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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 Nationalists 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.

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 confidence 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.

In my judgment that was not the way to deal with them. The best way was to try and smooth away the friction 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.

AT CLIFF HAVEN.

Some of the Special Features 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 Successful.

The most eventful and important week of the Champlain Summer School was the 6th week, which has just closed. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Walsh, Rector of St. John's Church, of Plattsburgh, as assistant priest.

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 direct all my efforts—namely, the restoration of unity. I regard all other objects at present as of no importance compared with that.

Anyone who goes over to Ireland in this year of '98 celebrations, and compare 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.

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.

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 the Bank of England officials to be about eight hundred and sixty-five tons.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR.

The Terrible Scenes in Temporary Hospitals.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE SURGEONS AT WORK.

The Tortures of the Wounded.

A contributor to the New York Evening 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 forbids description. In it the glory of war is extinguished, the glitter disappears, and the facts of flesh become ghastly and ineradicable.

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 fellowmen in our great country.'

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.

A feature of the week was the arrival of a large contingent of visitors from Montreal, under the direction of Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R. the zealous pastor of St. Ann's, and the Young Men's Society in connection with that church.

The lecturers of the week were, Rev. Thos. J. Gerson, S.J., Professor of Philosophy in Boston College, Boston, Mass., his subject, the 'Will and the Freedom of the Will,' in a series of 5 lectures, running the entire week.

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 discussions upon 'Unknown Authors.'

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 collection 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 confraternities or other parochial devotions.

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 Influx of Tourists this Year.

St. John's, Aug. 24.

I do not think I can better impress the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the rising importance of Newfoundland as a tourist resort, than by giving some extracts 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 study of the subject—Terra Nova—from a tourist standpoint.

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 Fort aux Basques on the west coast, and makes a through trunk line. The direct effect of this would be to develop the internal resources of Newfoundland.

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 are full of fish; the country is an angling and sporting paradise, and by means of the line tourists will take advantage of these.

Others were not so fortunate. We were lying without order on the straw in a bedded room. Some of it had been used as bedding for cattle. The ambulances were at the doorway. The curses of the teamsters mingled with the groans of their burdens.

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.

A score of torn and dismembered men were lying 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 beat the floor with rhythmic heels and bit at the planking in the paroxysm of delirious pain.

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 meagre and inadequate.

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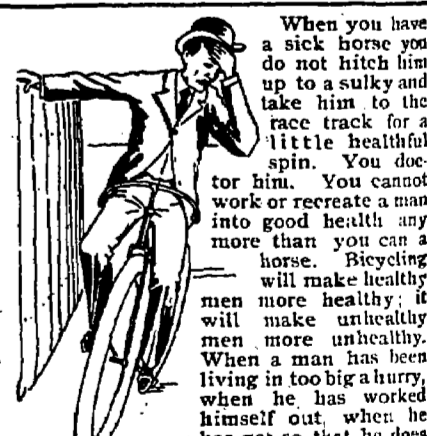
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NOTES FROM THE HOLY CITY.

The Health of His Holiness the Pope.

The Ninth Centenary of "All Souls Day" to be Observed With Special Ceremonies...

All rumors still to the contrary notwithstanding, the Holy Father is in comparatively excellent health...

A committee has been formed for the appropriate celebration of the ninth centenary of All Souls Day...

The Feast of Our Lady of the Snow is one of the most popular of the year...

Not long ago, it will be remembered, the image of Our Lady in the Cathedral of Perugia was sacrilegiously robbed...

With the decree discontinuing the state of siege at Milan, which will go into effect on the 15th of this month...

What Julius Caesar and Napoleon vainly tried to accomplish in to be re-attained under auspices which seem to guarantee that it will be brought to a satisfactory completion...

known as the Pontine Marshes. Modern engineering science, backed by capital and by all those complicated hydraulic machines...

Archaeologists will be interested to know of the following information:—While digging a deep trench in the vicinity of the Via Ostiense...

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...

AT CLIFF HAVEN.

The week was filled with entertainment and amusement in the social order. Functions, soirées, lawn parties, smokers, euchre parties, bowling, tennis, and croquet tournaments...

Aug. 10th was Reading Circle day, and all the Reading Circles throughout the country read their reports during the past year...

PICTURESQUE 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...

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...

In making my rounds of the town I was conducted by a very youthful but intelligent little guide in the person of Master James Mahern...

In the matter of public buildings it is well provided, and the Fulford block will rank with any city erection...

A noticeable thing here is the beauty of the churches, whose graceful spires and towers rise high and gleam conspicuously in the sun light...

While here I made special enquiries as to the status and prospects of the Irish-Canadian Catholic inhabitants of the town and district...

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 proportion of stately female figures...

MRS. JOSEPH DENIS

Was Very Nervous and Suffered Terribly from Female Weakness.

SHE WAS CURED AND BROUGHT BACK TO HEALTH BY TAKING DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS.

Health, Vigor, Vitality and Hopefulness Always Succeed the Darkness of Pain, Weakness and Despair—That's the Transformation Made in Women Who Take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Many women imagine that they are hopelessly afflicted with female troubles and weakness. They think death's hand is upon their shoulders...



