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Our Paper_

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 6

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Irish American Women Remember '98.

Presentation of the Banners Made by Mr. John Redmond, M. P.-The Dublin Museum Improvements -- Sir Thomas Lipton's Early Efforts to Send a Challenger Across the Sea--The Irish Language Movement and Other

DUBLIN, 13th August, 1898. ONE of the most agreeable and interesting incidents in connection with the 98 celebration took place in the City Hall on Saturday, the 6th, when Mr. John Redmond, M.F., acting on behalf of the Daughters of '98 Association, New York, made a presentation of valuable colours to Mr. John O'Leary, the president of the Centenary Committee They consist of two very handsome flags, one being that of the Old Land and the other that of the greater Ireland beyond the sea. Every stitch in these valued trophies was worked by members of the Lish Ladies' Association of New York, whose love of the Old Land is only equalled by that for the country of their adontion.

It was the original intention of the association to present these colours through a deputation of its own mem bers, but the outbreak of the war interfered with this. The flags are of splendid silken fabrics, having heavy fringes of gold lace. In the centre of the Irish flig is displayed a harp partly surrounded by shamrocks, with fine representations of the arms of the four Provinces severally wrought on each corner. The Vertex in the League's aims and objects staff is surmounted by a brazen pike head, from which two heavy golden tasels are suspended and two green silken streamers edged with gold descend. On these are inscribed in raised gold letters the names of those associated with the presentation.

Mr. Remond in making the presentation delivered an eloquent speech, during the course of which he said the ladies Ireland. He knew they would be receiv ed by the '98 Centenary Committee with full hearts. He knew they would be received with gratitude and with bonour, not only because they were fligs they honoured and loved, but also recause they were emblems of the solidarity of the Irish race, and of the undy ing aspiration of that race for freedom. He said that perhaps he might be for given for saying that he hoped when these '98 celebrations were over these fligs might be regarded as heirloom. that would be zealously regarded till the day came when they might fly over the capital of a free Ireland.

Mr. John O'Leary, in accepting the presentation, said he felt very proud indeed to accept on behalf of the Executive the flags, coming as they did from the patriotic descendants of the greatest of the '98 men.

The following resolution was then proposed and passed smid great cheering and applause: That the best thanks of of the '98 Centenary Committee are due, and hereby tendered to the 'Daughters of '98 Association of New York for the touching proof they have given of their patriotism, and of their devotion to the memory of the men of '98 in their appropriate presentation of an Irish and an American flag to this committee by which they typify, not alone the kinship that prevails among the scattered children of the Gael, but the sympathy that has ever existed between the Irish and American people, and we add an expression of our thanks to Mr. John E Redmond, M.P., for acting as the intermediary between our patriotic sisters across the sea and our '98 Executive.

The Dublin Museum, which is one of stitutions of the country, is undergoing many improvements with a view to rendering it more helpful to students and more interesting than ever to the general public. A room, especially dedicated to architectural drawings, is being hung with specimens of the various kinds of architecture, every screen being devoted to a country or period. Amongst these are Gandon's original designs for the Dublin Custom House. Some very handsome brocades of the 15th and 16th century have just been acquired. Up to the present only small squares of such materials have been shown, and the present examples, which are in long lengths and of very beautiful quality and pat-lem, must prove splendid models for students of design Some most interesting additions have also been made to the

made to the Economic Botanical department of the museum, and it is proposed to provide circulating cases to be sent from time to time to the various schools of the land, containing specimens of the plants which enter into the industries of Ireland, and of their application in the manufactures of the country. This is already done with lace designs which are lent to convents and other schools in the lace making centres. At present the collection includes a complete illustration of the cotton and flax plants with all the material made from them.

Mr. W. J. Lane, writing to the Weekly Nation, says that it is due to Sir Thomas Lipton to say that 'it was not last week or last year he ambitioned to see an Irish yacht returning across the Atlantic with the America cup. Ten or twelve years ago, says Mr. Lane, Sir Thomas wrote to me, stating that it I could get a yacht, built by an Irishman, built in Ireland and sailed by an Irish captain and crew, which any competent Irish authority would consider had a fair chance of win ning the cup, he would place the necessary funds at my disposal and guarantee the captain and crew two years employment at the highest rates paid at Cowes. Mr. Lane then says he placed the letter in the hands of a member of the Royal Yacht Club at Queenstown, but, for some reason or other, they did not take it up, to the great disappointment of Sir Thomas. As he wished his name kept back, this generous offer was never made public and Mr. Lane expresses a hope he is not breaking confidence in publishing the facts now.

The Executive Committee and members of the Galic League are working with a will and succeeding well in promoting the study of the Irish language throughout the several provinces. At a recent meeting it was resolved that members of the League should assist at the periodical examinations of the chiidren attending school in the Irish speak ing districts, as the teachers complain that the system now adopted is not fair to the children nor to the Irish language. Tue League, as far as its means will per mit, encourage the holding of Irish testivals in country districts. Thus a Feis, or an Irish language festival, will take place at Ballyvowney, near Macroon, on Sunday; another is to be held in Galway on September 1st, while the Dunda k Boya! Brigade shows its in by the fact that two hundred of its menibers are studying their mother tongue.

Promises of generous support are being given in all parts of the country towards the Exhibition of Irish Industries to he held in Liverpool in November. This enterprise must be put down to the credit of "The Irish Industries' Association." The Countess of Cadogan, wite Secretary when addressing himself to and a Domestic Prelate at the Vatican of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Countess the subject. had forwarded the flags as emblems of of Aberdeen, are going to Liverpool to their undying devotion to the cause of act during three days as saleswomen for irish tabrics. This will be an excellent apportunity for bringing before a public of first class buying capacity the merits of Irish homespuns, laces, embroidery, knitting, etc. All exhibits must be of Irish manufacture, thus ensuring a genuine display of Irish work.

> At a meeting of the guardians of the Carlow union, Dr. Rawson, medical officer, read a letter he had sent to the Local Government Board in answer to certain questions addressed to him, in the course of which he says: 'Permit me to add an expression of my deep sense of the magnificent devotion of the nune. It would be impossible to surpass their energy and un'iring attention, their utter forgettulness and the extraordinary rapidity with which they learn and apply any teaching I am able to give them. It is a terrific pressure for four nuns to give all the nursing and also look after all the household arrangements.'

> The Killarney Town authorities have passed a resolution warmly thanking the Duke of Norfolk, who in his capacity of Postmaster General has made train alterations and mail improvements between Mallow and Killarney which have immensely benefitted the postal service and in other ways have been of great service to that portion of the country.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Hallinau.

We have to record this week, with regret, the death of an aged and respective member of St. Patrick's Parish in the person of Mrs. John Hallinan, a native of the County Clare, Ireland, who came to this city more than a half century the most popular and most valued in- ago. Deceased was present at the laying of the corner stone of St. Patrick's Church, and up to her last illness had been a most devout worshiper within its sacred walls. R. I. P.

Mrs. John Brady.

One of the oldest members in Catholic circles in the West End passed away a few days ago in the person of Mrs. John Brady, mother of Messrs. John, Hugh and Frank, so well known in the ranks of the members of Irish national organizations. Deceased had been ailing for a great many years, and at the time | and is prepared to use physical as well as of her death had reached her eightieth

The funeral, which was held on Friday Brady was highly esteemed by a large and to hand, determined to defend their rights whether the second the rights whether the rights whether rights whether the rights whether r morning, was attended by a large con-

The "Thunderer" Becoming Enterprising in Search of News.

The Stormy Times Ahead for Ritualists -- Some Curious Old Customs -- Father Ignatius Heard From -- Other Interesting Features of Catholic News.

LONDON, Aug. 15. The House of Commons is puzzled over a mystery in connection with its Select Committee whose reports appears in the columns of the Times before they are presented to the House. An instance of this is the publication in that paper of the Select Committee's report on Telephones. The Secretary to the Treasury was asked by a member of the Com. mittee it he had any explanation to give the House, but that gentleman could give none. Every precaution, even to locking the door of the Committee room, was taken in the interest of secrecy, but to no purpose. The public had the report in their hands before there was time to lay it on the table of the House. Mr. Humbury said these breaches of confidence on the part of some were be coming intolerable. There will be more said about these thefts of private papers at the next session. It is difficult to understand why, in self-defence, the Times does not demand an enquiry. It is virtually accused of receiving stolenproperty knowing it to be such. There may not be corruption or bribery in the matter, but the influence of the paper is

Mr. A. J. Bulfour's speech on Tuesday on the general question of Irish distress was conched in a very sympathetic strain and made a favorable impression, conveying the idea that the Government re not adverse to legislation which would be directed not merely to the alleviation but to the eradication of the chronic distress in the congested districts. He was very conciliatory, and death to the family estate in the lale of both his remarks and manner were in Wight Mr. Wilfrid Ward, and Monsigner strong contrast to those of the Chief Wari, president of St. Edmund's College.

such that if there was suspicion of any

no member would care to state it.

Irish affairs were also discussed in the House of Lords in connection with a motion of Lord Clonbrock for a comperdious return of the proceedings of the Land Commission, to include details of operations of the assistant commission and court valuers during 1897. The Government refused to give, and like wise refused another return, moved for by Viscount Templetown, with reference to the county ceas levied and collected in each county in Ireland during each of the five years ending July, 1897.

Mr. Donal Sullivan, M.P., received the hearty congratulations of his Parliamentary colleagues when passing the "No Division" lobby, on Monday night, at a quarter to 12 on attaining his 300th division—the full number which has been taken during the decision.

The House of Lords has backed down before the Commons on the Vaccination Bill. They rejected what was known as the "conscientions objectors clause" of the Vaccination Bill, which the Commons inserted as a compromise with the anti Vaccinationists, and which practically abolishes compulsory vaccination. The Commons, however, on Friday night reinstated the clause and the Lords have meekly acquiesced.

Mr. G. W. E Russell, in the dourse of recent letter, having repeated the old Protestant misstatement that there was no "open Bible" in the Catholic Church, a correspondent wrote to him, pointing out, amongst other things, that the Gospels and the Epistles are read at Mass on Eundays. Mr. Russell replied. reiterating his statement.

Cardinal Vaughan's attention having been drawn by the correspondent to this letter, his Eminence has sent the sub-joined communication:—" Many thanks for your note and the enclosure. You do well to use your opportunities wisely. Leo XIII. encourages people to read and study the Bible, in due submission and obedience to the authority of the Church. Any Catholic can buy the English Bible or the New Testament, and I have published the Gospel of St. Matthew for one penny."

There are stormy times ahead for the Ritualists if Mr Kensit's threats mean anything, and he is a man whe appears to have the courage of his convictions, moral force in upholding them. He promises to open an active campaign in November. According to the Daily Mail preparations are being made to meet his additions have also been made to the course of citizens of all and constructions of old silver, including several Brady was highly esteemed by a large provided by their rights whether the assailants be considered by their rights whether the assailants be considered by their rights whether the assailants be considered their rights whether the assailants be considered their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants be considered to defend their rights whether the assailants the constant their rights whether the assailants the constant t

their own weapons, and are already arming themselves for the fray. It is to be hoped, however, that before November, wise counsels will come to prevail, and that reason and common sense will take he place of lawless violence.

How to grapple with the 'scorcher a problem which society is trying to olve and the Home Office has been ap plied to for its assistance in the eff.rt. Every amateur detective has a plan and countless attempted solutions have appeared in the papers. Every rational cyclist desires to see the scorcher made acconntable for his furious riding. Registration, taxation, badges on the back of the rider, a large metal number on the machine and other suggestions have been made, but all seem valueless. Hope centres in the Home Secretary, who is conning over the knotty question and promises to do his best to reach the conclusion that may please respectable riders and effect the required object.

The end of the Grimsby election is not yet! Ugly reports have reached Lindon as to the venslity of the voters. Hundreds of them, it is said, refus d to go to polls without a bribe. One man drew as much as £700 (\$3500) from the bank in silver on the day of election. If this be a hayward, two alctasters and a bell true, as it is alleged, it should lead to man. The tartimen (who are also colthe disfranchisement of Grimsey and the disqualification of D ughty, who won his election by such means.

One of the few remaining links with the secessions of 1845 to the Church of Rome (says the Times) is broken by the death at Hampitead on Friday last of Mrs W G Ward Mrs Ward, who was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Wingfield Probendary of Worcester and Canon of York by his wife Mary daughter of Dr. James, headmaster of Rughy, and sister of the late Bishop of Calcutta, was born in 1816. She married in 1845 the late Mr. William George Ward, of Northwood Park. Isle of Wight better known as "Ideal" Warl of the Oxford Movement. Mr. and Mrs. Ward married within a month of the famous scene of February 13, 1845, in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxtord, when Mr. Ward was deprived of his degrees by Convocation in consequence of the views contained in his work, "The Ideal of a Christian Church"-a book of which the late Dean Lake has said that it cre and a greater immediate sensation than any ecclesinatical work of the present century. Mr. and Mrs. Ward joined the Church a few months after their marriage. Mrs. Ward, who was a sister of the late General John Hope Wing field leaves three sons-Mr Granville Ward, who succeeded at his father's -and three daughters, one of whom is Prioress of Oulton Abbey, in Staffordshire. Mrs. Ward was the authoress of a life of St. Thomas of Canterbury and an occasional contributor to the Dablin

Review. Father Ignatius, the soi disant Benedictine monk, many years ago had himself ordained a deacon according to the ritual of the Church of England. Then he dreased himself in the Benedictine habit, and masqueraded before the pub-lic as a monk, calling himself 'Father' Ignatius. After many ups and downs he established a monastery at Llanthony in Wales, where he gathered around him a few scatter-brained enthusiasts. The latest decelopment in this singular individuel is that he has had himself or dained a priest by an Eastern Schismatical prelate according to the Latin Rite. At the same time he expresses his willingness to deny a revealed article of Catholic faith-namely, the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, in case the Protestant Church in England should decide to omit the word 'Filioque' from the Creed. In this. he argue, he is no worse than numerous other Anglicau clergymen, who, he insists, deny even the existence of God Himself. A pretty object lesson this. surely, for the scoffer and the atheist ! One cannot read the defence put forward by Ignatius without a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with pity.

Under the auspices of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom the annual pilgrimageto the shrine of Our Lady in Hastings Castle took place. The weather was beautifully fine, and there were a large number of pilgrims from London, Brighton, Eastbourne, Bexhill, and surrounding parish

es. Through the courtesy of the South-Eastern Railway Company the pilgrims had reserved carriages, and during the journey prayers were recited and hymns sung for the conversion of England. Hastings was at one time an hot bed of Protestant bigotry, but, thanks to the labours of the fathers of the Pious Society of Missions and the lectures on the beach explanatory of the teaching of the Catho lic Church by Mr. Lister Drummond, those days have passed away, and as the procession wended its way to the castle the spectators behaved with the utmost resnect and even reverence.

Hastings in centuries gone by was a centre of Catholicity, and it was bere that a beautiful shrine dedicated to Our Lady in the Castle was founded in the reign of Henry I. It was served by ten prebendaries, and was governed by a dean, one of whom, at one time, was the illustrious Canterbury martyr, S:. Thomas à Backet.

A few days ago the newspapers pub bacon to two married couples who pre her return to France.

sented themselves as claimants for it. The well known conditions of the competition are that the applicants should awear on their kness swear on their kness on two sharp-pointed stones that for the past twelve months and a day they have lived contentedly in the bonds of wedlock, never repenting of their choice norwishing themselves unwed. Such couples ought not to be very rire in England or in any civil z d country, yet the tom foolery of competing for and awarding the ; z consoning an English town year and veer. But even more abourd customs ar kept up A London paper last April had the fel lowing paragraph :-

Hungerford is once more celebrating Hecktide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies. This interesting ceremony began with the annual 'Macaroni Supper,' and will be continued today, when the two local gentlemen who have been elected 'tuttim n for the ensuing year' go around to the hous-s of the tenants in the town to exercise their prerogative of kissing all the ladies in each house. Il ingerierd is one of the last remaining unreformed boroughs of England, and still recatns its ancient official nomencla ure, electing, in the place of a Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers. lectors of the polltax) have from time immemorial called at every house in the borough, and have received from each inhabitant-if he be mal- a penny, and in the case of the ladies a kies, given under the shadow of the 'tuttipole.' The beginning of the cerem my is a mounced from the balcony of the flown Hall by a blast from the Hangerford horn blown by the belim in. Afterwards a dinner is held, at which the officers for the engin ing year are elected.

A eister of His Lordship the Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Kall. owen, Mother Mary Bipusto Russell, a. religious of the Sisters of Mercy Order, died recently in Sur Francisco, at the age of 70. She and seven others went from the convert at Kinsale in response to an invitation from Arc distant Al many of California, who was most anxious that a branch of the Order should be established in the Archdiocese and arrived in San F. ancisco in Decem ber, 1854. Al tout time the Khownotaing movement was at its height and the presence of the good Sisters was intensely distasteful to those who favored it, but Mother Russ I.'s a lendid character and hearts, and the Sisters were selected to take charge of the Public Hespital. A of her indomitable zeal and energy. Of the number of these were: The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, St. Mary's Hospital, the Maser Miscricorda Sewing School for Girls, St. Peter's Convent, the Under her guidance the Sisters succeeded Russell and she pr. ved herself eminently worthy of it. She was one of 12 children her father was twice married and had six children by each wife. Of the children of the second wife. Sister, Mary Buptiste born Catherine Russell) was the oldest. Charles, now Lord Russell, was the only one who did not take up religious life One of the sisters died young one died a Stater of M rey, seventeen years ago and two are living and are Sisters of M rey. A half sister resided in a convent for sixty eight years. The Catho lics and indeed the whole community of San Francisco has sustained a heavy loss in her deatn.

The English Catholic newspapers con tain lengthy accounts of the closing ex ercises and prize distributions at the various colleges, which always take place fully a month later in England than in Canada. At Stonyhurst College, the great Jesuit institution, the vication commenced on the 2nd of August The tablet contains an interesting report of the proceedings on the occasion of what is called the 'Academy Day,' with a detailed list of the prize winners. Amongst those of the present year the name of Mr. George Langton appears as having carried off the largest number of prizes in the "Philosophy," or first, class of the college. Mr. Langton is a son of Mr. F. R. Langton, private secretary to the Duke of N riolk Postmaster General. and a grandson of the late John M Tohin of Montreal, formerly one of the leading merchants and prominent Catho lies of the city. Another of Mr. Tobin's grandsons, Lieutenant T. M. Langton, of H. M. 21st Lancers, is at present with bis regiment on the Khartoum expedi tionary force.

Ray, Mother Digby, Superior, General of the Nuns of the Sacred Heart, accompanied by three leading members of the Order, arrived from the Mother House in Paris, a few days ago, and drove at once to the Sacred Heart Convent at Soult au Recollet. This is the first occasion in which the head of the Order has visited America. It is expectlished an account of the award for this ed that the Rev. Mother will visit all the year of the Danmow prize—a flitch of Louses of the Order in America before

Annual C nyention of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

RECORD OF PROGRESS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

The Large Increase in the Membership Roll--One Hundred and Forty-three Courts, With a Membership of More Than Ten Thousand--The Financial Statements A Reserve Fund to be Established.-Officers Elect.

