18 1900

aber 15,

MES.

cular features hese Costumes

styles, make

eneral appeard finish

and Stylish es, made of ostume Frieze,

Dress Goods eaves of Wool re, in fact,

etty wearable
es and textselection.
a variety of
scroll designs,
\$1.25.

Satin. with a satin. with a satin. with a variety of wear \$1.30. rounds, with in a variety of

ing is procur-. Homekeepers seeking Special

Worked Linen ea Cloths, 31 value for 20c.

leached Linen-

66 66-66 66-72 7c 88c 90c

ched Linen Ta-erfect, in good to be cleared: 's prices.

ATALOGUE.

ET.

ly remodeling, corner

O'Connell

nd 6 room

ly painted

tary plumb-; cemented ly for occu-

e seen to be pply to

ESORTS. 810.50 RN \$11.00

N SERVICE

RKE, ntain Street.

WITED. et. Montreal.

38.

LKS.

ENS.

PASTORAL LETTER

Of His Grace PAUL BRUCHESI, Archbishop of Montreal,

Ordaining a Solemn Triduum in Honor of St. John Baptist de la Salle, Founder of the Institute of Brothers of Christian Schools.

The In Stalle, Founder of the Institute of Erothers

Of Christian Schools.

Fig. 19 April 19 case. Ny her infallible mouthpiece, the Holy Father, she declares superior of a community devoted to Christian plantural and miraculous the cure of Brother Nethelmus.

This care expectation ourse of great community declared the holy Father, she declares superior of Brother Nethelmus.

The service of Brother Nethelmus.

The service of Brother Nethelmus.

Another miracle having taken planch for the community of the control of the service of the control of the process with the cute to last Sale, and it was his wish that this soleman act should take place during the jubilee celebration at Rome.

The 24th of last May will be control of the community.

The 24th of last May will be control of the control of t

IRISH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZA-

TION.

The Irishmen of the great commercial city of Scotland—Glasgow—have always been noted for 'heir sterling qualities of head and heart. Loyal and true to the land of their birth, they have yet invariably shown themselves as possessing that same spirit of loyalty to the Crown of which Englishmen are so justly proud. The latest undertaking on the part of the Irishmen resident in Glasgow is the raising of a regiment of volunteers, membership in which will be strictly limited to persons born in Ireland and their direct descendants. Already we have two strictly limited to persons born in Ireland and their direct descendants. Already we have two strictly limited to persons born in Ireland and their direct descendants.

of our diocese to witness the consoling proofs of this. But do not forget that for Catholic children we need Catholic schools, and we must have them even at the sacrifice of a little human respect, of a certain pecuniary loss, or even if it be necessary sometimes to bear heavy burdens of a temporal nature.

Let us ask this grace of the udmirable saint, whom the Church proposes to our veneration. Fathers and mothers, ask of him those graces which you need to fufil worthly your dread duties; make a practice of invoking his assistance every day at evening prayer in your families. Make this true disciple of the Gospel known to your children at an early age. If you find in them any mark of a religious vocation, any inclination for the life of sacrifice lived in teaching communities, cultivate those germs with loving care, and when the child hears God's call, give him generously to God. No greater blessing could come upon your families. What great reason we should have to rejoice beloved brethren, if the asnalization of John Baptist de la Salle became for our diocese the signal for the multiplication of priestly and religious vocations, for a strengthening of Christian life in the family circle, and for the training of children and youth, according to principles more in keeping with the

I say labor contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the office. "Honor and shame from no condi-

Our sympathies for those in our employ, whether in the household, the mines or the factory, are won-

the mines or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place and asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated under similar circumstances. We should remember that they are our fellow beings, that they are stune by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness, and that it largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy. Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and of contemplating their gold in secret. No: they acquire

their bonds and of contemplating their gold in secret. No; they acquire it in the hope that it will contribute to their rational comfort and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And I am speaking here not of the benevolence of gratuitous bounty, but of fair dealing tempered with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like her sister, Mercy:

heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice
bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him

that takes; s mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his

crown.

while applauding the tender feelings and magnanimity of many capitalists. I am constrained in the interests of truth, humanity and religion to protest against the heartless conduct of others whose number, for the honor of our country, is, I hope, comparatively small.

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions those heartless monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy, and a sordid selfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacte that stands in their way. They endeavor, not always, it is alleged, without success, to corrupt our National and State Legislatures and municipal councils. They are so intolerant of honest rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. They compel their operatives to work for starving wages, especially in mining districts and factories, where protests have but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation.

In many places the corporations are said to have the monopoly of stores of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessaries of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task masters.

To such Shylocks may well he applied the words of the Apostle: "Go to, now, we rich man: weep and how for your miseries which shall comaupon you." ** You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hirs of the laborers, * * * which by fraud bath

The been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the cry of them hath entered into the cars of the God of Sabbaoth."

How forcibly this language applies now to our own country, and how earnestly the warning should be wish successful to the constituted authorities! The supreme law of the land should be vindicated and enforced, and, ample protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corrections, as well as to the laboring classes against unscrupulous monopolies.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and griev-ances to be redressed it is manifest that they have also sacred obliga-tions to be fulfilled and dangers to

tions to be fulfilled and dangers to guard against.

They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a political engine. Th?y should also be jealous of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of the society as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the organization is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the distrust of the community.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plow! Caligula, by an infamous life, degraded his crown and imperial purple.

The Torgueville could not pay a like the stagmant pool breeds discussed in the contentment, while an indolent life. The more you live in conformity to that law, the happier you will be. An active life, the purling rivulet is an unfailing source of gladness, healeh and contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagmant pool breeds dis-

his crown and imperial purple.

De Tocqueville could not pay a juster and more beautiful tribute of praise to the genius of our country than when he wrote in 1835, that every honest occupation in the United States was honorable.

The honest, industrious man is honored among us, whether he work with his hands or with his brains, because he is an indispensable factor in the nation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the commonwealth.

Our sympathies for those in our contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagnant pool, breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the noily with a keener relish the noily with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest to be blessed with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest to be blessed with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant our leading men of wealth are included in the stagnant pool, breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the noily with a kee

Foster habits of economy and self-denial. No matter how modest your income may be, always live under it. You will thus protect your liberty and business integrity, and guard yourself against the slavery and humiliation of debt, which is too often the precursor and the incentive to commercial dishonor.

While honestly striving to better your condition, be content with your station in life, and do not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is

an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. Remember that while the learned professions are overcrowded, there is always a demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and that it is far better to succeed in mechanical or manual work than to fail in professional life.

Be not over eager to amass

to fail in professional life.

Be not over eager to amass wealth, for they who are anxious "to become rich fall into temptations and into snares of the devil, and into many unprofitable and hurtful desires which drown men in destruction and perdition."

A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune, which may be called our

'It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him
It blesseth him that gives, and him

out it.
Sobriety will be an angel of tran-Sobriety will be an angel of tranquillity and comfort to yourself and family. While this virtue should be cultivated by all men, it ought to be especially cherished by the laboring class, who are so much exposed to the opposite vice. Intemperance has brought more desolation to homes than famine or the sword, and is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist.—Cardinal Gibbons in the New York Journal.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

According to exchanges received this week the new and imposing cathedral at Westminster will be solemnly opened and dedicated on the 29th of June next. Already the huge sum of \$850,000 has been spent on bricks and mortar, and, at the very least, a similar sum will be meeded for internal decoration. What a magnificent edifice the cathedral is likely to be may be gathered from the fact that its length will be 360 feet, its width 156 feet. The nave alone will be 117 feet high and 60 feet wide; while the top of the cross on the beliry will be 283 feet above the ground level. The "Universe" says: With such a magnificent church at our disposal Catholics will be able to see the full glory of the Church's ritual, the beauty of which is known only to a few. With the opening of the new cathedral the Catholic cause in Englishmen and women coming to London from all parts of the country will naturally feel prompted to pay a visit to the cathedral, in which they will find set before them the symbols and the ceremonies of that faith to which their forefathors

IN THE BYE-WAYS OF RURAL IRBLAND

A REVIEW BY " CRUX"-CONCLUDED.

am at a loss to know what else as means when he tells us that:

"Speaking generally, the normal condition of the Irish peasant is still, as of old, a condition of dreamy repose, varied by wild explosions of passion or mad ebullitions of gaiety—such is the contradictoriness of his mature—a contentment with his lot in life, and a belief, however hard his lot may be, that individual efforts of his own are vain to improve it. He is convinced that the Government—that mysterlous, far-off power which he does not yet quite properly understand—can help him, and, what is more, is bound to help him in removing any trials and troubles which may beset his path through life. But, when something is pointed out to him which he might do himself to better his condition, he, as a rule, says: 'Arrah, where's the use?' While an appeal to his sentions—to his passion for his religion, to his love for his country—will at once arrest his attention and induce him to set about moving mountains or butting his head against stone walls, an appeal to his self-interest, especially if it involves the exertion on his part of being up and doing, often passes him idly by."

