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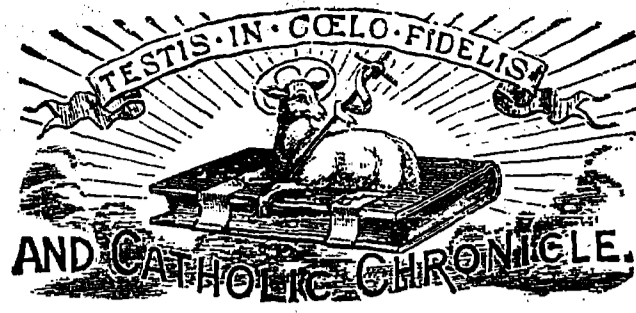
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Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The memory of one of the most gifted and patriotic men who worked for Ireland was commemorated at Drogheda on Sunday, says the Dublin Freeman. The occasion was a demonstration in honor of the men of '48 John Boyle O'Reilly and Colonel Leonard—but the proceedings were in a marked manner associated with the name of John Boyle O'Reilly, who was born near Drogheda, and who 45 years ago cut his initials in a stone in the old church in Dowth Cemetery. "I should like to be buried just under that spot," he wrote to the Very Rev. James A. Anderson, O. S. A., in 1884, in a letter wishing that patriotic priest God speed on his voyage to Ireland. The poetic soul of the man shines in the letter—"I may never go to Drogheda, but I send love to the very fields and trees along the Boyne, from Drogheda to Slane. Some time, for my sake, go on to Dowth alone, and go upon the Moate, and look away across the Boyne over Rosnaree to the Hill of Tara, to New Grange, and Knowth and Slane and Mellifont and Idridge, and you will see these pictures that I carry for ever in my brain and heart—vivid as the last day I looked upon them." One can fancy how it made O'Reilly's heart leap to recall the old names and pour out to a sympathetic soul the love he felt in his Boston home for the scenes of his boyhood.

Strange as it may appear the unfolding of Erin's flag up and down through Ireland is now about to be carried out through the instrumentality of a Conservative member of Parliament, Captain the Hon. Foulke Greville, High Sheriff of Westmeath. Says a correspondent to an exchange, this is how it has been brought about. The members of the Westmeath County Council, of which Captain Greville's father, Lord Greville, D.L., is chairman, decided unanimously to erect a green flag over the County Courthouse in Mullingar, which has been transferred to their care by the Local Government Act. The dashing captain would not hear of it, and when the day arrived on which the

flag was to be erected he had a posse of police stationed in the Courthouse to prevent the County Councillors carrying out their avowed intention. A large crowd collected, and there was a desperate tussle between the priests and civilians. At one time the minions of the law were successful, and at another the townspeople. The flag was captured and recaptured. It was then waved from the windows of the building amidst great applause. Eventually the police succeeded in retaking it. The people dispersed and held an indignation meeting at which Captain Greville's arbitrary conduct was condemned. The result is that the Nationalist County Councils all over the country are taking the matter up, and in a short time, thanks to Captain the Hon. R. F. Greville, M.P., the green flag will be seen waving over nearly every County Courthouse in Ireland. In justice to Lord Greville, father of the victorious captain, it must be said that he boldly declared his readiness to sit under an Irish flag.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary: I have much pleasure in recording the conversion to the Catholic faith of the late Richard Burke, gardener at Mocollop Castle for the last 50 years, and sexton of Mocollop Protestant Church. His wife and family were Catholics. A short time previous to his death the Rev. Father O'Connor, P.P., Ballyduff, had the great pleasure and happiness of receiving him into the Catholic fold. He was buried at Mocollop, and Canon Patrick, Protestant Rector, attended the funeral, but the friends of the deceased had the fact conveyed to them through Thomas Quirk, V.C., Lisnaree, Council, that deceased had died a Catholic. Dr. Hegg, J.P., and Messrs. Cecil and F. Drew were present at the funeral. For some time Canon Patrick read the Protestant burial service, but the crowd refused to listen, and Mr. Patrick was induced to desist. The interment was carried out in an orderly manner. The Canon seemed not to believe that the deceased had died a Catholic.

IN MEMORY OF A PASTOR.

Wednesday morning, 27th September last, was a memorable day in St. Mary's Church, Broadway, in this city, say the Providence, Rhode Island papers from which the following is abridged: The day was the tenth anniversary of the departure to his heavenly reward of a former rector of the parish, the lamented Rev. Robert Sullivan, who had held that position up to the time of his demise, for a period covering eighteen years. But saddening were the circumstances connected with that day of nine years before, still cherished as is the sweet memory of the deceased pastor, and although the Holy Sacrifice was offered de requiem, yet, the Altars and the Sanctuary as well as the body of the church instead of being draped in sable hue were all decked out with bright cut flowers and palms, and other decorations; whilst the vestments of the officiating clergymen were of gold cloth which sparkled at each movement of the wearers and the radiant beams blended beautifully with the rays of the hundreds of electric incandescent lights, which reflected against the large white and gold Altar and threw a soft golden light on the boy who sat at the sanctuary railing, waiting to receive, on his twelfth birthday, and for the first time, the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of His Lord and Saviour, the cherished nephew of the venerated deceased—Master Robert Joseph Banigan Sullivan, son of Doctor and Mrs. James E. Sullivan. At the Mass which was celebrated at the comparatively early hour of 7.30 the church was comfortably filled with the former young parishioners and friends of the deceased and the young communicant. The musical portion was Bannan's and was beautifully rendered by the junior choir of the church, composed of some forty children, under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of a Congregation de Notre Dame of Montreal, Canada, who were established in Providence by the deceased pastor, under the superintendence of the reverend lady who now fills the same position, in the convent in Ottawa, Ontario, interspersed with a number of choice solos by accomplished singers. The officers of the Mass were the rector, Rev. Thomas P. Grace, celebrant; Rev. George W. Brown, deacon; Rev. John F. Sullivan, sub-deacon, and Rev. James W. Conlin, master of ceremonies. The deceased pastor was a native of Youngal in Ireland, but came with his parents to the United States when only six years of age, and he subsequently entered the Seminary of Montreal, where he made his theological studies. Towards the conclusion of the Mass the rector in an address following the communion called attention to the two solemnities combined in this Mass, a requiem for the dead and an oblation for the living. He paid an earnest tribute to his predecessor in the pastorate of the church and expressed to the parents of the new communicant appreciation of the gracious and signal favors conferred on the church and people. In pronouncing blessing upon the young communicant he expressed the wish

that his life might be honorable, virtuous and happy, and, being endowed with the goods of earth, that he might have the wisdom to use them rightly, as a sacred trust to be employed in furthering the interests of God and promoting the welfare of men.

The reverend gentleman's mention of the "gracious and signal favors on the church and people" had reference to the magnificent gift of a complete set of Vestments and of a Chalice, all of which were used on this occasion for the first time. From the same paper is taken the following description of this almost unprecedented presentation, in this country at least. The vestments consist of a chasuble, the principal garment worn by a priest celebrating Mass; two dalmaticas, worn by deacons assisting at a Solemn High Mass; a cope, a long robe worn at benediction; stoles the hands worn by priests around the neck and across the breast; preaching stole, burse and manipule; a complete equipment for a solemn High Mass and Benediction Service. They are of cloth of gold, spun and woven of gold thread, and lined with red silk. The elaborate ecclesiastical designs usually appearing on these garments are carefully worked in gold thread, cord and spangles, and all the pieces have a heavy gold fringe of gold cord, and on the reverse side of the chasuble is a picture of the Blessed Virgin in colors. They were made in Paris by Joseph Bayan, and were said by him to be the finest ever exported to America. Workmen were engaged a full year in their production.

The chalice is of the Gothic order. The bowl is of pure gold, in accord with a law of the Church, which requires that bowls of all chalices shall be of pure metal, either gold or silver. Outside, at its base, it is richly chased with a Gothic leaf design. This blends with and seems to be a continuation of the capital of a hexagonal column which forms the stem.

The capital of the stem column is a very simple Gothic plinth, and the base plinth is but slightly more ornate. Midway between capital and base the column bulges into a knop which, like the base of the bowl, is chased with a leaf design. Six sapphires, each set in a rosette cluster six panels on the rim of the knop, and produce there a continuation of the hexagonal pattern of the stem. The base plinth, also hexagonal, is finished on each of its outer faces with a row of five pearls, which together form a ring of pearls, at the base of the stem.

The pedestal slopes away from the stem on all sides in easy, graceful curves. It has six panels. At the top of each panel an opal is set in a rosette of twisted filigree wire. Near the bottom of each of five of the panels is a ruby set in a rosette of flat filigree wire, on edge, in which are set six diamonds. A law of the Church requires that every chalice shall bear a cross. At the base of the sixth panel, is a cross formed of

five emeralds, set in flat filigree. On each of the five panels between the opal and the ruby, and on the sixth panel between the opal and the emerald cross, is worked a vine design in flat filigree, in which flowers are represented by three clusters of three diamonds each. Between the panels gradually widening ridges slope away from the top to the bottom of the pedestal. Near the foot of each of these is set a single pearl on a rosette of the same Gothic leaf design noticed at the base of the bowl and on the knop. The base of the pedestal is beyond description. It is a beautiful combination of fluting common to capitals of the Gothic order.

Aside from the bowl, which is of pure metal, the chalice is of gold, 22 carats fine. One hundred and seventy-eight gems were used in its construction, there being 120 diamonds, 36 pearls, 6 sapphires, 6 opals, 5 rubies and 5 emeralds. These flash and sparkle in the light, and their scintillation produces an effect beautiful to behold.

The bowl is thin and delicate, and

the stem is slight. The knop and base seem massive in proportion, but the beautiful chasing on the former, and the delicate filigree tracery upon the panels of the latter, together with the use of point settings for the gems near the base of the pedestal, dispel any suggestion of heaviness out of keeping with the bowl and stem.

The chalice is the most magnificent in the diocese, and is probably the richest in America. It is designed after a chalice owned by the Marquis of Douglas, a Spanish nobleman, and is the work of the W. J. Feeley Co. of this city.

On the bottom of the chalice a plate bears this inscription: "To St. Mary's Church in loving memory of its second pastor, Reverend Robert Joseph Sullivan, this chalice is presented by his nephew, Robert Joseph Banigan Sullivan, on the occasion of his first Holy Communion, September 27, 1899."

The cost of the Vestments and Chalice amounted to the handsome sum of \$17,000.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The friendship which existed in their life time between the two great Lights of the thirteenth century has continued down the ages between the members of their respective Orders. The feast of St. Francis of Assisi was duly observed by his spiritual sons of the Capuchin Branch in Hintonburg, on the 4th inst., and as usual the Mass of the festival was celebrated by the Friars of the Dominican Order. The solemn blessing by his Grace the Archbishop of a new statue, recently presented to the church as well as the administering of the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty-nine children added considerably to the impressive ceremonies. The statue, or rather group, represents the recently Canonized Saint Basil-Bellon, prostrate in Adoration before the Sacred Host. It being contained in an ostensory held by two angels. Alongside is the open Breviary of the Saint which he had evidently been tall in his ecstasy. The shrine of St. Francis at the Gospel side of the Sanctuary was embedded in flowers and evergreens, and the church was hung throughout with banners bearing suitable inscriptions and devices. In the evening the panegyric of Saint Francis was delivered by Rev. Father Valiquette, O.M.I., parish priest of Hill. Afterwards the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and was followed by the veneration of the relic of the Seraphic Saint of Assisi. The musical portion was rendered by the Friars and Brother stationed in the organ loft.

An improvement in the treatment of rheumatic patients has been adopted in the Catholic Hospital by the introduction of a heating apparatus for the curing of rheumatism and stiff joints. It is an innovation in Ottawa.

The pilgrimage of the men of the Basilica parish to the number of about four hundred—to the chapel and shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, Cyrville, took place at six o'clock on the morning of Rosary Sunday. Accompanied by Very Rev. Mgr. Routhier, V. G., they marched in procession, and on arrival at the Church the Vicar-General celebrated the Mass, and the rector, Rev. Father Pineau, C.M., preached. Then succeeded a visit to the parish cemetery where all joined in chanting the Libera me Domine. Afterwards all were enrolled in the Sodality of Our Lady of All Hearts.

The Rev. Dr. Fallon was the recipient of a silver-headed cane on the feast of St. Michael, his patron, which was presented to him by the boys of St. Joseph's School.

BISHOP LORRAIN'S BEREAVEMENT.

Pembroke, Oct. 12. The beloved and worthy bishop of Pembroke, so kindly and favorably known to the clergy and citizens of Montreal, is mourning the loss of his devoted and affectionate mother. After an illness of a few days' duration borne with patience and resignation, she passed peacefully into eternity on the festival of St. Francis of Assisi, towards whom she had ever shown so much piety and devotion and who no doubt, sweetened the decisive moment of her transition from this life. Though much advanced in years and enfeebled in health, she had regularly attended the exercises of the mission given recently in her parish by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. How rich in merit and spotless in conscience, must she have appeared before the tribunal of her Judge! Her death took place at her home, at St. Martin's, on the 4th inst., after having been attended with loving and untiring care and after having received all the rites of Holy Mother Church. Will this not be a lifelong consolation to His Lordship who was deprived of the comfort of receiving her last blessing and of listening to her last words? It would have been her greatest earthly happiness at the solemn moment of her demise to rest her dying eye on that loving son in whom she had

an interesting and impressive conference was given to the Clergy assembled in the Basilica on Monday of last week, by the Rev. Father Priest, of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, who is presently on a visit to his native land.