ONE of the most successful conventions held by the Catholic Order of Foresters opened at Hull, P.Q., on Tuesday morning. The busy little virlage was en tele, and its inhabitants were enthusiastic in heir endeavors to welcome the delegates who came in large numbers. Among these were noticed:

M. P. McGoldricker d wife, T. E. Bayard, W. T. Prouix, Jas F. Fosbre and wi'e, Montreal; Alex, Johonin, Longueuil; Louis Trudel, Montreal; Dr. H. Bland, St. Joseph de la Bourge; Jos. E Bayard Omer St. Amour, Montreal; P. I. J. Vezina, St. J. rome; B. nj. Jeron, Montreal; Dr. E. P. Bodancer, Murray Bry; Chas. E. Gagnan, St. Hyseinthe; Dr. J. Prulx, Montreal: A. E. Monsette, Like Megantic; Dr. L. M. Cyphiot, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; A. A. Gibeault, C. R. Montrel, F. X. Bilodean secretary, and wife, J. J. Ryan, James Merley, P. J. Carroll, John P. Lickson, John Pierson, Dr. Lalonde, Z. Remand, Montread; E. L. Grise, Ste. Conegonde; Joseph L. Guitnier, Backingham; J. S. Madore, Scult an Recollect; M. M. J. Hanagan, Montreal; M. G. Evremont, Maisonneuve; J. Sylvian, Montreal; Napoleon Messier, Marieille; Alf. Banny, de., Laurarie; Alfred Guevrement, Sorel; Jean B. Gen-dron Lacolle; L. N. Dupont, St. Censire; F. X. Rasicot, Boucherville; O. Tetreault, Scotatown; E. Patenaude, Lalle: A.E. Watter, Hull: H. Pilon. amiable disposition soon won over all [Vandreuil; J. H. Wynne Windsor Mills; D. Lafortune, Gatineau Point; J. C. Poulin, Chelsen; J. Morley, Montreal; A. E. Michon, De Montmagny, J. E. L. number of important institutions | Zare, Montreal; Rev. P. Brillant, Center came into existence under her Hall; H. S. Cistonguay, Sutton; E. Brady, able management, and as a result Montreal; Aimee Proulx, Ascot Corner; A. A. Trobe, Montreal; P. Pigeon, Verchres; Joseph Brophy, Ste. Fove; J. N. Bernler, Chaudiere; C. N. Vecleup, Levie; L Z Boudreau, Montreal; Jules Chutier, S. Ruch; C. E. Olivier, Magdalen Asylum, the old lady's home. Montreal; Dr. P. E. Lamieux, E'chemin; E zear Paquette, Quebec; Antoine. in all their many undertakings. They Blondin. Framerville; John Pierson, had implicit confidence in Mother Montreal: Z Renaud, Montreal: Robert Montreal; Z. Renaud, Montreal; Rubert St. Ooge, Campbellton; F. X. Archambanlt, St. John's; Wilfred Joly, St. Polycarpe; Antoine Lefebvre, Beauharrois; Charles D. Dugal, Kamouraska; Michel Lefebvre, Valleyfield; - Bouchard, Chambly Basin; C Z. Duplessis. Three Rivers; E S. Larue, Beaume; P. E G Vizina, St Jerome; B. Jown, Montreal; Dr. E. V. Boulanger, Murray Bay; Andre Leger, Lachine; H. E. Trudeau. St. Laurent; J. A. Chahot, Megantic; Simon Cyr, Ste. Scholsstique; G., L M. Contu. Joliette; E. D. Chantel, Grenville; J. H. Sylvain, Montreal; Joseph Rochon, Ste. Eustache; A.P. Vanasse, Sorel; J. B. Gendreau, Coaticooke; Ed. Joannia, Maniwaki; M St. André, St. Roch l'Achigan; T. Earle, Ste. Anne de la Perade; Ulric Rousseau, Cookshire; P. Charpentier, L'Epiphanie; L C. Ailaire, Eastman; V. A. Dubrule, Richmond; A. Marsan, Montreal; Rev. J. A. R. Plamondon. East Angus; Joseph Brophy, St. Foye; Pierre Leroux, Coteau Station; Dr J. Laviolette, Montreal; Theodule Frederick, Henryville; Isaie Landry, Notre Dame de Stanbridge; D. Desjardane, Ste. Andre Avelin; J. A. Gagnon, Napierville; D. Duvert, St. Remi; J. E. Archambauit, St. Gebriel of Brandon; O. C. Morrissette, Bropton, P. Q.; Joseph Supere and Albert Brisson, Riviere du Loup Station; L.J. Laberge, Levis; J. Esston, Montreal; Jules Cloutier and J. B. Pelletier. Quebec; Mr. Lemieux, St. Louis, Mile End Dr. P. E. Lemieux St. Romueld; Mr H. Healy, Windsor Mills; L H Geo. Lemoine. Quebec; A. Chamberland, Quebec; S. McDuff, St. Henri; Ant. Blon-

> The delegates were received at the terminus of the Ottawa Electric company in Hull, by all the members of the Hull Courts, who were accompanied by marched to the Church of Notre Dame de Grace, where a special Pontifical High Mass was cele rated by Rev. Pathar Georget assisted by Rev. Frs. Gand can CONTINUED ON PAGE RIVE

deau, Fraserville; John Leonard. Sher-

brooke; J. J. Pigott, Moutreal; Robert

St Onge, Campbellton, N. B; Wilbroad

Joly, St. Polycarpe; Wm. D. Guilfoyle,

Montreal; Hermas Monette, Montreal;

magny.

L Trudel, Montreal; J. C. Lislois, Mont-

IRELAND FIRST

The Keynote of John Dillon's Great Speech at Birkenhead.

Ready to Resign his Title to Leadership and Retire to the Ranks.

The Sad Scenes Which Followed the Disruption of the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Causes Which Led to Disunion-Hopes For Unity of all Sections ere the Close of the Year.

The Irish Nationalis's of Birkenhead, Eng., and surrounding districts, held a monster mass meeting recently and it was followed by a banquet at which Mr. John Dillon, M.P., assisted. In response to the toast of "The Irish Party," Mr. Dillon delivered a patriotic speech which will be read by Irishmen and sons of Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic with a great deal of pleasure.

We take the following summary of Mr. Dillon's eloquent deliverance from the Dublin Freeman.

Mr. Dillon, responding, said-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I speak here to day as the representative of the Irish Party, and while, of course, I cannot pretend for a single moment that I am satisfied with the present situation and condition of that party, I say with absolute confi dence that during the last two years there has been a progressive and a very marked improvement, not only in the condition of the party, but in the condition of the country behind the party. I claim that the improvement in the country is due to the improvement in the condition of the party. It goes without saying that at a time of crisis such as that which followed on the disruption of the party and the loss of a great leader there was certain to issue a period of confusion and friction which must endanger and weaken any political party in the world, and such as I am sorry to say happened to the Liberal Party. Differences of opinion were bound to appear; personal differences were bound to show themselves. Perfectly honest and good Irishmen took different views as to the best course to be pursued. I took very strong views on the situation at the time of the Bradford Conference, to which the proposer of the toast has referred. I had an opportunity of ascertaining the real condition of the country, and I came to the conclusion that there did exist, most unfortunately, a large body of fighting Nationalists in Ireland who were convinced Parnellites. I disagreed with them, but there they them previously on many a hard fought field knew the stuff of which they were made. We knew that they could not be wiped out,' as the phrase then was, and that the attempt to wipe them out would end in disastrous failure and serious danger to the cause. I never altered my opinion, for I felt I was right. If at the general election of '92 an arrangement had been come to between the Parnellites and ourselves we should have been spared many useless and expensive con tests both in that year and in the year '95, and a great deal of trouble would have been saved. I fought the Parnell ites as hard as I could at these two elections, much as I regretted to have to oppose men who fought by my side in dark and evil days. I knew the stuff they were made of, and I knsw, as I said before, that they could not be wined out.

In my judgment that was not the way to deal with them. The best way was to try and smooth away the iriction and to try and get both sides to bury the past and to work together again. I most carefully avoid on the present occasion, as I have ever been careful to avoid. making any attack upon individuals or dropping any observations of a character calculated to keep up disunion in the Irish Party. I should like to call your attention to this fact. When I advocated not the giving of fifteen seats to the Parnellites at the election of '92, but a compromise based upon giving them a fair share of the representation, so as to avoid plunging the country into the horror of an internecine struggle which has continued, more or less, ever since— I think even now that that would have been the better course to have adoptedwhen my advice was rejected, as I think most unfortunately rejected, I thought it my duty to act upon the decision that had been arrived at. I fought the Parnellites, and those who were loudest in their denunciations of that proposed compromise were furtheat from the fight in the hottest part of Ireland when the fight came on I have been in South Roscommon. in Waterford, and in Cork. We defeated Mr. John Redmond, but the fight was so hot that every day numbers of persons had their wounds dressed at the hospitals in consequence of the conflicts in the streets. I was throughout these bitter conflicts, the sights and scenes in which must have been sickening to any Irishman. I was in the thick of the police charges when, in the old days, the Nationalists fought side by side against the Government and felt cheerful under these circumstances, but when in the streets of Cork I saw a Nationalist strike down Nationalist, and when on the bridge of Waterford I saw the blood of Irishmen flowing, and Irish National ists arrayed against each other, the best ablood of Ireland fighting for no worthy object, my heart sank within me, because Lielt and knew that we were doing the work of the enemies of Ireland. And has who denounced me for having at

tempted to save Ireland from those shameful scenes were to be seen neither in South Roscommon, nor Waterford, nor

My father told me once that when, in

1848, some of the people of that time were urging on the insurrection with all speed, he advised them that it was not wise, that the country was not prepared for it. They would insist upon insurrection and when the field was taken he was there and those who were londest in insisting upon insurrection were nowhere to be seen (loud applaase). Well, gentlemen, I have been denounced year after year and jeered at for my weakness and my desire for union. I have never denied that I have desired union. There is no length to which I would not go to secure union among my fellow countrymen. I have been insulted from both sides and for the take of the cause I have borne it and I am prepared to face everything of that kind. When I was called to the chair of the Irish party in the face of divided counsels and fierce opposition from within that party nothing but a strong sense of duty would induce me to accept it because there never was a more disagreeable position than a chairmanship of a disunited party. Our cause has been reduced to a position almost of despair, and I told those who voted for me, as I told the whole of the party, that if they elected me they had to count upon my pursuing steadfastly the course which I had pursued before.

For two years, in spite of abuse and misrepresentations, I have set one object before me, and to that object so long as I am responsible for the party I shall firect all my efforts—namely, the restor ation of unity. I regard all other objects at present as of no importance compared with that. As long as the Nationalists of Ireland persist in quarrelling with each other, in dissipating the National strength so long it is folly childishness. absurdity to waste time in wrangling as to whether the Liberals are in favour of Home Rule and the abolition of the House of Lords (hear, hear). Home Rule will not form a plank in the platform of he Liberal Party, so long as Irish Nationalists are disunited; but if, on the other hand, they are united, as I hope they will be, the Home Rule question will spring to the front, and remain in the foreground until it is settled. And accordingly since I have been in the chair of the Irish Party I have devoted all my influence and all my energies to the task of abating and removing, so ar as I could, the friction and the ill feeling that has existed between the Nationalists of Ireland, and I can claim with confidence that I have been to marvellous extent successful.

Anyone who goes over to Ireland in this year of '98 celebrations, and com pares the condition of the country and the feelings of the people with what they were two years ago, will be amazed at the change. True it is that apathy to some extent exists, but that is a whole some sort of apathy. It is better that there should be a lull in the political war and a truce to breaking heads, than that one set of Nationalists should be holding the other set up to contempt. For more than a year you have not heard one word said by any one Nationalist against another There were great meetings held throughout the length and breadth of the land, comparing favourably in enthusiasm and in order with the best meetings of were, and those of us who fought with the Land League in Parnell's days. them previously on many a hard fought Those meetings were called upon the principle that all the dissensions of the last few years should be buried out of eight, and that all should meet as Irish Nationalists. In that way the condition of the country has improved to an extent which I admit I hardly supposed possible some two years ago. Now the faith on which i am strong and on which I rest my conviction for the safety of the Irish cause is this. I refuse to believe that the men from Belfast in the North, and from Cork in the South, who have after years of separation met on the same platform this year and shaken hands and joined together at the same table. will after this year is over divide and separate into two opposite camps as before. I addressed a meeting in Carlow the other day composed in a great part of Parnellites, and I got a good reception from them.

I believe there is going on in Ireland a mighty transformation which will result in drawing the people together, and in putting into their hands a mighty power. For my part what I should like to see established is this. I have long held that it is impossible to bring about a true union by anything wearing the appearance of a triumph of one section over another. I hope to see in the course of this autumn those whose names have been used as the shibboleths of faction called before the people, and requested to lay down before the people any claim which they have to leadership. Then let them in the name of God fall into the ranks and show that they are loyal to the cause. I say whoever is chosen leader, be he the humblest man in the ranks, if the country work together there is an end to conflict, and in the course of time he who is most capable, most unselfish, and most loyal to the cause of Ireland will ultimately come to the top, and those olic Church. I will confess that in my disgraceful personal differences will be geography I was somewhat mistaken, buried beneath the contempt of the people. That is the object which I have so near Lake Champlain, and the sight have set before me, and I will not be a as I witnessed it coming up the beautiparty-I have refused to be a party to ful and historic lake will remain with any attempt to stamp out or crush down | me for many a day. As I sailed up the any section, any considerable section, of fighting Irish Nationalists so long as there is hope that they will yet fall into the ranks and work with their fellows for the good of their country. It would be a proud and happy thing for me if I could lay down my present position in a state of union among all parties; if I could see elected in my place someone who was not acquainted with the warfare and canflict of the movement in the last few years.

It is said that one pound of butter gives a working force equal to that of five pounds of beef, nine pounds of potatoes, or twelve pounds of milk.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by bodies and pure souls. I will say again the Bark of England officials to be about eight hundred and sixty five tons.

AT CLIFF HAVEN.

Some of the Special Peatures of the Sixth Week.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons Delivers an Address Complimenting the Administration for Their Work--St. Ann's Parish, of Montreal, Sends a Delegation --The Social Events Highly Suc-

THE most eventful and important week of the Champiain Summer School was the 6:h week, which has just closed Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Waish, Rector of St. John's Church, of Plattsburgh, as assistant priest. The Deacons of Honor were Rev. Joseph Bigley, of New York, and the Rev. Father Siegfried, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Overbrook, Pa. The Deacon of the Mass was Rev. Jas. Fitzsimmons, Professor of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, New York City, and Rev. William Quinn, of St. Bernard's Church, New York, as Sub deacon. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, was in the Sanctuary, and his chaplain was Father Mullany, of Syracuse, and also Treasurer of the School. The Right Rev. Bishop John S. Foley, of Detroit, Mich., was also in the Sanctuary, and his chaplain was the Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith, of New York City. The Rev. E Strubbe, Pastor of St. Anne's Church. Montreal, and the Rev. C. J. Crowley, of Plattsburgh, were also in the Sanctuary. The Rev. Dr. Lavelle, President of the School, and Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was the Master of Ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph McMahon, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and his text was taken from the 16:h chapter, 1st verse, of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The Rev. Father McMahon was indeed very elequent, and his resonant and powerful voice rang out through the magnificent edifice of St. John's Church in a most telling manner.

The grand reception given to the Cardinal at the Auditorium upon Sunday evening was a distinct success. The auditorinm was packed and the audience thoroughly appreciated all that was said and done by those participating. The entertainment was under the direction of Arthur R Ryan, and the first number was from the Summer School Choral Society which made its debut in one of Donizetti's delightful choruses, entitled dee H w Lightly We Sail O'er the Sea They also sang 'Maryland, my Maryland.' 'America,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner,' were sung in unison with the large audience. Miss Elizabeth Power, accompanied by Miss Agnes Kelly, both of Philadelphia, sang "For all Eternity"; Miss Jennie Naughton sang "The Angels' Serenade," accompanied by a mandolin obligate by Lou O'Donovan, and piano accompaniment by Miss Isabella Reid, all of New York; Miss Helen M Sweeney, of New York, read a couple of poems of her own composition; Mr. Frank Carr, of Wor-cester, Mass., sang "He was a Prince," and an encore "Tis but a Dream." At the end of Mr. Carr's song the Cardinal and Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Lavelle, President of the School, Rev. Joseph Bigley, Rev. Joseph McMahon, Mr. Fernes, all of New York, and Hon J. B. Riley, of Pla sburgh, came upon the stage, as the Choral Society sang Maryland, my Maryland." The Rev. Dr. Lavelle, in a very brief but nest and polished speech, introduced the Car-

dinal. His Eminence said, in part, that it afforded him great pleasure to be present at the school. It is my first visit, and I am safe in assuring you that it will not be my last. The beautiful utterances that your President made in regard to the fact that the services were begun by praise, thanksgiving and love to God at Holy Benediction, that the love of human kind was sung at the reception, and also that the love of country was likewise sung by all in that beautiful hymn of our country, "America"—in-deed, my dear, friends, I can say from my heart that what I have seen here gives me great pleasure and joy. You are here as a Catholic community, and you listen to lecturers who impart knowledge to you without error. The very able sermon preached to you this morning is a fitting citerian for you to take home to your hearts. All the em-bodiments of true and beautiful knowledge were therein contained, and certainly from what I have seen and heard during my brief stay with you, assures me that you have all the advantages of deep, sound, true knowledge dominated by the religion of Christ and the Cathfor I did not know that Plattsburgh was calm and picture que lake, so replete with Catholic history, I bethought how sacred must be the atmosphere which environs your School. The beauty of nature, the beauty of your architecture. all appealed to me, and when I entered your midst and saw that your lives and being in your community were likewise beautiful. Your religious, educational moral and social existence were without the stain of sin. This certainly is the ideal we should strive for to attain at all times and maintain, and have it felt during the months we are not here Your out door life is as perfect as your educational and religious lives. You have pure air, perfumed with pure forests, and virgin view of the grand moun-

tains of the Adirondacks and Vermont,

all conductive to clear minds, beautiful

that the piessure afforded me in this my

first visit to the Champlain Summer

brance of the hospitable and kindly pleasures accorded me shall not be dimmed by time. At the close of the Cardinal's remarks he was applauded loud and long.

Rev. President Lavelle introduced the very affable, kindly and gracious Bishop of Datroit, Rt. Rev. John S. afforded him was very great, and as he thought it wise to come to the East occasionally to get a few pointers, he had taken the opportunity afforded him, and was most agreeably surprised. I can assure you, as I stand here before you, that when I return to the West I shall have nothing but praise to speak of this great and gloricus Summer School that you have built here. I am sure that the Western people whom I see before me this evening will carry back to their Western home like sentiments of appreciation and praise. I thank you again for your kind reception accorded me. and shall hope to see you on future occasions, and likewise look upon many faces from my Western home.

At the conclusion of the Rt. Rev Bishop's remarks all adjourned and the gathering departed with the pleasant and honored memories of having seen and listened to the most distinguished princes of the Catholic Church in the

Western hemispnere. The Rev. Dr Lavelle, in his remarks prior to the Cardinal's speech, said 'no man was more capable of addressing the audience from the true spirit of a man than Cardinal Gibbons, whose love of God, man, and country had been ever his paramount aim, and hence was most dearly beloved and honored by all his fellow men in our great country.' more fitting tribute could be paid the great dignitary of the church, who honored us so highly, and certainly no man was more fitting or able than our most dear and worthy president, Father La veile, to render such a tribute.

After spending a most enjoyable time in which photograph groups were taken with the Cardinal as the central figure, and after receptions at the various cottages, the Cardinal departed on the noon train Monday, with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, with a rousing send-off by the entire School, at the pretty little station of Buff Point, Summer School grounds. The parting at the station was affecting, and showed how dearly the great good Cardinal of America is beloved by all who know him and met him during his stay at the Assembly grounds. Verily, all the guests will carry home with them sweet sentiments of honored moments with the Cardinal. All America's national airs were sung. and the Cardinal waved his handkerchief upon the plaform of the train until distance dimmed the eyes that eagerly gazed upon the receding train which carried the great prince of the Catholic Church in America.

A feature of the week was the arrival of a large contingent of visitors from Montreal, under the direction of Rev E. Strubbe, C.SS R . the zealous pastor of St. Ann's, and the Young Men's Society in connection with that church. The visitors were taken in hand by several prominent members of the School during their brief stay, and manifested great enthusiasm in the different proceedings.

The lecturers of the week were. Rev Thos I. Gasson, S.J., Professor of Philcaophy in Buston College, Buston, Mass. his subject, the 'Will and the Freedom of the Will,' in a series of 5 lectures. running the entire week. Professor John Dwyer, Principal of Public School No. 5. New York, is the lecturer upon Pedagogy. Professor Thomas O'Hagan, of Toronto, delivered a series of three lectures upon English Literature.' The evening lecturer was to have been Mr. Henry Austin Adams, of Boston, Mass., and his subject was to have been the novel, in three distinct trestments, namely, 'The scope of the novel,' 'Novelists of the 18th Century,' and 'Romantic Novelists,' but owing to the illness of Mr. Adams, the lectures did not take place. It was source of much regret to the guests and members of the Summer School to learn that Mr. Adams was so ill that he would be unable to deliver his course of lec tures. Mr. Adams is one of the most popular and highly entertaining lecturers that has thus far lectured at the school.

The Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, of Malden, Mass., delivered two Round Table Talks. The one upon 'Bible Study and the other upon 'Fiction Study in Reading Circles.' The Rev. Dr. Talbot Smith of New York, substituted the evening lectures of Mr. Adams by giving a series of readings and descussions upon 'Unknown Authors.'

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

BOOK NOTES.

We take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the "Parochial Hymn Book" (complete word edition), edited by the late regretted Father Police, S.M., of Boston.

The friends of the Orphan and Destitute Boys of the House of the Angel Guardian of Boston, "The Brothers of Charity," thinking they could do a good work by introducing this publication amongst the Catholic population of America, whom they are so proud to call benefactors of their Institution, wish to draw the special attention of our readers to this notice.