Again, in another paragraph, he

Again, in another paragraph, he

Again, in another paragraph, he says:—

"No the Irish peasant does not like being hurried. I doubt if he will ever be aroused from his disposition to take things easy. That economic earthquake, the awful famine of 1847, failed to do it. His favorite philosophic maxim is, 'Be aisy, and if you can't be aisy be as alsy as you can.' Yerra!' exclaimed a peasant who was advised to take a step for his social improvement which meant a departure from old familiar habits, 'yerra, shure we'll be all in our graves in a short time, plase God.' The Irish peasant, in truth, can hardly help adopting this easy attitude in worldily affairs. It may be in the blood. Yet in other countries, in new conditions of life, he cheerfully undertakes the hardest and roughest work, and is, besides, full of ambition to get on in the world. It is, certainly, in the air—the soft, humid, caressing, enervating air—of Ireland.'

through this warp of fiction, just sufficient to make the whole fabric acceptable to the "Nineteenth Century" magazine. But there is an impression left on the reader that indelence, carelessness, and lack of spirit are characteristics of the people in rural Ireland. This is not an exact portrait of the peasantry. Possibly Mr. MacDonagh felt an inclination to rival Carleton's "Traits of the Irish Peasantry"; if so, his production lacks the originality of Carleton while it is not a whit less unjust in its intended effects. I admit that he acknowledges the Irishman's industry, ambition and perseverance in "other countries." By so doing the has shown that he is aware of efsufficient to make the whole fabric

a magnificently practical sermon, preached in the Church of the Sacred

Heart, Edinburgh, Scotland, by Rev. Father Fraser, S.J., on the use and abuse of courtship. While our space forbids the reproduction of the whole sermon, equally does it prevent us from commenting upon the subject, as treated by the learned Jesuit.

However, we glean the following ex-

tracts which may prove beneficial.

We skip all preliminary remarks of the rev. preacher and come at once

into the heart of the subject. He

But of all the peculiar paragraphs I think the final one is the most remarkable. Mr. MacDonagh would like to see the Irish peasant happy, in a prosperous and contented home. His words may be found, almost intact, in Thomas Davis' essay "on the Irish Peasantry," published in 1844. On the other hand, Mr. MacDonagh would not like to see Ireland's industries flourish, nor have her cities grow, her manufactories multiplied, nor hear the hum of activity in every grow, her manufactories multiplied, nor hear the hum of activity in every centre of the land. This desire, however is not to be found in Thomas Davis' essays; more likely might we find it in some fanatical speech delivered at an Orange assembly.

Here is that peculiar and final paragraph:

"And perhaps in this easy-going disposition in worldly matters the Irish peasantry possess a rare endowment. I should be sorry ondeed to see our people possessed by the commercial spirit of the age, eagerly

dowment. I should be sorry ondeed to see our people possessed by the commercial spirit of the age, eagerly striving in the race for wealth, and Ireland a land of big cities and immense docks and quays—a land resounding with the roar of traffic, the din of machinery, the whistle of the steam-engine, and its air darkened with the smoke of mill and factory and calliery. What I should like to "One can only speak of the generality of cases. But we may certainly say that when it becomes sufficiently clear that no marriage can take place, then there is no excuse for continuing the courtship. Or, sagain, when after a certain lapse of time it is evident that there is no reasonable hope that the union will be a happy one the courtship should be immediately ended. Further, it may be added that the Church very much discourages long courtships. It not frequently happens that it is perfectly obvious that there is no prospect of two people being in a position to marry for years to come. There may be the claim of filial duty to satisfy, or there may be the impossibility of supporting a wife." with the smoke of mill and factory and colliery. What I should like to see is the cabins of Ireland full of contentment and quiet happiness; the country retaining its pastoral characteristics, its touch of perpetual spring, ever young, and fresh, and bright and reposeful— a land of sweet thoughts and quiet breathings; the keye of heavy agricultural comp

may be said of courtships without supervision. You know well enough that we are bound to avoid the proximate occasions of sin. It is sin-ful to place oneself without sufficient cause under circumstances which will be certaint to lead to completion

ated by anything from a smile to a bit of ribbon or a rosebud and has immediately made a proposal of marriage—in nine cases out of ten. I sav he will have reason to repent it should his offer be accepted. His subsequent unhappiness will be the natural punishment of his folly."

"We are not to act upon impulse. We are reasonable beings, or should be such. We have, indeed, a heart which is reckoned the seat and symbol of the affections; but the heart is not, or should not be, the governing principle of our actions. It may prompt, suggest, assist, control, but it must not claim independence of the head. The man or woman who is all heart and no head is a freak of nature. And in like manner those who have good heads and no heart are no less freaks or abnormal beings. Marriage, as I pointed out in a former lecture, is a matter to be settled by head and heart combined—the head controlling the promptings and aspirations of the heart, the heart urging and encouraging the head—so that while there is no subordination of mere teeling to reason there may yet be concord and harmony between the two. Now, if this be true it follows that before two people can reasonably decide upon marriage there must as a rule be a certain period of courtship or "company-keeping." If we condemn marriages decided upon without proper consideration, if it be desirable that love-at-first-sight matches or marriages arranged after a dancing acquaintanceship of half an hour should be confined to the realms of fiction and the pages of a novel, we must allow young people to have an opportuoity of forming an intimate acquaintance with one another. Moreover, it is clear that if A must fake time to decide whother it is advisable to marry B, it may also take some time for B to make up her mind that she would do well to accept his

COURTSHIP: ITS USE AND ABUSE

We have before us the full text of ated by anything from a smile to a bit of ribbon or a rosebud and has immediately made a proposal of

arious Notes.

content with having shown that marriages with take place between two parties who know little or nothing of one another are most undesirable. But that is not my sole object. I have epoken of the lawfulness and even necessity of courting in order to make it clear to you that there may be a style and manner of courting which is not only undesirable, but even unlawful, and therefore sinfulf II I had begun with condemnations you might have mistaken them for censures of what may be good and necessary. But if you understand the proper use of a good thing you can see more clearly what must be condemned as an abuse."

We have quoted almost entirely the passages recommending courtship, for the good reason that too many pessons imagine that no such probation is required. The Church—a wise and unerring mother—thinks quite differently. It is not the use, but the abuse of courtship that is condemned by the Church. It would be too long to follow Father Fraser through all the dangers incident to courtship; but briefly, they are as follows?

"Now, the sort of courtships which must evidently be condemned, in the first place, are those which are commenced or continued without a proper and lawful purpose. It sometimes happens that young people of opposite sexes indulge and cultivate a feeling of affection for one another simply and solely for the personal gratification they derive from it. Surely this is most dangerous.

"Who is answerable for this? Parents, if you are careless about the conduct of your children, if you care not what company they keep, if you speak before them of subjects about the conduct of your children, if you care not what company they keep, if you speak before them of subjects about which they should know nothing, will not God demand the souls or your children at your hands?"

"You cannot play with fire without religions and the problem fairly while we retain one shred of self-deception. We have to face the fact that the English are no longer a church-going people, or so far as they are it is an actional pri

shall perish in it."

"Now, closely connected with courting without a purpose is courting without a prospect—that is, entering upon or continuing a court-ship when there is no probability of its ending in a desirable and happy marriage." AN IRISH ALDERMAN.—Our old friend Mr. John E. Walsh, the well known Catholic publisher of the Ancient Capital, has been efected a member of the City Council. We congratulate the citizens of Old Quebec on Cheir excellent choice. Mr. Walsh is a public spirited citizen, and well deserving of the honor.

pose or without prospect are most undesirable and dangerous, the same may be said of courtships without

be certain to lead to temptation. 'He that loveth the danger shall perish in it.' We have no right to count upon God's grace preserving us from

sin when we are personally responsi-ble for the temptation. We must not

presume upon God's mercy.'

descring of the honor.

UNCLE SIGNED THE NOTE.—A well-known young lawyer of Chicago whose uncle is president of a local bank, found himself in need of \$500 the other day, and saw no way of getting it without-borrowing. So he called upon his uncle with a request that the bank nike him the loan on his note. The uncle was perfectly willing to accommodate his nephew, and personally attended to the drafting of the note which the young lawyer was to give as security.

"I suppose you know the banking rules, Davie," said the bank president, eveing his nephew over his glasses, as he handed him the note for his signature. "We require a good man to sign with you, you know."

"Yes, I know about that," replied the nephew. "I don't suppose the directors would object to your signature, would they?"

Uncle signed.—Exchange.

"HE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—According to the New York "Sun," Archbishop Corrigan reported to the Pope on his recent visit the completion of 264 new buildings during the rep years just passed. On the Brat year of his new decade the Archbishop Starts at even a faster rate of progress. Other denominations are not behind hand.