In the chapel of the Monastery of Our Lady of Charity (Good Shepherd) a month's mind requiem Mass was celebrated for the soul of late Mrs. Thomas Kelme.

A series of lectures is proposed to be held under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association during the season. The course will open on the 24th inst., when Rev. Father Newman will speak on "Why National Sentiment Should be kept Alive."

A Mission of four days' duration has just been concluded in Hintonburg by Rev. Father McPhail.

The St. Patrick's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society have issued, enclosed in St. Patrick's Church calendar for October, a booklet, "What do Catholics believe?"

The number of patients present in the Catholic General Hospital is one hundred and thirteen.

The St. Patrick's Temperance Society held their first regular meeting for the season, on Sunday of last week, in the Catholic Lyceum. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and others gave recitations.

A Mass for children will in future be celebrated at nine o'clock every Sunday morning in St. Joseph's Church.

The biograph views of His Holiness, the Pope in the garden of the Vatican and of other distinguished personages will be on exhibition in the Academic Hall of the University for one week, commencing 16th inst.

The regular annual meeting of the Columbian Club of St. Patrick's parish took place on Monday of last week. The rector, Rev. Father Whelan, is patron, and Mr. Patrick Clarke was elected president. It is proposed to give a series of entertainments during the coming season. The club appears to be in a flourishing condition, as the treasurer reported having a balance of \$282 in hand.

On Tuesday of last week twenty-nine boys from the Catholic Immigration Society of England, arrived at the Lodge appropriated to their use in Hintonburg.

SOMETHING ABOUT WILLS.

The Times says that during the eight years from 1891-98 the wills of 150 ladies were proved. The personal estate amounted in these cases to close on \$50,500,000, out of which the large sum of nearly \$14,500,000 was willed in favor of different charitable objects. The charitable bequests of ladies, we are told, are in larger proportion to their estates than those of men. The fact is, says the writer, that English people, if they have families to provide for, very seldom leave any considerable part of their property away from them. Charitable bequests are for the most part those of the childless, who not only gave freely during their lives, but who would fain see all they possessed when they came to die devoted to the cause of charity as they understood it.—London Universe.

Judge Grimm of the Probate Court at Jefferson has declared two clauses of the will of the late Father John Friedl invalid. The first clause to which exception is taken is the following:

"One thousand dollars for Holy Masses to be said for me and my benefactors, and for those to whom during my life I have been a source of offense."

This clause is declared void for the reason that there are no beneficiaries of the trust who may come into equity to enforce its performance. Had the request been direct to an individual bishop or priest for the reading of Masses, says the court, the request would have been valid. The other clause is that giving for a home for aged priests. The will says: "The first shall be paid to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Milwaukee, for the erection of a home near Jefferson in which priests, who have become incapable for the ministry and spent their last days, but they must provide for themselves a room in said home, and be self-dependently. This money must not fall to a sister's convent."

Judge Grimm holds the clause void under the common law and under the statutes of this state. The devise in question, he says, is not limited and therefore attempts to grant an estate in perpetuity can only be granted to a "literary or charitable society."

FATHER O'BRIEN'S BOAT BUILDING.

While such deep interest is being taken in the contest for the America's Cup, the opinion is freely expressed that St. John's Yacht Club, will carry off next year. It appears that Rev. P. J. O'Brien, rector of St. Patrick's Church, St. John's, has discovered a secret of marine architecture that is destined to revolutionize the methods of constructing safe and fast vessels. In reply to a representative of the New York Herald, Father O'Brien said:

"My plan is to design a boat of ship for sail or steam that will secure a maximum of speed with a maximum of safety. To obtain these a boat should be constructed having a concave bottom between the keel and bilge transversely, the side and bottom meeting at an angle at the bilge. The bottom between the keel and the bilge will be nearly straight or flat forward, and become more concave towards the stern. The bottom must be convex longitudinally. The side between the bilge line and deck line will be slightly concave forward and straight near the centre of the boat, but convex toward the stern. The hollow forward between the deck and bilge line is recommended for sailing boats.

"I claim for my invention for sail craft greater stability than in ordinary construction, reduction of leeway, increase of speed and seaworthiness. In steamboats increase of speed, less rolling and greater seaworthiness.

"To establish my theory I constructed a small yacht that was successful on all points even beyond my expectation."

Without entering into all the lengthy technical explanations given, we may simply reproduce the Rev. Father's statement as to a practical test. He said:

"My invention is applicable to all kinds of boats and ships, for shallow or deep water, steam and sail yachts, merchant ships and ships of war. War vessels carrying heavy guns in sea of action are not the best possible passenger ships, where cabin and

poration organized under the laws of the state." The court gives the further reason for declaring this clause invalid that the trust is not "fully expressed nor clearly defined upon the face of the instrument creating it," in several respects.—Milwaukee Citizen.

According to rumor, the will of the late Henry B. Plant, Now Haven, Conn., a wealthy transportation manager, which was offered for probate in June, is to be contested by the widow.

Former Judge Lynde Harrison, who drew the will, told me he understood Mr. Plant's widow was dissatisfied with the provisions made for her, but added:

"To my knowledge, however, no steps of any kind have been taken to set aside or attack the will. Any story concerning Mr. Plant's mental incapacity is an absurd invention."

"The provisions for the widow and the son were the same in every will Mr. Plant had made in the last few years, and the story that they surprised Mrs. Plant and her son is ridiculous. Mr. Plant read his will long ago in the presence of his wife and his son, and Mrs. Plant had the original in her possession for many months before her husband's death."

Morton F. Plant, the son, said he knew nothing about the rumor that his father's will was to be contested.

Mr. Plant's estate is estimated to be worth \$8,000,000. The will leaves specific legacies amounting to \$100,000 to friends and relatives. The rest is left in trust. The trustees are directed to pay from the income of the estate \$20,000 a year to Mrs. Plant, \$10,000 a year to Morton F. Plant, and \$10,000 a year to Henry Bradley Plant, the rector's grand son. After the death of the widow, the son and the grandson, the estate is to be held in trust until the youngest child of the grandson is 21 years old. Then it is to be divided among the children of the rector's son and grandson.

The grandson is now five years old, therefore it is not likely that the estate will be distributed for from fifty to seventy years. In that time it is estimated it will be worth nearly \$10,000,000.—N. Y. Herald.

KILLARNEY LAKES TO BE SOLD.

According to an advertisement in the New York Herald, the estate of Herbert of Muckross, comprising the greater portion of the mountains, glens and forests surrounding the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold in Dublin on Tuesday, November 21, at auction.

Although it has frequently been reported that well known Irish-Americans had combined to purchase the place and establish it as a national park, and it was also understood that Sir Thomas Lipton would buy it privately, it now appears that all offers were inadequate, and it will be brought under the hammer.

When it was announced last June that the beautiful Lakes of Killarney were for sale, Irish-American citizens in Greater New York grew enthusiastic over a plan to purchase the prop-

erty by popular subscription and maintain it as a national park. Many persons expressed themselves strongly in favor of the movement, among them Richard Croker, James J. Cozzano, John D. Crimmins, John F. Carroll and Maurice F. Holahan.

It was said later that Howard Gould considered purchasing the property. Then it was announced that the Duke of Westminster and others of the National Trust Society would save the lakes.

The directors of the Standard Insurance Company, in London, Eng., received in September, an offer from Sir Thomas Lipton for the Lakes of Killarney. A meeting was called to consider the matter, and the officials said Sir Thomas was the only person who ever seriously negotiated for the purchase of the lakes.

POVERTY AND THE MASSES.

Recently Cardinal Vaughan delivered a most eloquent, interesting, and practical address before the members of the English Catholic Youth Society, and he took for his subject the poverty of the masses in England. The New York Freeman's Journal, gave a very careful synopsis of that address and added thereto some comments calculated to awaken a deep interest in the subject. We are all aware that England is one of the richest countries in the world. We know to a certain extent of the fabulous sums that are piled up in London, and in all the great centres of the country; we have a fair idea of the hundreds of millions of British capital invested in foreign lands; but we are not so generally well-informed concerning the fearful poverty and misery of the great mass of England's people. In fact we would almost be at a loss to account for such a wonderful contradiction, even were we to believe in its existence. But here is one of the foremost Englishmen of the century, and one who is competent in every sense to speak, telling us that:

"Official returns made a few years ago present a sad and painful picture of the material and economic condition of the English poor. In the annual death rate throughout England 1 in 14 was that of a pauper in the work house. In Liverpool one death in seven occurred in a work house. In the Manchester township before its recent enlargement 1 death in every 5 was that of a pauper. According to the Royal Commission for housing the poor, one person in every five in London dies in a public hospital or workhouse, and if the wealthy classes are excluded the number is 1 in every 3. This sums up the material condition of the poor in the wealthiest country in the world."

Commenting upon these remarks, the Freeman's Journal, asks some pertinent questions, to which replies are to be found in the Cardinal's lecture. It says:

"Here we have it that in the city of London, noted in all our school geographies as 'the largest and richest city in the world,' 1 in 3, that is one third of the population, leaving out the wealthy classes, are paupers, and that the same may be said of one-fourteenth of the population of the whole country. These are startling facts, or at least will be so to many who have been accustomed to think and speak of England not only as a 'great power,' but as the most prosperous and the wealthiest of the nations. What is the explanation of the facts? How has it come that a country possessing such sources of wealth and prosperity and such resources of material well-being as England unjustifiably does, should be a land of dismal poverty for the great bulk of its people? Cardinal Vaughan answers the question. He says that the poverty of the English masses is 'a result of utilitarian philosophy' and 'of the unobscured growth of selfish individualism which

was substituted in the sixteenth century for the old Catholic polity."

If further explanation be required we have it in the next few paragraphs of His Eminence's address, which runs thus:

"The fate of the poor has always been bound up with that of the Catholic Church. As we have seen it in Italy in the nineteenth century so was it in England in the sixteenth. The suppression of the monasteries, and the guilds, the transference of their lands and of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor. Professor Thorold Rogers assures us that the workman was handed over to the mercy of his employer at a time when he was utterly incapable of resisting the grossest tyranny."

"Without ties to bind the people to the land, they have been driven, especially of late years, in ever increasing multitudes to the towns. Here they have herded apart from the better classes forming an atmosphere and a society marked, on the one hand, by an absence of all the elevating influences of wealth, education and refinement, and on the other by the depressing presence of almost a dead level of poverty, ignorance and squalor. They are not owners either of the scraps of land on which they live or of the tenements that cover them, but are rack-rented by the agents of absentee landlords, who know less of them than Dives knew of Lazarus. Millions of human creatures are housed worse than the cattle and horses of many a lord or squire."

That the immense majority of the poverty-stricken in England can trace their misfortune to the robberies perpetrated upon them is evident from the foregoing. And is it any wonder that Ireland should have suffered during long centuries from the same unfortunate cause, when the sturdy inhabitants of England have been cast out and left to drag their 'lengthening chain' of indigence along, by the influence, power, and grasping selfishness of so-called patriots and lovers of the land. We will quote another paragraph from that lecture, which will show how very different has been the Catholic teaching from the English practice especially since the Reformation. The Cardinal says:

"The medieval theologians constantly taught the common brotherhood of all men, and as a natural consequence the obligation on all to assist those who were in need. The English preachers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries dwell on this topic continually, as, for instance, Bishop Beaufort of Rochester (1388), who denounced as unbearable and un-Christian the creation of a gulf or chasm between the rich and the poor. The author of the most popular book of English instructions, Dives et Pauper (fifteenth century), insists that no property gives any one the right of saying 'This is mine,' and 'That is thine,' for property, so far as it is of God, is of the nature of governance and dispensation."

which Mr. O'Brien closed; but, apart from its flowing rhetoric, it contains some very sage advice and stubborn facts:

"If you want to have the fifty square miles of glorious lands that are in the possession of the bullocks and the sheep between this and Boyle you will have to look alive in the same way. You will have to organize and combine; you will have to fight and to subscribe, as the men of Mayo have done, and if you do you may bet your bottom dollar the Congested Districts Board will have very soon discovered there is such a county as Roscommon on the map of Ireland. We have only made a beginning this year, and in several districts of Roscommon, such as Callow and Breedogue, and away near Elphin, we have most marvelously succeeded in inducing the smaller farmers not to send a beast to the grazing ranches, and to leave Callow meadows uncut and unsoiled, and to teach the grabbers and the graziers that it would be a very big advance indeed in the price of beef that would compensate them for the condemnation and indignation of their fellow-countrymen. This winter, as soon as the harvesters come home, we will, please God, attack this question on a large scale. You will have to serve notice on every grazer that if he continues to occupy the land of the people under this cursed eleven months' system, he will have to make up his mind to spend the winter in quarantine, as strict and as severe as the City of Porto, which is at the present moment threatened

with a plague. We must have an end to this infernal evil of rich sheepkeepers and policemen and others grabbing the land of the people, and driving away the flower of our young men and young women to the ends of the earth. I tell you here to-day to picket every man of them. I would not for the world use the term boycott. It is only the virtuous Englishman that can indulge in the luxury of boycotting when it is a question of venting their spleen and their hypocrisy on the gallant land of France; but whether you call it picketing or boycotting let every man of that kind dwell all alone by himself with his meanness and selfishness and see how he will like it. Let no poor man's beast cross the bounds of ditch of one of those grazing ranches, until by and by they will cross it to take possession of it for the people. Sink all political or personal differences, or trade jealousies. Turn all the fighting energies and instincts of our fighting race against the common enemy, and when we drift into the general election next year, whether it be the Liberals or the Tories that come into power, unless it be the fault of the people's own crowding of little restrictions and impediments in the Congested Districts Board Acts will be scored out of the Statute Book, the whole province of Connaught will be a scheduled district, the people will be masters on the plains of Roscommon instead of the bullocks, and far outside Connaught throughout Ireland the people will be set free from the domain of landlordism and of English rule."