'This collections of hymns, the largest and most complete of its kind, contains all the chief truths of our holy religion; expressed in beautiful verse; it likewise unfolds the meaning of the liturgical seasons and chief festivals of the ecclesiastical year, thus giving the faithful an insight into the sublimity of Catholic worship, and tending thereby to increase in their hearts love for God and Holy

Church. In order to meet the wants of all, the compiler has also added to his collection a set of prayers for common use among the faithful, and other prayers more suitable for special meetings of confra-

ternities or other parochial devotions. This publication is sold at 25 cents a copy, paper cover, and 35 cents cloth binding stamped in gold, delivery prepaid. A special edition with music is sold at \$1 00 a copy, postpaid. This book can be procured from the House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, Mass.

Bishop of Detroit, Bt. Rev. John S. The Terrible Scenes in Temporary Hospitals.

A PRW PICTURE OF THE SURGEONS AT WORK.

The Tortures of the Wounded.

A contributor to the New York Even ing Post gives the following terrible picture of the tortures suffered by the wounded during war times. He writes: The hospital presents the nether and

the frightful side of war. If it does not baffle, it forbide description. In it the glory of war is extinguished, the glitter disappears, and the facts of flesh become ghastly and ineradicable. Here it is that enthusiasm has to lie down helplessly with mystery, inertia, and pain. But the worst of it is that this aftermath of war is always unprovided for in the resisting forces of the human economy. So long as a man can oppose violence with resistance and match force with strength, he does so with an exulting mockery of death itself that is characteristic of the masculine animal. But, carried into the hospital, a door clange behind him. He is shut in with his own perishability, his own consciousness, and the surreon's helplessness. He brings with him physical outrages that science can only meet with a general assuggement. Your exploding shell has no regard whatever for special provision or special experience. The course of a rifle bullet when it enters the delicately adjusted physical economy of man foflows no predicable lines of the lesst resistance. It bores or crashes through vertebre, tissue, and artery. It outs ganglions and rends viscera. Every fresh patient is threfore a new case, and must have special treatment without the advantage of precedent.

My first hospital experience must have been that of tens of thousands. I passed in a twinkling from the ecstacy of physical excitement to the swoon of death. There was a click, then an exit of everything, as the lights were extinguished and the soul of me fled like a receding river. The next second a dull light, an overpowering smell of ether, a suppressed hurrying of feet, and the dissonances of human agony growing more audible and more intolerable as the light grew, told me that I was in hell or in an hospi tal. Two hours had elapsed. They have never been accounted for by me Then it was that I came slowly to the full consciousness of what a kindly blow was mine, that stunned while it stayed the courses of life. Others were not so fortunate. We were

lying without order on the straw in a rade shed. Some of it had been used as edding for cattle. The ambulances were line. The direct effect of this at the decreas. The curses of the teamsters mingled with the grosus of their burdens. There were two surgeons and two assistants. They were in their shirt eleeves and had napkins or handkerchiefs round their necks. I lifted myself as well as I could and looked round. My eye fell first on what appeared to be a collection of boots, but which I speedily enough saw was a pile of amputated limbs, from which the boots and shoes had not been removed, and from which had dripped and ran a congealing stream of blood that was tracked all round the narrow spaces by the slipping feet of nurses. Instinctively I put my hands upon my own nether limbs to feel if I had lost them, and they made them-selves known by a convulsive wince as I did so. They were there, sure enough, but was I to keep them? In the centre of the place some boards, torn from the shed itself, had been placed upon two trestles, and this was the operating table. I tried to shut my eyes as I saw one form lifted off and another lifted on, but I couldn't. The business-like butchery of the surgeons fascinated me for a time. prevented me from heeding my own pain. Some kind of suspense was inwrought with the hideousness of it all. It would be my turn next. One or two of the men died under the operation. I could see that by the look of the surgeon and the extra haste of the attendants. One of the ambulance men, seeing me sitting up, came over to me and pushed me back rather roughly. "Keep still," he said, "you're all right if you don't squirm that tourniquet off. They've tied up your artery and you're in lack.'

We were about a mile and a half from the front. The battle was raging yet; the pulse of it could be heard at times above the inarticulate sounds in that place. Now and then a shell exploded somewhere in the vicinity. Nobody paid the least attention to it. The amoulances were coming and going. The curses and shouts outside and the growing dissonances of death and torture in side, made the injunction to 'keep still' a horrible irony.

A score of torn and dismembered men were stying things that no ear could disentangle, and yet they wounded and stung if you listened to them. Other sounds, still more dreadful, came from the mere automatism of muscles that best the floor with rhythmic heels and bit at the planking in the paroxysm of delirious pain. I shut my eyes with all my force in the effort to calm myself. But it was no use. They came back staringly to the routine of those heroic doctors which wore to me the air of an inhusition.

Nor was there the least attempt to screen, to mitigate, or to soften the dire work that was going on. The battle had come on unexpectedly, and, as usual, the hospital provision for it was laggard and inadequate. Mercy and tenderness had to be practically ruthless,

and business like, and off hand. Legless and business like, and off hand. Legless trumks were lake upon the recking straw with the gentleness only of expedition. The pile of limbs in the centre grew into a quivering mass, and the files, those invancible little harples of the shambles, added a million miseries of their own, and the little harples of their own, and the little harples of their own. as they lit upon the distorted faces of armless men who could not brush them off, and eddied in clouds round the heads of the surgeons.

I meant to have told how in my second hospital experience, when the angel of mercy was reaching down into a tom and scarcely reorgalisable mass of humanity for the spark of consciousness that remained, a shell burst through the roof and obliterated both the nume and the patient, and how, for a moment, those of us who escaped and crawled out of the added wreck had one common thought, which was that those inhuman energies that man sets in motion, smite at times with indiscriminate irony all the puny efforts that man brings up afterwards to remedy and correct.

NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER

The Impressions of a Visitor From Ontario.

The Facilities to be Given by the New Railroad-Revival of the Whale Industry-A Large In. flux of Tourists this Year.

St. John's, Aug. 24,

I do not think I can better impress the readers of the TRUE WITTNESS with the rising importance of Newfoundland as a tourist resort, than by giving some ertracts recently printed in the St. John's Daily News, and setting forth the opinions of a representative of a Toronto journalist, Mr. F. Yeigh. This gentleman visited the country some few weeks ago, and during his stay made a very good etudy of the subject-Terra Nova-frem a tourist etandpoint. He had travelled entensively on both sides of the Atlantic, and was most favorably impressed by the general aspects of things Newfoundland, especially with the genial, obliging character of the people he met on the railways etc., as also with the rare beauty and grandeur of our coasts and seaports. To these impressions he gave publicity in a letter to the Herald (St. Johns), written from on board the Bruce' on his return to Canada. From Mr. Yeigh's visit to the colony, and from the evident pleasure he derived from it, as expressed in his letter to the Herald, we anticipate some interesting accounts in the papers at Toronto, and it goes without saying that it is for the good of a country, not yet fully known, to have report made of her by a friendly and experienced Canadian journalist. give one clipping in which Mr. Yeigh speaks of the ancient colony. It is taken from the News.

Mr. Yeigh says :- The new Newfoundland railway, now completed, over 500 miles across the country, means untold things for that country. It extends from St. John's to Port aux Basques on the west coast, and makes a through trunk to develop the internal resources of Newfound. Very fine iron mines have been discovered and are being worked near Conception Bay, and there are abundant evidence of coal and iron deposits in the country, along the line of the railway.
Mr. Yeigh thinks the new railway

may eventually be a factor of a quick mail route to the Irish coast. Mail and passengers can go right across the island by railway in 10 hours, and three days steaming from a port on the Atlantis side of the island would bring them to an Irish port.

The construction of this road means the dawn of a new era for the colony, which before had comparatively only a few miles of railway. The streams an full of fish; the country is an angling and sporting paradise, and by means of the line tourists will take advantage of

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.



a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You docspin. You doc-tor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then,

When you have

it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden: Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all billious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells.

It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves brain cells, snews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell, it, and have nothing "just as good."

Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man, writes J N Arnold, Esq. of Gandy, Logan Co. Neb. J Luffered for years with constitution and torpidity of the liver irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six, bottless of Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pelleta, and am permanently cinedly You have been the means of saying my life.

A man or woman who neglects manjor woman who negrees constipation; suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Bierce S. Blessau Pellets cure constipation. One little Pellets is senticipation. One little Pellets is senticipation. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are liquates good.

The Ninth Centenary of "All Souls Day" to be Observed Special Ceremonies - Our Lady of the Snow-The Government Policy and Military Regime - Reclaiming of Marshy Districts.

All rumors still to the contrary notwithstanding, the Holy Father is in comparatively excellent health, and has his every-day walk or drive in the Vatican Gardens. To describe the ceremo nial observed on these occasions may not be without interest. The Holy Father is generally carried from his private apartments into the gardens on a portitive chair; an open landau, lined with blue damask, is in waiting at the entrance to the gardens and the Holy Father stepping into the carriage drives lay and expenses of the plant. along the beautiful shady alleys escorted Moreover, the works will employ a great number of the starving by two Noble Guards on horseback; after a time, the carriage stops and His Holiness, alighting, walks on slowly, leaning on his stick and conversing in a bright. kind manner with those around him until they reach the pavilion in the middle of his garden, where he spends some time every day. During the past week His Holiness has given a large number of collective and individual audiences. It is wrong to suppose all these are or should be reported, indeed the frequent and tiring reception of groups is seldom mentioned while those of an ordinary and official character are only made rublic in times of disquietule-as a rule His Holiness receives official personages on five days of the week.

A committee has been formed for the appropriate celebration of the ninth centenary of All Souls Day, which was decided on in 998, at the Abbey of Clung. noder St. Odilo. The committee includes Pere Jouet, the missionary apostolic of the Sacred Heart. The mention of this name recalls the fact that it is just a year since the occurrence of a very strange event in connection with his work. He has opened a little chapel in the Prati di Casello quarter and affiliated to it a union of prayer for the souls in Purgatory. During the monthly commemoration of the dead in July, last year, while a Requiem was being said in the presence of a large congregation, one of the candles burning before the picture of the Madonna set fire to the drapery, which was speedily consumed, and in its place there appeared on the wall a very curious figure the lower part of which presented a suitable material representation of a soul in flames of fire and the upper part the shape of a human head. be prevailed upon to grant the necessary | the celebrated Pink Pills which have The event took place between 11 a.m. and noon. Epecialisis who have examined the traces of the fire have expressed the greatest surprise, but the Roman Vicariate, with characteristic prudence, yet with not less characteristic liberty, has allowed that portion of the wall to be covered with glass for its preservation; a slight drapery is hung before the glass. which is removed at all times for the satisfaction of all who from motives of curiosity or piety may wish to see it.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Snow is one of the most popular of the year and is celebrated with great ceremony in nearly all the churches of the city. The little chapel near the Basilica was crowded and had provision for overcrowding, an immense curtain being spread over the plazza in front of the door. The celebration at the Liberian had, as it always has, a quasi-official character the Societa Primaria Romana having presented the chalice, which the Roman Municipality has cessed to offer.

Not long ago, it will be remembered, the image of Our Lady in the Cathedral of Perugia was sacrilegiously robbed of all its gold and silver ornaments of the value of several thousands of france. A committee has been formed for the object of presenting the shrine of Our Lady with a precious disdem as an act of reparation and large sums have been already subscribed. The diadem is being manufactured by Tomfain & Sona, jewellers to His Holiness, and promises to be a very beautiful specimen of rich and 200 sat down to play euchre and double

Italian Government during the past two months will terminate. It is high time the state of things under this military regime should cesse, for it was carried to an excess which virtually paralysed commerce and industry, and matters were virtually at a stand-still. From an official report of the processes tried before the military tribunal from the 23rd May to the let August, it appears that 755 men and 28 women were tried and centenced to terms of imprisonment, which if added together would reach the figure of 1.754 years. Of these victims of Italian tyranny. 28 were boys under 16; 112 under 18; and 195 hardly out of their teens. The authorities have not yet relaxed their severity to wards the Catholic press, though it has been proved that Catholic journalists did their best to put down violence and disorder. disorder.

What Julius Cesar and Napoleon vainly tried to accomplish is to be seattempted under suspices which seem to guarantee that it will be brought to a ARTHUE R RYAN

attisfactory completion. The under

thing consists in reclaiming that yes

assured district that hot bed of malaria, which produce torpor and stagnation.

engineering science, backed by capital and by all those complicated by drantic machines which are the cu come of modern invention, will it is confident. lieved, triumph where those indomitable workers, the ancient Romans. failed. A German engineer, Major Von Donat, has not only satisfied the public that the work is feasible but has shown that it The Health of His Holiness the will prove highly remunerative, as the profe may be safely relied upon. The acheme consists in the construction of a series of dykes which will prevent the river Amasenus and those of sundry other mountain torrents from flooding the first coast district which stretches from Vettuno to Gae's, while a number of small canals will communicate with a great central canal by which all the water will find its way to the sea near Jerracina-all who have visited Rome or have read of it will appreciate the vast importance to the publie health and to the character of the city of any scheme that will strike a death-blow at the malarial induences of the dreaded Pontine marshes, and will hail the possibility of effecting it in such a decided manner as the present scheme proposes. The cost of this splendid work proposes.

will not exceed eight millions of lire, including hydraulic and agricultural machinery and a reserve fund of three millions for unexpected expenses. When it is remembered that over 30 000 hectares of good ground will be re-claimed, corresponding to 75,000 acres, and yielding on an average 300 france per nectare, it is easy to see that one year will suffice to cover the whole outinhabitants of the miserable vil-tages perched on the Alban Hills, so that even before their completion they will prove a boon to the Roman province. Count Hutter Czapski, one of the direc tors of the new company for the reclaim. ing of the Pontine Marshes has already paid a large sum as guarantee for the speedy commencement and continuation of the works, which, I understand,

will be inaugurated toward the end of

the autumn, when the malarial emana-

tions are less to be dreaded.

Archaologiste will be interested to know of the following information:-While digging a deep trench in the vicinity of the Via Ostiense, not far from the Basilica of St. Paul, extra muros, some workmen recently brought to light the remains of an ancient Columbarium containing a great number of sepulchral inscriptions. The most notable finds consist in an elegant marble cippus dedicated to the memory of a priestess of Tais, who is represented in her flowing sacerdotal robes; and in a cinerary urn of alabaeter, evidently of Oriental workmanship and of a beautiful design.-The new Minister of Public Instruction, Professor Baccelli, is credited with the intention of soon actuating a long-cherished project of his, which, though very expensive, might prove the source of new and exceptionally important archæological triumphs. Professor Barcelli, who is an eninus astic archæologist, intends to excavate a wide zone between the Lateran and Quirinal, topographically one of the most interesting of ancient Rome, but he will meet with a stubborn resistance on the part of the municipality and of his colleagues in the Ministry, who will with difficulty ing but rather risky experiment.

It is stated on good authority that there is every probability of the German Emperor's coming to Rome for a short visit next spring. When he inaugurated the Berlin Fine Arts Exhibition the other day Kaiser Wilhelm was particularly struck with the large pictures by the well known painter Trell, which are destined to adorn the Throne Room of the German Embassy in the Pulazzo Caffarelli, and declared his intention of personally assisting at the ceremony of insugurating the new Throne Room. which is being restored and splendidly adorned with paintings and tapestries by his special order.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

The week was filled with entertainment and amusement in the social order. Functions, soirees, lawn parties, amolers, enchre parties, bowling, tennis, and croquet tournaments, wore indulged in every day. The squatic sports were as popular as ever and swimming and boating was in great demand, for the weather was ideal, added to which are the charms that famous Lake Champlain lends to him who is a votary of Neptune and the mermaid. The largest euchre party of the season was held at Philadelphia cottage, when over With the decree discontinuing the state of siege at Milan, which will go into effect on the 15th of this month, the reactionary policy adopted by the lating of the various cottages and gentlemen from the various cottages and gentlemen from the various cottages. and gentlemen from the various cottages and clubs to Dr. Talbot Smith's college camp. A huge campfire is made, and all hands sit around in rustic chairs and benches, while the boys recline upon the ground and their Rev. master, being the governor of the camp regime, calls upon the boys for selections of song, story and joke. Gless are sing by the entire crowd of boys, and many a merry hour has been passed while the twinkling stars peek through the silent pine trees upon the merry makers as they laugh and chat upon the beautiful bluff which overlooks the peaceful lake and is the rendevous of the camp contingent.

Aug. 10th was Reading Circle day, and all the Beading Circles throughout the country read their reports during the past year, and therein reported their work, progress and doings. Upon August the 20th, at 9 o'clock, by special train, 800 members of the Summer School departed for Montreal, Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, upon a pilgrimage to the famous Sprine of Ste. Anne. And thus ended the most memorable, eventful and distinguished week that passed at the Champlaid Summer School of America.

It is indolence and definiency of spirit

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

ARTHUE R RYAN.

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

A Thriving Centre in the Sister Province.

The Position Irish Catholics Occupy in the Commercial Arena and in Public Affairs-A Brief Sketch of Catholic Churches and Their Auxiliaries, Religious and Educational -- Women of Commanding Stature.

In continuing my tour of Canada, and when on my way to Muskoka, travelling by the Grand Trunk Railway system, I halted at Brockville, that prettily situ ated town on the shore of the St. Lawrence, and so snugly placed at the foot of the far-famed Thousand Islands. Directly in front of the town the "Three Sieter Islands" and "Old Man's Island" appear, and the famous groups multiply along the course of the great stream until Kingston is reached. But it is of the first-named thriving municipality that I wish to speak in this paper. Of its commercial capacity I got my first impressions on a Saturday night when the flow of business was in full swing, and such evidence of mercantile activity naturally gives one a good opinion of the place. As one of Ontario's fast growing towns that are striving for city rank Brockville and Peterborough are often quoted as living examples of what the live merchants of a town can do by their enterprise and business integrity in lifting themselves to honorable posi-tions, as well as giving good repute to the centres in which they operate.

Among the men that are prominent in trade in Brockville, on King street alone, I could not attempt to name them all in a short article, and can only mention such as Messrs. Robert Wright, D. W. Downey, Hutcheson & Co., O'Donohoe Brothers J. Bradley, Le Clair, etc.

In making my rounds of the town was conducted by a very youthful but intelligent little guide in the person of Master James Mahern, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mahern, of Schofield's Hill. Many interesting features strike the eye of the stranger as he passes from street to street, but in the residential quarters what is most pleasing is the elegant ap pearance of the many comfortable homes for which this place is noted. The citizens seems to realize that nature has bestowed choice gifts upon their town and locality, and they rightly believe that they should do their part in making their dwellings fit ornaments for such natural surroundings. Viewed on a bright sunny day from the top of one of the sloping hills. Brockville looks picturesque and pretty and it may be called one of the handsomest towns in Canada.

In the matter of public buildings it is well provided, and the Fulford block will rank with any city erection, and in this connection we are made to think of funds, ten million lire, for this interest- spread their reputation all over the beautiful convent pastoral residence, St. world by virtue of their great healing qualitier.

> A noticeable thing here is the beauty of the churches, whose graceful spires and towers rise high and gleam conspicuously in the sun light. As seen from Schofield's Hill, they appear in striking re-lief and add much interest to the acene. From the elevation just named, I think the town looks its best, because from the home of Mr. John McGovern, the respected roadmaster, on the west end, to its eastern limit it can be distictly seen, and then the American shore looms up just across the St. Lawrence, presenting Morristown and the settlements up and down the great river. The craft and steamers which carry the people of Brockville to Alexandria Bay and other favorite resorts, impart a lively appearance to the harbor; but the most convincing reminder of the great traffic bereapouts is seen in the number of freight trains that pass to and fro over the Grand Trunk road. The heaviest trains no doubt pass eastward to Montreal and the seaboard with great cargoes of Canadian products on the way to England and other European countries.

While here I made special enquiries as to the status and prospects of the Irish-Canadian Catholic inhabitants of the town and district. The inquiry disclosed agreeable results, for in the business centres they hold honorable rank and are gradually increasing in numbers and in financial strength. Many of the well-to do merchants are of the ancient faith and race, and the present vigilant and able Mayor, Mr. D. W. Downey, named in the list above, is a staunch Roman Catholic. The Catholic congregation at large are numerous and any of them have attained to leading mercantile and professional positions though dint of honest labor and ability, and had it been my privilege to make those notes a few years earlier the name of the late Hon. Christoper Fraser could have been included, but his esteemed brother, Mr. O. K. Fraser, is here in the flesh and stands well with all creeds and classes. St. Francis Xavier's Church is a large and well conditioned temple whose highly respected paster is the Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier, a churchman beloved by his fellow-priests and known throughout Canada for his devotion and clerical merits. The officiating priest yesterday was the Rev. Father McWilliams, and the congregation at the 8 o'clock Mass was large and respectable, showing in their individual appearance and dress a degree of evident prosperity and comfort.

