bosco in recognition of his great services on behalf of poor, abandoned children and the benighted savage. It is consoling to relate that the project encountered the sympathy and received the generous support of the good priest's admirers all over the world. The plans of the monument were accordingly drawn up and their execution entrusted to Sig. Stuardi, a promising young member of the Accademia Reale Albertina of Turin. The announcement that the statue would be unveiled on Sunday the 18th ult., attracted an immense crowd to Don Bosco's birthplace, to witness the event. The festivities opened with Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated, in the principal parish church, by his Lordship Monsignor Cagliari, Vicar-Apostolic of Patagonia, one of Don Bosco's first disciples and, like him, a native of Castelnuovo. In the sanctuary were present his Grace the Archbishop of Turin (who preached *infra missam*), their Lordships Monsignor Rossi, Bishop of Pinerolo, Monsignor Re, Bishop of Alba, Monsignor Filippello, Bishop of Ivrea, Monsignor Bertagna, Titular Bishop of Capharnaum, Monsignor Costamagna, Vicar Apostolic of Menzies and Gualaquiza; Very Rev. Michael Rua, successor of Don Bosco. Very Rev. Canon Sorasio of the Turin Cathedral; several members of the Superior Chapter of the Salesian Congregation, the representatives of several Religious Orders and a large body of the clergy from various parts of Italy. The Church was literally packed.

Immediately after Mass a procession, headed by the clergy and Bishops moved towards the Piazza San Rocco where the inauguration was to take place. By the side of the monument, which was as yet veiled from the public eye, a pavilion had been erected for the Archbishop, Bishops and clergy, the nobility and various dignitaries. Among the nobility and gentry who took a prominent part in the proceedings were, the Honble. T. Villa, ex-President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; Colonel Musso, Mayor of Castelnuovo; Baron Manno, President of the Committee of Sacred Art and Catholic Missions in connection with Turin Exhibition; Count Ceppi, Architect of the Exhibition, Chevalier De Durra, the representative of the Mayor

of Turin, Count E. Negri, Sig. Tabacchi, the distinguished Italian sculptor, his pupil Sig. Stuardi, the author of the monument, etc.

At this point, the Piazza presented the appearance of a vast sea of heads that stretched far down the roads and by-roads on all sides. Drapery and innumerable flags of many colors adorned the balconies and walls of the houses, whilst the balconies and windows were crowded with eager faces; many of the more daring had even ventured on the roofs of the houses in order to catch a glimpse of what was taking place. The number of that immense crowd is calculated to have passed 20,000. The band of the Salesian Oratory of Turin now played the Introduction March, and then the veil which hid the statue from view was withdrawn amidst the enthusiastic applause of the multitude.

The monument stands about twenty feet in height. It consists of a granite pedestal ten feet high, and a group in Carrara marble, which represents Don Bosco standing erect with his arm resting lovingly on the shoulder of a little European boy on his right, whilst on his left kneels a youthful Patagonian in the act of kissing his hand. A smile lights up the amiable features of Don Bosco, which all present who knew him are unanimous in declaring have been faithfully reproduced. It cannot, moreover, be denied that the just proportion of the parts, and the aesthetic correctness of the whole monument, concur in making it a masterpiece.

As soon as the applause which greeted the unveiling of the statue had subsided, Colonel Musso, the Mayor of Castelnuovo, rose and, amidst repeated cheers, said that the town was proud to possess such a magnificent work of art, which would serve to perpetuate the memory of a great man and a great work, and be a stimulus for them to imitate his virtues.

Don Rua, the successor of Don Bosco, visibly moved by the demonstration of affection for the Apostle of Youth, then came forward and, in a few appropriate words, gave expression to the joy and gratitude that filled the hearts of the Salesians on that happy occasion. He tendered his thanks to the Committee, to the Archbishop and Bishops, to the Representatives and all present, not forgetting the distinguished sculptor 'who,' he said, 'has reproduced with exquisite art the features of Don Bosco,' and by this monument has given us a lasting record of the eminently religious and civilizing work of our Founder.' He concluded by thanking the Promoting Committee who, with so much love and sacrifice, projected and successfully carried out the work. The words of the Superior General of the Salesian Congregation were received with prolonged applause.