ABOUT MAYORALTIES.

While we are so busily engaged with the mayoralty question immediately affecting our people in Montreal, it might prove instructive—though being entirely foreign to the issue here—to learn something about the mayoralty contests in other countries of the world. It has long been contended, on the part of Ireland's bitter enemies, that were the Irish to obtain Home Rule the Catholic majority would govern and would persecute the Protestant. Of course this is a very narrow way of looking at the situation, and one that all honest people know to be false. Possibly the men who hazard such opinions imagine that Irish Catholics must necessarily be made of the same timber as that which entered into the composition of their persecutors during long centuries. But never was there a graver mistake. A fair evidence is to be found in the action of the Dublin Municipal Council this year. The Council comprises a large Catholic majority, and yet it has selected a Protestant to be Lord Mayor for next year. The report of the proceedings says:

"Fifty-three Councillors voted, of whom forty-six were Catholics. There were two candidates—a Protestant and a Catholic—both Nationalists. The former, Alderman Pile, was elected. This is how the Catholic majority persecutes in Dublin."

And the same can be said of the Irish Catholics all over Ireland and in every land—not excluding Canada. Take another very instructive example. Mr. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, seeks again to be re-elected for the next year. The Michigan Catholic supports him, but in doing so has the frankness and courage to state its disapproval of his course as well as its intention of giving him another chance. In a strong editorial that organ says:

"When he took office the last time however, it was noticeable that while there are scores of leading citizens who are Roman Catholics there have been only isolated cases where he has appointed them to responsible or honorable office. His predilections have invariably been in favor of people who belonged to his own Church and to the Masonic temple. When he came into office he found an unwritten law that no Irish-American or no Catholic should ever be a Police Commissioner of the city of Detroit."

There never was one in the whole thirty-four years of the history of the department. Yet Mr. Maybury has been in office three years, has had opportunity to appoint three members of the board and they are in their personal continuances of the unwritten law which has regulated such appointments. It was not that this situation has escaped Mr. Maybury. It was brought to his notice, and it has been pretty conclusively proved, by the appointments, that he has no desire to upset the condition that has so long prevailed."

It appears that this Mr. Maybury had all along been the favorite of the Catholics; here is the novel and striking reasoning of the "Michigan Catholic." It says:

"We do not mention these things in any spirit of adversity to Mr. Maybury because we proudly expect that he will be the party candidate for mayor and that he will be elected. But we do believe that while he is out soliciting votes and giving the glad hand to Catholics as a body that they will not be fooled into expecting things that they have no right to expect, or be deluded into the belief that Mr. Maybury will end the discrimination any more speedily than anybody else. We want them to refuse to be made fools of, even though they may look like cheerful idiots while the confidence game is going on. Then when Mr. Maybury runs over the list of vestrymen of the Church and warrens of the temple for his next batch of appointments the Catholic population will not have reason to feel disappointed because one of their number has not been considered. By just putting themselves into the position of not expecting anything they will prevent themselves from being humiliated."

"At that we wish Mr. Maybury luck in his candidacy, even though he doesn't appoint many Catholic citizens to office."

There is a frankness about this which should make Mr. Maybury ashamed, and if he is re-elected, and has had the Catholic support, he is now in possession of the plainest hint that such a man could receive. What we most admire in this is the appeal to Catholics not to be fools, nor dupes, nor to let others believe they are such. It is a splendid lesson.

"By this means we have made the Oceanic not only the largest ship afloat, but the strongest. So it need not be feared, as so often predicted, that above a certain size a ship would be structurally weak and break apart from her own weight."

"The big ship of the future to attain great speed, may be driven by three or four propellers. You already use three propellers on some of your war ships. Europe may have to learn something of America in this respect."

"Big ships are now more easily managed than smaller ones. There is now no shouting of orders from the bridge. There are speaking tubes to the fore-castle, engine room and other parts of the vessel, beside a set of electric signals. This feature of the big ships of the future may also be extended and improved upon."

"But the real limit of a vessel's size is not to be determined by how big a ship can be constructed."

We are asked to imagine an ocean vessel that would be twenty feet wider than Fifth Avenue, New York, and through any one of whose smokestacks four street cars could run abreast. Like Cowper's song of "John Gilpin," should such a monster ever sail the deep,

"May we be there to see."

RITUALISTIC TENDENCIES.

At the "Tan Presbyterian Council," held in Washington, two weeks ago, one of the delegates from England—Hon. Samuel Smith—a member of the British House of Commons, delivered himself of a severe piece of criticism upon the ritualistic movements and their Homeward tendency. We have no desire to follow Mr. Smith in all his varied expressions of horror for Rome, and dread of aught that might even remotely seem to help the cause of Catholicity. But one of his pieces of advice to his fellow delegates is worthy of notice. The "Catholic Universe," of Cleveland, draws attention to this point and comments upon it as follows:

"Mr. Smith warned the Protestants to look out for the education of the young and to train them in the principles of the reformation. Yet no doubt they all practically coincide in godless education."

"Catholics should learn from Mr. Smith's appeal the wisdom of the Church in providing for the religious education of the children. Mr. Smith said he regarded the question as one of life and death to the Evangelical churches. Possibly the eyes of the evangelicals will be so opened by empty churches that they will join with Catholics for religion in education."

There is scarcely anything to add to this concise disposal of the question raised by Mr. Smith. However, we take advantage of the opportunity to point out the fact—a fact that is now historical—that every anti-Catholic movement, every species of infidel propaganda, every attempt to overturn the altars of Christ, either in Europe or America, in the past centuries or in the present one, has been governed by the same principle and carried on according to the same method; that is to say, the seizing of the younger generation and the instilling into the youthful minds the ideas and teachings best calculated to destroy therein the germs of faith. Volumes might be written on this subject; but the plain mention of it should suffice to impress upon all Catholics the paramount necessity of thorough religious training for their children.

The greatest danger to life in the city is not the car with its clanging gong, but those silent invisible foes, the germs of disease. The prevalence of consumption in cities is stated to be largely due to the frequent expectoration of diseased persons, whose dried sputa mixed with the dust and blown into the air, is inhaled by some luckless man or woman. Sanitation may minimize these perils but can never obliterate them. The essential thing is to educate every person to the knowledge that the germ can find no permanent lodgment in a healthy body. Keep the blood pure, the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition in good health and you are practically germ proof.



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I was taken sick in July last year, and was not able to do any kind of work until November," writes Mr. Roy L. Owen, of Langley, Ailken Co., S. C. "I had been coming up with hard lumps of phlegm for about a year before I was taken down. I then called on a doctor, who said that one-half of my left lung was gone, and advised me to leave my home and go to the country. I wrote to you for advice. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I sincerely believe has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever taken."

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A MONSTER MEETING ON THE HILL OF ORAN.

The weekly Freeman, in its second last issue says:

"On Sunday one of the most remarkably enthusiastic and suggestive meetings that has ever taken place in South Roscommon was held at the famous and historic Hill of Oran, about seven miles from Roscommon. It was held under the auspices of the United Irish League, and the presence of the priests and people in support of the cause lent an element of exceptional interest to the occasion. Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., had come down from Dublin on the previous evening for the meeting. To a stranger such a drive could not fail to have been deeply impressive and suggestive of the object and purpose of such a gathering. For miles the outlook is a bleak wilderness of prairie-like character, the monotony of the waste being broken save by the presence of some sheep and cattle and a police barrack and all this land, fertile and beautiful beyond description."

This meeting on the historic hill is historically destined to become historic itself. "The Land for the People" seemed to be the keynote of the sentiments expressed during the proceedings. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. John Doherty, P.P., of Ballynahughish. Some of that eloquent and patriotic priest's remarks at the opening of the meeting are suggestive of serious thoughts and sad memories. He said that:

"He could not tell them how deeply grateful he felt for the high compliment paid him by asking him to preside at that great meeting on the historic Hill of Oran. Their fathers of old met on that hill in defence of the rights of their country and their Church, but through capricious exigencies, adverse circumstances, the famine of '47, and unjust laws in Ireland that district to-day was stripped of its bold and resolute people. Driving along over the road that led to that hill one could not fail to be struck by the number of ruined houses that they saw. They must be struck also by the fact that it was there their forefathers lived and thrived at one time. They had around them nine or ten thousand acres of the finest land in Ireland, where four thousand or five thousand families could live in comfort and prosperity, out where to-day there were only one hundred and fifty. Of that 150 all he could find from the valuation books was 93 who were rated occupiers. There were some 40 who were only lords who had not a perch of land of their own, and about two-thirds of this rich land was in the hands of out-

sider-grazers or absentee landlords. He saw before him a flag bearing the motto: "The Land for the People." That should be their guiding principle. It was truly a terrible pity to see the bone and marrow of their country going away from the land to find a home in foreign countries, and an outlet for their liberty driven away from the fertile fields where their forefathers lived. They had come there that day to prove their adherence to the principles of the United Irish League. These principles they were determined to abide by, to promote, and to aid by every means in their power. They would carry these principles out to the best of their power, legally and constitutionally, until they would build up again a new Ireland and new houses for their people on the green fields that were theirs, and enable them to live in happiness, prosperity, and comfort in the future."

The resolutions moved and adopted and all the speeches delivered in support of them breathed a desire for unity and harmony. As usual, eloquent, fiery and elegant in language, Mr. Wm. O'Brien delivered a splendid speech. As we cannot do justice either to his or to any of the other appeals made on that occasion, we will merely select a few passages from Mr. O'Brien's address—passages that we consider both timely and true. In dealing with the spirit of disunion he said:

"After the division of the last few years we have got to show every possible consideration and tenderness for one another's feelings, we have got to convince every honest man that the men who are running this movement are not running it in the interest of any leader or of any section. There are good, and brave, and honest men belonging to every section, and there are precious bad men belonging to every section too. There is not too much to brag about on any side; but the grand point is that nine-tenths of the honest men of every section have now made up their minds, that as long as we are divided and disorganized our enemies can defy us and trample upon us; but that the moment the people are bound together in a strong combination again, the people are the masters, they can dictate their own terms, and they can go on winning victory after victory, until the young fellows will hear us older men talk of the crimes of landlordism as we talk of the horrors of the penal days, as phantoms of an evil past, which can never again darken the doors of our people."

A fiery denunciation was that with

OLDHAM'S IMAGINARY SHIP.

It is true that such wonders have been accomplished by science during the past fifty years that it would be almost impossible to estimate the results of scientific research and essay during the first half of the coming century. Any person may prophesy, and no matter how wild and fanciful his predictions, we are not in a position to dispute the possibility of their fulfillment. Mr. W. J. Pirrie, who built the "Oceanic," and Mr. Joseph R. Oldham, the famed Marine expert, have been indulging in some astonishing forecasts:

"Imagine a ship 1,200 feet long, 120 feet wide, 75 feet deep, of 60,000 registered tons, one that would be propelled by triple screws, the energy for which would come from 100 steam boilers. Then imagine such a vessel made of aluminum, and you have my idea of the great steamship that will be built before long to outdo the Oceanic, says Mr. Oldham."

"I am not dismayed by the fact that a steamer such as I describe will be almost twice as long as the present world's wonder, the Oceanic. Not only is this idea feasible, but it is one that will probably be accepted as such by naval architects the world around."

"The outward appearance of the ship will be strange as compared with the vessels of to-day. She will have from six to twelve smokestacks, probably twelve, arranged in a single line down the middle of the boat. As she will be of aluminum, she will be light and will draw but twenty feet of water. She will be painted with anti-corrosive paint, recently discovered, and would be proof against the ravages of time."

"Stronger materials and lighter than those used at present will be used in her structure. She may be moved by multiple propellers, possibly, working in a tunnel, so that a

number of wheels could be worked by separate shafts actuated by rotary motors, as the sizes of screw shafts and engines even now under construction are perilously large. Or the motive power may be produced by compressed air or gas."

"Then the form of least resistance probably being discovered, the hull, broad and light in comparison with the augmented dimensions, will rise on top of the waves rather than pass through them."

"It will probably interest the readers of the Journal to know that the rolling and pitching may be greater than at present, but with improved cabins and shortened voyage the difference may not be noticed."

The Right Honorable William J. Pirrie says:

"Big as the Oceanic is, she has not reached the limit in the size of ocean steamships."

"I regard it as possible to build a ship half as large again, or approximately a thousand feet in length or more."

"She could have a speed of thirty-five or forty knots an hour. That it would be profitable to run a ship at such a speed I should hardly venture to say."

"Such a gigantic ship would have a beam width of 100 feet or over. She could carry four thousand people, as compared to the Oceanic's two thousand."

"It would not be so difficult to build such a vessel as it was to construct the Oceanic. For in her case we had to depart from previous methods of riveting and other metal work done by hand."

"Hydraulic power was used instead. Now that a beginning has been made in the use of hydraulic power, it can be continued and increased practically without limit."

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Richard L. Duvall to Houston, Rosholt Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., grain and seed cleaners and separators.