THE CALVESTON CYCLONE.—The Dallas "News" staff correspondent says:—Inquiries as to the loss of life and property continue to pour in. The list will never be known. There have been already handled on the Galveston Island and along the bay shores of the main land opposite the island about four thousand corpses. The long stretch of debris along the beach and the western portation of the island has not yet been heard from, The prairies of the main and opposite the island about four thousand corpses. The long stretch of debris along the beach and the western portation of the island has not yet been heard from, The prairies of the main land, over which the Evaters rushed, have also their tales to tell, It may be said after investigation that a signeral election amount in the stand about four thousand corpses. The long stretch of debris along the beach and the western portation of the island as th ble for the temptation. We must not presume upon God's mercy."

"This is a matter for Christian parents to seriously attend to. They must shield their children in every way in their power from exposing themselves unnecessarily to the danger of sin. If a courtship is to be a prejude to a happy marriage, then it must have upon it the blessing of God, it must give forth the sweet fragrance of modesty and purity. If it be stained with the slime of the infernal serpent—and it will be thus stained if it be conducted without restraint, without supervision—how can it be a fitting introduction to the Holy Sacrament of Matrimony? What prospect does it give of a happy and peaceful union? If self-respect be sacrificed at the altar of sin, be not surprised if mutual contempt and even hafred be your punishment. But, on the other hand, there is no reason to fear that if you take the precautions which Christian prudence dictates, you will pass through the time of danger unharmed and unsullied. If you turn to God for help and guidance in prayer and the holy sacraments, you may hope to stand at the altar ready to offer a clean, unsullied heart to one who, while toying you, has respected you and honored you. A sinful courtship forebodes an unhappy marriage. But the courtship in which virtue has reigned supreme, where love has been tempered by self-restraint, where mutual respect and reverence have been fostered by the remembrance that each has an immortal soul destined for the vision of God, the body itself the temple of the Holy Ghost, such a courtship, I say, is the surest guarantee of a marriage which will be envied by man and blessed by God." THE GALVESTON CYCLONE.—
The Dallas "News" staff correspondent says —Inquiries as to the loss of life and property continue to pour in. The list will never be known. There have been already handled on the Galveston Island and along the bay shores of the main land opposite the island about four thousand corpses. The long stretch of debris along the beach and the western portion of the island has not yet been heard from. The prairies of the main land, over which the waters rushed, have also their tales to tell. It may be said after investigation that a conservative estimate of the loss of life in Galveston is 6,500.

The names of thousands of victims will never be known. They have simply passed out of existence as so many flickering candles might be extinguished in the wind.

As to the property loss, it is hard to make an estimate. Col. Lowe's estimate of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is conservative.

"TIME IS MONEY."—That "time is money" is illustrated in the case of the peerless steamship, Deutschland, says the Cleveland "Universe." She has broken the record for speed, and hence will break the record for profit. Mr. Carnegie has engaged passage on the Deutschland, sailing from Southampton Sunday, October 28, so that he will land in America at the end of the last week in the campaign. Mr. Carnegie paid for the passage of the Skibo party, seventeen in all, including servants, \$8.000, which is believed to be the greatest amount ever paid by a fam-

COST OF ELECTIONS IN EUROPE

That general elections are coming, everything around us indicates. In the present instance there is no escapine those elections. The constitution provides for them, and the public must accept them, at certain given periods. We hear a great deal about the cost of elections, the amounts of money spent to keep a party in power, or to raise one to that envied position, but we generally have no very accurate idea of those amounts. In England they have very complete statistics on this question. Here are some of them '— 'For the privilege of sitting and voting in the sacred precincts of St. Stephen's the average M.P. pays a premium of about \$3,750, a sum many men would probably be willing to pay if it insured them a seat in the House, but, as a matter of fact, the average contest costs \$7,500; consequently, if expenses are pretty evenly divided, the losing candidate in each receives no return for his expenditure of the remaining \$3,750 that brings up the total to the aforementioned amount other than the barren honor of having 'fought' the seat. ''Although there was in 1895 an

"If these voting papers were all

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes a Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never

7,000 electors, gets off cheap, thanks to the large proportion of members returned unopposed, at less than 2s 9d, the average price paid for each vote throughout the country being practically 4s 2½d, which amounts in the aggregate to a large sum, as we have seen; but nothing like so much as in Italy, judging from the figures published in connection with the recent Parliamentary elections, which cost the Government \$6,000,000, and the cendidates a further expenditure of \$16,000,000, in some districts the unfortunate deputy having to pay as much as £8 for each recorded vote."

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

have very complete statistics on this question. Here are some of them '"For the privilege of stiting and voting in the sacred precincts of St. Stephen's the average M.P. pays a premium of about \$3,750, a sum many men would probably be willing to pay if it insured them a seat in the House, but, as a matter of fact, the average contest costs \$7,500; consequently, if expenses are pretty evenly divided, the losing candidate in each receives no return for his example. "Although there was in 1895 an army of six and one-third millions of electors in the United Kingdom, only 4,587,000, or 72 per cent., proceeded to the various polling stations to record their vote, the aggregate cost to the respective candidates who received the votes amounting to \$4,800,000.

"The number of electors, according to the latest available statistics, who are entitled to vote at the next general election stands at 6,600,283, and if 72 per cent. of the same record their votes, as on the last occasion we find that an army of voters 4,752,200 strong will proceed to the polls, though, fortunately, not all at once, in view of the fact that a procession comprised of such a multitude, if they were marshalled sixten abecast with a yard interval between each rank, would extend from the Palace of Westminster along the Holyhead Road as far as Whittington, which is seventeen miles beyond Shrewsbury, or along the Great North Road to Robin Hood's Well, which is six miles beyond Doncaster." It should perhaps be mentioned that in calculating the length of the service of the should perhaps be mentioned that in calculating the length of the service of the should perhaps be mentioned that in acquilating the length of the should perhaps be mentioned the side of the should perhaps be mentioned to the should perhaps the mentioned perhaps the mentioned perhaps the

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal: 68.391 — James Young Walker, Rossland, B.C., improvements in candle sticks.

dle sticks.
68,401—Miss A. A. Colfer, Montreal, P.Q.; braser attachment for

real, P.Q.; braser attachment for typewriters. 68,563—Herve Dyas de Saint Cyr, Montreal, P.Q., horse shoe. 68,626—Albert Almon, Sydney, N.S., ventilation system for houses. 68,627— Edmund Conway, Quebec, P.Q., car fender. 68,266—Giovanni Enrico, Turin, Italy, bicycle. 68,326—Messrs. Thoma, Bonavista and Olivier, Paris, France, industrial product. 68,322—Louis Lagarrigue, Paris, France, treatment of auriferous and other minerals by amalgamation.

A GOOD REWARD.

I desire to return my grateful thanks to St. Anthony for having helped me out of financial difficulties.

With innocence is righteous progress. There is much of the child in every faithful and brilliant student.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY. Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material sid only 25 cents vearly. The spiritual hencits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon Cronier Berds with 500 days indulgences, also indulgenced Gress.

Address. The Boys. Home, 526 Sycamore st., Olincinnati. O.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO. District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2006.

Dame Melina Cadieux, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Charles Desjardins, contractor, of the same place, has, this day, entered an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th August, 1900.

ace of one six pound bag. ARVIE, 10 & 12 Blogary

NOTICE.

mportant rally thin

various "course, Irishly lacking this duty. certainly it towards the succeeds having augided after properly fring that wation," raa are too mito correct juggle with relatives it gal strugg of late, ctions being case that observation fecting the will occup with its c

The case of a certai Catholic m small fortu small fortuand persey months a eighty-nine sons and in his ow than in leed that an should kn worth. Pred—about make his and to about it. will, leavi (november 1) (moveable his money sions to h to be divithree child 1885 one shis desires another w second haltween the ter. In 18 with the che made a sasets in one-quarte ture. In this wife's another w all half of that she daughter death, an equally leaving hi the death

If all ting; or, if had been have gone had the h that he m brary, kee dum of th book in placed. Not that he h sequence vabout to law in suin going

If all t

ed at Cle nual conv sociation ents by t

"It is a past the discussed many of it has be clergy, fur officials. discussion the Sunda coming and is no tery ma country. "Among gested ar enforceme mone is a connection form in it thing she exception favor of reasons of reasons correspondent to the sunda connection form in the second connection of the sunda connection for it is connected to the sunda connection for connection

overnment \$6,000,-dates a further ex-200,000, in some tunate deputy hav-ch as £8 for each

F MAFEKING.

a point touched in s of the Canadian ch they have not anadian medicine

s of the Lanadian of they have not anadian medicine reputation— Dr. is for Pale People. ockville boys with the mentioned in they have found tising everywhere. Thos. Price, of C the took part in ng, in an interestend here says:— hrough Mafeking, asw an enamelled a that had gone It was actually oles, but still hung drug store. The illed home and I sign for Mr. Fulded in the druggist part with it for not even when I com the original I even went back mandeer" it, but ut, and I suppose to come it will suppose to come it will suppose to come it will to come it.

mandeer" it, but ul, and I suppose to come it will of that drug store, terrible siege the ely withstood."

und a list of pa-ated to inventors of Messrs. Ma-

atent attorneys, ilding, Montreal: Young Walker, provements in can-

vas de Saint Cyr, rse shoe.