MRS. JOSEPH DENIS.

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 bad..."

Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each; they are never sold in any other way. Always remember that, and refuse all others...

REMEMBER that we have at your disposition the most successful physician specialist in curing women's diseases. You can consult him by letter ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT ANY COST.

BE CAREFUL not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 a box. These red pills are an imitation of our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills...

REMEMBER that our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each; they are never sold in any other way.

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A position as Stationer in Catholic Church, by one who has had experience in such responsible position. First-class references and testimonials. Can speak French and English...

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During the coming School Term of 1898-99 we respectfully solicit the favor of your order for the supply of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

MONTRÉAL. Classes will be resumed on the 7th of SEPTEMBER. A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

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BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(Near the Ottawa River.) Classical Course and English Commercial Course. Banking and Practical Business Departments, best modern text-books are taught by competent professors...

THE ARCHBISHOP'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

37, ST. MARGARET STREET. Will Re-open September 1st. 6-1

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE,

444 Sherbrooke Street. CLASSES will RE-OPEN for Boarders on September 1, at 7 P.M., and for Day Scholars on September 2, at 9 A.M.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand, in both languages, Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Bank and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Classes will be resumed August 22nd. Call, write, or telephone, Main 369, for prospectus.

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY,

490, DORCHESTER STREET. Will Re-open on Monday, August 29. 6-3

COYOLA COLLEGE,

68 DRUMMOND STREET. Taught and directed by English Jesuit Fathers. CLASSES OPEN SEPT. 13th. Terms on application. REV. G. O'BRYAN, S.J., President.

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal

The re-opening of the classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, August 29. For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each school.

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1188.

The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$150; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$200; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$100. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1898.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

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

On the following Sunday, September 4, Mr. Andrew P. Cullinan, who has finished his ecclesiastical 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 alluded 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 celebrate his first Mass next day, Monday, September 5, in St. Ann's Church, when there will doubtless be a large congregation to receive a blessing which is always eagerly sought after by Irish Catholics. On Sunday, September 11, Father Cullinan will officiate at High Mass in the same church.

Turning from spiritual mundane matters, it may be mentioned that a Labor Day excursion is being organized under the personal direction of the Rev. Father Strubbe, to the pretty and historical village of St. Ours; and that a project is well under way in the parish to erect a large first class and commodious 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 pastor and his assistants 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 publication on the question of prohibition. The convention at Boston was an unqualified 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 Scranton, 91 societies, and admitted to the roll of membership 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 St. 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 year we are able to report 91 new societies, with a membership of 4,000. This adds to the National Union, in the five years of my incumbency, 473 societies and a membership of 25,301." From further statistics supplied by Father Doyle it is known that, at the

beginning of this year, there were in the United States 921 Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, with a total membership of 77,223.

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 our 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 enemies. Just so, if it will be ours to triumph over the vice of intemperance in the years to come, it will be necessary to enlist under our banner the children of the day.

Governor Walcott, of Massachusetts, delivered an address full of kindly sympathy with the movement, closing with these words:—

"I trust that you will leave behind you a strong impulse toward temperance and morality among our people. I bid 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 cheerfully follow.

It appreciates the kindly assistance given to our work by the clerical authorities of the Church in the Archdiocese of Boston, as evidenced by the life and acts of His Grace Archbishop Williams, and we trust that the kindly words of encouragement and promises of co-operation, presented to us in the address of welcome of the priests of this Archdiocese, may be the act from which will come similar words of encouragement from the Catholic clergy of the country, whose advice we are 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, therefore, 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 prohibition 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 domestic 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 bodies have hitherto had extensive powers; but all of them have had one feature in common, namely, the non-representation upon them of the majority of those who paid the taxes which they fixed and levied.

The new law substitutes County Councils, and for smaller areas, within the counties, subordinate bodies called District Councils, for all the boards, etc., enumerated. Section 1 of the Act establishes, in every administrative county a County Council, consisting of a chairman and councillors. To this council is transferred all the fiscal business of the Grand

Jury, with the exception of the power of making presentments for malicious injury, which passes over to the County Courts. The presentments of the Grand Jury had to be formally approved of by a Judge of Assize. This fiat is now abolished, as is also the traverse board 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 words, all the rates in each county for the future will be raised by 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 county, with the addition of women and peers, who are qualified in other respects, and the elections will be by ballot.

The District Councils are divided into two classes—Urban and Rural. Where there is an urban sanitary authority at present existing an Urban District Council will be formed and this council within its area will have all the powers of the Grand Jury with regard to roads, etc., and will raise its own rates, while being subject to some general control and answerable for certain contributions to the County Council. In the areas where no urban sanitary authority exists, rural districts, governed by Rural District Councils, will come into existence. The rural district will as far as possible correspond 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 elected to 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 Councils 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 Burial Presentment Sessions, and also will take over certain of the powers of the guardians. Neither these councils nor the guardians, however, will have any power to make or levy rates, this being done by the County Councils, who will provide the funds for local purposes.