At this point, whilst the 'Old Boys' of the Salesian Oratory, Turin, deposited a wreath of palms at the base of the monument, Sig. Fabre, late Professor of the University of Turin, addressed the multitude. In a really elegant discourse he showed how Don Bosco won the palm in every field of action he entered. The good priest had contended with and overcome, the great difficulties of his position, he had successfully combated the incredulity of his age, and succeeded in creating a great organization the influence of which is felt in both hemispheres. This discourse received a well merited ovation, at the conclusion of which the choir of the Salesian Oratory sang a cantata accompanied by the band.

The list of adherents was then read, amongst whom were: Cardinals Rampolla, Parocchi, Vaughan, Legue, Sarto, Richard, Capocelatro, Ferrari, and Manara; the Bishops of Birmingham, Cork, Raphoe, and Waterford and Lismore; nearly all the Italian Archbishops and Bishops; Princes Torlonia of Naples, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lady Martin; and a large number of distinguished prelates and eminent personages from all parts of the world.

His Grace Monsignor Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, afterwards arose to close the proceedings. With his winning and inspired eloquence he brings out in bold relief the greatness of Don Bosco, and shows that this greatness is to be attributed to his sacerdotal office, since therefrom he drew the inspiration of accomplishing these works at which the world has been forced to gaze in astonishment. He concludes with a vote of thanks to the Committee.

The band here struck up the Marcia Finale, and little by little the crowd began to disperse.

## DEATH OF A. OAKLEY HALL.

After an illness of only a few hours' duration, A. Oakley Hall died of heart disease last night in his home, in New York. He had been complaining for several days of feeling out of sorts, but attributed it to a change in the weather. He began to fail early in the afternoon, and a physician was hurriedly summoned. He continued to fail, and the end came early in the evening.

Mr. Hall occupied a unique position in the history of the city. He was twice Mayor of the metropolis and for many years was District Attorney. He was probably one of the best known men in the country and had an extraordinary career. He was born in Albany, July 26, 1826. Converted to the faith a few months ago, the famous ex-Mayor died fortified with the Sacraments of Holy Mother Church. Mr. Hall's personal honesty, his friends said, was irreproachable, and they declare that he left no office any richer than when he entered it.

# Specials in Fall Boots.

We have just bought at a figure several lines of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes made for Fall wear that we are going to run off at manufacturers' prices.

LADIES' Box-Calf in Black or Choccolate, Goodyear welt, laced or Buttoned Boots, worth \$3.00, for..... \$2.25

GENTS' Calf Boots, leather lined, latest style, brogue and eye-lets, worth \$3.50, for..... \$2.75

**E. MANSFIELD, The Shoist,**  
124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Corner Lagauchoetiere.

## FARM LABOR IN CANADA.

Prof. James W. Robertson, Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner, in his annual report says: Available labor is improving in quality every year. The labor on Canadian farms has been characterized by diligence, and every sort of foreworn persistence under difficulties. But in many districts, until recently, it has not been of that quality that enabled farmers to turn out fine food products of the highest grade. It was largely concerned with the production of grain, fodder and primitive agricultural products, besides being employed part of the year in clearing land, in lumbering or in fishing. It had not the experience to turn out food products of animal origin, or of fruits, so fine and at such low cost as to give the largest possible measure of profits. It would not be disparaging to say that the ability of a carpenter to say that his labor might be of poor quality as applied to the work of blacksmithing. He might burn a great deal of coal unnecessarily, waste iron and make clumsy horse shoes. That would not mean that he could not do carpenter work very well. The farmers generally have had ability of a high order for the kinds of work they had to do.

In the production of things on farms, a great deal of horse power has been used. Thus the cost has been reduced, so far as the labor element that entered into the cost of production was concerned. The farmers of Canada are applying as much of labor saving skill, by the best methods of growing and making what they have to sell, as the farmers of any other country are. The reduction in the cost of production and increasing prosperity must come in some other way than through harder work by the farmers.

A lawyer, trying to serve his client by throwing suspicion on a witness in the case, in the course of his cross-examination said:—

"You have admitted that you were at the prisoner's house every evening during all this time?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"Were you and he interested in any business together?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man, unhesitatingly.

"Ah! Now, will you be good enough to tell us how and to what extent, and what the nature of this business was in which you and he were interested?"