Almon. Sydney, stem for houses.

Conway, Que-

Enrico, Turin,

Thoma, Bonavista

agarrigue, Paris, of auriferous and malgamation.

urn my grateful hony for having ancial difficulties.

is righteous pro-ch of the child in rilliant student.

RLADY OF PITY.

rotect the poor Home-nio. Material sid only itual benefits are very such member receives and with 500 days in-d Cress. MR, 526 Sycamore st.,

R COURT.

CE.

EJ,

EWARD.

INTIONS.

The making of wile is a fee more plantly think in the doubt of the property mind. He doubt of the property mind in the doubt of the property mind in the doubt of the property mind. He doubt of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the property plantly flower than a head of the plant of the pl THE SUNDAY FUNERAL, AND FUNERAL CAR.

The following address wine delivery to the window, so the content of the American Association of Centerly Superiors, formating the content of the American Association of Centerly Superiors and content of the American Association of Centerly Superiors and Centerly and Content of the American Association of Centerly Superiors and Centerly Centerly Superiors and Centerly Centerly Superiors and Centerly Centerly Superiors and Centerly Centerly Superiors and Centerly

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, a very fine range in English Flannelettes, at \$1 and \$1.25. BOYS' Sizes at 75c and 85c.
Above goods are made on the premises, and cut large and roomy.
Button Holes hand worked.
MEN'S HEAVY TWILLED COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS, at 75c.

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR FOR MEN.

All the latest styles in Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Black or Tan, French Enamelled Calf, Box Calf, Willow Calf, Velours Calf and Vici Kid. All weights of soles, from the extra heavy Goodyear welt to the lightest hand turns. NEW DOWN QUILTS.

The importation of Down Quilts this season has been very large, and special care was exercised in the selection of best goods. Designs and colorings are new and every quilt in stock is guaranteed Down Proof.

SATIN QUILTS, SATEEN QUILTS, SILK QUILTS. Attention is called to a lot of Sateen-covered Down Quilts, which are being offered at very much under regular price.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The stock in this department is now complete and includes the choicest The stock in this department is now complete and includes the choicest cloths and patterns, selected with great care from the leading manufacturers in England and Scotland.

The selection of Scotch Tweeds and West of England Worsteds is very large and varied and any one wishing a first-class stylish suit at a reasonable figure can be well suited.

Two first-class cutters are employed. Only experienced workmen. All trimmings and furnishings are the best and fit and finish of all garments are confidently guaranteed.

GOLF CLOTHS.

A large range of those useful and fashionable cloths, from \$2.25 per yard, to \$4.00.

WATERPRODES.

A very complete variety of cloths and colors and shapes, including covert and paramatta cloths, in black, grey, fawn and other shades.

The shapes include Chesterfield, Army Regulation, Ragian and others.

Prices, from \$5.50 to \$20.00.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO

St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square

never sober. We have little or no sympathy for the man who sins in other directions and yet his tempta-IGRAND TRUNK BƏLYAY ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS tions to err may be quite as strong as those who say they have an irresistible temptation to drink. The hard-drinking man will always assert that he cannot overcome his appetite for intoxicants. This is all bosh. He can as readily resist fallium into his base time in a cent the To Detroit, Chicago 🛢 Points West SEPTEMBER 27, 28, 29. bosh. He can as readily resist falling into his besetting sin as can the man who has inherited a sensual nature and who never yields to the wiles of the devil. Heredity is no excuse for sin and we seem to recognize this fact with regard to every vice but that of drunkenness. The libertine, the thief we condemn without mercy, but the inebriate we coddle and commiserate. And yet intoxication is ant to lead to the comission of the com-dle and commiserate. And yet intoxication is apt to lead to the commission of every sin in the calender.
How many murders have been done
while the perpetrators were under
the influence of liquor. How many
thefts have been accomplished that
money might be obtained for buying
rum.—Benedict Bell, in the Casket. **EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.**

Round Trip Rate From Montreal \$10.65

Pickets good going on all trains Sept. 27 and lid returning from New York on or before Oc-ber 7, 1890. ARE YOU LOSING FLESH? EXHIBITION. Then something is wrong. To the young it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up

your weight again.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

City Ticket Offices, 127 St. James Street and Sonaventure Station.

Tusines College

Best methods and latest systems of teaching Commercial subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, otc. Day classes resumed August 27th. Call or write for Prospectus. Telephone Main 309. 7–13 CAZA & LORD, Principals.

New Publications. FOR SALE BY

B. HERDER,

BECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Par-ents. Rendered from the German in-to English by a Priest of the Dio-cese of Cleveland, 12mo. 424 nares, Cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, RT. REV. JAMES, D.D.
—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar
Apostolic or Gibraltar. Outlines of
Meditations. Extracted from the
Meditations of Dr. John Michael
Kroust, S.J., 18 mo. 16 and 180
pages. Cloth— 40 net.

RUEMMEL, KONRAD.—In the Turk-ish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray. 18mo. 136 pages. Cloth, spe-cial cover design.—.50.

HAMON, E., S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.— From the French. By Anna T. Sadlier. With the "Impri-matur" of the Rt. Rev. John Jos-eph Kain, Archiehnop of St. Louis. 12mo. (810 pages)? Fine cloth, cilt title on cover and back, net \$1. ". This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consol-ing ones, A few moments given to the reading of the work wouls lighten our crosse tonsiderably." (The Carmelite Enview. Hagare Falm, Out., 1892, Re. 6.)

WALTER KENNEDY.

...Dentist...

No. 758 PALACE STREET. Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- Estab-ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill a Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street,

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application ferms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday, of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed: Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meeta on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mo-Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p. m.Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m., Rev. S. C. Hallissev, Rev. President; James J. Costienn, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 200 St. Martin et retet. 220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26,
—(Organized, 13th November,
1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexandes
Street, on every Monday of each
month. The regular meetings for
the transaction of business are held
on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of
each month, at 5 p.m. Applicants
for membership or any one desirous
of information regarding the Branch
may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan,
President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,
Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in ita hall,
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
evesy month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, Hugh
O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughtin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather: Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every menth, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leagues Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogere and Andrew Cullen.

The Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, No. 2 Busby Street. Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

mmm

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

OTHER PARTS OF CANADA,	-		1.00
UNITED STATES,			1.00
NEWFOUNDLAND,	•		1.00
GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE,	•	•	1.50
BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALI	A,		2.00

All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director "True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1188.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

m

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 power-ful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

A MONSTER BANQUET. - Today, the 22nd of September, the President of the French Republic gives a monster banquet to all the mayors of France. The details of this wonderful feast would remind us of the stories told of the great banquets in feel disinclined to believe in the vast- with the collection agency. ness and extravagance of those Roman feasts, we have before us some thing of the same class-if anything much more extensive. Twenty-two thousand guests will be seated. mense tents are pitched in the Gardens of the Tuileries, on the Rue Rivoli side. The menu will include 1,-500 pheasants; 2,500 ducks; 2,500 chickens: 5,000 pounds of salmon' 6,000 pounds of beef; 66,000 small loaves of bread; 33,000 bottles of white and red wines; 7,000 bottles of champagnes. Of course, all other delicacies must be in proportion. From these few items we can form refused. a pretty fair idea of the extensive ss of that one entertainment. How much will it all cost? We may not see things in the same light that twice twenty-two thousand Frenchmen in the city of Paris, whose families lack the v?ry necessaries of life. We do not pretend that if President Loubet had not prepared this giant banquet, the amounts spent upon it would have gone to the hungry and the poor; on the contrary, we believe that the trades people—grocers, butchers, bakers, etc., must all profit to a great degree hospitality. Nor are we finding any fault with the President of the Re public for entertaining all the nayors of France. It is a grand function, and one worthy the head of a great Republic; but, we see in it another of those dangers which crop up occasionally, and become the causes of unforeseen and deplorable

It is exactly an event like this on that fires the imagination of the popular agitator, that whets the sword of communism, and loads the such spectacles the discontented and collect the money on his life. miserable enemies of social order, the privations of their dupes) with the superabundance, the overflowing satisty indicated by such a banquet The simplicity of the old Roman con suls is no longer a characteristic of the heads of Republics; the Fabler and Cariolanian austerity finds no place amongst the elected of the people in modern times. Men notice all this; interested men make use of machinery of anarchy. It was on such an occasion that Babylon fell, that the writing appeared upon the wall; that Balthazar closed unex-

NOTES OF THE WEEK. during the present month we will be obliged, much against our will, to put the amounts in the hands of an American collection agency. Amongst those in arrears are many of friends and estimable patrons. But we have wasted much ink, paper and postage stamps in appeals of various kinds without any result. This is our final notice. After the 1st the days of the Caesars. While we of October they will have to settle

> EXAMINATION RESULTS. -- Th official report of the Central Board of Catholic examiners for teachers of the Province of Quebec, on the ex aminations of June last is as follows: 1608 candidates came up for examination; 984 received diplomas, 611 failed to do so, and 13 did not attend.