Seven boroughs—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Derry, Waterford and Galway—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 interesting article:—

"Horace Greeley's advice to the young man, to 'go west,' would appear to be applicable to the ladies also, judging by the number of candidates who recently applied to the Roman Catholic Board of Examiners for teacher's diplomas in this Province. Over a thousand candidates in one year alone are rather too much of a good thing, and though their benevolent 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 fatalities in the teachers' ranks. The explanation given is that a number of the ladies go in for a teacher's diploma as they might for a ring or a bracelet—that is to say, that they want it as a distinction without having any intention of putting it to practical use; whilst, in the case of others again, the obtaining of a diploma is a test required by some religious orders as a preliminary to the reception of a novice. Still a sufficient number remain, after making all deductions, to create too great a competition among teachers, and to frustrate the efforts of the Government to raise what are admittedly deplorably low salaries. It is curious that so many girls in the country, especially, fail to perceive that

the profession they wish to enter is a thankless one for all but the most talented, and that the elementary school teacher is more poorly paid, and worse fed, and treated with hardly 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 in nursing them."

We are astonished that such an article should have appeared in a newspaper 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 qualifying 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 the tone, from the point of view of secular 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 Quebec 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. Of course, not being a Catholic organ and having a bad case besides, its criticisms had no effect. It is hardly 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 Volksraad 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 imposed by the Transvaal in this connection are calculated to defeat 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 now been told, and leaves no room for any astonishment that it should have taken place. Under the Prussian Cabinet 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 understand 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 insidious Frederick, but there was no reason to suppose that the young and haughty heir to the Empire would endure it. The wonder is not that the end of Bismarck's power came in 1890 but that it did not come earlier, says the New York World. The real wonder is that a diplomatist and a strong personality, which certainly belonged to the man of blood and iron, should have raised his brazen front in antagonism to the Church. Long before he died he saw the futility of wasting his strength in dashing against the Rock of Peter. He was merely another example in the chain of great and godhardy men, who never could quite conceive the meaning of the Church. And on this rock will build my Church."

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 aside 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 plainly:—

"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 recognise 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, says 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 triumphantly 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 repugnant to the Irish people. It may, of course, be said that Mr. Doughty's personal popularity explains the Liberal debacle. 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 unthinkable."

The People, another metropolitan Conservative 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 Nationalists is plain. The Liberals and Radicals have 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 office, all was well. They concealed their anti-Catholic prejudice. Now that the Irish Nationalists, following 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 Nationalists is to close up their ranks and to keep themselves a solid phalanx, aloof from both the Conservative and the Liberal and Radical 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 that now that the eyes of the world are turned towards Canada, now that it is striding forward month by month with giant steps, showing the wonderful expansion in its foreign trade, giving on every side abundant evidence of genuine and magnificent prosperity, earning a chorus of admiring applause from "the people" and "the press" of the

English-speaking people in the four quarters of the earth; developing new resources and unsuspected riches almost daily, and, let us 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 prosperity 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 ago. The first year of the new century 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 principal port, to the honor of having 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 circumstances 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 Hezlem, 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 says:—

"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 fall 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 illegitimate, must pay an annual tax of fifteen francs. Single or childless women over twenty-five must pay half that amount yearly.

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), thoro fare (throughfare), tho (though), thoro (through), thru (through), throout (throughout), prolog (prologue), demagog (demagogue), catalag (catalogue), decalog (decatalogue), pedagog (pedagogue).

The changes, of which the foregoing words are a sample, will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Association. The idea of the committee was to spell the words exactly as they sounded. The indolent man values rest, but the industrious man values labor.



# IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE Connecticut woman, Mrs. Phoebe Crabbe, who last week celebrated her one hundred and first birthday in good health and lively spirits, gave to The World correspondent her ideas and rules for living long.

Hereditarily she very naturally put first. "Choose your ancestors wisely," as a wit put it. Mrs. Crabbe's ancestors were long-lived, and she was one of seven children, 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 exception!

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 courting 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 worry 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 taken 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 vessel 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 Herald correspondent of the New York Herald:

Quite a curious decision was given on Thursday in the Third Chamber of the Civil Tribunal. A dressmaker brought suit against the Prince and Princess de Lucinge-Fancigny for the recovery of \$9,227.15. This was the amount of a bill for costumes supplied the Princess. It appeared that the Prince de Lucinge had tried to get his father-in-law to pay the bill, and when he did not succeed refused to meet it, hence the suit. The judgment, although going against him, also gave a little check to the countess by reducing the bill to \$9,000, the reason being that in the opinion of the Court the sum of \$9,227.15 was excessive expenditure for one year in view of the Princess' income. The Court also expressed the opinion that the dressmaker 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 women invalids. American women begin life with a good constitution and ruin it because they don't know how to preserve it. They are like a child with a mechanical toy. They pull themselves to pieces. If a broken down woman came to me to be put into good condition I would, first of all, throw away all her medicines and nerve tonics. Then I'd turn her out of doors. I'd keep her in the fresh air and sunshine. I would give her simple and easily digested food and plenty of it. You poor women have such trouble with your stomachs. I would see that she had exercise—a little at first and then more and more. I would see that she had a good night's sleep every night. I would see that she had a good mind pleasantly occupied. I would see that she had a good heart.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

AN interesting theme for women is the ever-changing moods of the manipulators of things fashionable, not alone in all that concerns dress, but also in the method of house furnishing. Fashion's whims form a subject at once interesting to the poor as well as to the fairly well-to-do and the millionaire's wife and daughters. An authority upon the vagaries of the Old Dame says:—

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 fact 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's skirt 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 approval certainly goes a long way toward making the modern up-to-date woman and telling who she is and what she is.