"Well, I have no objection to telling. I was courting his daughter."—Tit-Bits.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continues dull, and as matters look at present still lower prices will ensue before demand improves unless factories hold back their fall make, and it is a question whether it would be wise for them to do so. The advance was so sharp that a reaction was inevitable, especially as the shipments of late have been exceptionally heavy so that buyers on the other side need have no anxiety about supplies for the immediate future. There was little doing on spot to-day, and at the different country boards matters were at a deadlock. Receipts continued heavy—11,615 boxes.

Finest western Septembers.....	9 1/2 to 9 3/4
Finest eastern Septembers.....	8 1/2 to 9
Finest western Augusts.....	8 1/2 to 9
Finest eastern Augusts.....	8 1/2 to 9
Liverpool cable.....	4 1/2 to 5

The butter market exhibited little change today, though some traders reported that the decline had made business more possible. In fact, bids of 12c were made in several instances to-day for late made creamery, and at this price, if holders were amenable, a good trade could be done, but they are not. Enquiry for goods grading under finest range down as low as 13c. There were sales of finest creamery at 13c but it was in tubs. Receipts were 1,962 packages.

Extra finest creamery, boxes.....	19 to 19 1/2
Extra finest creamery, tubs.....	18 1/2 to 19
Ordinary finest creamery, boxes.....	18 1/2 to 19
Ordinary finest creamery, tubs.....	18 1/2 to 19
Western dairy tubs.....	15

Stirling, Ont., October 12.—Cheese boarded 2,625 boxes white; 1st of September, 8 1/2c bid; no sales. Board meets next Wednesday.

Pictou, Ont., October 12.—At our cheese board to-day 14 factories' 10 c

## LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

# FIRE FURNITURE SALE.

We would call special attention to our SOLID MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITES at \$85.00 to \$225.00 which we must clear out.

Call and get the NET CASH PRICES. They will interest you

P.S.—20 to 50 per cent. off every article of Furniture in stock.

**RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.**

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

# New Dress Goods.

VARIETY, STYLE, VALUE. All the Up-to-date Novelties as shown in London and Paris.

PARIS DRESS PATTERNS. Novelties not to be seen in any other store this season. No two alike. Paris Dress Patterns from \$10 to \$50 per pattern.

NEW COSTUME CHEVIOTS. All the latest colorings. Special for Suitings. All Wool, from 50c per yard.

FAST DYE NAVY BLUE DRESS SERGES. All Wool, Color guaranteed Fast. All per yard from 30c per yard.

ALL WOOL COSTUME CLOTHS. Very stylish. Can be had in all the new colors. Three special lines at 55c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS. All the latest Novelties and Colors. New Fancy Dress Goods from 25c per yard.

Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent on Application.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.,**  
343 St. Catherine Street,  
Corner of Metcalfe Street

TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE UP 100

# A.... Happy... Marriage

was that union of rare old port wine, the great stimulant, with Peruvian Bark, the great tonic. This union was consummated in

# Wilson's Invalids' Port...

a pure port wine with Chinese Bark in proportion prescribed by the English and French Pharmacopoeias.

For run-down people this a great invigorator.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

ed 1,285 boxes, all colors and September make; highest bid, 8 1/2c. No sales.

Napanee, October 12.—There were 525 white, 180 colored, boarded; 8 1/2c bid; 100 sold. Buyers were Thompson, Brinwell, Alexander and Vanwon.

WREED Ont., October 12.—Eight hundred September cheese boarded; all white; no bids; no sales. Board adjourned for one week.

WOODSTOCK, October 12.—Nineteen factories off red 4,480 boxes cheese; 69c white and 2,735 colored; no sales; 8 1/2c highest bid, salmon asking 9c. Seven buyers were present.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There was no material change in the egg market. The demand from local buyers for small lots continues good, and a fairly active trade is doing. We quote:—Strictly new laid, 18c to 18 1/2c; No. 1 candled, 14c; No. 2 do, 12c to 13c; P. E. I., 12c to 13c, and culls, 9c per dozen. Receipts, 541 cases.

Beans were in demand in a small way, and the market is steady. We quote:—Choice hand-picked, 95c to \$1 a bushel; primes, 85c to 90c.

There was no change in honey, for which the demand is exceedingly slow. We quote:—White clover comb, in 1 lb. sections 7c to 7 1/2c; dark, 5 1/2c to 6c; white extract, 6c to 6 1/2c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

Maple product is dull and featureless. Syrup in wood, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb; in tins, 4 1/2c to 5c, according to size. Sugar, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.