> The diplomas awarded were as follows : Elementary, 590 admitted, 372 re-

Model school, 384 admitted, 274

Academy, 10 admitted, 5 refused. More than half of the aspirants

having passed, the proportion is the

Gerry Society officials learned that during the entire summer months the boy had been kept out on a fire escape, night and day. The mother made no explanation of her treatment of her child further than that she could not be bothered in her household duties by the boy, and that she kept him on the fire escape to keep him out of mischief. Further investigation revealed the fact that the mother had her little boy insured, paying a premium of ten cents a week. It is the belief of the agents that it was the intention on the part of the mother to illtreat the

OUR NEW ARRIVALS. - In the course of time Doukabors, Galicians, and other peculiar people, who have been making homes in our North west, may prove a valuable acces The process of evolution into good Canadians is slow, however and the attention of the authorities as again been directed to the British Isles as the proper field for obtaining immigrants. The officials of he Canadian agency in London have ers of England. This has not proved agreeable to the farmers of the Mother Country. On the contrary, they have adopted vigorous measures to combat the efforts of the propagandists. It was all very well for Ireland to be depopulated, but when it comes to holding out inducements to the bone and snew of old England to

leading colonial possession of the Empire, that is quite another affair. It remains to be seen if the alleged boom given to Canada by the Canadian contingent to the British army in Africa, of which so much has been said and written, is a reality or sim-ply a myth. We have limitless lands for willing workers to make com-fortable and prosperous homes, but in the interest of the country many

waged with great vigor. The friends of Mr. McKinley still proclaim loud-ly, that he is certain of election by an overwhelming majority. It is evident, all the same, that they are very much worried over the result. The skilful manner in which Mr. Bryan is trimming his sails, is causing them serious annoyance. They are constantly pointing out, that the Democratic candidate is becoming more and more a theoretical rather than a practical advocate of silver. He has been speeches in which no reference to the silver plank has been made, and this does not suit the Republicans by any means. It is not in France alone that the unexpected happens. Our American cousins have their own pe culiarities, and the election of Mr. Bryan may be one of the surprises

CANADIAN CONTINGENT. - "La Presse" makes a noteworthy protest against an alleged offer of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to the members of the Canadian contingent, to induce them to remain in South Africa to settle in lands under the auspices of his powerful company. Our contemporary fears many may take advantage of such an offer to the detriment of Canada. Canadians, says "La Presse," have an adventurous spirit, a roving disposition, which may cause some of our young men, whom we need here, and who can do better at home than anywhere else, to accept the offer so temptingly made by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It calls upon the Govern ment to do its duty in securing the return of our young compatriots and states, not without reason, that one good Canadian volunteer, now fighting in South Africa, is worth to Canada more than a drove of Douk-

TWO IMPORTANT LETTERS. -In this issue we publish two very interesting ecclesiastical documents A letter, on the Bourget monument by Mgr. Moreau, and a pastoral letter, on the canonization of St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle. While these two communications refer to matters very that concerns the canonization and the biography of the new saint, while being at the same time an exhortation that cannot fail to bear pre cious fruit in this whole community. We know long ere this the eloquent and touching style that adorns e official pronouncement of Mgr. Bruchesi, especially when a magnificent and inspiring subject presents itself for his treatment. In this occasion we have the glorification, by the Church, of another saint of God: of one whose very humble life has been paid to him on earth, as well as the unending glory that he enjoys in Brothers is now raised to our altars, and greatness of his life is re-vealed to the world, while the vast community of teachers, that recognize him as its parent, is daily addthe extraordinary work that it accomplishes in all ends of the earth. Once more we invite our readers to carefully peruse these two docu-

BRITISH ELECTIONS .- Election are in the air. It would seem as if the various governing bodies throughup all accounts with their respecti electorates. In many cases this ye legally closes the terms of office; b in other cases, the difficulties a turmoil of elections come by t

think we have just as many of the foreign element as are desirable for the present. By all means, let our agents get us all they can of people who do not require decades for world whether the much-heralded union of parties, under Mr. Red-appeals are being made for support in the coming crisis, we are not too sure if the responses are proportion ate to the importance of the cause. While we may have our special views Opposition; these views are merely secondary in interest to our anxiety Land. Much of Ireland's future hangs in the balance: the eyes of the interested sections of the English-speaking world are upon the eighty odd constituencies. We will follow with deep concern the progress of the campaign, even in the hope that when the results are announced, we will find the true representatives of Ireland's cause perfectly solid phalanx, ready to do battle in such an effective manner that no British Government will be able to deny with impunity, the just demands of a whole people for that political autonomy which is the boon of every colony and section of the vast Em-

> THE TEMPORAL POWER. - The very strongly upon the Pope's attitude in regard to the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The Holy Father has declared that there can be no lasting peace between Church and State, as long as temporal rights of the Supreme Pontiff are not restored. Commenting, in its turn, upon these facts, the London "Universe" has the following very pertinent remarks :---

> terly forgetful of the fact that the Holy Father is not free to make over to a usurper the temporal dominion of the Church. It has been decided over and over again that the temporal power is necessary for the du and proper exercise of the liberty of the Supreme Pontiff. This being needs carry on the policy of his predecessor. 'Non possumus,' said Pius IX.; 'Non possumus,' Leo repeated. And when Leo's successor has taken his place in Peter's Chair he, too, will have to utter his 'non possu

Protestant institution, we are proud to say that its learned principal is a genuine Irish Catholic, and one of the patriotic class of Irishmen and practical class of Catholics. His silver jubilee was that of the institutionfor both commenced at the same time. How much honor was paid him may be gleaned from the following remark in his reply to the addresses presented. He said that :---

"He feared that in their kindness they had forgotten the institution and remembered the man. I could not do anything else but succeed, he said, for the high schools and public schools have sent me the pick of the province, as pupils. I thank you for your gifts and kindness."

While we cannot well reproduce all the eulogistic speeches delivered by leading men of Ottawa, and of On-tario, ministers of the Crown, the rector of the Catholic University and others, we will not pass over the witty, but serious remarks of Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of the Province, and former minister of Public In-

struction:

("I feel at home," he said. During my term as minister of education for ten or sixteen years. I used to make a semi-annual pilgrimage east, to look after Dr. McCabe and his staff. During that time I hardly ever knew of a jar in the machinery of the school. The doctor is to-day as fresh as ever, and if he lives to celebrate his semi-centennial jubilee, we made a good investment in Ontario when we invested in Dr. McCabe. He was worth a hundred cents on the dollar then, an Irish jewel polished and sublimated in Canadian atmosphere until to-day his value has greatly increased. We are glad and proud of him as principal of this school. Your

electors to the polls, for a consideration, but come of your own free will. Next to filial ineratitude is that of the pupil to the teacher.

"This year's class will be the best class the Normal School ever had. If each one respects his own individuality, and respects the individuality of pupils, by this course of training the individuality of the teacher remains unchanged, but is strengthened. To be a successful teacher you must teach in your own way with as much enthusiasm as nature has endowed you. Try to be like anyone else and you fail. Good teachers cannot tell how they teach, but they put their whole heart in it. Be yourselves or you will be nothing."

We most heartly join our humble congratulations to those of the emi-

nent and representative men pre-sent, and express the hope that Dr. McCabe may live, in health and activity, to celebrate the golden jubi-lee of the school and his own golden jubilee as Principal.

TWO IRISH NEWSPAPERS. -The latest move in Ireland, in journalistic circles, is the amalgamation of two well-known Irish newspapers — "The Daily Nation," Mr. T. Healy's organ, and the "Irish Daily Independent." An exchange in referring to the matter, says :--

"We could wish that the amaigamation of the two forces meant the total extinction of all political feuds in Ireland, but such, unhappily, is not the case, since it is Mr. Healy's avowed purpose to carry on the war against his former colleagues and the United Irish League with vigor renewed by the narrowing of the 'We could wish that the amalgain renewed by the narrowing of the journalistic field. It is said that Mr. Michael Davitt will contest Mr. journalistic field. It is said that Mr.
Michael Davitt will contest Mr.
Healy's seat in Parliament, with a
view of bringing the inglorious
squabble to a practical issue. But
were Mr. Healy even removed from
the Parliamentary field, he could
still, if he were so minded, continue
to give trouble."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The press of Great Britain and of the United States appears to have taken in a very light spirit the fore-China, made by the Paris correspond ent of the London "Times." loud note of alarm struck by the correspondent has found an echo to re peat it on all sides. Writing on the 18th September, instant, he says :-"Not since the Franco-Prussian

war has the peace of the world been in such danger as it appears to be to-day.

"Never, it would seem, has it been

"Never, it would seem, has it been so easy for a rupture to occur.

"The characteristic note of the situation, and a note which makes it dangerous, is the reciprocal distrust of the powers engaged in making their action felt in China.

of the powers engaged in maxing their action felt in China.

"All protest disinterestedness and all declare that they have but one object, namely, to defend and to maintain the rights of civilization.

"All assert that they have no thought of any personal interest; but there is, nevertheless, general distrust, and it is this fact which constitutes the gravest danger to the peace of each.