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 style 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 thing of the past. Even the dreary 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:—

"Tell all 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, of 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 the former have as many as three flounces. Plain satin and plain and figured silk in all of the beautiful bright new shades are used as linings, and some of the very dressy capes are lined from top to bottom with tiny frills of silk. The attached flounces on the capes look very smart lined with silk, but this is a matter of choice, as thick, firm cloth is better without the lining. They are not infrequently set on with handsome appliqué lace or other trimming, but the coats, which vary in length from just above the knees to the ground, are finished with several rows of stitching or some fancy design in stitching.

"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 thermometer was elsewhere than at zero, but this season finds the long coat light and comfortable in every particular."

A very few smart models in capes are shown, says this writer. The first is of pale gray cloth lined with turquoise blue taffeta shot with white and with a frill round it set with passementerie in which the cabochon turquoise is a feature. A lovely cloak is shown in the second picture. The material is very pale fawn cloth lined with shot glass silk in fawn and rose pink and trimmed with passementerie in tones of golden brown, gold and rose. The frill is cut on the bias and is unlined.

Many of the sweetest designs for dressy wear are finished with plaittings of silk and chiffon, and both coarse and fine laces of good quality are employed. The 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 fern and black lace are much used in the same way.

Shirred yokes are noted on some very magnificent capes, which are also draped on the shoulders and finished with two flounces, one an attached flounce of the material and the other a full frill of lace or chiffon. A cape or coat without a very high collar is the exception, and seems to lack that little which the high collar gives to the wrap.

The cape is more useful and adaptable for general wear than the coat, but, like everything else, for every advantage it has a disadvantage. The cape is a cold garment, inasmuch as the wind has a chance to get in its lining. Dress makers and cloak makers are obviating this by means of arm slings, which are put in a curve to fit the edge of the cape and are of the lining, interlined with canvas. These slings or straps are sewn quite close to the edge of the cape and in a line with the beaded arm.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

"ONE 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 resorted 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 wanted."

Those who study carefully food values say that to retain the useful element of spinach, which is the salt, it should be cooked 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 mid-summer a 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, it is 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 oft-repeated experience.

It is becoming more and more common to line the staircase wall with pictures. 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 friends 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 of tepid water. Few people can stand absolutely cold baths, and no matter how strong one may be such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered, that while a cold bath may be more or less invigorating it is no cleansing. I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent on lotions, creams and powders to be applied externally, and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap taken at least 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 number 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, and remember that, unless you are in good condition internally, you will be anything but a pleasant object to look upon externally.

The test of a true 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 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 blue waters of Lake Niris, the most lovely of Persian lakes. When the heat ceases to be comfortable their happy owners enter the floating palaces, which are drawn by heavy weights down into the transparent depths of the lake, and with an ample supply of air from above, luxurious surroundings, iced drinks and sun waving attendants, the Persian millionaires who can not enjoy 100 degrees in the shade must be difficult to please.

Indolence is the parent of languor, the grandparent of sickness and sin.

**YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
If your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

## MODERN SCIENCE AND RHEUMATISM.

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 pangs of rheumatism. A celebrated German medical practitioner was recently interviewed by an American, and the result of the interview is given in an American journal. It is as follows:—

"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 pangs." 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 bustling 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 clams.

"Of vegetables never touch tomatoes, cucumbers and all salads that have a vinegar dressing, or an inadequate stomach is busy manufacturing more powerful acid than the system can endure. Eat lightly of potatoes, dried beans or peas, 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 potatoes put together.

"Strawberries, raw pears and raw apples are cut off from the rheumatic, however wholesome they may be for others, and strangely enough, where grape and orange juice will set a man's joints to throbbing, he can help himself safely and freely to lemon and lime juice. A divine healing quality is found in the acid of both these fruits. There is but one sentence to cover the use of sugar: Don't eat it in any form whatsoever. Americans make the best sweetmeats 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 champagne 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 intervals, they are best abjured and water and milk substituted. In the past ten years mineral waters have been consumed in enormous quantities by rheumatics in the belief that they afforded special 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 quarts a day, has an equally salutary effect on the system. It must be pure, however, and filtered, if there are any doubts about its cleanliness. This liquid, taken slowly, in small tumblerfuls, 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 nourished, 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 sweet, 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 attacks 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 interest 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 bed-

room gymnastics serve as an excellent substitute for the more intelligent 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 considerable 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. Such a bath may not seem so invigorating 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 rheumatic is massage. It is one of the few real aids to relief in severe attacks. Amateur rubbing is often of as great injury as genuine help, but a good Swedish massage can help an invalid over the hardest places, and really help to tone up the system. A rheumatic must, moreover, submit to the unpleasant bondage of flannels—not the thick swathing 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 rheumatic should own several sets of flannels of various degrees of weight. These must be shifted 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 Muller.