One striking feature, to me at least, was the number of tall ladies I saw present; it seemed to me that in a great many congregations with whom I had worshipped I had not noticed such a large porportion of stately female figures. Then, again, as if to prove the

MRS. JOSEPH DENIS

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Read with attention Mrs. Denis' testimony, a respectable and well known lady of Montreal. "For one year i suffered terribly with weakness; I had severe stomach ache, headache; I had no appetite, and my digestion was very had. I was nervous and always tired. I could not do the least housework. One day I saw in the newspaper the cure of a woman by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I thought I would try them, and I am happy to say that they have completely cured me." (Signed) Mee. Jos. Denis, 317; St. Timothee street, Montreal.

fitness of things, the gentleman who

took up the plate collection was Mr. Sam

Cash. This coincidence sounded strange

are aware that unbecoming distrac-

tions are out of order, especially

during the sacred service of the Mass.

but it is assumed that the devotional

proprieties are not very badly broken if

the newspaper writer takes close obser

vations for the sake of getting something

Taking the town herein discussed in

all its aspects I would judge it to be a

pleasant place to live in, this would na

turally be inferred from what is written

above; then regarded in its religious.

educational and charitable side the Irish-

Catholic element is well represented.

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Vincent de l'aul Hospital and a magni ficent Separate School building baving

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the same number for the boys. The

first are taught by the devoted nuns and the boys by Mr. J. T. Noenan, the

headmaster, and his efficient staff of

assistants. Under such tuition it is

easy to conceive that the Catholic

youths of Brockville are receiving

the very best moral and religious

training, and the good results will be

Brockville is also the central point of

a very good agricultural district where

farming and dairying is carried on pro-

fitably. Some of the municipality's in-

terests are far advanced towards prosper-

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authentic to set before his readers.

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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. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

BATURDAY......AUGUST 27, 1898.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

To morrow, Sunday, there will take place at St. Ann's Church the beautiful solemn and claborate ceremony of the blessing of a chime of bells, which will be performed by Mgr. Decelles, coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Rev. Martin Callaghan, SS., of St. Patrick's will preach the sermon.

On the following Sunday, September 4, Mr. Andrew P. Cullinan, who has finished his ecclesissical studies, will be ordained to the priesthood in the same church by his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. He is the son of a well known and highly respected fellow citizen, Mr. Andrew Cullinan. As our readers will remember, we have on several occasions alieded to the remarkable paucity of vocations amongst the Irish population of this city; and it is therefore with great pleasure that we chronicle this event The young priest will c-lebrate his first Mass mext day, Monday, September 5, in St. Ann's Caurch, when there will doubtless be a large congregation to receive a biessing which is always eagerly sought after by Irish Catholics. On Sunday, September 11, Futher Cullinan

Turning from spiritual mundane matters, it may be mentioned that a Labor Day excursion is being organized under lage of St. Ours; and that a project is well under way in the parish to erect a large first class and commodicus Gymnasium, filled with every modern improvement, the total cost to be not less than \$10,000. All this goes to show with what zeal, energy, and untiring solicitude the good paster and his assistapts of St. Ann's are promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the flock entrusted to their charge.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The question of Temperance has been brought prominently before the Catholics of the United States by a great convention of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union which has just been held in Boston. In this country it will shortly be brought to the special notice of Catholics through the plebiscite on the ques tion of prohibition. The convention at Boston was an unequalified success. The report of the energetic secretary, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, who is not unknown to the parishioners of St. Patrick's, Montreal, was extremely encouraging It is stated that "the year past has been one of good success. We have organized since the Convention in Scranten, 91 societies, and admitted to the roll of memberahip 4,000 members. Compared with the records of previous years, 1898 stands high on the roll. At the St. Paul Convention of 1894, there was reported for the previous year the organization of 68 societies with a membership of 2 663; At the New York Convention there was added to the National Union 179 societies, with a membership of 9 958. At the Sal Louis Convention there was reported the organization of 120 societies with a membership of 5,761, while last year at Scranton there were but 74 new societies organized, with a membership of 3,459. This wear we are able to report 91 new societies, with a membership of United States 921 Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, with a total membership

Father Doyle strongly emphasized the necessity of bringing the young into the ranks of temperance societies. It is often, as he forcibly pointed out, thoughtlessly said the children do not need total abstinence; of course they do not need it, but they do need to be warned of the insidious dangers lurking in the intoxicating glass; they do not need to be taught the reasons for total abstinence; they do need to be taught the advantages of and trained in the methods of society work, so that when they grow to maturity they may readily become active workers in the adult organizations. The permanent success of our movement depends on the prosperity of cur juvenile organizations. The young people do not need the pledge we know, but the pledge needs them very much. Youth is the time of assimilation. It is the period when are stored up impressions which become the springs of activity in after life. Generally, if the heart of a man is to be held, it must be reached when it is young. This is doctrine as old as the world. The ancient conqueror practised it when he reserved the youth for his future subjects, only after having put to death his grown-up and the elections will be by ballot. enemier. Just so, if it will be curs to triumph ever the vice of intemperance in the years to come, it will be necessary to enlist under our banner the children of the day.

delivered an address full of kindly sym- | Grand Jury with regard to roads, etc. pathy with the movement, closing with these words :-

"I trust that you will leave behind and morality among our people. I bid urban sanitary authority exists, rural you, my friends, Godspeed in your great purpose. May it increase in beneficence and in extent, and be assured that you are doing, like soldiers in the field, good service to our beloved country."

The convention closed with a declaration of principles, from which the following extracts will be read with interest by our temperance friends:

The convention recognizes that a close association with the Church and devotion to our duties as Catholics are requisites for the proper extension of our work.

It appreciates with delight the many examples of devotion to total abstinence principles, now presented to us by the hierarchy and clergy of the country, setting before our people a noble example that they should cheer-

It appreciate a the kindly assistance given to our work by the clerical authorities of the Church in the Archdiocese of Biston, as evidenced by the life and ac a of His Grace Archbishop | Councils, who will provide the funds for Williams, and we trust that the kindly local purposes. will officiate at High Mass in the same | words of encouragement and promises | of cooperation, presented to us in the Limerick, Derry, Waterford and Galaddress of welcome of the priests of this Archdiocese, may be the act from wnich will come similar words of encouragement from the Catholic clergy the personal direction of the Rev. Father of the country, whose advice we are Strubbe, to the pretty and historical vil- anxious at all times to follow, and whose co operation in our work we most respectfully seek.

> It recognizes that legislation affecting the liquor traffic, as well as the obedience to legislative enactments regarding excise laws, as effective remedies toward lessening intemperance, and we, there f. re, appeal to the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to become co-operative in the endeavor to have enacted still further restrictive legislation regarding the liquor business. and to aid and support legitimate efforts to see that officials enforce the laws regarding the same business.

As nothing tends to greater morality and sobriety than the proper observance of the Sunday as a day devoted to religious devotion and rest, the Union of America observes with pleasure the growing sentiment of the public in favor of the prchibition of the sale of liquor on this day, and it cannot fail to notice with appreciation the efforts of its clergy in having Sunday laws enforced, and trusts that the enforcement of all laws forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday will soon more universally prevail.

A STEP TOWARDS HOME RULE.

The new Irish Local Government Act is a great step in the direction of domestid self-government. It sweeps away the Grand Jury system, the Presentment Sessions, the Poor Law Boards, the Boards of Guardians, and the Town Commissioners and corporations. These powers; but all of them have had one feature in common, namely, the nonrepresentation upon them of the majority of those who paid the taxes which

cils, and for smaller areas, within the ders as, a preliminary to the reception counties, subordinate bodies, called Dis- of a novice. Still, a sufficient number strict Councils, for all the boards, etc., remain, after making all deductions, enumerated. Section 1 of the Act to create too great a competition dashing against the Rock of Peter. He 4 069. This sides to the National Union among teachers and to frustrate the property of my incumbency, 473 tive county a County Council and to rease to great a competition among teachers and to frustrate the was merely another examined in the expansion limits foreign trade at the county and to frustrate the was merely another examined in the expansion limits foreign trade at the county and to frustrate the was merely another examined among teachers and to frustrate the among teachers and to frustrate the was merely another examined expansion limits foreign trade at the least limit of great a competition damning against the grant of the committee was merely another examined among teachers and to frustrate the among teachers and the frustrate the frustrate the among teachers and the frustrate the frus

beginning of this year, there were in the Jury, with the exception of the power of making presentments for malicious in- thankless one for all but the most salent jury, which passes over to the County Couris. The presentments of the Grand Jury had to be formally approved of by a Judge of Assize. This flat is now abolished, as is also the traverse before alluded to, so that in all general matters the County Council is practically an independent local Parliament. Besides the powers of the Grand Jury, the County Council will have the power of the Board of Guardians with respect to raising and levying the poor rate, in other | in nursing them " words, all the rates in each county for the future will be raised by should have appeared in a newspaper the County Council in one general rate. In addition, the County Council will have transferred to it the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, the Explosives Act, the Acts relating to Technical Education, and the management of lunatic asylums, including all the powers of the Board of Control, which is abolished. Upon the County Council is also conferred large powers for acquisition of land for county purposes, and a number of other duties and powers to be considered hereafter in detail. The new councils thus constituted will be elected by Parliamentary electors for the the tone, from the point of view of secular county, with the addition of women and peers, who are qualified in other respects.

Tae District Councils are divided into two classes-Urban and Rural. Where there is an arban sanitary authority at present existing an Urban District Counc I will be formed and this council with-Governor Walcott, of Massachusetts, in its area will have all the powers of the and will raise its own rates, while being subject to some general control and answerable for certain contributions to the you a strong impulse toward temperance | County Council. In the areas where no districts, governed by Rural District Councils, will come into existence. The rural district will as far as possible cor. respond with the existing Poor Law Union, and will be composed of councillors elected on the same franchise as the members of the County Council, two members being electe for each electoral division now electing one guardian, with an increased number for electoral divisions or wards which now elect more than one guardian. The District Councillors for each division will also be the guardians for that division, so that in the rural districts there will be two distinct bodies consisting of the same individual members, but having separate functions. The District Council will have the powers at present possessed by the Buronial Presentment Sessions, and also will take over certain of the powers af the guardians. Neither these councils nor the guardians, however, will have any power to make or levy rates, this being done by the County

> Seven boroughs -- Dublin, Belfast, Cork, way-will become "administrative counties" This means that they are to have the same powers as County Councils, and that the franchise under which the members of these municipal corporations are now elected will be extended, so as to be the same as that under which the County Councils will be elected. The first elections for cities and towns under the new act will take place on January 15th, next, and those in the counties will be held on March 25th, 1899.

These changes, it will be seen, are almost revolutionary in their character; and they constitute a very substantial instalment of Home Rule. The establishment, of a national parliament in Dublin will be the logical sequence of the "Local Government (Ireland) Act."

THE SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

Under the above-mentioned heading the Daily Telegraph, of Quebec, publishes this sneering article :--

" Horace Greeley's advice to the young man, to "go west," would appear to be the number of candidates who recently applied to the Roman Catholic Board of taken place. Under the Prussian Cabinet Province. Over a thousand candidates in one year alone are rather too much of a good thing, and though their benevelent intentions towards the rising generation were frustrated in the case of nearly one half by a failure to pass the requisite examination, yet the 612 remaining were much more than sufficient to fill up the yearly gaps by deaths, marriages and other satalities in the teachers ranks. The explanation given is that a number of the ladies go in for haughty heir to the Empire would en. bodies have hitherto had extensive a teacher's diploma as they might for a dure it. The wonder is not that the end ring or a bracelet—that is to say, that of Bismarck's power came in 1890 but they want it as a distinction without that it did not come earlier, says the having any intention of putting it to New York World. The real wonder is practical use; whilst, in the case of they fixed and levied.

Others again, the obtaining of a diploma.

The new law substitutes County County is a test required by some religious or

the profession they wish to scop as ed, and that the elementary school teacher is more poorly paid, and worse fed, and treated with barely more consideration (if with more at all), than a good servant in a city family. This latter class is in high demand, whilst teachers are as plentiful as blackberries; and though the teaching profession is considered the more genteel, we could never understand what greater dignity was involved in teaching children than

We are astonished that such an article

professing the principles which the Daily Telegraph does. To begin with, we cannot have "too much of a good thing," as the Telegraph contradictorily puts it. It is a good thing that so many young Catholic women in this Province should have the meritorious ambition of qualitying themselves for the reception of a teacher's diploma, even if they do not intend to adopt teaching as a profession; for the necessary proficiency in the studies requisite to the obtaining of such a diploma cannot fail to be of value to them in after life, and to raise and religious knowledge, of the society in which these women will live and move. It is a still better thing that so many young Catholic women in this province should have the noble ambition to adopt the profession of teachers. Not long ago the Daily Telegraph of Quebic joined in the anti-Catholic crusade against the present system of primary instruction in this province, and one of its reasons for so doing was the large number of teachers who had no diplomas. O' course, not being a Catholic organ and having a bad case besides, its criticisms had no effect. It is bardly consistent or logical, however, to complain, first, of the fewness of qualified Catholic teachers, and then to sneer at the large number of Catholic candidates who endeavor to qualify by pursuing the stipulated studies and presenting themselves for examination. The statement that teachers are as plentiful as blackberries" is a ridiculous exaggeration, while the confession, that it could never understand what greater dignity was involved in teaching children than in nursing them, carries with it its own commentary. Again, if every Catholic young woman was to become a "domestic servant," would not that avocation be overcrowded, and consequently underpaid and overworked?

CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

A cablegram states that an Act has been passed by the Volkeraad of the Dutch Boer Republic of South Africa. granting to every citizen of that country who is the father of twelve boys, a bonus of \$500. This is simply following, in a clumsy and impracticable way, the law passed by the Quebec Legislature at the instance of the late Premier Mercier, who, as is well known, passed an Act granting a hundred acres of land to the father of a family of twelve children, irrespective of sex. The Boer condition as to the sex of the children will render the Act nugatory, if such an Act has really passed the Volksraad. Many a father in this province has applied for and obtained the land on the conditions prescribed; and amongst these fathers have been several Irish Canadians, whose names are on the official record, and are personally known to us, but which, in deference to their modesty, we refrain from publishing.

The conditions said to have been im posed by the Transvaal in . this connection are calculated to deteat the object of the promoters of the Act, which is presumably to induce settlers to take a permanent interest in the country of their adoption.

THE full story of the rupture between Bismarck and his imperial master has applicable to the ladies also, judging by now been told, and leaves no room for any astonishment that it should have Examiners for teacher's diplomas in this order of 1852 the Ministers were not permitted to make any report to their sovereign except through the Minister-President. This order was continued under the Empire, and it is easy to un derstand how under it Bismarck was really the Emperor of Germany. The acceptance of such a limitation on the imperial authority offered no difficulties to the easy going William I. or to the invalid Frederick, but there was no reason to suppose that the young and that a diplomatist and a strong personality; which certainly belonged to the man of blood and iron, should have BESON OF THE GRIMSBY ELECTION.

A by election has been held at Grimsby, England. Mr. Doughty, who stood as a Radical and Home Ruler at the last general election, was then elected by a majority of 181. Recently he threw up his Radical and Home Rule principles, resigned his seat, and asked for reelection as a "Unionist." He has been elected by a majority of 1,548.

Leaving saide the charges of wholesale bribery and corruption which have been openly made by the correspondents of the Liverpool Daily Post and the Manchester Guardian, there are other proofs that the Liberals and Radicals are desirous of withdrawing their support from Home Rule on the ground that the great majority of Home Rulers are Catholics. A writer in a prominent Liberal journal says plainl :-

"When, two years ago, Mr. Dillon, fresh home from a visit to the Vatican, announced his intention of mustering his party on the side of the Unionists against the Liberal party in the struggle round denominational schools, I, assuming there was a limit to human patience and long suffering, ventured to recognize the knell of Home Rule for Ireland. I did not think the forecast would be so speedily justified.

The Daily News, the leading Liberal organ, saya plainly that "Home Rule must be hung up by the Liberal party until the Irish Local Government Act has been seen in operation."

The Conservative party has always been the avowed enemy of Home Rule; and its organs, commenting upon the Grimsby election, take care to give fresh expression to their hostility. The

Daily Mail, of London, says: "The result of the Grimsby election must be pronounced the final and deadly blow to Home Rule. On Home Rule Alderman Doughty resigned; on his opposition to Home Rule he is triumphant- principal port, to the honor of having ly returned by a majority which we may fairly pronounce immense. He dared to say straight out what every man on his side, with the exception of the Irish members, was thinking. The great, marvellous and ever victorious Liberal party of Sir William Harcourt's speeches may attempt to explain the stubborn fact of 1,547 majority away if it likes, and, if it can, extract any comfort from the process. But for the average man the truth remains, that the only issue on which the members of this party approach to outward agreement is one which is bitterly repregnant to the Irish people. It may, of course, be said that Mr. Doughty's personal popul rity explains the Liberal détacle. But such a contention amounts to this: that Home Rule is so little believed in by the public that one man's influence will persuade hundreds or thousands to change their views upon it. If there were deep conviction or fervent belief. such a sudden change would be un-

thinkable. The People, another metropolitan Con-

servative organ, has this to say :--"We have never seen anything more remarkable than the effect of Mr. Doughty's return for Grimsby on the Radical party. For a long time they have had an idea that Home Rule was only swallowed with difficulty by their supporters in the country, but they certainly had no notion that there was such an eager desire to spit this particular morsel out. It is not going a bit too far to say that this election has definitely convinced the Radical leaders that the whole country-not merely their opponents-frankly and heartily detests Home Rule, and that it must not merely be quietly dropped, but openly repudiated."

The lesson of this election to Irish Na. tionalists is plain. The Liberals and Radicals bave always in their hearts hated the Catholic religions, just as they hate religious education of all kinds in the public schools. As long as Irish Nationalist votes kept them in effice, all was well. They concealed their anti-Catholic prejudice. Now that the Irish Nationalists, iollowing the directions of the Irish Hierarchy, have supported the Conservative Government in its educational policy, because it was favorable to "voluntary"—that is separate schools, the Liberals and Radicals show themselves in their true light. The duty of Irish Nationalests is to close up their ranks and to keep themselves, a solid phalanx, aloof from both the Conservative and the Liberal and Rudical parties. ready to give their support to either only when it is willing to concede, and in a position to concede, Home Rule to Ireland.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY FAIR.

The Toronto Globe argues with much force that Canada should have a "World" Fair" in the Fall of 1901. It contends raised his brazen front in antagonism to; that now that the eyes of the world are the Church. Long pefore the died he turned towards Canada, now that it is saw the futility of wasting his strength striding forward month by month with giant steps, showing so wonderful an

English speaking people in the four quarters of the earth, developing new resources and unequencted riobes almost daily, and, let me hope, settling at last the numerous perplexing and irritating differences with our great neighbor to the south—such a moment would seem a favorable one for Canadians to make one further great effort to promote their growing a rosperity and place before the people of the world an attractive exhibition of the wonderful wealth and resources of their country, with an invitation to the people of all lands to come and share in them. Paris, as the Globe reminds us, is having a World's Fair in 1900. This will mark the close of the nineteenth century. Let us in Canada welcome the incoming century, the century that will witness the growth of the Dominion into a mighty nation. The twentieth century will be to Canada what the nineteenth century has been to the United States, only our prospects are easier, brighter and in every way happier than were those of our neighbors a century sgo. The first year of the new cen. tury should see us, unless all indications fail, at the very flood of fortune and prosperity. Let us seize the opportunity to call the attention of the world to the fertility and vastness of our unpeopled western lands, to that marvellous mineral wealth, the wonderful story of which is only now beginning to be told. to the thousand opportunities that wait for labor alone and the thousand more that need but capital and energy, and above all, to the millions of homes that await the coming of our fellow men in the old world.

We agree heartily with the Globe's contention. Where we join issue with it is on the point-where should the International Exposition be held? The Globe naturally wishes it to be held in Toronto. But it cannot reasonably deny the claim of Montreal, Canada's largest city, mercantile metropolis, and such an exposition within its urban limits. Moreover, an international exposition, to be held in Montreal, was mooted a few years ago, and extensive preparations were made for it; but the project failed because of other projected expositions elsewhere, and cheumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer now. Montreal has indisputably the claim to be the city in which a Canadian Twentieth Century World's Fair should be held.

Public interest may be revived in the Tichborne case as a result of the arrival in England from Australia of one Healem, who thinks he can be of service to Sir Roger Tichborne, and may be of service in enabling him to obtain the whole of the family property, of which the law now allows him only one quarter, and he is prepared to go into the witness box for that purpose.