"All are convinced that these protests of disinterestedness are merely

Russia has long had an eye upon India. That vast empire (within an other vaster empire) is one of the chief concerns of Great Britain. The loss of India would mean the commencement of a new regime, the opening of hostilities that would not ase until either England or Russia were crippled. The mountains of Afghanistan rear their snowy peaks between the domain of the Bear and that of the Lion; the passes of these mountains have long been the special and most attractive basis of operations for Russian spies, Rusan amateurs in photography, engineering, and military manoeuvring. The moment the Chinese matter is settled we will find it used as an exclare hostility against Great Britain. That northern semi-barbarian, that isolated drabbler by the Volga, or the Niva, that gigantic Tartar na tion will never be satisfied with the territory it now enjoys, but wishes to expand southward according as the unmeasured steppes of Siberia unfold impossible ice fields to the north. We would not be surprised if the day would come when India would be the great battle field of the world, and the struggle for supremacy in the East would determine, to a great extent, the formation of the future map of Europe. territory it now enjoys, but wisher

PERSONAL,

Miss Annie E. McDonagh, accompanied by her brother, Master W. F. McDonagh, have arrived in Montreal after spending a pleasant vacation at Perth, Ont.

Rev. Father McPhail will occupy the pulpit of St. Ana's Church, to morrow, at High Mass.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

The disciples of St. John Baptist de la Salle, like all Christian teachers, have many bitter critics. The Brothers reply not in words, but they make effective answer by their works. The awards they have carried off at the Paris Exhibition constitute a signal triumph for their educational system. They have secured three "grands prix," thirteen gold medals, fourteen bronze medals, six "honorable mentions." and a total of fifty-seven prizes. In the department for "Popular Primary Instruction" they gained a first prize, five gold, nine silver, and two bronze medals. When it is stated that the jury in this Department was presided over by M. Leon Bourgeois, and that amongst its members were M. Buisson, honorary director, and M. Buisson, honorary director, and M. Bayet, acting director of primary teaching at the Ministry of Public Instruction, it will be freely acknowledged that the Brothers received no undue favor. The truth is, they could not fall to be successful in education, for people who make an apostolate of any work and devote their lives to it for the love of God are bound to execute it with the highest, degree of efficiency.— Liverpool Catholic Times.

VASTNESS OF THE CHINESE EM-PIRE.

Few who read of the war in China have an adequate idea of the immen-sity of the Chinese Empire. One may acquire a notion of it by a compariton with the nations of Europe. In the following list we give first the square miles and second the population of the several countries named:

	Sq. Ms.	Population.
France	204.117	88,000,000
German Emp.	212,000	46,000,000
taly	114,410	28,000,000
Belgium	11,373	6,000,000
Holland	12,648	4,000,000
ustrian Emp.	240,000	38,000,000
reland	32,531	5,000,000
England & W.	58.186	26,000,000
cotland	29,820	4,000,000
Denmark	13.784	2,000,000
Freece	25.111	2,000,000
weden	171.000	5,000,000
Spain	191,100	16,000,000
witzerland	16,000	3,000,000
Portugal	36,510	4,000,000
	The same of the sa	

Totals1,368,580 227,000,000

Thus it will be seen that China has Thus it will be seen that China has 3,631,420 more square miles than all the fifteen countries named above, and 173,000,000 more of population. To the population of those fifteen countries we may add that of kussia—87,000,000—and that of the United States — 75,000,000 — and yet not reach the population of the Chinese Empire. The inhabitants of China constitute one-tenth of the human race now living on earth. Should the nagging of the landgrabbing powers awaken in these people the military spirit and reveal

trust king people the military spirit and reveal a leader like Tamerlane or Genghis Kahn, the yellow peril, spoken of by Emperor Wilhelm, may prove to be more than a dream. — New York Freeman's Journal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. -That Birmingham "Joseph," whose zig-zag political career has landed him upon a very dizzy summit, but one that attracts the gaze of the world, has certainly something in him—we son't say it is "whiskey, or the devil"-that marks him as an exceptionally lucky fellow. Still mea have risen equally as swiftly as Chamberlain, and have been hurled back into the shadow out of which they had so recently emerged, with velocity for exceeding that of their rise. We do not pretend to foretell the end of the Colonial Secretary's velocity for exceeding that of their rise. We do not pretend to foretell the end of the Colonial Secretary's public career; but, experience teaches that when a man climbs into power on a ladder of political blunders, he generally finds the rungs so rotten that he cannot again use them to reach the level ground, and the height which he has attained is such that he cannot retain his balance there for long, while the fall from his elevation means a complete smash. It was a bad day for Chamberlain's political reputation— if a good one for his personal aspirations—when he severed with his party on the Home Rule question. That very characteristic act earned him a prominent place in the councils of the nation; what his South African policy will earn for him is more than any person can safely predict at this moment. The coming general elections will tell.

We were led to refer, in this column to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, by a passage in "Critical Studies," by "Ouida," the renowned novelist. Her description of the great Secretary for the Colonies must have brought delight to many readers, not excepting men like Mr. Labouchere. We do not admire "Ouida's moral principles as expressed in her delightful, but too often dangerous, novels; still she writes some very good things and none more graphic and true than her pen pictures of living statesmen. This is her estimate of Hon. "Joe" Chamberlain: "Mr. Chamberlain's physiognomy (Ouida writes) indicates his character; it has no distinction, but it is full of energy, intelligence, and resolution: it is the physiognomy of a tradesman, not of a statesman, of a person extremely keen and acute, obstinate and cruet, but not by any means intellectual. The eternal eyeglass serves to hide such expression as his features might have, and the

Of all t

pathetic as we have r none surpa aged and ' Hyacinthe, chesi, in co the monun Bourget. I ince of Qu St. Lawren culiar to ing from th ments and is one of should be of the hum sons we at St. Hya

To His Archbis Your Graacknowledg which you bishops to erection of Your Grace am very st the Bishops ful and prothe homa, your illust. For my I offer you, ment, the

offer you, iment, the allow. I a Mgr. Bourg a father in whose disyears. How that you dand even God, owe would still object of spays to its these coming the analysis. pays to its
these comit
of the ap
Church, in
fies her sai
Bourget tr
fold merit.

In that s
consigned i
memory of
whose leng
ous and
that mem
ness and cc
I go back I go back distant nov century, w when I dre

the spectacl

constitution the heavies long night-tated before and after winable lettrect his cle communities and Again. ple. Again vision organ in the full the midst of preserves a call the mosoul, challe I contemp therein, the seems to m foresight of his institut must have sustained hi in these bat

NOT

CM.B.A.

and thirteen

sity of reno

Grand Coun Benefit As State, held following cl the existing come operat Supreme C meets in Bu meets in B.
Presented
That all
shall be let
that all bid
cial papers
Branch 55
certain ress
Trustees, in
sue of bene
count of ch
the sum of
the cost of
sum of 25
Branch 36
110, Page 4

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

all Christian teach-bitter critics. The re answer by their is they have carried whibition constitute the for their educache for their educathey have secured
ix," thirteen gold
bronze medals, six
lons," and a total
es. In the departix Primary Instruci a first prize, five
and two bronze
is stated that the
ixtment was presidson Bourgeois, and
members were M.
y director, and M.
rector of primary
Ministry of Public
will be freely acthe Brothers reavor. The truth is,
all to be successful
people who make
any work and deoi tf for the love of
execute it with the

THE CHINESE EM-TRE.

of the war in China idea of the immen-e Empire. One may of it by a compariions of Europe. In we give first the second the popula-il countries named:

Population. 7 38,000,000 0 46,000,000 0 28,000,000 6,000,000 Ms. 04,117 12,000 14,410 11,373 4,000,000 10,000 38,000,000 32,531 58,186 29,820 5,000,000 26,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 13,784 25,111 2,000,000 71,000 5,000,000 1,100 16,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000

88,580 227,000,000 seen that China has seen that thina has quare miles than all ies named above, more of population, m of those fifteen add that of the 75,000,000 — and propulation of the population of the

the inhabitants of one-tenth of the huding on earth. ging of the landawaken in these y spirit and reveal arriane or Genghis peril, spoken of by may prove to be am. — New York l.