Frederick J. Blakeley and George H. Paine to Royal Separator Co., corporation of Michigan, cream separator.

Edmund C. Hayde to Eugene M. Keeley, Chicago, Ill., vehicle wheel.

Henry Valentine to C. C. May, of Davenport, Washington, seed and grain purifier.

James Tomlinson to George A. Gage, of Chicago, Ill., cylindrical wooden packages.

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been shown that a patient had been treated for some other disease when catarrh seems have been present.

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The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

- 1. Do you spit up slime? 2. Are your eyes watery? 3. Does your nose feel full? 4. Do you have nose discharge? 5. Do you sneeze a good deal? 6. Do crusts form in the nose? 7. Do you have pain in the eyes? 8. Does your breath smell offensive? 9. Are your hearing beginning to fail? 10. Are you losing your sense of smell? 11. Do you have a hacking cough in the morning? 12. Are there hoarse notes in your ears? 13. Do you have pain across the front of your face? 14. Do you feel dripping in back part of throat? 15. If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

Diseases of Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

- 1. Do you take cold easily? 2. Do you have trouble in swallowing? 3. Do you have hoarse and husky? 4. Have you a dry hacking cough? 5. Do you feel your chest tight? 6. Do you feel all rattled up at night? 7. Do you feel a crawling feeling in throat? 8. Have you a constant weight on chest? 9. Do you have a constant feeling in throat? 10. Do you cough worse at night and morning? 11. Do you get short of breath when walking? 12. Do you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Albertine N. Brabant, wife of Edward Kiernan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorcement from her husband, Edward Kiernan, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion.

Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899.

W. E. MOUNT, Solicitor for Applicant.

86-27

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Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, 178 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00

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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.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 14, 1899.

THE CIVIC SITUATION.

No Irish Catholic of this city who ponders for a few minutes over the civic situation, with special reference to the representation of his fellow-countrymen at the City Hall, can fail to arrive at the conclusion that the present state of things is exceedingly unsatisfactory.

In a mixed community like ours there is but one standard, practically speaking, by which the position of any one of the three great sections which compose it can be judged.

Owing to the increase in the population of the city, the legislature at its last session inserted in the city's new charter clauses which provide for the subdivision of some of the more populous wards, in order that adequate representation should be fairly distributed.

the Dominion! What an impetus it would give to every interest that we have at heart! What a strong encouragement it would put in the hearts of our young Irishmen who are on the threshold of careers!

THE MAYORALTY.

We have already written much on this question of the Mayorality, but in a crisis such as the important one now before us, we cannot possibly examine the question in too many of its phases.

Possibly, from his standpoint, this may be very true; but from the standpoint of the "True Witness," we cannot conceive that any Irish-Catholic, or English-speaking Catholic, upon whom the unanimous choice of our people should fall, could, under any circumstances decline to accept the responsibility of the situation.

As we have repeatedly stated, this is an occasion when sacrifices, on all sides, must be freely made, for it is a critical period and one for the issue of which each individual will be, to a certain degree, responsible.

ganizations there are many sacrifices that must necessarily be made. They may be called upon to sink in the general cause their personal prejudices, and even dislikes -- if any such unhappily exist--their individual ambitions, their political feelings, their sectional differences.

"Now's the day, and now's the hour"; the time is charged with most vital interests. Possibly before the next issue of this paper a meeting will have been held, and that the man upon whom all efforts must be centred will have accepted the nomination.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

No sooner does the Father of the Catholic faithful indict an encyclical, send forth a nuncio, or perform any action that even remotely affects some section of the world, than speculation is rife, opinions are hazarded, and all imaginable kinds of motives are assigned--generally without the slightest knowledge of the situation on the part of the critics, and always without due consideration for the mission of Christ's Vicar upon earth.

The advent of the Apostolic Delegate has furnished an occasion for strange and erroneous comments in the Protestant press of the country. We are perfectly aware that all these expressions of opinion and attempts at sage advice, will have no more effect upon the Delegate and his mission, than all the attacks and censures of long ages have had upon the unchangeable Church whose Sovereign Pontiff he represents.

the St. Lawrence from its course. The Globe talks of peace between the Catholic and Protestant elements just as if there was any contention existing. And, in so doing, it rakes up the ashes of all the long burned out questions which have proven in the past to be sources of discord and disunion.

The Gazette advises the Delegate to "return whence he came," just as soon as he discovers "the false position he has been made to occupy"--that is to say, just as soon as he has read the Gazette's editorial. The simple truth of the whole matter is this, that the non-Catholic public, and the non-Catholic press have nothing at all to do with either Mgr. Falconio, or with his mission.

To sum up; the Delegate, as well as any other man of reflection and discrimination, can easily detect in all this a sudden race, between the leading organs of both political parties, to see which will make the most of political capital out of his presence in our midst.

"LA PRESSE" AND THE MAYORALTY.

We had always been under the impression that the French Canadian and Irish Catholic elements in this province had so many interests in common, and so many causes for mutual gratitude, that they would be ever found supporting each other in all those struggles which the municipal condition of affairs imposes upon the citizens of a free country.

Animated with such feelings it was with no small degree of astonishment that we read in "La Presse" of October 5, an editorial on the "Alternate National Representations in the Mayorality of Montreal."

ments of opinion coming from those interviewed; but we know that the French Canadians in general will not approve of them. Yet "La Presse" refrains from repudiating them. One of the gentlemen interviewed said: "There is no minority. We are all citizens, once the election is over the minority is merged in the majority."

This simply means that "might is right," that the majority has a right to usurp all privileges and that the minority should enjoy none. It is the evangel of intolerance. Yet "La Presse" thus comments upon it: "This comparison between Montreal and Toronto gives subject for reflection."

"In municipal affairs in Toronto, it suffices to be a Catholic, to be ostracised. A Protestant who would preach equal rights for Catholics would be stoned in the street."

We want to know if "La Presse" means by this that it approves of such a state of things? Or does it wish to base the ostracism of Irish Catholics in Montreal upon the ostracism they experience in Toronto? Or does it mean that because intolerant Protestantism in Toronto will allow no privileges or rights to the Irish-Catholic minority there, the French-Canadian majority here should follow the same example and deprive them of any rights or privileges in this city?

A WORD ABOUT CANDIDATES.

During the past week we have been asked, by more than one elector and reader of the "True Witness," what stand we proposed taking, during the coming municipal elections in St. Ann's Ward. It had been our intention to defer, until the eve of the contest the expression of the attitude we purpose assuming; but since so many seem anxious to know beforehand what we mean to do, we may as well put ourselves on record at this moment so that the future may contain no false impressions in this regard.

In every division--St. Ann's included--in which two Irish Catholics of equal qualifications are contesting for supremacy, the "True Witness" will allow the Irish Catholic and English-speaking Catholic electors to decide the issue for themselves. As far as we are concerned, we will have nothing to say for or against either candidate, since whichever is elected the Irish-Catholic element will be sure of good representation.

We might add that we know no sentiment except one of intense desire to see our people properly, adequately, and honorably represented.

MR FALCONIO IN MONTREAL

In common with the prelates, the clergy, and the Catholic faithful throughout the Dominion we desire to express our sincere welcome to Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. The reception which His Excellency received on reaching this city, last Saturday night, and the enthusiasm, devotion, and universal joy which he encountered during his short sojourn of five days, should suffice to convince him of the deep rooted attachment which Catholic Montreal has ever felt and feels as powerfully as ever to-day, towards the See of St. Peter and towards the great and venerable Pontiff, whose special representative he is.

the Catholic community. But the Delegate has promised to return shortly to our city, when Mgr. Bruchesi would be at home, and to avail himself of that visit to become more intimately acquainted with our various splendid institutions, many of which he has already had the pleasure of visiting.

It is not for us, at this moment, to enter into any lengthy description of the ceremonies in which His Excellency has participated, nor to furnish details of all his movements during the few days that he was in our midst. We desire simply to loudly proclaim, in the name of the Irish Catholic people whose organ of expression the "True Witness" has ever been, our faith in the Holy Church to which we belong, our love and veneration for the great Pontiff, who now rules over the establishment founded by Christ, and our entire submission to his will, as conveyed to us through the distinguished prelate who now represents him in this Dominion.

A CORRECTION.

The Jesuit Fathers request us to correct the statement in our last issue that the Retreat for the English ladies of Montreal would begin in the Gesù on Nov. 15. This Retreat does not begin before November 26th, the date on which the general mission will begin in the other churches of the city.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

Under the above heading the "Gazette" of last Thursday published an editorial which we are not competent to characterize. It is at once surprising and not surprising. It astonishes us that such an organ as the "Gazette," which is generally believed to be broad-minded and careful, should publish an expression of opinion which it must necessarily contradict the moment a Protestant candidate's claims are in question. The article is not long, and we would only nullify its intended effect by taking extracts from it. We have therefore, concluded to publish it in full, and to ask our readers to note it well. Any of those who attentively read this editorial--if alive two years hence--will have the pleasure of contrasting its expressions with those which will be found in the "Gazette," when the turn of a Protestant Mayor comes round. Read this! Mark it well! It is a splendid index to the true sentiments of some who would gladly be considered liberal-minded and free from bigotry or national prejudice. It runs thus:

"An effort is being made in some quarters to secure the nomination of an Irish Catholic citizen for the coming mayoralty election. Since 1875, there have been two Irish Catholic occupants of the chief magistrate's chair, Sir William Hingston and Mr. James McShane, each holding the office for two years. In the same time there have been two English-speaking Protestant mayors, Sir John Abbott and Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, each also sitting two years. The understanding that a French-speaking gentleman, an Irish-Catholic, and some kind of a Protestant should succeed each other in the mayor's chair, it will be noted from the above, has become a dead letter; nor is it likely that it can be revived. Things have changed greatly in the city since such arrangements in restriction of the people's choice could be enforced. The one in question was broken through in 1879, when Mr. Rivard succeeded Mr. J. L. Beaudry, and it was not till 1887, when Mr. Abbott was chosen, that any but a French-speaking mayor was elected. Nor were the French-speaking representatives alone in disregarding the understanding, as Mr. McShane in 1893, after a two years term, tried to, and nearly succeeded in securing a third term, and in 1894 made an effort to obtain a fourth. The succession of nationalities as a claim for election to the mayoralty may, therefore, be dismissed as not having any practical force with the general voter. Irish-Catholic and Protestant, as well as French-speaking candidates will have in future to depend on the recognition of their public services, their business success and character or their personal popularity. There are several gentlemen of Irish nationality and Catholic faith in whose behalf these qualifications can be advanced, and who, by their possession thereof, can be recommended on their merits to the general voter, who does not now care as much about the nationality or creed of his representatives as he used to be supposed to do. Entering the field on merit any of them might hope for large support in the contest that it seems likely any aspirant will have to count on. There are reasons also why the majority of the electors might support a capable and respected man presently outside of the City Council for the office."

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.—Time and again have I suggested to the readers of the "True Witness" to patronize those who advertise in its columns. To what extent my suggestions have been acted upon I do not know, but recently I had an occasion to visit a retail dry goods store on Craig street, to make a little purchase for the "youngsters." Having settled for some I was about making my exit when a good old Irishwoman accosted me, saying in this Mr. ——— store? I answered in the affirmative, when she said: "I see by the 'True Witness' there is a good stock of — at good bargains, and I want to buy the 'old man' one before they are all gone." I accompanied her to the counter where she had bought more than she had intended, and she was not ashamed to remark when she was thanked by the clerk: "Oh, you may thank the 'True Witness.'" How many of our good women do the same?

A WORD TO SOCIETIES.—Many of our Societies are not backward in sending lengthy resolutions of condolence to the "True Witness" for publication, and this in fact, is about all the patronage the paper receives from them; when it is necessary to advertise or to have any job printing done, the daily papers, or one of the other printing establishments get the work. Not many weeks ago, a branch of one of the Catholic Societies had an excursion and game, and notwithstanding the fact that a certain amount of the advertising was to go to this paper, the committee for reasons best known to themselves, gave it all to the daily papers. Recently a member of the branch died, resolutions of condolence were adopted and copies ordered to the press for publication, the result being that the daily papers ignored them and the "True Witness" published the resolutions as received.

THE GAELIC CLASSES are once more in full blast in this city. The meeting of the parent class, on Tuesday evening, in the Hibernian Armory, was a grand success, and the instructions under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lavelle, lasted two hours. At the close of instructions several short addresses of an encouraging nature were given by Messrs. O'Neill, O'Connor, Keane, Clarke, Stanton, O'Neill and McCarthy. During his vacation last month, Mr. McCarthy visited New York, and attended several meetings of Gaelic classes there. The New York members are loud in their praise of the progress made by the local classes. Major McCrystal, one of the executive members of New York, said that the good work done by the "True Witness" for the cause, was highly appreciated by the members of the Gaelic League.

Before adjournment the following resolution of condolence was tendered Mr. P. McHugh, one of the principal teachers and the supervisor of the Ladies' class. It may be mentioned that this is the fifth death in that worthy gentleman's family since he became from the green hills of Wexford, six years ago.

"Whereas, it pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death, Miss Ellen Mary, the beloved daughter of our esteemed member Mr. P. McHugh; Therefore, be it resolved that we tender our sincere sympathy to Mr. McHugh and his family in their hour of affliction, and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. McHugh, and to the "True Witness" for publication.

THE LADIES GAELIC CLASS will meet on every Monday evening in Miss Cronin's Academy, St. Antoine Street, and the energetic work of Miss Stafford, Mrs. Harding, Miss Katie McCall, Miss Scully, and several other young ladies will be highly appreciated by the lovers of Erin the world over. May God bless those noble women.