THE effect of the war taxes may in the long run prove to be a salutary lesson in the fiscal policy of the United States. Mr. Charles N. Treat, collector for the Second Internal district of New York

The War Tax law marks a change or transition in our economic policy. It means, in my judgment, that the burden of taxation is to tall more within the country and less on its imports. It is growing more and more apparent that if all the money required for the running of the Government, or the percentage that has been allowed, is to be derived from a tariff on imports, it will become oppressive.

It is a matter of notoriety that for some years the birth rate in France has been sensibly declining, and that it is generally feared that "National decadence" is setting in. The wisdom and ingenuity of the Legislature is sorely taxed to check this undesirable tendency, and many are the suggestions and propositions to that end. Many of those are. to say the least, are eccentric and unique, and ignore both morality and common-sense. Among the laws relating to the subject, recently passed, is one to take effect in Madagascar in 1899. It is as follows:—

After the beginning of the year every man of twenty five who is not a father, whether the child be legitimate or illegit imate, must pay an annual tax of fitteen francs. Single or childless women over twenty five must pay halt that amount

A committee appointed by the American Education Association are evidently bent on Americanizing the Queen's English by a system of tail-docking. The report of a recent meeting of the committee says that a decision has been reached by which the spelling of the following words is simplified:

Program (programme), altho (although), thorofare (thoroughfare), tho (thorough), third (through), thruout (through), thruout (through), prolog (prologue), demagog (demagogue), catalogue), decalog (decalogue), pedagog (pedagogue)

The changes, of which the foregoing words are a sample, will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Association: The lices of the committee

C.M. B. A. OF CANADA

Grand Council in Convention a the Ancient Capital.

The Grand President Points Out the Splendid Results of the Operations During the Past Two Years.

Two Thousand Five Hundred New Members and an Increase of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars in the Reserve Fund - Triennial Conventions to be Held in Future _The Next Meeting to be Held at Fraserville in the 20th Century --Officers Elected, and Other Proceedings,

The eleventh annual Convention of the Grand Council of the C.M B.A. of Canada was opened on Tuesday, in the Ancient Capital, and was a grand successs. The delegates who attended, together with the members of the local committee, are as follows :--

The Local Executive Committee:-President-Dr. G. W. Jolicour. Vice-President-Patrick Kerwin. Corresponding Secretary-J. A. De-

Recording-Secretary-N. Lachance. Treasurer-E. J. Marois.

Assistant Treasurer-Patrick Hogan. Committee—Dr. E. A. Lebel, P. E. Lue, Art. Drolet. Jno. Hanlon, Cyr. Kironack. J. W. McDermott. A. Carrier, Jos Gingras, Dr. W. Verge. R. Timones, D N. B llesu. P. J. Montreuil, Dr. Chas. E. Gingras, etc.

Grand officers are: -O K. Fraser, Chancellor ; Hon. M F. Hackett, President ; Dr. L. I. Bellivan, Bernard O'Con neil, Vice-Presidents; S. R. Brown, Secretary : J. E. H. Howison, Assistant-Secretary; W. J McKee. Treasurer; P. J. Montrevil, Maranal; J. J. Weiner, Guard; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, J. J Behan, P. J. O'Keefe, W. P. Killackey, Trusteer; T Coller, Judge Rauleau, Committee on Laws and Supervision; J. Ronan, G. W. Cooke, C. D. Hebert, Committee on Finances and Mileage; E. Ryan, M.D., Supervising Medical Examiner; F. R. Luchford, Solicitor.

The delegates are:—A. J. E. Belle-perche, Rev. W. Fiannery, D.D., J. D. Burke, P. F. Dayle, J. McGregor, H. O'Reilly, W. McRener, T. J. Leaby, W. Lunn, F. Rholeder, J. A. Davlin, J. J. O'Hearn, W. J. Allen, T. O'Neill, P. J. Lennon, C. B. Rvan, C. Kavanagh, J. C. Weber, T. F. Hinnegan, S. Lamb, J. every, Sannders, J. A. Murphy, P. Reynolds, T. more. Stafford, B. L. Doyle, J. O'Leary, J. W. Coffey, D. S. McDonnell, V. Kirdhner, J. F. Rau. W. J. Rafferty, J. Laflamme, D. W Downey, H. A. Devine, P. Morand, I. T Kelley, E. Gainer, Rev. H. Forster. R J. Biron, M Shanacy, D. Smith, J. P. Noonen, L.F. Dietrich, J. Bucke, R. Gunn, . N. Rattey, B O'Connell, S. Beaudein, J. Relihan, J. M. McNamars, T. Moran, P. J. Ryan, B Carrière, George A. Lobsinge, Alb. Coetz, J. Fitspatrick, P. Kuntz. P. T. McDonald Wm. A. G. Hardy, J. O'Reilly, J B. Mooney, C. Daudelin, C. McKenna, Ed. Gaulin, Jos. L Battle, Art. Gravelle, J. B. Sullivan, J. A. Fournier, I. N. Belleau, M. A. L P. Normand, A. I. Hudon, T. Nihill, Rev. M. McCormack, E. C. McNichol, P. Kirwin, C. Gingras, W. J. Boland, D. Driscoll, J. D. Page, J. Claucy, Fred. Fisher, J. A. Renaud, J. J. Griffith, J. M. Frawley, J. Robinet, Rev. J. E. Crinion. P. J. Quigley, J. W. Contello, D. L. Tining, J. J. Harrington, R. Hickey, J. A. Chisholm, W. E. Scully, P. Tole, J. F. Dubrule, A. H. Spedding, P. McCool, J. Girard, J. Kieffer J T. O'Loane, W. T. Kernahan, L. Poirier, C. Barsalou. J. A. M. Namara, J Malone, J. Kelman, T. J. Queally, F. G. Murphy, C. Bisson, P. J. McManus, L. L. Kramer, L. N. Burque, J. A. McInnis, E. L. Desilets, E. Byers, P Gobeille J. Friel, J. Brown, O M. Melanson, P. J. Fahey, F. N. Lecavalier, J. Guilfovle, M. L. Menard, Stock, L. Gravelle, T. W. Butler, J. A. Doherty, A. A. Burque, L. A. d'Entremont, J. A. Murphy, F. X. Durliat, E. A. O'Conner, T. Blanchard, L. Hamel, J. Girard, J. Traypor, E C. Hanrahan, C. E. Olivier, P. C. Shannon, J. F. Sears, Rev. J. D. Fillion. Rev. L. T. Descarries, A. Langis E St Laurent, R. Barrett, M. Fuzgerald, G. Roy, Angus McDonal, M. Haley, Rev. D. V. Phalen, J. D Gil lespie, J. M. Durkin, L. d'Entremont, J. Lauglois, A. Grant, L A. Plante, P. A. McCluskey, P. Lessard, E Loos, J. P. Brennan, J. A. McNeill, S. Blanchard, Rev. J. B. Jobin, L. Ethier, M. N. Rous-Beau, W. J. Moore, R. J. McDonald, E. Harvey, W. H. Whelan, J. McGovern, G. E. Mercier, L. J. Collin, J. C. O'Neil, Rev. E. Croteau, E. MacMahon, T. H. Thompkins, J. Dubord, D.V. Landry, Without number by our Grand Secretary L. Souchereau. C. Fortier. J. A. Mc Brother Brown. To his indefatigable and L. Souchereau, C. Fortier, J. A. Mc Dolancy; Rev. McDonald; Lis. J. Agrant, if P. O. Noel, J. M. Burke, J. O. Amant, if P. O. Noel, J. M. Burke, J. O. D. Burke, J. O. J. Burke, J. J. Burke, J. O. J. Burke, J. J. Burke, J. J. Burke, J Donald, J. F. Owens, S Arsenault, Ed. J.

Bettherton, Rev. A. Lorion, N. Lamor

The delegates assembled in Tara Hall on Tuesday, where they are to hold their business meetings, and formed into a line and marched into St. Roch's Church, where High Mass was celebrated, at which Mgr. Gagnon officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Tiernan of London, Ont., as deacon, and Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island, as sub deacon. Two sermore were preached, one in Eng lish by the Rev. Father Henning, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and in French by the Rev. C. E Carrier, Superior of

Levis College.

After Mass the procession reformed and returned to Tara Hall, where the following address of congratulation and welcome was read in English by Mr. P. Kerwin. President of Branch No 108: For the last two years we have been longing with unsurpassed patience for the happy moment when we could wel-

come you in our midet: that moment

has now arrived, and we hasten to tender you a sincere and hearty welcome. We are pleased to have you amongst us, and we are prepared to show by the actions of ourselves and our friends that we appreciate your kindness in consenting to hold your convention in the grand old city of Quebec, and we mean to prove beyond doubt that you made no

mistake in your choice. You are now in a place which all true Canadians should be proud of; a city that always has been, and ever shall be. the home of civil and religious liberty. Since the last gathering, our only enemy, death, has removed from us many of our brothers, notably our grand spiritual adviser, His Grace Archbishop

we deeply mourn. Let your deliberations be so wise and prudent that the future may bring as much good and prosperity to us as your

Walsh, of Toronto, for which, as a body,

work in the past has done. In conclusion, dear Brothers, we extend to you a hearty greeting, and our earnest wish is that the meeting in your able hands will be as successful as all past ones have been, and redound credit on yourselves and our noble Association. On behalf of branches 96 and 249, of Devie, and 97, 108, 110 and 238 of

> Dr. Will., Joliconik. J. A. Demers,

Scoretary

This was acknowledged by the Hon. Mr. Hackett, after which the address was repeated in French by Dr. Jolicour, President of the Executive Committee, and responded to by Dr. Beliveau, of Shediac, N.B., First Vice-President of the Grand Council.

The afternoon session was marked by the delivery of an able speech by the Grand President. Mr M. F. Hackett, M L.A., during the course of which he reviewed the history of the organization, and in a manner that commanded the attention of the delegates. Mr. Hackett commenced by giving some statistics and extracts from the annual reports, and stated that since their meeting in Ottawa two years ago, 2,500 new members had been added to the as sociation, and thirty new branches had been organized since that date, with every prospect of there being many

Gallivan, T. Smith. F. R. E. Campeau, J. The reserve fund in 1896 said the Bogue, C. Urqubart, M. Corrigan, W. H. speaker, amounted to \$55,349.39, but the association to-day enjoys a reserve fund | Miraculous Statue of the Sacred H art. of \$80 500, the whole of which is deposited in the following banks: - Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Bank of Foronto, British North American Bank, Bank of Montreal, and the Eastern Townships Bink in Stanstead. The general and was found to be in excellent condition, as the association owes nothing and has sufficient funds on hand to delray the expenses of the convention He also said that he had much pleasure in stating that at no previous convention was the association in as sound and as Beland, P.J. Beach, J. Doyle, J. Mulligan, good a financial condition as it was at the present time. The total amount collected up to July 1st amounted to Valliere, J. Brady. J. Donohue. F. Sehl, \$1,495 296 83, and this amount, less the \$89,000 waich has been sunk in the reserve fund, had been paid out.

Continuing, the Grand President referred to the obstacles which the organization had to overcome in its infancy. He was not unmindful of the fact that in this province there were many religious and national benevolent societies appealing for the usual sympathy and support of the public, but the field was broad enough for all, and the C.M B A. of Canada had no rivilry with any other kindred organization except in doing public and private good. He irusted they would not deem him egoritical if he cherished the hope, and ventured the prediction, that the fruit of the present convention, now be ing held in Quebec's rock bound capital, would impart new life and vigor to the work, would stimulate their members, and cause them to take a more active interest in the organization, so that when they met again in convention he hoped Quebec, would take the place as the banner Province of the Association. Mr. Hackett referred very feelingly to the death of the late lamented Archhishop Walsh, whose loss he stated had brought sorrow to many a Canadian heart, but doubly, so to the C.M.B.A., of Cinada, of which he had been from the foundation of its Council to the time of his death the Grand Spiritual Adviser. Referring to the officials, he said: I would not be true to the best interests of the organization if I did not recognize the most valuable assistance: tendered times untiring zeal, his unceasing ardor, and

Bretherton, Rev. A. Lorion, cv. Land. W. berr, and an increase of 146; 22 in 170v-lague, H. C. LeBlane, C. H. Pacaud, W. berr, and an increase of 186; 22 in 170v-Brennan, J. W. Shea, J. A. Macdonald, Scotia, with 956 members, and an in-A. R. Royke, Rev. P. McEachern, J. crease of 198; 11 in Prince Edward and the Prince Rev. P. McEachern, J. crease of 198; 11 in Prince Edward an increase of 104; 8 in Manuoba, with 297 members, and an increase of 15 and 5 in the North-West, with 115 members, and an increase of 14. In all, 296 branches with 12 012 members, and an increase of 1,078 over the preceding

> The night session was devoted to a discussion of many proposals, such as that of raising the rates, but the preponderating sentiment was against such move. One of the decisions reached. however, was that triennial instead of biennial conventions would be held in

> Some of the amendments to the constitution, passed at the session on Wed needay, were: To admit honorary members to the social privileges, but not to the benefits of the Association, on payment of a monthly fee of 25 cts; to provide that a court which was represented on the Grand Council should not be allowed another delegate; also to fix on Niagara Palls, Ont., as the place for the next meeting in 1901.

The election of officers resulted as fol-

Hon. M. F. Hackett, re-elected Grand Presid nt. Dr. L. Beliveau, re-elected 1st Vice-

President Mr J. E. Loughrin, elected 2nd Vice-President.

Mr. S. R. Brown, re elected by acclamation Grand Secretary.
Mr. W. J. McKee, re elected Grand

Treasurer. Mr. J. J. Weinert, re elected Guard. Mr. J. Galvin, elected Marshal.

A large number of delegates were nomnated for the ofli e of Trustees and the following five gentlemen were elected :-P. J. O'Keefe and T. Rooney, standing members, and Rev. Father Tiernan and Bros. Behan and Chisholm, new members.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of Line:-Bros. Coffey, Roulestt and Murphy. Finance-Bros. Rowan, Cook and He-

bert were re elected. It was resolved that the salary of Mr. Brown, Grand Secretary, be increased by \$500, and that the Committee of Trustees buy him a typewriter for the use of the ffice.

It was also resolved that the salary of Mr. Houston Assistant Secretary, be in reased by \$200.

V tes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers and the proceedings were broug**ht to a close.**

Annual Pilgrimage of the League of the Sacred Heart,

Held to Lanoraie, Was a Great Success - Seven Hundred Parishioners Attend.

A pilgrimage, in honor of the Sacred Heart, took place last Wednesday, the 24th of August, to the Shrine of the at Landraie. The pilgrimage was under the direction of the Rev. Father Driscoll, director of the League of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick's parish. Nearly seven hundred persons were in board the steamer Three Rivers. Profess r Fowler and several members of St. Patrick's choir, assisted by a large number of lady singers, took charge of the musical programme, which was very devotional and well rendered. Three priests of St. Patrick's led in the devotions-the Rev. Father Quinlivan (the parish priest), Rev. Father Driscoll and Rev. Father Fallon.

A spirit of piety and devotion pre vailed during the whole pilgrimage Numbers of tapers continually burned before a bean ful statue of the Sacred Heart on board, placed there by the kindness of the Mesers. D & J. Sadlier The beads were recited in two parts of the boat simultaneously. A sermon was given on the boat by the Rev. Father Fallon, on the imitation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the four great desires to eat this Pasch with you before I a baptism, wherewith I am to be baptiz ed, and now am I straitened until it is accomplished?" A burning thirst forfire on the earth, and what will I but | courts and 10,786 Brother Foresters. that it be kindled? . All listened with great attention to the sermon. The beads were said again before landing. When Linoraie was reached all the people walked religiously in sprocession o the church, where Rev. Father Quinlivan preached an interesting and instructive sermon on Pilgrimages, and commented on several of the wonderful promises made by Our Lord to those who should honor His Sacred Heart. .

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given by the Rev. Father Driscoll, and a time was given to private devotion, and all returned to the boat for the homeward trip, during which the third part of the Rosary was said.

All were pleased with the Pilgrimage.

THE WAR THE TOUR IN A

THE FORESTERS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and Lefebvre. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided, and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Valiquette, Grandfils and Therien. Rev. Father Groulx. of the Builica, acted as master of ceremonies.

Rev. Father Fallon of St. Joseph's, Ottawa, preached an eloquent sermon in English. His text was Behold how good and how plea ant it is for brethern

to dwell together in unity."

Brotherhood, he said, is the watchword of the age in which we live. This is a century of organization. In every aphere of human activity, in commerce, in politics, in all branches of society, men banded themselves together for the furtherance of common aims and objects. The individual counts for nothing, it is the organized body that wields power. In order not to lose their influence it became an absolute necessity under the circumstances for Catholic laymen to unite together as brethren with certain well defined purposes for mutual support and personal advancement. The Catholic order of Foresters is one of the resalts of this necessity. It is another society. Written across the first page of its character are these sublime words : The object of this organization shall be to promote friendship and unity and true Catholic charity among its members : friendship in assisting each other by every honorable means; unity is ansociating together for mutual support of one another when sick or in distress; true Catholic charity in doing to each ther is we would that others should do unto us.'

These are noble aims, and when men unite for such purposes the blessings of G.d and of God's church will be upon them, and indeed the Catho ic Order of G d and of God's church will be upon Foresters are visibly blessed. In the few years of its existence it has spread throughout Canada and the United States The explanation of its success is found in the fact that it has been true to its title, 'Catholic, and as long as it remains faithful to its Catholic princi The Commissioners Hold an Informal ples it will fi urish and be successful. The preacter went on to explain the

pride which F resters should take in being faithful Catholics. A good Fores ter would be a good Catholic. A had Catholic never could be a good Forester. The sermon concluded with an exhorta-

tion to the members present to be faithful to the principles of their order, which were approved by the Citholic Church They would go on and increase and be come a great power for Gad's glory, the inter s's of Catholicity and the spiritual and temporal welfare of Foresters every

Rev. Fat) er Valiquette delivered the sermon in French.

The choir, under the leader-hip of Mr P. I! Durocher, rendered William

The procession, at the close of the services at the church, marched to the City Hall, where Mayor Barrette welcomed the delegates. He said: Allow me as the representative of Hall to attest to the pleasure we feel to be this day honored with your presence amongst us and to offer you the cordial hospitality which you should receive at our hands for having selected our humble city as the seat of your convention. Knowing, gentlem is, that the delegates who e present the choice of the Catholic For esters' Courts of the Province of Quebec, I dare not promise that you will be as worthily received as you deserve. I, however, trust that you will perceive that the citizens of this city can appre ciate the honor which you have besto wed on them, and I beg that you will accept at their hand and on my part our most sincere thanks. B: then welcome amongst us and believe that our most ardent desires are that you will be satisfied with the reception which shall be

made to you here. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Gibeault, B.lodeau, Ryan, Fosbre Jack son, McGoldrick and others.

The report of the Secretary, which was recented at the session on Wednesday. lwelt at length upon the great progress made during the year. The growth of the Order can be appreciated when it is considered that on the first of Aug., 1897. there were in the province 139 courts, and 9,424 members in good standing. Since then four courts have been struck out, viz: Ceurt No. 169, suspended for non payment; No. 237, united with La of that heart. A love of the Blessed Garde Ville Marie Court, No. 277; No Encharist: "With desire have I desired 340, united with St. Michel Court, No. Garde Ville Marie Court, No. 277; No. 385 and Ste. Scholastique Court, No. suffer." A desire of suffering: "I have | 245; finally, No. 277 united with St. Jean B eptiste Court, No. 222. Deducting these four courts from the report of last year, there are 135 courts left; eight new the salvation of souls expressed by the courts have been instituted, and the words on the Cross: "Lithirst." The number of members has increased by number of members has increased by fourth and most powerful desire to 1342 so that on the 1st of August 1898 giorify His Father. ** Fam. come to cast we had the satisfaction of counting 143 we had the satisfaction of counting 143

> The reports received show 42 deaths of \$1 000 one death of \$2 000 and one of \$3 000. Thirty eight courts have not reported. Assuming the same proportion; we have 62 deaths for the twelve months: an average rate of six per thousand

> From the statistics received from 105 courts, there has been paid for sickness the sum of \$15,489.39, and, assuming the same proportion, \$21,095.06 for the 143 courts, which gives an average of \$2 per member per annum.

Owing, to the difficulty which some

courts meet in paying sick benefits, the report contained a suggestion of a plan

Ex Allan Line Steamship Buenos Ayrean,

FIRST OF THE SEASON. NEW CATCH. _ochfyne Full Herrings and Scotch Ling Fish.