The wailing of the wind at night, the hum of insect life, 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 sibilant and angry howl drives inland the foam of the breakers the shriek 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 unobtrusive 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 veneration. 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 sanctuary only for the wretched and the good.

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A WAYSIDE PATIENT

FOR half an hour past Dr. Sanborn had been certain that he was on the wrong road. The main highway ran straight to Winchester, but he had come upon unfamiliar dips and turns soon after leaving his patient's house. 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.

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 of it. 'Many a time of late he's said to me: 'Ah, Dick, a man can't get anything worth having unless he works for it—steady, mind you, Dick,' he would say; 'steady!' 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 different 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. 'I will do me a world of good just to look on my mother's face' he kept saying, yesterday, and was full 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 Forrester house is not far ahead. 'What is his father's name?' demanded 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 Forrester family,' he mused. 'The mother is broken by her sorrow. The father has bent 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 rejoined 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 eyes and half unconsciously raised both hands to his temples. 'My head aches,' he muttered drowsily and soon dropped to sleep again. 'It is the medicine,' Dr. Sanborn 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 described the Forrester house looming distinctly upon the right. The night was still, but no one seemed to be aroused by his coming. He walked 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 head. 'Who is there?' asked a well known voice. 'I am Doctor Sanborn. Mr. Forrest, I have urgent business with you.' The window was closed and a faint murmur of voices dropped out into the bush. 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 intervention. 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 austere silence he led the way to the parlor and solemnly confronted the visitor as one who expects the worst. In the chill of the early morning he looked old and gray. 'Sir, are you a messenger of good or of evil?' he asked. '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 Will'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 unshaken 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 eyes were still set in unrelenting lines. He was a proud and just man and he waited for some token of Will's repentance. 'Mr. Forrest,' said the doctor impressively, 'do you believe in the story of the prodigal son?' It was a touch upon the quick and the father bowed his head. 'Oh, if he could only come back!' he groaned. 'He'll come back,' said the doctor. 'To-night the 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.' The 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 prepare 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 his 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 asked 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 Doctor Sanborn laid a warning hand on the old man's arm. 'Remember to control yourself. 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 face. '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 wrapt the blankets around his boy and, passing his strong arms underneath, smiled down upon him tenderly. 'Come, Will,' he said. 'Mother is waiting for you.'—Monitor St. Francois.

A DREADED DISEASE

More People Are Tortured by the Pangs of Rheumatism than by Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for it.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B. Mr. Richard Dixon, of Lower Brighton is one of the most prosperous and best known farmers in Carlton county N.B. In June, 1897, Mr. Dixon was seized 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 despaired 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. Presently 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 him, and his strength gradually returned and after using about a dozen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had been. To a reporter of the Hartland Advertiser, Mr. Dixon said he had no doubt his present health 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. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making new blood and invigorating the nerves, but you must get the genuine, always put up in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take any of the numerous pink colored imitations which some unscrupulous dealers say are "just the same." In case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

BREVITIES

The Hon. Robert Charles Sinclair de Courcy, only brother of Lord Kingsale, premier baron in the peerage of Ireland, was, till quite recently, a first assistant 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 £300 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 trumpeter, 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, brainy and energetic; the other sick, listless, peevish and without force. The weak man weighs the other one down. The dyspeptic may be able to do pretty good work one day, and the next day, because of some little indiscretion 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, loss of appetite, foul 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 Pellets are the quickest, easiest and most certain cure for this condition. They are not violent in action. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER illustrated.

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A GOLDEN HARVEST EXPECTED.

Crop of 25,300,000 Bushels.

That is What the Official Figures Place the Ontario Wheat Yield At.

Following are the crop estimates of the present year as compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Acreage is final, but the yields of grain will be revised in November from actual threshing results: Fall wheat—1,045,132 acres, yield 25,305,890 bushels, an average of 24.1 bush. per acre. In 1897, 950,222 acres gave 23,983,051 bushels, an average of 25.2 bushels per acre. The average for the sixteen years, 1882-'97, was 891,144 acres, giving 18,022,748 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, 21,672,488; 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 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 6,714,516 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 10,711,533 bushels, or 21 bushels per acre. Barley—438,734 acres give 12,048,245 bushels or 27.5 bushels per acre. In 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—2,374,369 acres promise a yield of 82,132,026 bushels, being 34.5 bushels per acre. In 1897, 2,432,491 acres gave 86,218,128 bushels of 35.5 bushels per acre. In 1896, the yield was about 83,000,000 bushels, and in 1895, 84,700,000 bushels. The great increase in recent years may be seen from statement of the sixteen years: 1,875,240 acres giving 64,476,051 bushels, or 34.4 bushels per acre. Rye—165,089 acres give 2,688,828 bushels, being 15.3 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. Potatoes—865,961 acres give 15,681,782 bushels, or 18.1 bushels per acre. In 1897, 896,735 acres gave 13,867,093 bushels, or 15.5 bushels per acre. The average for the sixteen years was 19.9 bushels per acre. The total crop of 1891 was 18,300,000 bushels, that of 1896, 17,500,000 bushels.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meetings held in its hall, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD B. HILL, Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