DIVISION NO. 4, A. O. H., held a rousing meeting on Monday evening, in St. Mary's C. Y. Men's Hall, Provincial Treasurer Kearns presiding. Five new members were initiated and three proposed. Owing to pressing business the financial secretary and treasurer resigned, and Bro. Thomas Mitchell was elected financial secretary, while Bro. Martin Breslin, one of the most popular and hard working members of the Branch will keep the keys of the treasury. County President Rawley was present, and gave the quarterly communications to the members, and delivered a short address on the aims and objects of the Order. The committee having in charge the Halloween concert met afterwards and transacted quite a large amount of business.

NEW BY-LAWS.—The members of the Provincial Board of Directors met on Monday evening in the Abbot Hotel to approve of the new County By-Laws, recently adopted at a special meeting of the County Board. Provincial President Reynolds reports

great progress of the Order in the Ancient Capital.

THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS held their regular weekly drill in the Bonsecours Market on Sunday afternoon. The principal feature of interest was the instructions, numbers, and words of command, being given in Irish by Captain Keane. Before the exercises were over, all the members of the company present were able to repeat the numbers and fully understand the commands, in the grand old tongue. It was also pleasant to notice the enthusiasm which our young Irish-Canadians manifested, in being instructed in the Gaelic. On every Sunday until they visit Boston, the Irish language will be used in the drill. What an example those young men are setting and what an encouragement it gives those interested in perpetuating that grand old language. A visit to the Bonsecours Market Hall, any Sunday afternoon will be well repaid.

COUNTY BOARD.—A special meeting of the County Board of Directors of the A. O. H. was held on Friday evening in the Hibernian Armory, Notre Dame street, County President Rawley in the chair. The meeting was called for the adopting of the County By-Laws, as drafted by a sub-committee consisting of three members of the pioneer Division, with one or two exceptions they were adopted. They are now in the hands of the Provincial President, for his acceptance. It is safe to say, that they will compare favorably with the rules of other organizations in the United States. There are many interesting clauses which the members should commit to memory. It is expected that they will be ready for distribution about the 1st of November.

PIONEERS AT WORK.—The quarterly meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., held Wednesday evening in their hall, Place d'Armes St., was very numerously attended. President Hugh McMorrow, presided. A motion to reduce the initiation fee of the Division was defeated. The concert committee reported progress, and are making extensive preparations for the 23rd. The treasurer's and financial secretary's report for the quarter ending the 30th of September were presented and accepted.

INITIATION FEES.—A matter seriously affecting many of the local Divisions of the A. O. H. is the initiation fee. There should be some action taken in this matter at next meeting of the County Board; a uniform rate established for the county is required.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—At a recent meeting of Division No. 2, A. O. H., Vice-President M. A. Daly in the chair, a resolution conveying the sympathy of the members was passed to Mr. P. Doyle, on the death of his much esteemed wife. A similar resolution was also adopted and ordered to be sent to Mr. Thomas Leahy, whose sister recently passed to her reward.

NUMBER SIX.—The quarterly meeting of Division No. 6, A. O. H., was held in the Barry Hall, on Wednesday evening, President J. B. Lane, presiding. Five new members were initiated. The quarterly reports of the financial secretary and treasurer were presented and considered satisfactory. The qualified membership of the Division is now two hundred. County President Rawley attended, and distributed the quarterly communications. The County President was accompanied by Provincial President Reynolds, of Quebec, who delivered a stirring address on the cardinal principles of the Order. The Provincial President was very much pleased at the progress the "North End boys" are making. Mr. W. J. Clarke, of Division No. 9, was present and sang the Irish National Anthem at the close.

CATHOLIC SAILORS.—The concert at the Catholic Sailors' Club this week was given under the auspices of St. Patrick's Court, C.O.F. Mr. John Davis, past D.H.G.R., occupied the chair. The programme was of a high order of merit, some of the best local talent in the city taking part in it. During the evening Mr. M. J. P. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., delivered an address in which he eulogized the bravery and manliness of Catholic seamen, of whom there were thousands scattered over the different parts. The Sailors' Club has had a most successful season.

A COMING CONCERT.—The first entertainment of Division No. 7, A. O. H., will take place in the Sarsfield Hall, on Tuesday evening. A splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared for the occasion, and the Hibernian quartette will make their initial bow to a Montreal audience. A feature of the affair will be an address by Bro. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P. I sincerely hope the first entertainment of the West End boys will be a grand success.

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

several years on the board of directors of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec.

"Mr. McKenna was one of the organizers of the Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Clubs, serving two years as president and ten years on the executive committee. For two years he was vice-president of the Society of American Florists for the Province of Quebec. Mr. McKenna is an ex-alderman of Cote des Neiges, having occupied a seat in the council for nine years."

In perusing the various able speeches delivered on that occasion, we were forcibly attracted by some very elegant and practical remarks that fell from the retiring president, Mr. William Gammage, of London, Ont. Speaking of the culture of flowers and the influence it should have for good upon the people of Canada, the President said:

"The whole floricultural world is before us, to be talked about and to be written about, for we are yet in the kindergarten of horticultural knowledge. The practical and interesting subjects will attract members to our meetings. Let our proceedings impress the public with the nobility and dignity of our profession, for our prosperity is largely in our own hands. If we do not educate the public we cannot expect to have the demand. It is by experience that we regulate the future. With these prosperous growing times in Canada, this wave of prosperity brings with it an increased demand for our productions. What were luxuries become necessities, and so it goes on. Year by year we increase our capacity, year by year we improve our quality, and yet, year by year do we not copy our neighbors? How many of us have the courage to carry out the conceptions of originality we form? The love of flowers is so well high universal that every season the wonder grows that more originality is not displayed in choice and selection. There is a bright and prosperous future for those of us who will get out of the rut of conventionality."

This is simply investing an ordinary business with a dignity that lends a charm to its development. It is the stopping out upon a higher and a refining level and imparting a fresh impetus to all who have to deal in this beauty-creating trade. It is an encouraging sign of the times to find men taking such a high stand and elevating their business to the rank of a profession, adorning it with a halo that makes it akin to art. We can congratulate our friend Mr. McKenna, the new President, upon the signal honor conferred upon him by such an association, and we can confidently express the assurance that he will prove a worthy successor of the man who gave expression to such admirable thoughts.

OBITUARY.

It is always a sad duty for us to express our condolence with friends when it has pleased God to visit their homes and to create therein those voids which time can never fill. But when Death's Angel strikes repeated and rapid blows in one household, the sentiment of grief which overwhelms its members is not easily translated into language, and the feelings of sorrow and sympathy which we experience, appear embodied when set in cold type. It we cannot allow another issue of the "True Witness" to go forth without conveying to our esteemed, talented, and universally admired fellow-citizen, Mr. James Martin, the humble but inadequate expression of our condolence on the double affliction that has so recently befallen him. All who have read Mr. Martin's beautiful poems, magnificent dramas, and numerous other contributions to Canadian literature, must be able to form a faint idea of the intense suffering such a fine nature must have experienced, when, in one week, a dearly beloved mother and a cherished sister were summoned away to eternity. These are sorrows too sacred for common-place expression; and frequently the deep sympathy of a faithful spouse is the most sincere and acceptable tribute that can be paid to the memories of the departed and to the affliction of the surviving bereaved. We do not wish to intrude with any harsh phrase upon the gloom that has gathered around that honest, noble, and devoted man, but we do attempt to convey to Mr. Martin of a consolation that we are incapable of imparting. We merely desire that he should know how truly his great double sorrow is respected and regretted, and that we may be allowed to join with the church which his departed dear ones so loved and served, in breathing a prayer for the repose of their immortal souls.

The Congregation of Notre Dame have purchased another beautiful Karm piano for use in St. Paul's Academy, corner of Greene avenue and Sherbrooke street. On account of their durability and their musical qualities, Karm pianos are fast becoming favorites in the convents of Quebec Province. A fine stock of these instruments are always to be seen at the warehouses of The D. W. Karm Co., Ltd., Karm Hall Building, St. Catherine street.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

A very beautiful anniversary was celebrated at Cote des Neiges on the 1st instant. On that day Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McKenna completed the fiftieth year of their married life. Although living in Cote des Neiges, Mr. McKenna has always been a pew holder in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, and consequently is well known by all the parishioners. The first of October this year was a glad day for the family, and the venerable bride received many beautiful tokens of respect and love. Owing to the recent bereavement in the family, the celebration was kept strictly private, only the nearest relatives being present.

NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST.

One of the principal social events of the month of November, will be shortly held in St. Gabriel's Church Hall. It will be a novel form of entertainment that will afford every opportunity to the people of the city to meet their friends in St. Gabriel, in a pleasant and informal manner. It will be under the direction of the Rev. Father O'Mara, who is indeed indefatigable in his efforts to lessen the heavy debt upon the church, which is without a doubt a gem of architectural beauty and a monument which the people of St. Gabriel can well feel proud of. The Rev. pastor will be ably assisted by the ladies of the congregation, who will spare no pains to make the affair one of the most successful social events of the year.

During the entire month devotions are held in St. Gabriel's Church. At 7.30 each evening there is the recitation of the Rosary, Litany of the Blessed Virgin and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Rev. Father O'Meara and his assistant Rev. Father McDonald, commenced the pastoral visitation on Monday last. The object of the visit is to ascertain the number of persons, communicants and non-communicants, in the homes of the parishioners.

The readers of the "True Witness" will regret to learn of the serious illness of an old and respected member of St. Gabriel's congregation—in the person of Mrs. D. Donahue.

It would be hard to locate a brighter or happier lot of children than those in attendance at St. Gabriel schools. They have entered upon the work of the year with zest and are giving due satisfaction to both teachers and pastor.

It is rumored that a prominent young lady who has always taken an active interest in Church matters, is to be united in the bonds of matrimony at an early date. If the rumor be true this estimable lady will have the congratulations and good wishes of a wide circle of friends.

The devout clients of the Sacred Heart are very numerous in St. Anthony's parish. It was indeed very edifying to see so many members of the League approach the Sacraments on Sunday last. God's blessings must certainly rest on the heads of those whose hearts are purified by prayer and whose souls are strengthened by the sacraments.

Rev. Father J. P. Kiernan, of Sheenboro, Quec., and Father Dunn, of Gloucester, Ottawa, were visitors at St. Mary's Rectory during the week.

Miss M. E. Gamble, an estimable lady and a very worthy member of St. Patrick's congregation, entered into her reward on the 2nd instant, after a prolonged illness. The remains were brought by train to Quebec, and interred in the family plot in the cemetery. Her mother, who has been an invalid for years, and her sister who reside at No. 16 Union Avenue, have the sincere sympathy of a very large circle of friends.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, which was held on last Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, was one of unusual interest and importance for a two-fold reason. Firstly because it was the occasion of the installation of Rev. Father Hallisey as the new Spiritual Director of the Society, in succession to Rev. Father McCallen; and secondly, on account of the unexpected presence of Rev. Father Kiernan, P.P., of Pembroke, Ont., who, seventeen years ago, was Spiritual Director of this, the pioneer Temperance Society of Canada.

At the instruction which is given in the church previous to the regular business meeting, Father Hallisey made a few introductory remarks, in which he expressed the hope that every member of the Society would co-operate with him in the future, (as they had so zealously done with Rev. Father McCallen in the past), to spread the cause of temperance throughout the parish and even the whole city. He then introduced their former Director, Father Kiernan, who is a native of Montreal. Father Kiernan expressed the pleasure he felt in visiting St. Patrick's once more, especially as it was in that church that he had received his First Communion and celebrated his first Mass. It gave him great joy to again address after so many years, the members of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; and he was pleased to notice so many familiar faces. He described the many evils of intemperance, and advised his hearers to induce as many young men as possible to join their ranks, as the demon lays his traps

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRA WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, Oct. 23.

EVENINGS at 8 sharp. WED. and SAT., MATINEES at 2. Liebler & Co. present HALL CAINE'S Powerful Play.

"THE CHRISTIAN."

PRICES: — 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50. The sale of seats will begin Thursday, October 19, at the Academy of Music.



Perhaps the greatest demonstration on the part of the audience witnessing "The Christian," which comes to the Academy of Music week beginning Oct. 23rd, with matinees Saturday and Wednesday, occurs in the great scene in the third act, where John Storm, driven to the verge of madness by the belief that Horatio Drake is conspiring to the moral destruction of Glory Quayle, and, frenzied by jealousy, attempts to kill her. The acting in this situation is intensely realistic and thrillingly effective. The end of this scene finds Glory Quayle on her knees, with a crucifix raised, praying for the safety of John Storm, who had left her and had been attacked by a mob in the streets. As the curtain falls, the shout of the mob is heard, which greatly adds to the realism of this remarkable situation.

Notwithstanding the force of this incident, and the great scene at the end of the second act, where John Storm saves Lord Robert Ure and Horatio Drake from the attack of his parishioners, it is the opinion of very many people who have seen the play that the most touchingly effective situation of all occurs just before the curtain falls, when Horatio Drake clasps the hands of Glory Quayle and John Storm, and leaves them reunited with a fervent "God Bless You." In the book, Mr. Caine had a set and definite purpose. In the play, he has a motive and moral. In the play, as he himself says, he took the two principal characters in the novel, as well as the motive of their relation to each other, and made an independent drama of new incidents and fresh surroundings—just as he might have taken two characters from history, and constructed about them a play, which could otherwise have no claim to Historical truth. This is the distinction that Mr. Caine personally makes between the book and the play.

Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

EXCURSION TO OTTAWA, via C.P.R., Shamrocks vs. Cornwalls, SEMI-FINAL GAME TO DECIDE CHAMPIONSHIP. SATURDAY, - - 14th October, 1899. Fare for the Round Trip, - - \$2.25.

Tickets, good for all trains on the afternoon of the 13th from Place Viger and Windor Stations, good to return until the 15th. Trains leave Place Viger on the 13th, at 5.45 p.m.; Windsor Station 1.05, 5.15 and 11.40 p.m. Trains leave on the 14th, Place Viger 3.30 a.m., Windsor 3.30 and 10.00 a.m. Special leaving Windsor Station 11 a.m. Returning 7.30 p.m. H. J. TRIHEY, Hon. Sec.

SOMETHING NEW. Recently there was invented a new system of glazing for ornamental glass. Most people are familiar with the ornamental glass panels as used in front doors, and with the unpleasantness of the glass working loose—due to the jarring of the door—and the softness of the leading glazing. The new system of glazing referred to substitutes copper for lead and replaces the white lead joint with a small copper strip about one-sixteenth of an inch wide. It is by this system that the Luxfer Prism Company glazes its prisms, and which they are using in putting ornamental glass together, guaranteeing a perfectly weatherproof joint that will not work loose. At the Company's office, 1833 Notre Dame Street, some very pretty samples are being exhibited.—Gazette, Oct. 12.

Something new! Just the thing for a small church, chapel, or a meeting-room. The Karn-Warren two-manual, portable pipe organ. One of these handsome instruments has lately arrived and been set up in our warehouses. It has met with the approval and admiration of all the musicians who have seen or tried it. All who wish to do so, are cordially invited to inspect this organ at the warehouses of The D. W. Karm Co., Ltd., Karm Hall Building, St. Catherine street.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? I means rich blood, strong nerves and sound digestion. It means prosperity and growth to the young. It means good color and mental vigor. That's what Scott's Emulsion means.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

No more artistic piano can be bought in Canada than the improved Nordheimer, 3 pedals, handsome cases, latest style, \$350 at \$8 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

CARPET WORK ROOM

Whilst it is important that customers have their new purchases in carpets laid promptly, we also give immediate attention to orders for Beating, Altering and Re-laying your old Carpets. Bell Telephone—Main 713, or Uptown 97. Merchants 564. THOS. LIGGET, 1854 Notre Dame Street.

CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. JAMES McKENNA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

At the recently held second annual Convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association, which took place in Ottawa, one of our most highly esteemed Catholic young men of Montreal, was elected president for the coming year. The name of Mr. James McKenna, of the well-known firm of P. McKenna & Son, florists, of Cote des Neiges, is familiar to the majority of our readers on account of his deep interest in every national move-

ment and his intimate connection with various societies in this city. It is thus the "American Florist" speaks of him: "Mr. McKenna was born at the above place in 1851, and entered as a partner in his father's business in the year 1872. He has always taken a lively interest in horticulture and has been associated in various ways with the promotion of floriculture in his native province, having served

A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY.

By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

Published with the Permission of Mr. B. Heider, Publisher and Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER XV. CONSULTATIONS.

Four weeks had elapsed since the events related in the preceding chapter took place, four long weary weeks for Father Montmoulin in his prison cell, and for his mother and sister, who were also kept in solitary confinement. They had been brought up for examination almost daily, but nothing of any importance for the prosecution had been elicited from them. The priest reiterated continually his protestations of innocence. "I cannot do otherwise than acknowledge," he said, "how strongly circumstances tell against me; but the deed was done by another, and who that other was I am unable to say." The two women also gave the same account of the "large sum of money," of which the children had spoken, saying it consisted exclusively of the twenty pounds which Mrs. Montmoulin had received from her son. But even thus the matter looked suspicious, and the prisoner was subjected to a severe cross-examination about the alleged gift. He kept to his original assertion, that Mrs. Blanchard, knowing his pecuniary difficulties, had of her free will presented him with the money, to enable him to furnish his rooms more comfortably and take his mother to live with him.

The examining magistrate who had convinced himself that the Priest was guilty when he made the first judicial inquiry at Ste. Victoire, and who had never since swerved from his opinion, persisted that the whole story was fictitious, and that the twenty pounds were part of the stolen property. But what had become of the remainder? The most thorough search of the convent at Ste. Victoire had failed to throw any light on the subject. Mr. Barthelot was inclined to consider this corroborated his view, which was that the priest's old mother had taken the whole sum with her to Aix. Nothing that was the least suspicious had been found in the house she occupied, though it had been rigorously searched under Mr. Barthelot's own supervision. The twenty pounds had, it is true, not been entered in the ledger containing the account of the daily receipts and expenditure, carefully as it was otherwise kept; but this Mrs. Jardiner explained by saying she considered that as her mother's private property, and the remainder would be found in her possession. So it proved, for the change given her by the money-lender was discovered in the desk where she had placed it. The money-lender himself, who was at first suspected of being an accomplice in the receipt of stolen property, declared that Mrs. Montmoulin only paid an outstanding debt, that she brought a banknote for twenty pounds, from which he took the sum owing him, giving her the change in gold and silver.

The two children were again questioned as to the "large sum of money" they had seen, but nothing further was elicited from them; Julia had seen the note in her grandmother's hand, and Charles had seen a couple of sovereigns; this was in the evening, so it was probably the change given by the law. It was useless to pursue this point further; nothing could be discerned as to the whereabouts of the stolen money. In another direction Mr. Barthelot's investigations were more productive of results. The idea that Loser had secretly returned home and committed the murder might possibly be correct; this would doubtless be urged for the defence, for the sacristan had disappeared from the day of the murder, and every attempt to trace him proved futile. The prosecution would have to bring witnesses to prove an alibi on behalf of the missing sacristan, and this seemed to be a matter of no difficulty. The inquiry was therefore closed, and the facts handed in to the Public Prosecutor on the Friday preceding Passion Sunday.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Joubert, by name, had already studied the minutes of the preliminary investigation; he interested himself all the more in the case because of his strong anti-clerical opinions, and he was delighted to avail himself of the opportunity of striking a blow at the opposing party just before the elections took place, as they would do in Easter week. Justice too, seemed to be on his side, for he was personally persuaded of the priest's guilt. "The case appears most complete," he said when all the facts had been laid before him by the judicial inquirer. "I congratulate you and the Mayor of Ste. Victoire on your prompt and wise action, which resulted in the immediate apprehension and conviction of the criminal. A few points of secondary importance are not yet made quite clear, but when do we find it otherwise in these criminal cases. The chief thing is to prove that this pious ecclesiastic was the perpetrator of the deed, and I think if you work in concord with us, the

* The entire exemption from interrogation enjoyed by the prisoner awaiting trial in England is in striking contrast to the constant cross-examination and brow-beating by the judge to which he is subjected in France. In many respects the French criminal law differs from the English; for, instance, in France, the jury in a criminal case find their verdict by a majority, without unanimity of the jurors.

jury will be certain to find him guilty. I will at once make arrangements for the trial to come on during Holy Week, on the Monday perhaps, or the Tuesday. I anticipate no trouble as to this arrangement, for the presiding judge will doubtless be desirous to have it brought on before the elections. By the bye, who is the counsel for the defence?"

"That old fellow Meunier."

"Is it possible? I heard so but I did not believe it. Why has not Raboux been retained?"

"He is not half religious enough for these pious people. If he said his beads and went to Mass as regularly as the other man, they would certainly have had him."

"Well, it is all the better for me. The good man will not give me nearly as much trouble as that sharpascal Raboux would have done."

Thereupon these two members of the legal profession parted company. The Public Prosecutor repairing at once to the president of the Criminal Court. After some deliberation, the trial was finally fixed for the Monday before Easter. Notice of this was sent to the Prisoner's Counsel, and summons to appear were issued to the witnesses.

The solicitor who was to undertake Father Montmoulin's defence went immediately to the prison to confer with his client. "Thanks be to God," the latter exclaimed, when he heard that the trial was not to be any longer postponed. "The sooner this wretched affair is ended the better. And no more suitable time could have been chosen than Holy Week."

"Your Reverence appears to have had little confidence that I shall succeed in proving your innocence," the solicitor remarked.

"I wish it with all my heart for your sake, and for that of my poor mother and sister; still more for the sake of the Holy Church, as this scandal will be most prejudicial to the cause of religion, if my innocence is not indubitably proved. Unfortunately I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that appearances are against me."

"We must trust in God, and hope he will assist me in my exertions. Courage and confidence are important factors in a struggle and without them one can scarcely hope to win the day."

"Most assuredly I put my trust in God, and pray to Him day and night to grant us His assistance. Yet in spite of this I cannot help feeling a presentiment of evil."

"A presentiment of evil! Nonsense! Why all the clergy are praying for you, and a number of the laity, and in all the convents in the neighborhood they are praying for you as well. And yet you talk of a presentiment of evil! You will put me out of patience!" rejoined the cheerful old man.

"Again I say: Courage and confidence! But now there is this question to be settled; had we not better apply for a postponement of the trial? It can hardly be refused, the interval is unusually short."

"I have already said that the sooner the matter is concluded the better pleased I shall be. Of what service would a postponement be to us? The few witnesses for the defence, who will be called to give evidence of my good character in the past, are all in this neighborhood; those of my teachers who are still living, the Very Rev. Father Regent, the aged parish priest in whose house I lived and under whom I worked for ten years during my first curacy, besides a few of my parishioners, if they are not ashamed to speak a word on behalf of their pastor, under these present circumstances, that will be about all. You see we have not direct evidence for the defence."

"That is true. The witnesses you have mentioned shall all be subpoenaed for Monday in Holy Week, and I will go bail that their evidence will be so convincing, that the jury cannot fail to see how impossible it is that such a man could commit such a crime. But we must go further in our defence, and make it apparent that this sacristan Loser, whom I fully believe, from all I hear of him, to be the real criminal, might have been in the convent at the time of the murder. If we succeed in this, the victory should be ours. But we want more time, and unhappily more money, than is at our disposal."

At the mention of the sacristan Father Montmoulin betrayed a certain uneasiness which did not escape the notice of his interlocutor. After a moment's silence he said: "Is it necessary that, for my own defence suspicion should be cast on one of those guilty or innocent we know nothing? Is it in fact permissible? Let us confine ourselves to our own justification, without endeavoring to incriminate a third person."

break off short, as if you had something to conceal. Perfect frankness and complete confidence on the part of the client towards his Counsel is the first requisite for a successful defence. I must beg you then, if you have any grounds for conjecture that the sacristan, or any other individual acquainted with the place and the circumstances was in the house at the time of the murder, tell it to me. Everyone must perceive how valuable this would be to us."

Father Montmoulin, who had recovered his composure, merely shook his head, in reply, saying: "I can only repeat what I said to the Mayor that night in my first cross-examination. I will not, and I feel that I ought not to, say anything which will cause any one person to be suspected. If by no other means can I escape a sentence of death, it must be as God wills. It must be left to His good pleasure to make amends for the scandal in his own time and way. As far as I am concerned, I beg that no postponement be applied for. Holy Week, is the time of all others that I should have chosen. But if my ecclesiastical superiors think otherwise, and consider further delay to be desirable, I am willing to endure the torture of these endless examinations and this wearisome confinement for some time longer. Consult my kind old friend, Father Regent; he will tell you what the Archbishop wishes, and that will decide the question."

The solicitor rose to depart, and as he shook hands with the prisoner he said: "I quite understand why you think Holy Week so suitable a time for your trial. You are thinking of Our Lord who stood in His innocence before the judge, and was unjustly condemned. But I hope at any rate, that the latter part of the comparison will not hold good in your case; it shall not if our efforts will avail to prevent it. Once more courage and confidence, and pray that a blessing may attend our exertions in your behalf."

On the evening of the next day, whilst the counsel for the defence was busily engaged in a close study of the case he had taken in hand, and was making note of the questions he proposed to put to the witnesses, a servant informed him that Father Regent and another priest were waiting to see him. He immediately laid down his pen, and went in person to receive his visitors and respectfully conducted them to two comfortable arm-chairs. Then taking a seat at the table, he informed them at length how matters stood in regard to Father Montmoulin's case, finally coming to the point at issue.

"I took the liberty, reverend Sirs," he said, "of troubling you to consult this evening, to discuss the question about which I wrote you yesterday, whether or not it was advisable to ask for a postponement of the trial. Our unfortunate friend, of whose innocence there can of course be no doubt, does not wish it, but he expresses his readiness to yield to the opinion of his superiors. I confess, I am most anxious to trace the sacristan and subpoena him, but this requires both time and money. The sum which your reverence placed to our credit, is already exhausted, in fact overdrawn, I believe, and as yet no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained."

A short pause ensued. The stranger, a grave, rather stern-looking man, whom the Archbishop had empowered to act in this affair, first broke the silence. "Are we to understand that you have but little hope of clearing the character of this unhappy priest, who has caused so much grief and anxiety to the Archbishop, unless you can manage to unearth this sacristan?"

"I hope that we may succeed in doing so, but we must have something more definite than hope to trust to. So much depends on whether the feeling of the jury is hostile or favorable to us, and it must be acknowledged that in the first place circumstantial evidence is very strong against us; and secondly, we have a very formidable antagonist in the person of the Public Prosecutor."