1000 kegs Lochfyne "Full" Herrings, with Roes and Milts, \$1.50 per keg. Finest Export Quality Dried Ling Fish.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 200 and 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

F. S. Tourigny; Provincial Secretary, X Bilodeau, re-elected; Treasurer. Peter Jackson; Physician, Dr. Pelletier. Directors-W. G. Proulx, Montreal Ed. Piché, Quebec; Dr. L. londe. Ste Cu negonde; Nap. Page, Hull; M. M. G. Flanagan, Montreal; M. Laviolette, Montreal; M. P. McGoldrick, Montreal. Delegates to the International convention at Burlington: Messrs. Pelletier, Leonard, Bernard, Murphy and Morris sette, to represent the District of Sherbrooke; Messrs. Tourigny, Dr. Beland, Capt. Talbot, Lemoine and Sallivan, represent Quebec district M-ssrs. A. A. Gibeault, F. Bilodeau. Rev Father Lepailleur, Dr. Lalonde, Eng. Godin, J. Grise, Z. Re naud, F. Fosbre, John Peulin, R. St. Amour, and M. M. G. Flanagan, to represent Montreal.

It was decided that the next Provincial Convention would be held at Fraserville. Riviere du Loup.

CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

Meeting.

Lord Herschell Elected to Preside Over its Deliberations--Some of the Questions Which Will be Discussed -- A Probable Adjournment For Two Weeks.

QUEBEC, August 24.

lag flying, which characterized the opening of the great Conference on Taesday last, in no way militates against its importance in the eyes of the general public, though there is certainly a section of our people who attach much value to the pomp and pageantry which accompany the opening and closing of our Local Legislature, and who would have been more deeply impressed if the advent of the Commissioners had been heralded by salvos of artiflery and martial strains.

unostentatious mode adopted, and will further approve the decision to deliberate with closed doors, as rending to encourage fuller, (reer and more friendly discussion than if every statement made, or sentiment discussed, was to be subject to gallery comment or criticism.

The proceedings on Monday were purely preliminary and formal. Lord Herschell was elected to preside over the sittings, on motion of Senator Fairbank, one of the American representatives and an adjournment to Tue-day was agreed upon.

Leaving the Council Chamber, the Commissioners were conducted to the Legislative Assembly room, when they were formally welcomed by the Mayor in an address which His Worship read. first in French, and then in English. To this a very friendly and eloquent roply chargymen, professors, mercantilemen. was made by Senator Fairbanks, who was followed by Lord Herschell. Assuming that the Senator voiced the sentiments of his colleagues, the American members of the Commission are evidently approaching the conference in the very best spirit and with an earmest desire that its proceedings shall be of a character to emphasize and confirm the better feeling which now happily marks the relations between them and Great Britain and her colonies.

At the conclusion of the proceedings connected with the address presentation, the Commission dispersed, to meet, on Marcy at the McAuley Academy, Keese-Thursday. It is thought that, incloser wills, at which institute Mr. and Mrs. ence to the wishes of the United States Schustzwere guests. then further adjourn for several weeks In addition to the weighty Inter.

national issues to come before the Con.

ference, as stated in the Protocol, many. topics of minor importance are to be brought to its attention; and it is hoped that, at least in the case of questions affecting both Canadian a.d American interests, they will be considered as coming within the scope of its nowers. Prom. inent amongst these are the sholi-Welland canala, which, it is contended of the Vatican, which is being construct and will be put in operation in Jan 31 mercial interest of both mercial interests of both countries, and the Ontario lumber law, which the lothe repeated statements of his feebleaiming to centralize the sick and the Ontario lumber law, which the funeral funds. This would allow the Michigan lumbermen contend injust to them and constitutes an interpational

The MISSES McDOXNELL

Will re-open their Classes, for girls and small boss at 675 Lagauchetiere street. on MONDAY, August 29th. An Evening Class, for girls, in connection with the School.

the questions the conference is to be asked to consider-how they will treat them remains to be seen.

The greater questions, such as the Behring Sea difficulty, reciprocity in trade, the Atlantic fisheries, the Alask in boundary, bonding privileges, preservation of fish in contiguous waters, after labor, wrecking laws, etc., will probably be reserved till the smaller and less important ones are disposed of, or, at least, discussed. This seems desirable, as, if anything like a serious difference should be encountered in dealing with the greater matter, it might projudice the discussion of the lesser ones, however little they might provoke difference of opinion on their merita.

The general impression is that the sitting will be a long one, and this is confirmed to some extent by the fact that Senator Fairbanks has brought his family with him, and his colleagues shoe that they have come prepared for a long stay.

There can be no doubt that Quebec is fully sensible of the honor c nferred upon it by selecting it as the scene of tals the most important negotiation that has taken place between the two countries since the separation of the American colonies from the motherland. Fast the old city, renowned through all all time for its hospitalities, will prove itself equal to the present occasion, was fereshadowed by the Mayor's andress, and will be practically shown as the session proceeds.

Twie evening, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Lurier, will entertain the Commis-The entire absence of display, even of dinners and a scient company to a

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

Samples of marble, granite and copper ore were viewed in St. John's, the latter being higo grade, weighing heavy for size, and showing a high assay of silver. There is a great revival of the whale industry. These animate are populating the waters and within the last 15 days one a day has been captured, averaging 75 feet in length. The method is that of the latest Norwegian. Instead of sailing versels stormers are being used; tho Thinking men will approve the quiet. harp on, planted in the bow is shot at the whale, and striking it explodes, fill ing the whale with gov. thus killing and Il ating him at the same time.

> The city of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been almost rebuilt, though the line of the hie is still plainly perceptible.

Out thing that impressed the trave!ler greatly was the service on the Intercolenial Rulway, which was described as expellent Luxurious Wagner cars had been put on and the dining car service was the linest seen on any railway. The growth of interest in Newfoundland as a sporting and touring country is day by day progressing. Never in our history has there been such an influx of Canadian and American visitors as this summer of 1898 Newfoundlanders settled in the States and Canada have come back and prominent American citizens, &s, nave spent their summer holidays n re, and the voice of one and all is this, that in point of climate coastal scenery. folk lore and history, Newfoundland is bound to take the lend.

Avalonicus.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. E. Seifert, the Director of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, and Mrs. Seifert, have returned from their summer exacation at the Adirondack Mountains, N.Y. During their stay the Director instructed several Sisters of.

CONTRACT SERVICE Rev Father Connelly, secretary to His' Lordwhip Bishop Monnghan, of Wil-mington, Dal. passed through Montreal on his way home or Monday, after have ing vicited Ste: Anne de Beaupre.

Leo XIII, whose enlightened spirit recognizes the value of all the modern scientific additions to the comfort of the individual, says an English exchange, has instituted a complete system. of electric lighting for the vast palace ed and will be put in operation, in Jan- 35. nary. Every pleasant morning contrary oph walks in the garden of the palace

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE Connecticut woman, Mrs. Phœbe Crabbe, who last weeck celebrated her one hundred and first birthday in good health and lively spirits, able, not alone in all that concerns dress, gave to The World correspondent her but also in the method of house furnishideas and rules for living long.

"Choose your ancestors wisely," as a wit | the fairly well to do and the million Meredity she very naturally put first. put it. Mrs. Crabbe's ancestors were longlived, and she was one of seven chil- says:ren, all of whom except one lived to be ninety. 'I have never taken strong drink, she said, 'except, perhaps, a sip of hot toddy on a cold night.' There is sometimes much virtue in an excep-

Furthermore, she has 'never used tobacco or snuff,' has 'always eaten sparingly'-adding parenthetically that people eat so much nowadays that they die shamefully young'-has 'always been fond of fresh air and exercise,' and has practised the old rule 'early to bed and early to rise,' though naively admitting that 'it hasn't made me very wealthy and wise.' A timely hint for mothers and for young couples is contained in her sage reminiscence that when her husband 'was a young spark, courting me, my mother made him leave the house at 9 o clock, so as I could go to bed. This late courting is killing to young people.' And still it is safe to say that a majority of 'engaged' young people would rather lose a few years after seventy than to cut short their ccurting time now!

Continuing, the centenarian remarked: 'I've never worried much about anything. Worry makes you look at trouble through a magnifying glass. Take things as they come.' Of all the rules for happy living and long lasting this is perhaps the wisest; and yet, as some people are born to worry, some achieve worriment and some have worry thrust upon them, it is a hard one for all to follow. Temperament is a tyrant. Environment is a jailer. You might as well tell some people not to breathe as

not to worry.

And after all the question remains: Is it worth while to live to be a hundred, or even to exceed the fourscore which some attain 'by reason of strength?' Is it?

The following story is told of one of the many, cool, calculating, women of business who now and again bob up serenely to show the sterner sex how many sides there are to a bargain. It is tiken from an American Journal:-

A Liverpool steam packet company many years ago wanted to extend its premises, and resolved to buy a piece of land belonging to a maiden lady of uncertain age. The spinster sold her land at a very low price, says Tit Bits, and as a set off requested that a clause should be put in the agreement to the effect that during her whole life she and a companion should at any time travel free in the company's vessels.

On the day after the agreement was signed she sold her furniture, let her house, and went on board the first outward bound yessel belonging to the company, without troubling herself about the destination.

For many years the lady lived on one ship or another, accompanied by some lady traveller, for whom she advertised and whose passage money she pocketed. She was reckoned at her death to have made over two thousand pounds by the transaction.

A case of interest to dressmakers and dry goods merchants is the following, reported by the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald:

Quite a curions decision was given on Thursday in the Third Chamber of the Civil Tribunal. A dressmaker brought suit against the Prince and Princess de Lucinge Faucigry for the recovery of 49,2271. This was the amount of a bill tor costumes supplied the Princess. It appeared that the Prince de Lucinge had fused to meet it, hence the suit. The judgment, although going against him, also gave a little check to the conturière by reducing the bill to 30,000f., the reason being that in the opinion of the Court the sum of 49,229%, was excessive expenditure for one year in view of the Princess' income. The Court also expressed the opinion that the dresumaker was at fault in not finding out whether such lavish expenditure did not exceed the resources of her client. This opens up a new prospect. Certainly it would seem to be both sound sense and sound law to make a merchant use ordinary prudence before allowing customers to run into debt to such an enormous extent. :

'It is usually ignorance,' says an American authority, which makes we the same way. enen invalids. American women begin life with a good constitution and ruin it cal toy. They pull themselves to pieces. If lace or chiffon. A cape or coat without be comfortable their happy owners enter a broken down woman came to me to be a very high collar is the exception, and the floating palaces, which are drawn by put into good condition I would, first of Section to lack that chie which the high heavy weights down into the transall, throw away all of her medicines and collar gives so the wrap. nerve tonics. Then I'd turn her out of

A n interesting theme for women is the ever-changing moods of the manipulators of things fashioning. Fashion's whims form a subject at once interesting to the poor as well as to aire's wife and daughters. An authority upon the vagaries of the Old Dame

Woman's fondness for fashion is not to be treated lightly, Fashion is a fact, and a philosopher has told us that to make a sact the subject of thought raises it. Woman undeniably meditates much concerning how she shall be clothed, so the subject is raised to one of scientific and artistic seriousness. Fashionable feminine attire in this day and generation is nothing short of the product of genius. The same philosopher taught that to genius must always go two gifts, the thought and the publication, and so if woman thinks out all her pretty frills and furbelows why should she not talk about and show them to the world?

Fashions are even more than thoughts; they are a revelation and go to make history. As soon as energy is directed on something outward, be it nothing more than a shirt waist or a last season? kirt remodelled, it becomes a thought. The relation between that made over skirt, say, and its owner makes her value apparent to the balance of womankind, and, judging by the past, its influence will be felt on into the ages to come.

Clothes may not proclaim the man, but appreval certainly goes a long way toward making the modern up to date woman and telling who she is and what

There will be dismay in the ranks of women who follow the changes of fashion, especially amongst those who invested in capes and coats last autumn, when they learn that there are many radical changes in the autumn capes and coats. The cape comes in for first consideration, since it is the etyle of wrap pre-eminently suited to the first crisp days. Women who are stout and short of stature will undoubtedly feel a pang when they learn that the short, chic cape is a tning of the past. Even the dressy little wraps designed for immediate use are either long in the back or long in front. A buyer who has just returned from Paris and London with a consignment of wraps said, when questioned about the styles, says the Fashion authority of the New York Sun :-

"Tellall womankind to get rid of the short coat and cape. The new capes have rounded fronts sloping gradually off to some depth at the back, according, o' course, to the wearer's height. A short woman will find a comparatively short cape more becoming, while tall, graceful figures affect the style that sweeps down almost to the hem of the skirt behind.

"Coats are to be worn very long also, and are cut away in front after the fashion of the new capes. Fine cloth is the favorite material for wraps this year, and in point of color tan and all of the mode shades take the lead. Most of the coats and capes are fashioned with an attached flounce of the goods, and many of tepid water. Few people can stand of the former have as many as three flounces. Plain satin and plain and figured silk in all of the beautiful bright | should not be indulged in unless a new shades are used as linings, and some | thorough rubbing be taken afterward. of the very dressy capes are lined from To speak plainly, it must be re-top to bottom with tiny frills of silk. The membered, that while a cold bath attached flources on the capes look may be more or less invigorating very smart lined with silk, but this it s no not cleansing. I can easily is a matter of choice, as thick, firm cloth

"Long coats are very much used now, not only for driving and travelling, as they always are, but also for general wear. When of fine material and well made the long coat is a stunning garment. Several years ago when it was the wrap of the season many women complained of its great weight when the thermomefer was elsewhere than at zero, but this se son finds the long coat light and comfortable in every particular."

A very few smart models in capes are tried to get his father in-law to pay the shown, says this writer. The first is of bill, and when he did not succeed repale gray cloth lined with turquoise pale gray cloth lined with turquoise blue taffets shot with white and with a frill round it set with passementerie in which the cabachon turquoise is a feature. A lovely cloak is shown in the second picture. The material is very pale good condition internally, you will be fawn cloth lined with shot glace silk anything but a pleasant object to look in fawn and rose pink and trimmed with passementerie in tones of golden brown, gold and rose. The frill is cut on the bise and is unlined.

Many of the swellest designs for dressy wear are finished with plaitings of silk and chiffon, and both coarse and fine little wrap so suited for general wear with any and every gown is trimmed with little pleated frills of the silk. A feature of this cape is the leaf trimming of fawn and golden brown velvet, sewed on a scroll design. Alternate motifs of coru and black lace are much used in

Shirred yokes are noted on some very magnificent capes, which are also draped on the shoulders and finished with because they don't know how to preserve two flounces, one an attached flounce of it. They are like a child with a mechani- the material and the other a full frill of

nerve tonics. Then I'd turn her out of doors. I'd keep her in the fresh sir and sunshine. I would give her simple and easily digested food and plenty of it. You poor women have such trouble with poor stomachs. I would see that with gramment, as the wind has a chapter much at the first and the shed exercise. I little at first and this by means of arm aling, which are such at the shed when the was and clock makers are obviating this by means of arm aling, which are one in a curve to fit the edge of the cape and in the proof of the cape and are of the shed with the beginning on attracting with the shed with the beginning on attracting the grandparent of sickness and air.

**The cape is more useful and adaptable for survey for every advantage it has a cold with a chapter in the fresh and the shade must be difficult to please.

**The cape is more useful and adaptable for every high survey advantage it has a cold with a chapter in the fresh and the shade must be difficult to please.

**Including the parent of languor, the grandparent of sickness and air.

**The cape is more useful and adaptable for every high survey advantage it has a cold waving attendants, the Persian million-air who can not enjoy 100 degrees in the shade must be difficult to please.

Independ a maker are obviously the shade must be difficult to please.

Independ a The cape is more useful and adaptable

NE is never," says a physician, "far from a pretty good medicine chest with hot water at hand. It is a most useful assistant to the mother of a family of small children, who is frightened often to find herself, in the summer wandering, confronted by a sudden illness of one of her flock, without her usual dependence—the family doctor. If the baby has croup, fold a strip of flannel or a soft napkin lengthwise, dip into very hot water, and apply to the child's throat. Repeat and continue the application till relief is had. which will be almost at once. For toothache, or colic, or a threatened lung congestion, the hot-water treatment will be found promptly efficacious if rescried to. Nature needs only a little assistance at the first sign of trouble to rally quickly in the average healthy child, and often hot water is all that is

Those who study carefully food values say that to retain the useful element of spinach, which is the salt, it should be cocked in very little water, only so much, indeed, as will cling to the leaves after washing. Where this vegetable is served with several others, however, its cleansing property is not so much needed, and it may then be boiled in more water, which adds to its delicacy of flavor. Spinach is one of the most healthful vegetables on the list, though it is scant in nutritive qualities.

In the trying heat of midsummer s cup of hot tea is recommended as of value as a preventive against heat apoplexy. It is much better to take at luncheon on a hot day than the same drink iced. It opens the pores quickly and thus relieves any tendency to congestion. In particular, if the skin is seen suddenly to be growing dry, is this counteracting remedy of value. The old woman's notion that a cup of scalding tea was the coolest drink she knew has really a foundation in therapeutic fact. Travellers in India learn this by oftrepeated experience.

It is becoming more and more common to line the staircase wall with pic tures. On consideration, the idea is a good one from other points of view than the artistic. The climb, particularly of a long unbroken staircase, is to many persons an affair of minutes, and it is not at all unpleasant to be cheered its length by some attractive pictures. In some houses there are series of photographs along the stair, those of celebrities being more often selected than the pictures of the friands of the family.

Ruth Ashmore, a regular contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal, in referring to the benefits to be derived from the bath-tub, says :--

I have said a number of times that the most helpful and agreeable bath is that absolutely cold baths, and no matter how strong one may be such a bath understand the desire of every woman to appliqué lace or other trimming, but the coats, which vary in length from just above the knee to the ground are finished with several rows of stitching or some fancy design in stitching. once a week. The condition of the skin depends almost entirely upon the care. given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, gives no care to her diet, indulges in various stimulants, bathes but seldom, and exercises less, is certain to have either a dull, muddy-looking skin, or one covered with disagreeable looking black and red spots. Find out exactly what suits you as to the kind and num ber of baths each week, the amount of exercise and the choice of food. Avoid many sweets and much pastry, and do not allow yourself to become a slave either to tea or coffee any more than you would to some vicious drug or stimulant, upon externally.

The test of a tree Persian carpet—that used by the natives themselves—is to drop a piece of red hot charcoal upon it, which leaves a singed round spot. If the carpet is one of the first quality, the laces of good quality are employed. The singed wool can be brushed off with the hand without the least trace of the burn being afterwards discernible,

> Of all delightful methods for keeping cool in hot weather the 'sinking rooms' of Persia commend themselves most to one's conceptions of the luxurious and delightful. When not required, these gilded, glass walled palaces float gracefully on the bine waters of Lake Niris, the most lovely of Persian lakes. When the heat ceases to the floating palaces, which are drawn by heavy weights down into the trans-parent depths of the lake, and with an ample supply of air from above, luxur-

Dr. Leyden, of the University of Berlin,

Offers Advice.

The Result of an Interview with the Celebrated German Practitioner -- The Tactics of War Against the Dread Enemy.

THERE are scores of men and women. young and old, in this city who are suffering untold tortures from the dread and gnawing pange of rheumatism. A was recently interviewed by an American, and the result of the interview is given in an American journal. It is as i

" By hygienic living you cannot eradicate your rheumatism, but you can most assuredly so control it that your existence will be almost free from its torturing pains." That is what Dr. Leyden, of the University of Berlin, said to an American recently. To Dr. Leyden he had gone as the leading authority on rheumatism in Europe, and after having been told by many physicians that he must grin and bear his affliction with all the philosophy he might, when hope and the efficacy of drugs ebbed low, the German's opinion seemed almost too good to be true.

"We don't give any medicine in such cases as yours," said the doctor. "What you need is diet and exercise, and plenty of both. The rheumatic who lives a sedentary life and feasts daintily is bound to come to a very bad end. Hearty, frequent, well-chosen meals and much tustling about in the open air are absolute essentials to a cure. The prime cause for rheumatism is indigestion, and, though you may not eat prodigious meals, if your stomach does not assimilate what is given it you are quite as poorly nourished as the man who gets but a crust a day. As to what you can and cannot eat here is the rule: Of meats you must deny yourself heavy, dark flesh. Under this head is itemized mutton, venison, goose, and anything that is cut off a pig. Devote yourself to chicken, lamb, game, sweetbreads, brains and the more delicate fish, when simply cooked and served without rich sauces. Avoid lobster and crabs and every fried dish, but enjoy oysters and

"Of vegetables never touch tomatoes, cucumbers and all salads that have a vinegar dressing, for an inadequate stomach is busy manufacturing more powerful soid than the system can endure. Eat lightly of potatoes, dried bears or pess, and raw onions, but let yourself indulge freely in green beans and peas, carrots, turnips and well cooked greens. For all the starch your body needs rice is the proper source of supply. An abundance of well-cooked rice is worth all the bread and beans and pots toes put together.