LAIN. -That Birh," whose zig-zag as landed him upsummit, but one ething in him-we whiskey, or the ks him as an exy fellow. Still men y as swiftly as have been hurled adow out of which atly emerged, with ding that of their pretend to foretell colonial Secretary's colonial Secretary's, experience teaches climbs into power climbs into blunders, he e rungs so rotten gain use them to ground, and the as attained is such etain his balance hile the fall from leans a complete bad day for Cham-reputation— if a bad day for Cham-reputation— if a is personal aspira-vered with his par-tule question. That act earned him a in the councils of his South African for him is more an safely predict at the coming general

refer, in this colJoseph Chamberuge in "Critical
ida," the renowned
escription of the
renowned in the Colonies must
ght to many readmen like Mr. Lanot admire "Ouibles as expressed in
too often dangershe writes some
and none more gramen her pen pictures
m. This is her esJoe" Chamberlain
in's physiognomy
dicates his charactinction, but it is
elligence, and resohysiognomy of a
a statesman, of a
a statesman, of a
a statesman, of a
a statesman, of a
teen and acute, obbut not by any
i. The eternal eyede such expression
ight have, and the
'retrouse,' makes
nis which might
facet be sufficiently
mberlain has oduneople into the
all their ancient
is almost certain

MONSBIGNBUR MORBAU ON THE BOURGET MONUMENT.

of all the beautiful, pathetic, sympathetic and encouraging letters that we have read, for years, few equal, none surpass the one sent by the aged and Venerable Bishop of Saint Hyacinthe, to His Grace, Mgr. Bruchesi, in connection with the fund for the monument to the late Bishop of Bourget. Mgr. Moreau is the episopal dean of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec; the oldest Bishop in the valleys of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, his expressions claim a certain degree of attention that is peculiar to all communications coming from the aged, the virtuous, the igitted. In the present instance, the language of the venerable prelate is as choice as are beautiful the sentiments and ideas that it clothes. It is one of those documents that should be preserved and brought under the eyes of as many as possible of the human family. For these reasons we attempt a translation of the same for the benefit of our readers.

Your Grace, —I have the honor to acknowledge reception of the note in which you invite the Canadian bishops to interest themselves in the erection of the Bourget monument Your Grace's delicate appeal will. I am very sure, be favorably received; the Bishops of Canada will be thankful and proud to be associated with the homage that you prepare for your illustrious predecessor.

Archbishop of Montreal.

Your Grace,—I have the honor to acknowledge reception of the note in which you invite the Canadian bishops to interest themselves in the erection of the Bourget monument. Your Grace's delicate appeal will, I am very sure, be favorably received; the Bishops of Canada will be thankful and proud to be associated with the homage that you prepare for your illustrious predecessor.

the homage that you prepare for your illustrious predecessor.

For my part, it was my duty tooffer you, from the very first moment, the aid that my poor means allow. I am extremely beholden to Mgr. Bourget, who received me like a father in my days of sorrow, and whose disciple I was during six years. How could I not applaud all that you do to honor his memory?

And even though I did word with the rising communities, to initiate their new members in the practices of spiritual life, and to pass so many hours in the chapel of his palace or before the altars of his catherial we now gather the delicious fruits of those prayers and those labors. And even though I did word with the rising communities, to initiate their new members in the practices of spiritual life, and to pass so many hours in the chapel of his palace or before the altars of his cathering the property of the property of

ment, the aid that my poor means allow. I am extremely beholden to Mgr. Bourget, who received me like a father in my days of sorrow, and whose disciple I was during s.x years. How could I not applaud all that you do to honor his memory?

And even though I did not, after God, owe him my whole career, I would still rejoice to behold him the object of such honors as the world pays to its great men. I perceive in these coming honors the forerunner of the apotheosis wherewith the Church, in God's desired hour, glorifies her saints. To my mind, Mgr. Bourget truly possesses this twofold merit.

In that solitude to which age has consigned me, I love to recall the memory of that model of Bishops, whose lengthy career was so glorious and so fruitful; and, for one, that memory is laden with sweetness and consolation.

I go back, in spirit, to the time, distant now by more than half a century, when I lived with him, when I drew daily edification from the spectacle of his virtues. I again behold him inflicting on his frail constitution, even after his days of long night-watches in which he meditated before the Blessed. Sacrament, and after which he wrote those admirable letters which served to direct his clergy, edify his religious communities, and instruct his people. Again does he appear before my vision organizing an immense diocese in the full flowering of its works; in the midst of that activity of life honoring, by public homage, of men how public homage, of men honoring, by public homage, of men ho

C.M.B.A.—At the second triennial and thirteenth convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of New York State, held in Elmira recently, the following changes were proposed in the existing laws which cannot become operative unless ratified by the Supreme Council convention, which meets in Buffalo next month.

Presented by Branch 55, Utica—That all printing of the C.M.B.A. shall be let out by contract, and that all bids be published in the official papers of the C.M.B.A. Branch 55—Protesting against a certain resolution of the Supreme Trustees, increasing the cost of reissue of beneficiary certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of new certificates on account of change of designation, to the sum of 75 cents, and increasing the cost of the mational officers and directors of the Ancient Order of

PLAIN TALK. — Speaking at a recent demonstration at Limerick, Mr. John Redmond made the following vigorous and practical remarks:

"This is a very serious crisis in Ireland. Every day the population of Ireland is diminishing, and, what is more heart-breaking still, every day those who remain—let us not shut our eyes to the truth—are becoming more and more demoralized. The denationalization means the demoralization of any people, and I confess it must, to any thoughtful man, be a sad thing to see the rabidly English feeling, and, mind you, not the highest English tone, but the lowest and the most vulgar English tone and feeling and thought are spreading amongst the mass of our people. All the old landmarks are disappearing. The Irish language is almost dead, Irish literature is neglected, Irish history is not taught in our schools, Irish music is forgotten, and are sung in our streets; aye, and even sometimes in our drawing-rooms. I say that is a process of denationalization and demoralization. It is lowering the tone of Ireland; it is ruining the old prestige, the honor of our age was the same and the monty vulgar English tone and feeling and thought are spreading amongst the mass of our people. All the old landmarks are disappearing. The Irish language is almost dead, Irish literature is neglected, Irish history is not taught in our schools, Irish music is forgotten, and are sung in our streets; aye, and even sometimes in our drawing-rooms. I say that is a process of denationalization and demoralization. It is lowering the tone of Ireland; it is ruining the tone of reverse affecting there.

nationalization and demoralization. It is lowering the tone of Ireland; it is ruining the old prestige, the honor of our race. We are suffering, therefore, from a double misfortune. Our population is diminishing, and those who remain are becoming demoralized and denationalized.

"How is this to be met? The only way to meet it is to band our people together, to teach our young men the lesson of self-sacrifice, the lesson of pride in our past history. The only way ultimately to check it is to win the blessing of self-government for Ireland. That is after all the issue that is at stake, and while I wish Godspeed to the movement the issue that is at stake, and while I wish Godspeed to the movement for the revival and study of Celtic in Ireland, I admit to myself at the same time that the great work they have undertaken can never be successfully accomplished until Irishmen are taught to bend their thoughts to the centre at home in Ireland, until they are taught to regard Ireland first and every other land as second, and until the nation has the pride of knowing that its laws are made and its destinies guided by a Parliament of its own. That is the great issue that you have before you, and

the series of the fourth and the property of the fine of selection the series of the s

phia, recently, it was announced that Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, had accepted the national chaplainey of the organization. Steps were taken to ensure the publication at an early date of an official organ to be styled the National Hibernian. The reports offered show a general increase in membership throughout the country.

It is said that one of the most important subjects discussed at the meeting was the project of federation of all the Catholic societies in the United States. The A.O.H. is one of the strongest of such organizations, and, it will be remembered, was the first appealed to on the subject by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton.

GIRMAN SOCIETIES — A despatch from Psoria, III, says Plans contemplating the formation of a discontinual of the second of the strongest of such organizations, and, it will be remembered, was the first appealed to on the subject by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton.

national federation of all the Catholic societies of the United States were presented for approval to the Central Association of German Catholic societies, and the committee on resolutions is preparing a favorable report.

The association is to appoint a committee of five of the delegates, which will meet with similar committees from other national Catholic societies, and establish a federation of Catholic societies.

Campaigns, and they would still fight for him as before. Their attachment to him and to the Catholics had never deteriorated, nor did it ever interfere with their nationality, which was as sterling and true as ever found in Tipperary and Cork. And when their forces were united and as one man they stood up to face the intolerance and bigotry of an Orange city, he thought the result would be what could not be but disconcerting to their enemies and gratifying to themselves.

A NEW CHURCH. — The splendid church in Trim, dedicated to the National Apostle, which is at present in course of erection, will, when com-

Canon O'Riordan has been transferred at his own request from Cahirciveen to his former parish of Kingwilliamstown, the condition of his health rendering the change desirable. He will be replaced in Cahirciveen by the Rey Humphrey O'Riciveen by the Rey Humphrey O'Riciven by the Rey Humphrey O'Riciv able. He will be replaced in Cahirciveen by the Rev. Humphrey O'Riordan, P.P., Lixnaw. The Lixnaw
vacancy will be filled by the Rev.
James Counihan, P.P., Castlemaine,
and the latter parish will be under
the pastorship of his brother, the
Rev. John Counihan, present parish
priest of Kingwilliamstown.