"That is rather a bad outlook. But what use would this sacristan be to us? As far as I have heard, all your researches have only confirmed the fact of his absence at the time of the murder."

"There appears, it is true, every reason to believe that the man took a ticket for Marseilles the evening before. But did he make use of that ticket? And where did he put up at Marseilles on that eventful 20th February? These and many other questions he will have to answer, and be confronted with the witnesses. And if he failed to give account of himself on one point, he could not succeed in proving an alibi. In fact it would be evidence against him, for why should he make such a fuss, and publish to everyone that he was going on a journey, if it was not a blind, to avert suspicion from himself. If I can only prove that this sacristan, or some other person acquainted with the circumstances and familiar with the premises may have been concealed in the house, we may count on Father Montmoulin's acquittal as certain."

"I think our learned friend is quite right there," observed Father Regent, gently, his eyes resting on the Archbishop's delegate, who sat toying with his snuffbox, whilst pondering upon what the solicitor had said. Seeing a reply was expected from him, he rejoined: "Of course, it is much to be desired that this man should be forthcoming. But how do you propose to accomplish this?"

"The first thing is to find out where he is. Happily we have a photograph of him, and he is easily recognized on account of a cicatrix across his face. He was seen in the company of a party of sailors in Marseilles, and it is presumable that he embarked on board one of these vessels that left the harbor between the 22nd and the 26th of February. I have a list of vessels, happily they are not very numerous. We ought to send a description by telegraph to the police at the ports for which each of them was bound, and inquire if any on answering to the description had landed there, and if so, have him kept under surveillance."

"Under no circumstances whatsoever!" both the priests exclaimed with one breath.

"But would it not be permissible for him at least to say that Loser had been to confession to him?"

"By no means," answered Father Regent emphatically; "Under the present circumstances it would be a violation of the seal of confession."

"An indirect violation, at any rate," interposed the official.

"That I can understand," the solicitor continued. "But surely he might go so far as to say that he saw Loser on the day of the murder?"

Nether of the two priests answered immediately. Then the official said that he hardly thought that the fact of seeing him came under the seal of silence.

"If the man came to the priest for no other project than that of confession, I can readily imagine that he feels himself bound to keep silence on that point, for fear of revealing too much," Father Regent remarked.

"To tell the truth, the same idea suggested itself to me, but in a somewhat different form. I thought it might be possible that the murderer, fearful that Father Montmoulin might point him out as the probable criminal, thought to close his lips by means of a pretended confession. The fact that the good priest only the day before, preached, as I am told, on the stringent nature of the seal of confession, first put the idea into my mind."

"A false confession is no confession at all, and therefore cannot bind secrecy," objected the official.

"True, if one be quite certain that the penitent has the intention to deceive. But as long as the confessor only thinks that this is probable, he is obliged to consider the confession as valid, and consequently he is bound to secrecy. A confession of such a character would in any case cause much perplexity to a priest, and I can quite conceive that a man like Father Montmoulin, who is inclined to be somewhat scrupulous, would rather make the most heroic sacrifices, than infringe in the slightest degree upon the sacred obligation of secrecy. Perhaps, moreover, he promised the man not to let it be known that he went to confession."

"I can see the justice of what you say," Meunier replied. "But the practical point for us, on which I wanted your opinion, is this: Cannot this surmise be made use of in court? May I not point this out to the jury as a probable explanation of the mystery? At any rate, it would serve to nullify the effect of the prosecutor's evidence. Perhaps your Reverence may have met with instances before now in which priests were condemned unjustly in consequence of their inability to reveal the secrets confessed to them in the confessional?"

"Such instances have certainly occurred and that comparatively recently. Not long ago there was an account in the papers of a priest in Poland, who was sentenced wrongfully and exiled to Siberia on account of a murder which one of his servants, a gardener I fancy—the case is singularly like our own—committed and subsequently confessed on his deathbed. We must try to obtain an official report of it."

"The solicitor caught at this idea eagerly. "Capital!" he exclaimed. "I shall have this looked up in the Univers, which is sure to have given a full report of it, and if possible, a report of the legal proceedings must be obtained from Russia. The case of this Polish victim to the seal of confession will strengthen our cause immensely, if brought forward in court. Do you think so, Father Regent? You shake your head rather doubtfully."

"To speak plainly, I do not quite like the notion of this subject being dragged into the law courts. You are aware how greatly unbelief has spread of late amongst the educated class in this country. One dreads seeing anything so sacred handled by the profane. Besides I fear lest we should place our poor friend Montmoulin in a very perplexing situation. Is there not every reason to expect that the Judge or the Prosecutor will put this question directly to him: Has the seal of the confessional anything to do with the case? And he would probably feel himself obliged to say it had not, for fear of in any way endangering the secret."

"This question might be forestalled, by objecting to it before hand, as one which the obligations of his sacred calling did not allow the prisoner to answer. We must depict very forcibly the embarrassing position in which the vow of secrecy places the priest, and the immense sacrifices it may demand of him under certain circumstances. I do not doubt that a favorable impression will be made upon the jury, and it is that with which we have to deal. And as for any profane remarks about confes-

sion, I do not see that they are to be apprehended, the judge would silence them. There is too much good feeling on the Bench to permit religion to be openly insulted in court."

"I fully agree with our learned friend," said the ecclesiastic from the palace. "I believe that the possibility of the seal of confession closing the lips of the prisoner will impress the jury favorably, and influence public opinion in our behalf, although I confess it does not clear up all difficulties to my mind. However it is always well to bring into prominence the solemn obligations which the And I hope the Polish story may produce a good effect. If it is possible, I lay upon the priest, able to prevent direct questions being put to the prisoner, I see no reason why the supposition should not be brought forward in the defence."

"You are right," responded Father Regent, "I gladly yield to your better judgment. We take leave of you Mr. Meunier, with a good hope that your skill will avail in rescuing the innocent and preserving the honor of our clergy. You may rely on our prayers and holy sacrifices to assist you."

"Thank you, Father, I never had more need of them in conducting a case. When I think what is at stake and how weak our defence is, I am almost inclined to despond. But I say to myself as I do to the prisoner: Courage and confidence!"

The two clergymen shook hands with the solicitor and departed. As they were descending the stairs, Father Regent's companion said to him: "I am afraid there is little chance for us; the counsel seems obliged to buoy himself up with false hopes."

"I trust it will come right in the end. It is God's concern, after all, and he will in some way or other make all turn out for the best," was Father Regent's rejoinder. (To be continued.)



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beauty is born in the blood. Beauty is more than "skin deep," it is blood deep. When the blood is tainted by disease the flesh will feel it and the skin will show it. Sallow or muddy complexion, pimples, blotches, and eruptions, are only the surface signs of impure blood. Face washes, lotions, complexion powders, may palliate the evils but they cannot cure the disease. The only cure is to cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which is the cause of the outbreak in the flesh and skin. Impure blood can be absolutely purified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its effect on flesh and skin is marked. Sores heal and disappear. The skin becomes smooth, and regains its natural color. The eyes brighten and sparkle, the whole body is radiant with the brightness and beauty of health. "Golden Medical Discovery," contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, assists the action of the "Discovery," by cleansing the system of clogging matter.

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A LITTLE BOY'S LAMENT ON COMING HOME AFTER VACATION WITH GRANDPA.

I'm going back to grandpa's— I won't come back no more To hear remarks about my feet A-muddyin' up the floor. There's too much said about my clothes. The scoldin's never done— I'm going back to grandpa's, Where a boy kin hev some fun.

I dug up haf his garden, A-gittin' worms for bait; He said he used to like it When I laid a-bed so late; He said that pie was good fer boys, An' candy made 'em grow. Ef I can't go to grandpa's I'll turn pirate you know.

He let me take his shot-gun, An' loaded it for me. The cats he hid out in the barn, The hens flew up a tree. I had a circus in the yard With twenty other boys— I'm going back to grandpa's, Where they ain't afraid of noise.

He didn't make me comb my hair But once or twice a week; He wasn't watchin' out fer words I didn't orter speak; He told me stories 'bout the war, An' injuns shot out West. Oh, I'm goin' down to grandpa's, For he knows wot boys like best.

He even run a race with me, But had to stop an' cough; He rode my bicycle, and laughed Because he tumbled off; He knew the early apple-trees Around within a mile, Oh, grandpa was a dandy, An' was "in it" all the while.

I bet you grandpa's lonesome— I don't care what you say; I see him kinder cryin' When you took me away. When you talk to me of heaven, Where all the good folks go, I guess I'll go to grandpa's, An' we'll have good times, I know.

PROPER EDUCATION.

School, college or convent life is a preparation for that life, where we enable ourselves to enter fittingly the broad, active world which is beyond. Now every one of our young readers is ambitious in some way. All have some object in view, which they wish to attain and the first and principal object with them should be the choice of a state of life to which they find themselves called. Then having chosen their calling, they should take every means in their power to make it successful to the end.

We find by experience, that the best means one could take in order to prepare himself for entering successfully on his course of life, is to become properly educated, physically, intellectually, and morally. That is to say, to educate our soul, our mind and our body. Those who are trained in one of these respects only to the exclusion of the others, are, properly speaking, not educated. They lack something either in soul, mind or body, of being a complete man or woman. The extraordinary development of the muscles, with little attention to mind or soul gives to the prize-fighter. The development of the mind, with little regard for the soul or body, gives us the lean, selfish or dreaming philosopher up-setting the world with his wickedness or nonsense, and leaving to men of broader and better thought, the task of undoing their wrong. The extraordinary development of the soul, with little attention to the mind or body, gives us the simple enthusiast whose mind and body are too weak to hold the spirit, which becomes an angel because he disdained to remain a man. Or as an eminent professor concisely puts it, "Educating our lowest nature only, makes us worse than men-beasts. Educating our intellectual nature only, makes us lower than men-devils. Educating our moral nature only, makes us better than men-angels."

Therefore, if our young readers, both boys and girls wish to become simply complete men and women, they must educate harmoniously their whole nature, and give all their powers due attention in their turn. As the body acquires vigor, agility and grace, the mind must acquire strength, wisdom and knowledge and the soul, truth, purity, and charity. In other words, they should be as diligent in the study and practice of their religion as they are in the pursuit of worldly subjects, and also they should not neglect those manly exercises necessary for the healthy development of their body. Thus educated they will be models of grace and beauty, examples of wisdom and friends of God.

THE HOLY ROSARY.

The month of October, being set apart by the Church to honor the Blessed Mother of God, under the title of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, it will be interesting to many of our readers to learn how St. Dominic originated the devotion of the Holy Rosary in order to overcome the powerful heresy of the Albigenses. It was in the year 1213, shortly after the victory over the army of the Count of Toulouse, which amounted to a hundred thousand fighting men. Saddened with the scenes of carnage which he beheld, St. Dominic resolved to leave the seat of war, feeling more than ever that the victory over heresy must be sought by more powerful weapons. After having taken leave of his illustrious friend, Simon de Montfort, he directed his steps towards Toulouse, where he had been laboring for some

time already, but in vain, for the evangelization of souls.

His heart broken with grief, he resolved to retire to a cavern hidden in the depths of the neighboring forest, there to implore with more power the aid of the Mother of God.

There he mingled his tears with prayers and the severest penance, with the most ardent supplications. While the valiant athlete of Christ was thus sacrificing himself for the salvation of the Christian people, the Queen of Heaven, accompanied by three noble virgins, appeared to him. Her face was radiant as the dawn. "Dominic," she said to him, "behold, I come to thy aid; if thou wouldst have thy preaching on a good foundation, preach my Rosary."

Filled with Divine strength, Dominic re-entered Toulouse. Now, behold! the bells of the metropolis began tolling of themselves, and flung upon the air signs of the unknown power. The surprised people hastened in crowds. Dominic ascended the pulpit, his eyes blazing, his brow illuminated, his speech ringing, and preached the Rosary. It was no longer the humble man who never opened his mouth in his own defence, but the intrepid apostle, the evangelist, who feels irresistible power in his heart. The people are astonished—admire, but still hesitate—the battle is not yet won in their souls. A higher power must intervene, and behold! behold! God makes himself heard by the great voice of His storm. A terrible hurricane bursts into the city; the winds roar, the lightning flashes, and the earth trembles beneath the repeated strokes of thunder.

"Behold the sign of the Divine wrath!" cried Dominic, "O people, submit to God! He stands outside knocking at the door of your hearts, because you repel Him. He thunders in the clouds and threatens your heads. Oh, tremble before Him, if you avoid His strokes! Turn to Jesus and His Holy Mother, His advocate. The Son refuses naught to His Mother. Take the Rosary, love it, worship it, and adore heresy. I say to you, in the name of Mary, that if you embrace that devotion, the tempest will be appeased. Hesitate not, for I see above your heads the angels of God armed with vengeance!"

Now, there was on one of the highest points of the Church, an image of the Mother of God, which was seen several times to raise its arms towards Heaven.

"No, there is naught else but chastisements," cried Dominic, "if you do not seek safety in the Rosary!"

The people then fell with their faces to the ground; sobbings were heard on every side; every one struck his breast, and but one voice was heard from the multitude, crying, "Mercy!" Dominic then turning towards the statue of the Mother of God, offered this prayer, broken with groans:

"O powerful Queen of Heaven and earth! see the repentance of these Christians; their regrets assure thee of a better future. Suspend thy menaces, and show us thy mercy!"