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

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 P.M. Officers: ANDREW DUNN, Recording Secretary, THEO. N. SMITH, G.N. Recording Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 242 Notre Dame St. Officers: R. W. Wall, President; Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; J. Ervine, Chairman of Standing Committee. It 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.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Keane, No. 32 Desorimier avenue; Vice President, P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlity; Treasurer, John Traynor; Marshal, J. Ervine; Chairman of Standing Committee, H. J. Ervine. It 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.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8 P.M. The regular meetings of the Branch may be discontinued at any time. Applicants for membership, or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Rev. W. O'Meara, P. P., Spiritual Adviser, Centre street. Capt. Wm. Durkin, President, 15 Pine Street. MAJOR MURPHY, Financial Secretary, 77 Fort Street. Wm. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street. JAMES TAYLOR, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St. J. H. FURBER, Treasurer, 718 Sherbrooke 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 QUEBEC

Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership 43,000. Accumulating Reserve of \$3,000,000. Present Revenue \$50,000. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address JOHN P. FURBER, President, 15 Sherbrooke St. P. C. LAWLOR, Recording Secretary, 93 Shaw St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets. M. P. McGOULDRIK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec. Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

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

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

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4:30 P.M. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McALLEN, B.S. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, Jr. Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

ESTABLISHED 1855. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President, JOHN KILLGATHER, Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Ouellet street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killgather, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

The following information is furnished by Messrs. Marlon & Marlon, Patent Attorneys, Montreal.— The number of applications for patents received during the year 1897 in, 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..... 11,860 " 1840 " 1850..... 38,842 " 1850 " 1860..... 117,245 " 1860 " 1870..... 232,595 " 1870 " 1880..... 334,439 " 1880 " 1890..... 414,790 The number of applications filed in 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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Valuable & Aluminous Plaster Bridge & Crown Work Gold, Silver & Rubber Fillings PAINLESS EXTRACTION Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence St. MONTREAL

DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S.

SURGICAL DENTIST No. 78 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone 6301

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum caps. Bone Pearl (both colored). Weighted lower caps for shallow jaw. Day caps for water. Same solid crown plate and bridge work, painless, agreeing with outcharge effects. Artificial teeth fitted, teeth repaired in 30 minutes; rest 3 hours before required.

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Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and return prompt.

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# Note and Comment

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. There are too many tales of how the unwary have been entrapped by identifying high-sounding titles as chairmen and directors of important companies, in preference to substantial business men and known capitalists. That 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 poor man who lost the savings of a lifetime. The remarks of the Lord Chief Justice will be fully and heartily endorsed:

In the case of *Reidell 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, £2,700 in the shares of the London and Universal Bank (Limited). This company had since been wound up, and the plaintiff became liable for £1,020 more. He now sought to recover the whole amount, £2,700 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 handles to their names who were on the directorate of the company in question were in court to answer for their part in the matter.

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 as long as we can remember that woman in China is only one degree removed from the lower animal creation, that she has no rights, no influence, no anything worth mentioning. Inferiority, servitude and degradation seems to be her lot. The birth of a girl is looked on as a misfortune in a family, and she is an object of scorn until she is sold in marriage, and thereby incurs a heavier bondage. And herein comes the exception; the real ruler of China is a woman, the Empress. Great things, 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 all full of the cupidity of Li Hung 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 writhle in a death grapple with the Tanton and the Anglo Saxon. And still it is written down—"She is only a woman."

One of the little inconsequential things that are concomitant of war was illustrated the other day when the brigantine *Grib* was laid up at Quarantine off New York. For nearly half a century the ship traded between New York and Central America, an excellent stamping ground for any hostile Spaniard cruising about those 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 application made for a permanent registry. This was refused, as the Yankee skipper objected to having all cargo removed and hull measured. Captain Montgomery, however, took chances, arrived 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 his vessel.

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

"I was in Leadville in its palmy days, but it is not to be compared to Dawson City as a wide open town. Some of the best gamblers in the world are there. The whole do a thriving business, as do the dance halls, Sunday however, is religiously observed. The Canadian police, who are a good deal better than the saloons are required to close at midnight Saturday and it is only on Sunday before the saloons are permitted to open again. I never saw a saloon that was not closed on Sunday and I never saw a saloon that was not closed on Sunday."

months to be a... The... take even... All the gold-bearing claims are taken and were taken long before this great rush began. Dawson City is full of broken prospectors, 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 saloons and the dance halls 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, editorially:

"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 morality 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 that his son was a defaulter in the obligations incurred by his wild speculations."

This may be properly called characteristically 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 Cubans have had enough war, and they welcome the military occupation 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.

## DOINGS IN OUR SOCIETIES.

The Centenary Association, formed some months ago for the purpose of holding a fitting memorial celebration in honor of the Centenary of '98, held its last meeting on Tuesday evening, when the reports of the secretary, treasurer and auditors 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 district.

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 very creditable to the executive management that they decided to dispose of their surplus funds in the manner indicated.

The delegates presented the secretary, Mr. Francis McCabe, of Messrs. D. & J. Sandler & Co., with a beautiful gold headed walking cane in recognition of 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 their 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 States 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 interest taken. He suggested that the society should take up some questions by which they could become familiar with the history of their 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 organization.