"Strawberries, raw pears and raw apples are cut off from the rheumatic, however wholesome they may be for lothers, and strangely enough, where grape and orange juice will set a man's joints to throbing, he can help himself safely and freely to lemon and lime juice. A divine healing quality is found in the scid of both these fruits. There is but one sentence to cover the use of sugar: Don't est it in any form whatsoever. Americans make the best sweetmests in the world and suffer most cruelly from their use of them.

"Almost as sweeping a denunciation may be made of all liquids save water and milk. Beer, claret, port, and cham-pagne act as a sort of poison on the rheumatic system, and though whiskey, and brandy, gin and rum are not so injurious, if taken sparingly and at long in tervals, they are best abjured and water and milk substituted. In the past ten years mineral waters have been consum ed in enormous quantities by rheumatics in the belief that they afforded especial aid, and they are efficacious, chiefly, though, from the fact that they are very pure, and that the use of them induces a patient to imbibe an unusual quantity of sweet cleansing liquid.

"I am willing to say that where mineral waters are not easily obtained any pure water, taken at the rate of two or three quarte a day, has an equally salutary effect on the system. It must be pure, however, and filtered, it there are are any doubts about its cleanliness. This liquid, taken slowly, in small tumbleriuls, and for the most part between meals, will largely serve the purpose of mineral water. Not more than a tumblerful is wholesome at each meal, and it is best not to take the water just before or after eating or on getting into bed.

"A rheumatic must be neurished, and most especially one who has a languid appetite. Three meals a day are not enough for such a patient. Between breakfast and lunch and between lunch and dinner a fresh egg, beaten up in aweet, fresh milk, is an excellent stimulant, more valuable than all the milk punches ever devised. All these reasonable courses do not lead to a cure, though unless exercise that is regular and never stinted is taken every day. First of all, don't pretend to try for athletics or violent motion of any kind, since it is just as injurious to strain the aching limbs as to let them lie inert.

"For example, when rheumatism at tacks the knees, to swim, to bicycle or to play golf simply overtaxes the tortured nerves and muscles, but if you will take a cane and walk quietly for a mile or two, or if the weather is dry take your gun and go prowling through fields and woods in search of game, or, lacking in-terest in that, try to cultivate a taste for hunting botanical or entomological specimens, the exercise then serves as a tonic. The main point is to use the muscles regularly. In wet weather bedroom gymbatics serve; an excellent substitute for the more intellent outdoor pleasures but only in wet weather. Care must be taken never to exercise so violently that any danger is incurred from cooling off too suddenly.

"The average American puts consider able faith in baths, and naturally prefers the stimulating cold water. This is well' enough when the twinges are not severe and the joints swollen. In violent attacks of rheumatism it is most essential to. avoid cold water and substitute a hot daily bath, dissolving in the water a piece of sulphur as big as a hen's egg duch a bath may not seem so invigor ating as the cold water, but if taken rapidly, followed by brisk towelling, with no sudden after exposure for an hour to any cold air or draughts, the hot dip is as bracing as the cold.

Last on the list of aids to the rheu

matic is massage It is one of the few real side to relief in severe attacks. celebrated German medical practitioner | Amateur rubbing is often of as great in jury as genuine help, but a good Swedish masseure can belp an invalid over the hardest places, and really help to tone up the system. A rheumatic must moreover, submit to the unpleasant bondage of flanels—not the thick swath ings that the patient American, in his steam-heated house, dutifully puts on in October and wears until the 1st of June. but close, lightweight flannels, and in so changing a climate as that of the northern States every rheumatie should own several sets of flannels of various degrees of weight. These must be shitted off and on as the thermometer rises and falls so that at no time need the body be exposed or overclothed, but invariably carefully protected. This is the whole tactics of war against rheumatism, and it is the only way that modern science can assume to battle such a dire enemy to human well being.'

MUSIC.

Music has an important influence on the whole of our emotional nature, and indirectly upon expressions of all kinds. He who has once learned the self control of the musician, the use of "piano" and "forte," each in its right place, when to be lightly swift or majestically slow, and especially how to keep to the key once chosen till the tight time has come for changing it, he who has once learnt this knows the secret of the art. No painter, writer, orator, who had the power and judgment of a thoroughly cultivated musician could sin against the broad principles of taste.

True it is, music gives us a new life, and to be without that life is the same as to be blind, etc. Music is the language of the soul, but it defies interpretation. It means something, but that something belongs not to this world of sense and logic, but to another world quite real. though beyond all definition. How different music is from all the other arts! They all have something to imitate which is brought to us by the sender. But what does music imitate? Not the notes of the lark, nor the roar of the sea; they cannot be imitated, and if they are it is but a caricature.—Professor Max

The wailing of the wind at night, the hum of insect like, the nightingale's note. the scream of the eagle, the cries of animals, and above all, the natural inflection of the human voice : such are the rough elements of music, multitudinous, incoherent, and formless. Earth and sea and air are full of these inarticulate voices; sound floats upward from populous cities to the cloudland, and thunder rolls down its monotonous reply. Alone by the sea we may listen and hear a distinct and different tone each time that the swelling wavelet breaks crisply at our feet, and when the wind with fitful and angry howl drives inland the foam of the breakers the shrick of the retiring surge upon the shingles will often run through several descending semitones.

Let those who have a devotion to the Immaculate Conception put themselves in a special way under St. Anne. It was St. Anne who opened, in the secret solemnities of that ever blessed mystery, the everlasting jubilee of Jesus and it was within her womb that God granted the first and completest plenary indulgence in the world.—Father Faber.

Even immoral people have an innate respect for real piety; they detest only sham religion. The modest and unob-trusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself is an object of universal love and veneraticn. But mankind hate show, pretence, selfishness, when they are veiled under the garb of piety; they hate cant and hypocrisy; they hate quacks in piety; they love to tear folly and impudence from the altar, which should be a sanctu. ary only for the wretched and the good

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Lessessessessessessessessessesses OR half an hour past Dr. Sanborn had been certain that had been certain that he was on the wrong road. The main high-

way ran straight to Winchester, but ne had come upon unfamiliar dips and turns soon after leaving his patient's 'Ah, Dick, a man can't get anything house Rather than risk another mis- worth having unless he works for 1thouse. Rather than risk another mistake, he drove straight on. There were outlying villages all about the city, and before long he must reach some thoroughfare leading toward home.

It was nearly midnight. The sky was thick, and a lantern hanging over the dasher barely showed the breadth of this forest bordered way.

The reius hung slack from the doctor's hands, but suddenly he tightened them, and grasping his whip leaned forward to pierce the darkness shead. Between the jogging steps of his horse he had caught the sound of quick, soft footfalls upon the dust of the road.

It was a time and a place for caution, Doctor Sanborn presently saw a man's tigure on the road before him. He held the whip ready to lash the horse on ward. but the stranger turned to one side and halted at a discreet distance.

Say, are you a doctor?' he called out, breathless with running.
'Yes What do you want?' Without

relaxing his guard at all, Doctor Sanborn polled up his horse.

For God's sake, come with me! There's a tellow taken sick a little way above here. I'm airaid he's got pneu-

monta.

'Who are you?' the doctor saked, distrustfully, for the man was too ragged and unkempt to be an honest farm-

hand.

'Oh, I'm a tramp,' he acknowledged hurriedly. 'Never mind about me. He's on the road, too, but he's a fellow that's worth saving. Won't you come?' His voice quavered, but quickly rang true again. 'You wouldn't let even a grant wouldn't day. true again. tramp die like a dog; you wouldn't doc

tor?"
That's so! Well, I'll see your friend Go shead and lead the way.' Tnank you, doctor. It isn't far.'

With a look of relief he faced about and ran on just in front of the carriage> Meanwhile, strange stories were flashing turough Dr. Sanborn's mind. On such pretexts men had been enticed away and robbed; yet he resolutely quelled all suspicion, and touched up his horse. The tramp's face had been sharp with unteigned distress.

Soon after emerging from the woods the man ran off to one side and stood in a driveway leading back to some build-

ing.
'In here, doctor,' he called as the carriage drove up. 'We crept into an old barn for the night. Let me hitch your horse and cover him.'

With medicine case and lantern in hand Doctor Sanborn followed his guide. Swinging the light around he saw that the barn was used for storing bulky farming tools and the poorest hay.

The tramp shut the door carefully and held up his hand. For a moment the two men stood still to listen. Out of the gloom beyond them came a weak incessant cough which fell ominously upon the doctor's ear.

'He's breathing worse,' whispered the tramp, and, running ahead, he jumped over into a partly filled bay.

A young man hardly yet of age sat propped against the haymow. He was panting rapidly and his dusky face turned from side to side in search of

'I've brought a doctor.' the tramp answered hopefully. 'How are you, Air, Dick! I can't breathe!' the boy

whispered; and Dick anatched off his hat and knelt down to fan him. The doctor bent over his patient. Time

was precious and a moment of listening revealed all that he needed to know. The disease worked swiftly. In an hour or two the crisis would come.

He opened his case and filled out a little tablet doubtfully. 'Can you swallow it?' he asked.

Before long this would become impossible, but the young man nodded. With momentary acuteness he glanced at the physician, and then closed his eyes wearily.

For the present everything had been done, and the watchers stepped back. All around them lurked heavy shadows, and their little circle of brightness formed a strange scene.

Through the chinks and crevices of the barn the light wind of the night blew freely. Dick had thrown his coat over the sick man, and shivering slightly, he moved closer to the doctor.

It was a silent plea for sympathy. All that was best in life he had long since flung away, but there were still human ties to which he could appeal. From his friend's unconscious face he glanced, in some hesitation at Doctor Sanborn.

'Will he be better soon?' he ventured, * apea king softly.

'No, I fear not.' The doctor heaitated. It seemed cruel not to offer the comfort say,' he added with an impulse of good

of simple friendliness. "It is all I can will. 'At best the matter is serious, and I can't tell what may be back of this.' 'Is it pneumonis?' Dick asked, after a short silence; 'No. it's worse than pneumonis.'

Dr. Sanborn returned to his patient. It was time for some improvement, but an hour passed by in apparently fruitless ministrations. Never had disease seemed so merciless or the strongest drugs so Dick stood by, ready to give aid when

needed. Presently he dropped upon his knees and impulsively clasped his friend's hand. Its very touch seemed to awe him, and looking up, he saked one tremulcus question: Doctor, is he dying?!

away. With every sense intent upon the slightest changes of pulse and breath, Doctor Sanborn took no heed of his going. The silence grew oppressive. Dick soon returned, and sitting down, bowed his head upon his hands.

'I hate to lose Will this way,' he said mournfully. 'We've been together a long time now. Will ran away from home because he thought his father was working him too hard, but it wasn't easy to find work elsewhere, and he took to tramping with me.

'This last year he's been getting tired

'Many a time of late he's said to me: steady, mind you, Dick,' he would say;

All this passed the doctor's ears unheeded. He was reading a more absorbing story, and its climax was near at hand. There lies the romance of a physician's life. The night's adventure and its strange surroundings scarcely moved Doctor Sanborn's imagination, but it stirred his blood to feel the pulse growing stronger under his fingers and the

deadly chill passing away. For, almost incredulously, he admitted the fact. It had been a long fight, and

his eyes sparkled with triumph. Dick was still talking. It was only a variation of the old, sad story, but something in his manner of speech seemed incongruous, and the doctor flashed a

critical glance over him. 'You were a man of some education. he remarked abruptly. 'I?' Dick queried in surprise. 'Oh, I

had an academy course.' He gave a shamed, uneasy laugh. 'They used to think I'd study for the ministry.' 'Where are 'they' now? asked the

doctor quietly. 'Dead.' A moment passed in silence. There wasn't any trouble with my scholarship. I lacked something else, I guess. Well, I've spent my chances.'

A shade of genuine regret clouded his face, but he turned the subject, and went on: 'It was diff rent with Will. He never forgot the old folks, and maybe, if they were kind, he might pull up again.'

Then his parents are living?" 'Yes; that's why he came this way. Will wasn't meaning to be seen himself, but just to be around till he caught sight of them. 'It will do me a world of good just to look on my mother's face' he kept saying, yesterday, and was full of of plans to get a job somewhere and then come home. Well, we made a long day of it, but Will was sickening all the time and we had to stop here, though the

Forrest house is not far ahead.' 'What is his father's name?' de

manded the doctor. ' Nathan Forrest. Do you know him 'Indeed I do! But I didn't know his house was so near. I have always come around the other way.

With a new interest he studied his patient's face. Under its mask of pallor there were familiar features. I knew there was some trouble in the Forrest family, he mused. The mother is broken by her sorrow. The father has pent his grief into silence'

'It seems to me his folks ought to know of this, Dick suggested. 'He made me promise I wouldn't tell them.'
'I haven't promised,' the doctor re-

joined decisively. 'However, I can't leave him yet. There is a good chance for recovery now and we must fight it out alone.

An hour later the sick boy opened his res and half unconsciously raised both hands to his temples. 'My head aches,' he muttered drowelly and soon dropped to sleep again.

'It is the medicine,' Dr. Samborn explained. 'He has had enough and now you can watch him till I return. I am going for help,' he added with a meaning nod.

His horse neighed impatiently as he stole out of the barn. How cold the night air was! Drawing a long breath of relief, he wrapt his overcoat closely about him, uncovered his horse, and drove away.

In the darkness it would have been easy to miss his destination, but he kept a sharp lookout and at last descried the Forrest house looming distinctly upon the right.

The night was still, but no one seemed to be aroused by his coming. He walk ed up the gravel path to the front door, and drumming soundly on a panel, stepped away to watch the upper windows. Presently a sash was raised above his

'Who is there?' asked a well known

'I am Doctor Sanborn. Mr. Forrest. 1 have urgent business with you.'
The window was closed and a faint

murmur of voices dropped out into the hush. Doctor Sanborn fastened his horse and went back to the doorstep. Knowing Will's father as a stern and silent man, he had already begun to doubt the issue of his intercession.

A glimmering light shot through the close shutters of the hall and descended the stairs. There was a rattle of bolts, the door was opened, and a tall, spare man came forward, hastily clothed, but erect and dignified.

'You may enter,' he said gravely. In anatere silence he led the way to the parlor and solemnly con routed his able to do pretty good work one day, and visitor as one who expects the worst. the next day, because of some little in-In the chill of the early morning he looked old and gray.

'Sir, are you a messenger of good or of evil?' be saked. Perhaps of both, the doctor replied.

Mr. Forrest, have you a son?" The man's stern face softened a little as his wife entered the room and came quickly to his side. But he had been deeply wounded by Willie's desertion.
'I had a son,' he answered grimly.

Don't say that, father, his wife pleaded. He is always our son. O, doctor, have you any news of Willie?" One could read unabaken love in her appealing eyes. Doctor Sanborn's smile was sufficient reply, and with a glad and

grateful look she hurried from the room. Her husband's line were still set in unrelenting lines. He was a proud and iust man and he waited for some token of Will's repentance.

Mr. Forrest, said the doctor impres-There was no answer, and shaken by sively, do you believe in the story of An irrepressible sub, the man orept the prodigal son?"

It was a touch upon the quick and the father bowed his head. Oh, if he THE WHOLE system feels the leffect of Hood's Sarsaparilla stome and liver; kidneys heart nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED. To night her lies, sick in a barn not fit

for your cattle. He has fallen by the way, but he was coming home if only to

look upon your face again.' I'ne old man raised his hand ; he could bear no more. Soon a light touch clung upon the doctor's arm and Mrs. Forrest stood beside him hastily dressed for the night air. Her worn face was fairly aglow with joy.

'Doctor, I'm going to my boy!' There was a deep thrill in her voice which strongly moved the young man. 'Where is he? What shall I take to him?'

'Some one must stay here and pre-pare for him,' was the gentle reply. You can do that best. Your husband will go with me.'

With a quick, nervous stride Mr. Forrest started for the carriage, while nis wife hurried to get the necessary wraps. It was all one to her so long as she could work for Will.

They drove in silence. The roll of carriage wheels announced their coming and Dick was waiting outside the door. 'Where is my son?' Mr. Forrest ask

ed hoarsely.
'At the further end, resting quietly, sir. He's been talking about the old folks, doctor, I'm glad you have come. As they entered the barn D ctor Sanborn laid a warning hand on the old man's arm. 'Remember to control yourselt. He has been very near to death

this night ' 'I will! I will! Only let me see him. But, even with the words upon his lips, he sprang into the bay, and, as he knelt and caught Will into his arms, the boy opened his eyes upon his father's

'Will! my son!' The father's voice was choked and broken and Will sobbed aloud.

'Father, I didn't treat you right,' he faltered. 'I'm going to do better now.' 'My son!' It was all the old man could utter, but he wrapped the blankets around his boy and, passing his strong arms underneath, smilei down upon him tenderly.
'Come. Will!' he said. 'Mother is

waiting for you.' - Monitor St. Francois.

A DREADED DISEASE

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From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B.

Mr. Richard Dixon, of Lower Brigh ton, is one of the most prosperous and best known farmers in Carlton county N.B. In June, 1897, Mr. Dixon was sersed with an attack of rheumatism and for six weeks lay abed suffering all the tortures of this terrible disease. He grew so weak that he was unable to turn in bed and his friends almost de spaired of his recovery. At this stage one of his friends, who had been cured of the same disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged Mr. Dixon to give them a trial, which advice was followed. Almost from the day Mr. Dixon began the use of the pills an improvement was noted. Previously his appetite had almost completely failed, and the first sign of returning health was a frequent feeling of hunger. Then the pains began to leave uim, and his strength gradually returned and after using about a dosen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had b en To a nealth was due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since his recovery he occasionally uses a box to ward off a possible recurrence of the trouble.

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The Hun. Robert Charles Sinclair de Courcy, only brother of Lord Kingsale, premier baron in the peerage of Ireland, was, till quite recently, a first saloon steward and trumpeter on board the P. and O. mail steamer Britannia. He has now (says the Westminster Gazette) left the company's service, having obtained an annuity from a relation which is said to be worth £900 a year. He was apprised of his good fortune when the ship touched at Plymouth on her homeward voyage from Australia. Mr. De Courcy was making his last voyage as a trum peter, since the P. and O. Company had lately decided not to have a band on any of their ships.

The dyspeptic carries a dreadful load on his back. It seems as if he were really made up of two men. One of them ambitious, brain; and energetic; the other sick, listless, peevish and without force. The weak man weighs the other one down. The dyspeptic may be discretion in eating, he may be able to do nothing at all. Most cases of dyspepsia start with constipation. Constipation is the cause of nine tenths of all human sickness. Some of its symptoms are sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, less of appetite, toul breath, windy belchings, heartburn, pain and distress after eating. All these are indicative of derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, and all are caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellete are the quickest, essiest and most certain cure for this condition. They are not violent in action.

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A GOLDEN HARVEST EXPECTED.

Crop of 25,300,000 Bushels.

That is What the Official Figures Place

Department of Agriculture. Acreage is final, but the yields of grain will be revised in November from actual thresh-

Fall wheat-1,048 182 acres, yield 25,-805 890 bushels, an average of 24 1 bush. ner acre. In 1897, 950,222 acres gave 23 983 051 bushels, an average of 25.2 busnels per acre. The average for the sixteen years, 1882 "07, was 891,144 acres, giving 18022 748 bushels, being an average of 20 2 bushels per acre. Acreage this year is the largest since 1883, when 1,097 210 acres yielded only 10 6 bushels per acre. The largest crops of the past sixteen years were in 1884, 20 717 631 bushels; in 1891, 21 872, 488; in 1892, 20,492, 407 bushels, and in 1897, 23 088 052 bushels. The yield of 1898, therefore, promises to be the largest recorded by the Department since 1883. The big increase this year is partly due to the fact that only 25,159 acres were ploughed up this spring, as against 55,477 in 1897. On the basis of acreage, yield and quality, the Ontario fall wheat crop of 1898 may be set down as the best since 1883 at least.