At that very moment the storm died away, the thunder was dumb, and the earthquake ceased. The Toulouseans placed themselves at Dominic's mercy, and came at daybreak, the next morning, wearing the livery of penance, and with torch in hand, to make honorable amends to the Mother of God.

The servant of Mary reminded them of the great event of the eve, and preached a fine discourse on the Rosary. All took to heart the practice of this devotion, and determined to enroll themselves under the standard of Mary and to receive the beads from the hands of St. Dominic.

WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE GROW.

The year of greatest growth in boys is the seventeenth; in girls, the fourteenth. While girls reach their full height in their fifteenth year, they acquire full weight at the age of 20. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls become superior physically to the boys, and remain so. From the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in height, but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight, but not in height.

GROWING A GRANDMOTHER.

He was a wee little man, only three years old, but very brave, courageous, and uncompromising—more courageous and uncompromising than any one knew, for though he was only a baby, he had trials to bear, only the New York Times. The family had gone to a New Country in the far West, the mamma, this little man and the sister, a little older.

It was a very new country, very different from the city in the East, where they had left many friends, where they had left many friends, old relatives, and nearest of all, a dear old grandmother. The mamma was so busy in her new home that she had little time to devote to the baby.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WHITE.

How She Cured Herself of Female Weakness—Her Complexion Makes Her Look Ten Years Younger Than She Really Is.

The things that make women look old are weakness and sickness. Ill health robs the face of its beauty and the figure of its charms. When a woman or girl is dragged down by leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and poor digestion, her ailments show in her face. She "ages" fast. She looks far older than she really is. Nothing makes a woman look young except vigor, strength and health in the distinctly feminine organs. Here lies her youth. Women seem to overlook this fact. They resort to all sorts of powders, paints and cosmetics, but the ravages of disease cannot be covered up. You have got to go down to the roots of the trouble and restore health there.

Mrs. Josephine White, Tower Spring, Lincoln Co., Kan., writes as follows: "I had terrible backache and female weakness, and was so dizzy at times that I had to sit down to prevent myself from falling on the floor. I saw Dr. Coderre's Red Pills advertised, and wrote your physician for advice. Then I used Dr. Coderre's Red Pills faithfully and followed your specialist's advice. I since gained ten-pounds, and am perfectly healthy, and my present complexion makes me look ten years younger than I am. My appetite is very good. I sleep well at night, and am ever so thankful to your specialist for giving me such valuable advice. I am pleased to testify in order that all sick women may follow my example and cure themselves." (Signed.)

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WHITE, Tower Spring, Lincoln Co., Kan. You see from Mrs. White's letter



how she cured herself of female weakness, dizziness and backache. You see how she wrote our physician for advice, which was given absolutely free. We never make a charge for consultation, and invite all women to write us when they are sick. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women, if taken according to directions and according to the advice of our celebrated specialist in female diseases, will cure any woman or girl. They will make her complexion fair to look upon, and they will make her figure plump. They will restore her youthful looks—make her

seem to be ten years younger than her actual age.

This is the plain truth. Mrs. White's letter is convincing proof. We have hundreds of testimonials that say the same thing. Better write us today about your case. It won't cost anything for the best advice. Those who wish personal treatment can visit Montreal, and call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis street. While you are about it, you might as well send for a free copy of our famous doctor book, entitled "Pale and Weak Women." It is the most valuable publication of the kind ever issued.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, for Pale and Weak Women are such a wonderful remedy that dishonest dealers, have imitated them. They sometimes offer worthless red pills by the dozen or by the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. Don't take them. Insist upon Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, which are always sold in boxes containing fifty Red Pills for 50 cents. These pills at 50 cents last longer and are easier to take than liquid medicines costing \$1. Besides the low price, they are a certain cure.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by all reliable druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. If you cannot get them in your neighborhood, send the price to us in stamps, by registered letter, money order or express order. We mail them all over the world. There is no duty to pay. We pay all costs of delivery. Address all letters, whether for the Red Pills or for professional advice, to The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVID'S

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!



PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL Powder, the only Powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00. General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERNARD, 1882 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Piny-Pectoral A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS. Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited Prop'rs of Perry David's Pain-Killer

besides except to see that they were clean and well fed. So the little ones were lonesome, sometimes, as mamma found out one day in a way that brought the tears to her eyes.

The little three-year old had been very busy and very quiet, making a big hole in the ground with such earnestness of purpose that, fearing the little fellow was planning some mischief, she went to see what was being done.

The hole was completed when she reached the spot, and in it had been placed something that she took out and examined with wondering curiosity. It was the strangest thing to go into a hole in the ground—an old daguerreotype, a picture of the dear grandmother at home.

"Why, baby," exclaimed mamma, "what are you doing with this?" "I fought," said the little man, with quivering lip and all the pent-up loneliness of homesickness in his voice as he tried to explain—"I fought, maybe, if I planted it, an' nozzer grandma would grow."

A JEALOUS ELEPHANT—There is a very jealous elephant in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The place where he is housed adjoins that in which the camels are located, and a young camel recently introduced has had great attention lavished on him, to the detriment of the elephant, which had hitherto monopolized public favor in that quarter. The elephant grew more jealous day after day. Failing to attract the attention of a dainty little girl who was carrying his young rival, the huge pachyderm says the "Mail," filled his trunk with water and deluged the offending fair one from head to foot.

France's telegraph receipts during the Dreyfus trial were \$120,000 more than for the corresponding month a year ago, while the receipts from telephones were \$60,000 greater. The budget estimates from these two sources for that period were exceeded by over \$340,000.

BUSINESS CARDS

J. P. CONROY LORGE & CO. HATTERS and FURRIERS. 228 Centre Street. Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. BLECTRIO and MECHANICAL BELLS Etc. Telephone. 8552

THOMAS O'CONNELL Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 MCGORD STREET, Cor. Of Ave. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE CHEAP. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET: near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 189.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork. 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone. EMI 474. 11-9-98.

P. S. DOYLE & CO., House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. White-washing and Tinting. Order promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 815, Office 917, Dorchester street east of Bleury street, Montreal.

Every-day Health. Success in this world is only for the healthful. The disease-worried worker is a failure. You can have health—every-day, all-the-year-round health—if you take daily that excellent preventive and cure of disease, Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its constant use will fortify your system, and keep it in condition to withstand disease. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is endorsed and prescribed by some of the most prominent physicians of Continental Europe and Canada.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Here is what the Canada Lancet, one of the leading Medical Journals of Canada, says of it: "This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. A sample is offered to each physician, and most favorably it is commented upon. There is no doubt but that the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will be a great preventive and aid in warding off attacks of disease." Sold by all druggists. 60c a bottle, trial size 25c.

FOR Crochets, Beads, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Shaved Postage Stamps, write to Agency Booklet, Protestant School, 153 Shaw street, Montreal. G-No-98

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Society Meetings.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4 p.m. and third Thursday at 8 p.m. of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stasia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Thos. Howlart, 333 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel's New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thos. Duvorek, 312 Hibernian street; to whom all communications should be addressed: T. J. Halpin, Financial Secretary; E. J. Cole, Treasurer; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy, and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 8 p.m. 185 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec.-Secretary; W. Mansfield, Sec. John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Recording Secretary, Thos. M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Desorimier Ave. Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. M. Sullivan, 221 St. V. White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, P. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Secretary, J. M. O'Hara, 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 28 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 28 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 desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D. J. McGillis, President, 156 Mance street; John M. Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Philip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 22 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82a Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1876. Regular monthly meeting held in hall, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committees meet on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of every month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STUBBS, C.S.S.R. Protectors, JOHN WILLY, Secretary, J. COUGHLIN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Willy, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Catholic Order of Foresters 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 James F. Fogarty, Recording Secretary Alex. PATTERSON, 157 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. J. A. McGALEEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 274 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs J. Walsh, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN. Pres. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Sec. JAMES BRADY, 40-71 Rosel Street. Meets 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 J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Colton.

RANDOM NOTES FOR BUSY HOUSEHOLDS.

The Catholic Sun has a very appropriate editorial dealing with the question of "Friday Meat Eaters."

"It is safe to say that non-Catholics are more scandalized by Catholics who eat meat on Friday in public places than in any other manner."

"Friday was selected by the Church as the day on which Christ died on the Cross. The abstinence is intended to remind us, and does remind us, that our Saviour suffered for us on that day."

"This article recalls to our mind an incident of another class that recently took place in this city. In polite society, it is an accepted rule of etiquette, for a gentleman to raise his hat whenever another gentleman who may be walking or driving with him, bows to a lady."

EUTHANASIA.—We have never been able to forget a remark made to us by a lady whose husband had just died. "He passed away so peacefully. He did not know that he was dying."

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will build you up, and make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

LATEST SCIENTIFIC DEVICE.—At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York, Dr. Frank Parker successfully tested, a day or two ago, the latest scientific device for alleviating suffering and facilitating surgical work—a huge electric magnet.

trusion was accentuated. The pain was terrific. Finally the steel began to be drawn from the eye. Slowly it retraced its original path through the eye and reaching the surface shot toward the magnet at a high speed.

It is doubtful whether the sight will be saved, though Dr. Parker hopes for success. However, the eye is seemingly uninjured and no disfigurement will result.

TO PHOTOGRAPH THE STOMACH.—It is quite easy to photograph the stomach, says the Scientific American.

Dr. Max Einhorn, of New York, was apparently the first who turned his attention to this subject. About seven years ago he wrote for a medical journal an account of a method which he had invented for rendering the stomach translucent.

An Edison lamp in a special mounting, attached to a soft rubber tube, containing a wire, was introduced into the stomach so that an examination could be made.

Its usefulness was at once recognized, as by means of it not only can the size and situation of the stomach be shown, but tumors or other anatomical changes of the anterior wall of the stomach can also be revealed.

WORDS FROM THE HEART.

A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER TELLS HOW HE REGAINED HIS HEALTH.

He Suffered for Years from Kidney Trouble, sick Headache and Rheumatism—Although Advanced in Life, he Has Found a Cure.

Solomon Meldrum, Esq., of Upper Branch, Lunenburg Co., N.S., is a gentleman of Scotch descent, and well known throughout the county. He is an agriculturist of repute and is prominent in the local affairs of the Baptist denomination.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of new inventions recently patented by Canadian inventors, through the agency

of Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal. 68,819.—J. F. Grimmoitt, Boissevain, Man., self-rocking cradle. 68,870.—J. B. Hill, Winchester, Ont., cutting bar for mowing machines. 68,922.—J. H. Underwood, Calcutta, N. B., bag holder. 68,926.—A. Grenier, Vancouver, B. C., weeder and cultivator.

MARKET REPORT

FLOUR AND FEED.—The weakness in wheat has so far caused no reduction in prices of flour, and millers state that values are scarcely on a parity even now.

EGGS.—The demand for eggs continues good, both for home and foreign trade. The receipts of fresh eggs is, however, rather falling off.

PROVISIONS.—There is said to be no change in the local situation, and the market is rather easy. Receipts of hogs are large, and more export trade is noticed this morning.

BUTTER.—The market is weaker again to-day, and 22c to 22½c is about the range. Finest Canadian is not considered to be worth more than the lower price, though no doubt some transactions in fancy stocks will take place at the higher figure.

CHEESE.—Receipts for cheese continue large for this time of the year, being 12,267 boxes to-day, and values are now fairly steady at 11½c to 12c for finest western, September make, on spot.

CATTLE.—Business was fairly good. Shippers and buyers were out in good numbers and a brisk trade was done at the local stockyards on Wednesday.

LAMBS.—The arrivals were about 700 and the quotations were from \$4.25 to \$4.60 per hundred pounds. The latter price was paid for select.

The emphatic statement that the D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$200 a year and expenses. Strictly bona fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference also self-addressed stamped envelope. The DOLBY COMPANY, Dept. 8, Chicago.

Just Received

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER FOOTWEAR For Men, Ladies, Misses and Children.

IF YOU ARE at all musical you will find in the improved Nordheimer Pianos the tone that is all melody. Latest styles, handsome cases, 3 pedals, special price \$350 on easy payments.

LADIES' JACKETS We have purchased from a leading manufacturer two lines Ladies' fashionable Jackets, slightly imperfect goods, but so slight you would not notice the flaw unless you were told these

LADIES' JACKETS are made of a superior quality Fawn, German Beaver Cloth, double-breasted Jacket, velvet collar, jacket unlined, 6 pearl buttons, stitched seams—a garment never made to sell for less than \$10.00. All to be cleared at

The highest grade American actions, the best grade of steel wire, the most expensive of composite plates, go to make up the Nordheimer Pianos and give them their unrivalled durability.

ANDREW F. MURRAY & CO. CONTRACTORS and IMPORTERS. 40 BLEURY STREET MONTREAL, Que.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited. Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 14, 1899. DO ALL YOUR SHOPPING BY MAIL WITH THE AID OF OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE

The pleasures of shopping can be enjoyed at Home and at one's leisure with the aid of our Fall and Winter Catalogue for 1899-1900 and without the crowding so incidental to a large dry goods store.

SEND FOR A Child's Sleeping Suit by Mail. This special offer is made to all Mail Order customers at these prices to assist you in testing our Mail Order Values.

BOYS' Clothing. WE ARE READY TO SERVE YOU With the latest and best styles in Boys' suits, Pea Jackets and Overcoats, Boys' Hats and Caps, Boys' Gloves, Braces, Underwear, Night Robes, Stockings, Shirts, etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Blankets! All our Blankets are made to our special order and instructions, and every pair we sell can be depended upon as the best possible value for the money.