In the little town of Nasso, in Sweden, one thing happens to be women, how paradoxical that sounds. The place is only a little village, and four enormous waterfalls constitute the water works. One hundred and fifty women make up the population, and one of their duties consists in always keeping the waterfalls with water. The women are fine workers, however, and know how to handle their little confusion as well as any.

## CATHOLIC EDUCATIONALISTS IN MONTREAL

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

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

On Saturday last at noon, things were made exceptionally lively and interesting at the Bonaventure Station by the arrival of a special train from Plattsburgh 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 Haven, near Plattsburgh, now in such justly high repute throughout the Catholic world. This institution is the most popular summer resort in the States for teachers 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 St. Anne de Beaurup, which holy spot these young Catholics wished to visit en pelerinage.

The visitors were met at the station by a number of leading Catholics, including Hon. Dr. Gaeris, M.P.P., ex-Mayor McShane, Dr. Kennedy, President of the Irish Society, F. B. McNamee, Felix Casey, William Keys, F. Langue, 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 them.

Having discussed the recherché menu which was put before them they assembled in the rotunda of the hotel and thence proceeded to the Palace, where they were received by His Grace the Archbishop with that courtly dignity and urbanity which combine to ingratiate themselves to 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 corridor 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 street, in front of the Windsor, and all being comfortably seated under the direction of Messrs. McNamee, Casey and Keys, a shoot was taken.

Prominent among the clergy present were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; Rev. John F. Mullany, treasurer of the Summer School and rector of St. John's Church, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, of Danwood Seminary, New York; Rev. Father Leary, of Rochester; Bigby, of New York; and D. A. Morrissy, of Philadelphia. Among the laymen were Mr. George B. Coleman, who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. D. M. Mills, of New York, a well known philanthropist, and Mr. Arthur Ridgeway Ryan, stage director, and special journalist, of the Champlain Summer School. A number of the students left on Saturday evening's boat for the Shrine, at St. Anne de Beaurup and the remainder of the party left for Cliff Haven on Monday morning.

## JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

### WHAT A PITY

You bought your blouse before seeing the beautiful display of Blouse Wear at OGILVY'S at exceptionally low prices. A magnificent range of imported

**English Blouses.** In very Dainty Effects. Every one to be cleared out at Half Price. Also the balance of our regular lines in Blouse wear, every garment this year's production at 25 per cent. discount.

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

**Trimmed Hats.** AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. Balance of our Untrimmed Straws, 15-6 shates, worth \$1.00 to \$2.00. Your choice of any Hat laid out on the table for 25c.

**Dress Goods.** All Wool Dress Tweeds, Two-Toned Effects, 42 inches wide; New Goods; regular 65c line; while the supply lasts 25c yard. Write for samples if residing out of city.

**Pure Linen Crash.** The kind that looks nice and wears well, full 36 inches wide, fine quality, at Ogilvy's 25c yard.

**New Telephone Numbers:** General Office, "Up" 901. Order Office, "Up" 902.

**Mail Orders a Specialty.**

**JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.** The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

**St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.**

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The extraordinary values in School Boots quoted here admits of no competition.

**SMALL BOOTS** For Little Chaps, 75c to \$1.50

**STRONG BOOTS** For Sturdy Boys, 75c to \$2.50.

**DAINTY BOOTS** For Little Girls and Misses, 75c to \$2.50.

Good Boots and Shoes at low prices for everyone. We warrant all our Boots and will refund money if not satisfied.

**E. MANSFIELD, The Shoelist,** 124 St. Lawrence Street.

All Tan Goods reduced 20 p. c. Irregular sizes reduced to less than cost.

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'oeil which was spread before them. 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 important 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, the 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. McNamee 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 boutonnières to each member of the party.

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' Club, where they received souvenir cards explaining its history and mission, the party to take the steamer for Quebec at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square, and at 5 o'clock started en route to Quebec and St. 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, colleges, hospitals, and charitable institutions of every kind. It is to be hoped 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. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; Rev. John F. Mullany, treasurer of the Summer School and rector of St. John's Church, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, of Danwood Seminary, New York; Rev. Father Leary, of Rochester; Bigby, of New York; and D. A. Morrissy, of Philadelphia. Among the laymen were Mr. George B. Coleman, who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. D. M. Mills, of New York, a well known philanthropist, and Mr. Arthur Ridgeway Ryan, stage director, and special journalist, of the Champlain Summer School. A number of the students left on Saturday evening's boat for the Shrine, at St. Anne de Beaurup 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 life, 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 to "on every 17th of June, to repair to the foot of Buck Hill, and at sunrise beat on the drum, the parchment of which had been made out of the testator's skin, the spirit stirring strains of Yankee Doodle."

But they may be curious will which the writer has never seen, and is that of a

## THE S. CARSLY CO.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Telephone 27-1886

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To get the best value for ready money, to absorb energy, skill and capital, is possible with those who shop with us by mail. We'd like every lady within hundreds of miles of Montreal to know The Big Store from practical experience. Watch the daily papers and take advantage of the specialties advertised by us. All mail orders are filled the same day as received, and out-of-town customers can depend upon saving from 15 to 20 per cent on every purchase.