Spring wheat—Spring wheat has an area of 389,205 acres, yielding 6714516 bushels, an average of 17.3 bushels per acre. In 1897, 323 305 acres gave 4 868, 101 bushels, or 15.1 bushels per acre. The crop this year is the largest since 1891, in which year 510 634 acres gave 10711 533 bushels, or 21 bushels per

Barley-438,734 acres give 12,048,245 hushels or 27 5 bushels per acre. 1897, 451 515 acres gave 12 021 779 bushels, or 26.6 bushels per acre. The acreage has fallen steadily since 1890, when 701 326 acres were sown, but the yield of the past four years has been

about stationary. Oats-2,376 369 acres promise a yield of 82,132,026 bushels, being 34.5 bushels reporter of the Hartland Advertiser, Mr. per agre. In 1897, 2 432.491 agree gave Dixon said he had no doubt his present 86.218,128 bushels of 355 bushels per ore. In 1896, the yield was about 83 - 000 000 bushels, and in 1885, 84,700,000 bushels. The great increase in recent years may be seen from statement of the eixteen years: 1,875 240 acres giving 64,476,051 bushels, or 34.4 bushels per

> Rye - 165,089 acres give 2,683,828 bushels, being 16 3 bushels per acre. In 1897, 187 785 acres gave 3 382,005 bushels, or 18 bushels per acre. The average of the sixteen years was 16 2 bushels.

Peas - 865,961 acres give 15,681,782 The regular meetings for the transaction of bush-bushels. Or 18 1 bushels per acre. In ness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the 1897, 896 735 acres gave 13 867 093 bushels, of 15 5 bushels per acre. The aver age for the sixteen years was 199 bushels per acre. The total crop of 1891 was 18 300,000 bushels, that of 1896, 17,500,000 bushels.

BREVITIES.

ladolence is a state in which we have

no grief or pain. A doctor says that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

It is always a sure sign of rain when horses and cattle stretch their necks and snuff the air for a long time.

Two British Guiana stamps, dated 1850, and worth originally one penny each, were sold in Berlin not long ago for £1,000.

All French subjects who are seventy or more years of age have a right to claim admission to one of the hospices, where they are well housed and fed. Germany and Austria have about one

hundred and fifty cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary before the student obtains a diploma. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

The Chinese are perhaps the most lightly taxed people in the world. In streets. China all the land belongs to the State, and a trifling sum per acre-never altered through long centuries-is paid as rent. This is the only tax in the country, and it amounts to about half-a crown per head yearly.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organised, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. That is what the Official Figures Place

the Ontario Wheat Yield At.

Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. In Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a compiled by the Ontario

Department of Agriculture. Acreage is

Organized, April 514. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.

Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. In Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a compiled by the Ontario

Monthly Medical Power of Management meets

menth. President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary

M. J. POWER; all communications to read deserted to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League

W. J. Himphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.39 rm. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E STRUBBE, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie atreets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8r. m President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to 8th Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B Counsughton.

A.O.H.-Bivision No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers: B. Wall, President: P. Carroll. Vice-Presidents John Hughes. Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rosecretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.: Marshal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Stauding Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

A.C.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue: Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Traynor: Sergeant at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Geeban; Delegates to B. Patrick's League, T. J. Donevan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Geeban; Chuirman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 mosts every and and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notes Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Organised March 14, 1883. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

REV. WH. O'MEARA, P. P., Spiritual Advises, Centre street.

Centre atreet.
Carr. Wm Dargan. President. 15 Fire Station. MAURICE MURPHY, Financial Secretary, 77 Forter street,
Ww. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgoois street.
James Tayloz, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

(ORGANICED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Bt Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

month. at 8 p. m. Applicants for membership or any one desires of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooks St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEO

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Sp.w. M. SHEA, President; T. W

LESAGE, Secretary, 417 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairis M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.

St. Patrick's Gourt, No. 95,C.O.F Meete in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawastreet, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSHER. Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawastreet.

M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Established 1841.

The ball is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meats for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Charch, the second Sunday of each menth at 30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 3 r.m., in their hall, 92 St Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S. Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messre John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley. Established 1841.

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

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; Fresh dent. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugusy Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every south, in St. Ann's Hall. corner Young and Ottawa streets; at 7.30 vol. Delegates to St. Patrick's League. Meesrs. J. Killfeather: T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

The following information is furnished by Mesers. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal:—

The number of applications for patenta received during the year 1897 is, as has been stated, the largest in the history of the office. Yet in all probability this number will be exceeded in the coming year. The increase in the number of applications filed is a steady increase. Throughout the history of the Patent Office the number of applications filed in any one year has never fallen materially below the number filed in any previous year, and, except in times of general financial depression, has uniformly exceeded the number filed in any previous year. Taking the average number received for each decade since 1840, this increase is most striking:

From 1830 to 1840...... 11 869 1840 " 1850 38 842 1850 " 1860 117 245 1860 " 1870202,595 1870 " 1880334 439 1880 ** 1890414,790 The number of applications filed in

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1897 exceeded by over two thousand the

total number of applications filed in the

twenty four years from 1836 to 1860.





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The practice of using titled men as decoy ducks" to entice the unsuspecting and confiding capitalist to invest, sometimes, his or her all in wildcat companies and speculations, is not, it is to be regretted, altogether unknown in this country or even in this community. Toere are too many tales of how the unwury have been entrapped by identifying high sounding titles as chairmen and directors of important companies, in preference to substantial business men and known capitalists. it is largely the case in England is well known. A case recently came before the Lord Chief Justice which bears upon the matter and which we summarize. It is the case of a poorman who lost the savings of a lifetime. The remarks of the Lord Chief Justice will be fully and heartily endomed:

In the case of Rendell versus Cochrane and another, the plaintiff, a working man, had been induced, by one of the defendants, who were father and son, to invest his money, £1,700 in the shar-s of the London and Universal Bank (Limited) This company had since been wound up. and the plaintiff became liable for £1,0:0 more. He now sought to recover the whole amount, £2,720 from the defendants. Judgment was eventually accepted against both defendants, and the Lord Chief Justice. in entering it, remarked that he wished those persons with bandles to their names who were on the directorate of the company in question were in court to answer for their part in

A strange commentary on the real facts

of the case is the action recently taken by the Chinese in the Anglo-Russian muddle. We have been told and taught se long as we can remember that woman i China is only one degree removed from the lower animal creation, that she has no rights, no influence, no anything worth mentioning. Inferiservitude and degradation usems to be her lot. The birth of a girl Is looked on as a misfortune in a family, and she is an abject slave until she is. sold in marriage, and thereby incurs a beavier bondage. And herein comes the exception ; the real ruler of China is a woman, the Empress. Great things, Z DOINGS IN and among them great scandals, have been laid at the door of Li Hung Chung, but he was deprived of his saffron jacket, his little diamond button, his peacock feather and other knick knacks. He was restored to favor by the Empress, and now, when the papers are Chung in the Russian deal, everybody seems to forget the power on the throne and not behind it. The work on the face of it is that of a woman, strong-minded, level headed and iron willed. She is considerably more of a. Catherine than an Elizabeth, with a faculty of indirect diplomacy, which is just now puzzling the wisest heads in Europe. She might plunge the world into a struggle of which the battle of Armageddon would only be a type, where the Malay, the Muscovite and the Frank would writhe down- She is only a woman."

One of the little inconsequential Sadler & Co., with a beautiful gold things that are concomitant of war was headed walking cane in recognition of illustrated the other day when the brigantine Craib was laid up at Quarantine off New York. For nearly half a century the ship traded between New York and Central America, an excellent s'amping ground for any hostile Spaniard pruising at out thou waters. So Captain Montgomery, with the astuteness that seems to come natural to the seafaring man of the New England States, promptly sold his vessel to a British subject and the brigantine was given a provisional registry. The British flag was flown from the gaff, and Belize, in British Honduras, was made without trouble, and an duras, was made without trouble, and an application made for a permanent registry. This was refused, as the Yankee skipper objected to having all cargo reskipper objected to having all cargo removed and hull measured. Captain Monigomery, however, took chances, ar rived safely in New York, only to find out that he had been sailing under no flag whatever, and that in case of trouble there was no national protection for nie vessel.

A compliment to the Canadian police comes from away down in Sedalia, Mo. W. H. Harrah and John Frey bave been out in the Klondike looking for the metal the song says " makes the world go round." In an interview Mr. Harrah organization. maid :-

"I was in Leadville in its palmy days, hut It is not to b compared to Da wson City as s wide open town. Some of the best gamblers in the world are there The saloous do a thriving business, as do also the dance halls, Sunday how do also the dance halls. Sunday now of their department, and one of their the Canadian police, who are spice disconsists in always keeping the cipolicarians. The saloins are arguired divises consists in always keeping the cipolicarians. The saloins are arguired divises consists in always keeping the their life with water. The women are the cipolicarians of their life with water. The women are fine wirkers, in seald, and know how to handle a live with as little confusion as the cipolicarian with a little confusion and the cipolicarian with a little confusion as the cipolicarian with a little confusion and cipolicarian with a little confusion and cipolicarian with a little confusion with a littl

money to back the at ament. The Aliaka crase is the bigget ake ever-perpetrated upon the American people. All the gold-bearing claims are taken and were taken long before this great rush began. Diwson City is full of broken prospection, who are hard up and stand a good chance of starving later in the season. There is no business at Dawson City and none at St. Michael. The usloons and the dance halfs do what there is to do, and the stores sell only a little flour and a little hunk of bacon occasionally.

The advertisements, however, of the people and companies interested are just as glowing as they ever were, and the unsophisticated fly will drop into the spider's parlor as he did in days of yore when nursery rhymes were in vogue.

The New York World says, editorial

"According to all reports Levi Z. Leiter, the father of the unsuccessful plunger, has paid out some ten millions of dollars to make good the losses sustained by his son. It does not appear that he was in any way legally bound to meet these debts. He might have refused to admit any personal liability and let the creditors whistle for their money. But without making any professions of superior morally or claiming any undue credit for his action, he has calmly paid out his millions, preferring to cut down his fortune rather than allow it to be said t at his son was a defaulter in the obligations incurred by his wild speculations.

This may be properly called character istically American, because there is no case on record of its having been done by any one but an American. Mr. Leiter is a plain American citizen, but his standard of commercial integrity is in striking contrast with that displayed, for instance, by the relations of Mr. Hooley with the British peerage."

After all, Mr. Leiter seems to have been only an honest man, but that is a great deal nowadays. The poet was not far astray when he said that an honest man is the noblest work of God. Mr. Leiter may not be the best on earth, but he is certainly a good example of industry, integrity and honesty.

The real Cubane have had enough war, and they welcome the military occupa tion by the United States as a harbinger of peace. The insurgents do not look at it in the same way. Peace and prosperity were not exactly the things they were alleged to be fighting for.

OUR SOCIETIES.

The '98 Centerany Association, formed some months ago for the purpose of holdidg a fitting memorial celebration in honor of the Centenary of '98, held its all full of the cupidity of Li Hung last meeting on Tuesday evening, when the reports of the secretary treasurer and additions were submitted and adopted. A small surplus remained in the funds after the payment of all expenses incurred in connection with the celebration, and it was unanimously agreed to forward the amount to Ireland for the benefit of the sufferers in the famine dis-

The Association, which was composed of representatives from the various Irish national and charitable organizations of Montreal, is deserving of much praise for the able and patriotic manner in which the object for which it was organized was carried out, and it is certainly in a death grapple with the Tenton and bery creditable to the executive managethe Anglo Saxon. And still it is written ment that they decided to dispose of their surplus funds in the manner

The delegates presented the secretary, Mr. Francis McCube, of Messrs. D. & J his services. The presentation was made by the chairman; Mr. B. Wall, accompanied by appropriate remarks. Mr. McCabe thanked the delegation for the kind courtesy shown him on all occasions, and said he would always be proud of the fact that what he had done met heir appreciation.

The attendance at the last meeting of St. Gabriel's '98 Literary and Debating Society was very large. The question debated, 'Was the United Stated justified in declaring War against Spain' was discussed with great interest, there being five speakers on each side. Rev. Father O'Meara, who was present, expressed his pleasure at the attendance and the intheir country, as he regretted sufficient was not known about the history of Canada. At a meeting of the Board of Management the suggestion of the Bro. Director was acted upon, and the next subject chosen for debate is: 'Has Canada prospered better under English rule than she would have under French rule?' This subject will give the speakers a wide field to work on and if the Society continues to progress as it has since its foundation, it will be productive of much good in lifting the young to a higher intellectual level. It is expected that all the young men of the Parish will take advantage of the opportunity and become members of this excellent

In the little town of Nasso, in Sweden the firemen happen to be women, how ever paradexical that sounds. The place is only a little village, and four enor-mans tuba constitute the 'water works.' Orginudred and fiffy women make up the fire department, and one of their diffree consists in always keeping the

ne heart of the indolent not to

Three Hundred Members of the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburgh Visit the City.

Interview With His G-ace Archbishop Bruchesi -- The Party Welcomed by Acting Mayor Gallery and Escorted to the Top of Mount Royal by Prominent

On Saturday last at noon, things were made exceptionally lively and interesting at the Bonaventure Station by the arrival of a special train from Pla taburg with 300 of the brightest, best looking and most cheery young ladies that ever visited Montreal. They were a party of students from the celebrated Catholic Summer School, at Cliff Havan, near Plattaburgh, now in such justly high repute throughout the Catholic world. This institution is the most popular and teaching aspirants, as it enables them to combine the full enjoyment of a vacation outing with the pursuit of their studies under the best and most pleasant conditions. It thus attracts from every State in the Union, and may be said to be the most thoroughly representative educational institution in America. The stay in this city was unfortunately too short, and was more in the character of a flying or passing than a formal visit, as the objective point of the excursion was the Shrine of Sec. Anne de Beaupré, which holy spot these young Catholics wished to visit en

The visitors were met at the station by a number of leading Catholics, including Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.P.P. ex-Mayor McShane, Dr. Kennedy, Presi dent of the Irish Society, F. B. Mc-Namee, Felix Casey, William Keys, F. Langau, M. Sharkey, P. F. McCaffrey, H. O'Brien, J. McDermott, ex Ald. Cunningham, and others, by whom they were conducted to the Windsor Hotel, where luncheon was in readiness for

Having discussed the recherché menu which was put before them they assembled in the rotunds of the hotel and thence proceeded to the Palace, where they were received by His Grace the Archbishop with that courtly dignity hammen and the second and urbanity which combine to ingratiate. Moneignor Bruchesi with all who are privileged to meet him. His Grace imparted his blessing to all his visitors, and assured them of the pleasure their presence conferred upon him and his clergy. His Grace then led the way to the Cathedral, passing through the cor ridor of the palace accompanied by Canon Racicot and several of his priests; he showed them through the church, dwelling upon its more interesting points and features, answering all the many questions that were put to him, and giving the history of the structure in all its details.

> On leaving the body of the church the whole party grouped themselves on the steps of the cathedral and were photographed. Cars were now in readiness at the corner of Dorchester strect, in front of the 'Windsor,' and all being comfortably seated under the direction of Messrs. McNamee, Casey and Keys, a shoot was

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Further reductions have taken place. We must clear out every one of the remaining Trimmed Hats to effect speedy sales. We offer the balance

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Dress Goods. All Wool Dress Tweeds, Two-Toned Effects, 42 inches wide: New Goods; regular 65c line; while the supply lasts 29c yard. Write for samples if residing out of city.

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The kind that looks nice and wears well, full 36 inches wide, fine quality; at Ogilvy's 20c yard.

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made for Park Avenue, when the Incline Railway was taken and three hundred delighted American girls were soon upon the heights of Mount Royal most thoroughly enjoying and appreciating the birds eye view of the city and its surroundings, the almost unrivalled coup d'oei which was spread before them. summerresort in the States for teachers | The gentlemen who accompanied them were kept busy in replying to the innumerable queries that were put to them, and cheerfully explained the details of the picture on which they were looking. and with which all expressed their unbounded admiration.

> Before leaving the mountain Alderman Gallery, in the absence and on behalf of the Mayor, formally welcomed the visitors to the city and read the following address:

> It is for me a pleasant task as the representative of the Mayor of this city. and on behalf of the citizens of Montreal to extend to you all a most cordial welcome.

Your visit to this city is not only for us a pleasure, but I must assure you that we consider ourselves honoured by your presence.

The cause for which you labour, considered in its object and in its result, is, without a doubt, one of the most impertant on the continent. It is laudable work, that which tends to achieve the improvement of one's fellow-countrymen, and you must have the satisfaction of knowing that your labours are not unappreciated in the fullest degree.

I. therefore, pray you to consider yourselves at home in our city, the commercial metropolis of Canada.

Rest assured that, one and all, citizens of Montreal appreciate fully the honor you have done them in calling here, and it is their earnest hope that when you return to your homes you will take back with you pleasant and lasting memories of Montreal.

A few words of welcome from Mr. Mc-Namee were followed by the presentation of two magnificent bouquets to Hon. J. B Riley, lay president of the Summer School, and Mrs. Riley, and of handsome boutonnieres to each member of the

Descending the Mountain the street cars were again taken and after riding through as much of the city as the limited time at their disposal would permit. a halt being made at the Catholic Sailors' they received souvenir care Ste. Anne's. Expressions of gratitude for the attention shown and of delight at all they had seen were on every lip, and the only regret is that so little time could be devoted to sight-seeing in a city so full of natural beauty and so rich with churches, convents, colleges, hospitals an I charitable institutions of every kind. It is to be noned the young lady students of the Summer School will take an early opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with Montreal and pay it a formal and longer visit.

Prominent among the clergy present were the Rev M J. Lavelee, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; Rev. John F. Mullancy, treasurer of the Summer School and rector of St. John's Caurch, Syracuse. NY; Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, of Dunwoodie Seminary New York; Rev. Fathers Leary, of Rochester; Bigby, of New York; and D. A. Morrisey, of Philadelphia. Among the laymen were Mr. George B. Colemas, who was are mpanied by his mother, Mrs. D. M. Mills. of New York, a well known philan-thropist, and Mr. Arthur Ridgeway Ryan, stage director, and special journalist, of the Champlain Summer School. A number of the students lett on Saturday evening's boat for the Shrine, at Ste. Anne de Besupré and the remainder of the party left for Cliff Haven on Monday morning.

SOME STRANGE NOTES.

The admiration of our American cousins for their country is a prominent characteristic of their daily lice, says Household Words, and some years ago a Mr. Sanborn desired that in death, as in life, his body should proclaim the glory of the Republic. He left £1,000 to the late Professor Agassiz, in return for which he was, by an extremely scientific process set forth in the will, to tan his-Sanborn's-skin into leather, and from it have a drum made. Two of the most suitable bones of his body were to be made into drum sticks, and with these a Mr. Warren Simpson-to whom Sanborn left the remainder of his property—was on every 17th of June to repair to the foot of Bucker Hill, and at sunrise beat on the drum, the parchment of which had been made out of the testator askin,

the spirit stirring strains of Yankee Doodle

But the most curiou will which the writer line or noome is that of M.

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ABOUT THE SALE OF

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A week ago The Big Store announced a special cale of Ladies' Tweed Dieses Skirts. It had the effect of bringing hundreds of ladies here whose opinions vere unfavorable to ready-to wear dress skirts. The effect of these seasonable, stylish and desirable Dress Skirts caused a rapid change of septiment, with the result that the ladies im question now possess one. There are still about 200 of the Beautiful Skirts (o sell and Monday will see the last of them at The Big Store.

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price. 84c. 95 Pieces Gingham, made in Scotland. in designs they are typical of the country that produced them, being mainly checks and fancy patterns, suitable for children's school dresses ladies' wrappers and shirt waists, worth from 27e to 38c a yard ; special price 191c.

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1889, leaving property valued at 100 000 | be placed in a bank, and a bundred rubles His will was enclosed in an en- | years after his death to be divided, with velope, bearing the words, 'To be opened | the accumulated interest: among the will after my death ' When this time had maker's descendants. Thus by 1989, at explaining its history and mission, the and a third uncovered. 'To be opened 000 rubles will have swelled into 6 000 000 party took the steamer for Quebec at the one year after my testh.' At the end of rubles; but what will this be among so foot of Jacques Cartier Square, and at 5 the year a fourth «Lvelope was discover o'clock started on route to Quebec and ed, to be opened two years after the testator's death; and mothe game wint on until 1894 when the actual will was dis covered and read. Li was quite as eccen tric in its dispositions as the directions pigeons will be liberated as she is driven attached to its opening. The testator through the square after the ceremony, bequeathed half his fortune to such of his heirs as had the largest number of

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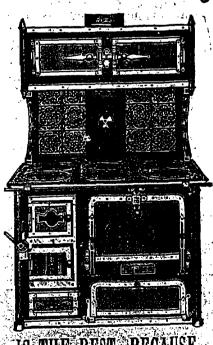
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CORNER OF METICALIFE STREET,

Zelesky, a Polish Endlord, who died in | children; the rest of the property was to passed, the second envelope was opened five per cent compound interast the 50many descendants

> At the coronation of Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, which is fixed for the last day of the month, six thousand and will carry the tidings to every part. of the low countries. It is said that the girl Queen claps her hands in glee in anticipation of their fluttering wings, and thinks it will be very fine indeed.
> And yet we are living in the nineteenth

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