### ABOUT THE SALE OF Ladies' Tweed Dress Skirts.

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

	REGULAR MONDAY.
A Lady's Ready-to-wear Tweed Dress Skirt.....	\$3.00 \$1.50
A Lady's Ready-to-wear Navy or Black All Wool Dress Skirt, splendid finish.....	4.50 2.45
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Each Skirt is well finished, cut in the newest fashion, bound with velvet and fully lined.

### SPECIAL VALUE IN COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Special interest is centered in our Dress Goods section by the following rare values:

- 26 Pieces Stylish Dress Materials, Shepherd's Plaid and Tweed Effects, worth 30c; special 15c.
- 15 Pieces New Figured Dress Goods, rich designs, new colorings, new effect and new prices, worth 35c; special, 19c.
- 17 Pieces Dress Tweeds, suitable for Cycle Costume, Traveling Dresses or Ladies' Skirts, French raised effects and splendid colorings, worth 60c a yard; special, 34c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

### A Big Surprise in Ladies' Silk Waists.

This is to tell you of a fortunate transaction by the chief of the Silk Waist Department. It is the purchase of about 170 Ladies' Elegant Silk Waists, from a maker noted for his excellence and exclusiveness. They are really superb garments with a rich distinguished air about them that will impress you in their favor. The excellent finish and elaborate detail are object lessons in Ladies' Waist making. Made of all pure silk in the best style and in such colors as black and white, navy and white, heliotrope and black, sky blue and white and cardinal and white, cardinal and black, Rosida and black pink and black, black and white, light green and white, black and cardinal. These handsome Silk Waists, are now ready for your approval and choosing. Any one of them is well worth \$4.50 each. The Big Store's special price is \$2.95.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

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

Zelesky, a Polish landlord, who died in 1889, leaving property valued at 100,000 rubles. His will was enclosed in an envelope, bearing the words, "To be opened after my death." When this time had passed, the second envelope was opened and a third unopened. To be opened one year after my death. At the end of the year a fourth envelope was discovered, to be opened two years after the testator's death; and so the game went on until 1904 when the actual will was discovered and read. It was quite as eccentric in its dispositions as the directions attached to its opening. The testator bequeathed half his fortune to such of his heirs as had the largest number of

children; the rest of the property was to be placed in a bank, and a hundred years after his death to be divided, with the accumulated interest; among the will maker's descendants. Thus by 1989, at five per cent compound interest the 50,000 rubles will have swelled into 6,000,000 rubles; but what will this be among so many descendants?

At the coronation of Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, which is fixed for the last day of the month, six thousand pigeons will be liberated as she is driven through the square after the ceremony, 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 century.

## John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

### OUR SPECIMEN BARGAINS

Like the proverbial straw, are simply "indications" of many more of a similar "strife" in all the departments. A visit to our store will reveal them on every floor, and at every counter! Come early, and save money!

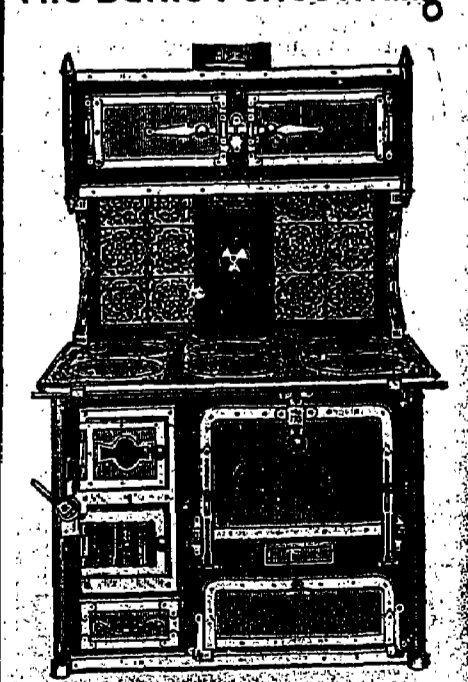
#### Example Clearing Lines:

- TRIMMED HATS, worth \$4.00 to \$1.50, for \$1.25, and so on.
- BLACK GROS GRAIN FANCY STRIP ED PARASOLS, regular value \$5.50, for \$1.85.
- WASHING COSTUMES, \$5.75, for \$1.95.
- Another lot, former prices, \$8.75 to \$12.25, for \$2.95.
- MUSLIN AND LINEN COSTUMES, Paris styles, former prices, \$21.00 to \$25.50, for \$7.50.
- BLOUSES, former prices, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15, for 25c and 30c respectively.
- A splendid line of Rich Moire and Watered Silk Jackets, reduced to nearly Half Price.
- STYLISH NAVY DUCK SKIRTS, worth \$1.35, for 99c.

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**JOHN MURPHY & CO.** 2343 St. Catherine St.

### BUY THE BEST. The Burns Perfect Range



### IS THE BEST, BECAUSE

- It is American Made.
  - It is Fireproof in Design.
  - It is Easy to Manage and Keep Clean.
  - It is Fitted with the Perfect Patent Elevating Grate.
  - It is Durable.
  - It is a Perfect Range.
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