A LABOR REPRESENTATIVE. -The Limerick Corporation, or rather the Labor members of that body who form a large majority, are pre-paring to run the Mayor, Alderman

ands were entitled to carry swords. Now the spectacle of a Derry Orangeman taking shelter under an Act passed during the reign of James II. is truly touching. Pew will cavil at the decision of the Derry justices, except, perhaps, on the score of leniency. If party processions are to be allowed at all, care should be taken that dangerous weapons. such as swords, deacon poles, and other like menaces to peaceable inhabitants of the city are not allowed to be carried. The latitude allowed by the police in spite of the Lord Lieutenant's order is much commented on, as well as in its aspect in respect of so-called "religious" bodies, who promote their propaganda by noise and fan fare. A case heard in the Belfast Summons Court demonstrates the extreme powerlessness which the authorities show in dealing with musical and other nuisances. A number of street preachers, in order to manifest their ideas of Christian charity assembled at the residence of a respectable Catholic who was in the acute stage of a malignant fever, and began to make hideous noises.

An APPEAL FOR UNITY.—Rev. Father O'Neill at a recent meeting of the Catholic Association, closed a brilliant and foreeful address in the following manner:

It was a matter that called for all the influence they could all unite and fight the cause of Catholicity and Nationality together; that platform was the platform of the Catholic Association, closed a spilliant and foreeful address in the following manner:

It was a matter that called for all the influence they could individually wield to do away with the dissension that had got into the Catholic element in Belfast. There was a platform by the could individually wield to do away with the dissension that had got into the Catholic element in Belfast. There was a platform upon which they could all unite and fight the cause of Catholicity and Nationality together; that platform was the platform of the Catholic Association prediction; and he maniferance of the commendation from him. It was in support of an Association prev

judgment. Then it goes to the Supreme Court, and the same thing preme Court, and the same thing will happen over again with the people you were insulting by your offensive caricature of the Catholic state to come."

A CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR.

There is a good opening for a Catholic physician in a large Catholic settlement in the Northwest Territories, says the Northwest Territories,

A MONASTERY IN RUINS.

The following report of a disastrous fire which occurred on August 14 at the Monastery and Church of Our Lady in Czenstouchau, in Poland, is taken from an exchange. This famous place of pilgrimage during each year is visited by fully a miltion pilgrims. On the 14th, the Eve of the Assumption, 40,000 pilgrims were encamped on the plain beneath the hill on which the church and cloister are built. Bands accompanying the pilgrims were playing hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and at 10 o'clock a display of fireworks began. The church and the tower, 260 feet high, had been renovated

at 10 o'clock a display of fireworks began. The church and the tower, 260 feet high, had been renovated and were still surrounded by the scaffolding. Towards half-past ten this caught fire and the tower was soon in a blaze.

The pilgrims and townspeople, about 50,000 in number, rushed to save the church and cloister, an operation which was rendered yet more difficult by the lofty situation of these buildings. The firemen, unable to reach the fire with their engines, mounted amid the flames of the burning scaffolding to the roof of the tower. The water supply soon ran out, the fire brigade possessing

MAGISTRATE'S REBUKE TO A BIGOT.

George Carroll, described as a clerk, was fined 40s. at Mariborough Street Police Court, London, Eng., on Thursday for infringing the Parks Regulation Act by his conduct of a meeting in Hyde Park. A constable said that about eleven o'clock the previous evening the defendant was addressing a crowd on "Christianity v. Romanism." He denounced the Catholic priesthood, and warned his auditors that hell would certainly be the doom of those who favored priestcraft. There was much antagonism in the audience, which closed in upon the accused and menaced him. Mr. Plowden, addressing Carroll, said: "People are by law allowed to make speeches in the parks, but they must do so according to rules laid down for public observance. One of these rules is that an assemblage of persons is not permitted unless they conduct themselves in a decont and orderly manner. I think you probably owe it to the judgment and forbearance of the

LABELLE.—On the 14th inst., at 472 St. Hubert street, Mary Ursula Gray, beloved wife of Mr. Gustave Labelle, and daughter of Mr. Henry R. Gray. Interred in the cemetery of Cote des Neiges.—R.I.P.

Merchants who desire to increase Merchants who desire to increase their business will find that the field covered by the "True Witness" affords them an excellent opportunity, by its exclutive entry into colleges, convent, hospitals, homes, seminaries and all religious institutions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually by these institutions for their maintenance. An advertises for their maintenance. An advertisement in the columns of the Witness" will enable you to reach this large purchasing class of the com-munity. Sample copy and rates on application to this office.

\$100

...NEAT...

UPRIGHT PIANC

Dr. MACKAY, Beimont Retreat, Quibec.

A visit of inspection to our store will surprise you at the variety in style of our MEN'S TWO DOLLAR BOOTS, both Laced and Congress.

The remarkable advance in the art of shoemaking enables us to offer goods at this low price which formerly were sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00, and even then did not have the style and quality of those we are offering at TWO DOLLARS.

We have them in light and heavy weights and in widths and shapes to suit nearly any foot.

RONAYNE BROS



The above is a name of my own. There is no such term in the Medical Text Books as Catarrh of the Nerves, but it is the best I can think of under which to classify the following train of symptoms.

During the seventeen years I have been studying and treating Catarrh in its many and various forms, I have found many whose system was much run down. No organ of the body was working properly, the blood was poor in quality and deficient in quantity, so much so that it did not nourish and tone up the nervous system properly. Such persons are usually debilitated, despondent, always ready to look on the dark side of things. In short life has lost its charm.

Very often such people are misunderstood by their friends, who tell them they are not sick, that they only imagine they are unwell, and that if they just brace up they will be all right. All this is very wrong, it only makes the poor sufferer worse. Instead of this they should receive the utmost consideration, and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy. It has been my privilege to treat very large numbers of such persons. My heart always seems to go out to them in their sufferings, and when I have once more restored them to health, I feel highly gratified and that my life is not being spent in vain, that it is being given for the good of my fellow human beings, and what a number of friends I have thus gained who were formerly my patients. You would be astonished at the numbers of letters I am all the time receiving, thanking me for the good I have done them, for once more reinging brightness back into their lives.

There is none which I will reproduce as it may be of interest to some

There is one which I will reproduce as it may be of interest to some of my readers. It is a piece of poe-

night
Turned into endless day?

I sometimes Think 'tis all a dream, And I shall on the morrow, Wake up to all my aches and pains, The old, old grief and sorrow. Oh, no! 'tis true I walk abroad,
With peace and heavenly loy.
The sweet songs of the summer birds
No more my nerves annoy.

'Tis by thy aid, my gracious friend, That I have found relief; For God has blessed your skilful

work, And sent this heavenly peace.

Oh, may thy future life be crowned With blessings from above, And may you long be spared on earth For the great work of love.

How many sickly homes you've cheered, How many hearts made light; For sickness reigns no longer there, And all is calm and bright. God bless your life, God bless you

home,
That home across the sea;
A thousand, thousand thanks I send
For what you've done for me."

Such communications as the abov such communications as the above are highly gratifying to me, and are kept among my most valued pos-sessions. The most common symptoms of Catarrh of the Nerves are as fol-

Catarth of the Nerves ar lows:

Do you get giddy?
Is your mind dull?
Is your memory poor?
Are you easily dazed?
Do you have headache?
Are you easily excited?
Do your temples throb?
Do your hands tremble?
Does your heart flutter?
Are you easily irritated?

Do your hands treather:

Does your heart flutter?

Are you easily irritated?

Are you always anxious?

Do your muscles twitch?

Is your temper irritable?

Is your brain fagged out?

Suffer from sleeplessness?

Are you easily frightened?

Does not sleep refresh you?

Do you forget what you read?

Do you have horrible dreams?

Does the least thing annoy you?

If you have some of the above symptoms mark yes or no to each question, cut out and send to me, when I will take pleasure in answering your letter to the best of my ability. Dr. Sproule, B.A. English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Donne Street, Boston.

his strong frame as he pressed his lips to the fingers in his own.

"Nay, my husband, such grief is foolish. I shall be started but a few years sooner than you on my journey. But, John, listen to me. Maurice has spoken much lately of his desire to be a priest. You will let him have his way." (6

"A priest! my only son a priest!"
"Even so. He is anxious to join my brother at Bruges."

"It cannot be." Sir John said, hastily, "it is impossible."
"No, no!" Lady Eustace threw herself on her knees.
"See, John, I kneel to you. Let the boy have his will. Let him serve God in the way he wishes."

Sir John did not speak, but he raised his wife from her lowly posture, and moved once or twice across the room.
"John I have tried to be a good

All this talk of religious matters is bad and wearing. Let me summon your woman."

few days.

"If I were dead." she confided to the parish priest, "John might naturally wish to keep the boy at home for a time, and after a time he might even forget his promise. It is best Maurice should go and go speedily."

So while the leaves in the woods round Castlemartin were still green Maurice Eustace bade farewell to his home. Lady Eustace hept up bravely to the last, but when a turn in the winding avenue hid her boy from her sight she turned from the open window with a heart-nroken cry, and fell insensible in her waiting-woman's arms. In the Flemish college Maurice waited long for the sight of his mother's hand-writing, it." He paused as he reached the

"No, no!" Lady Eustace threw herself on her knees.

"See, John, I kneel to you. Let the boy have his will. Let him serve God in the way he wishes.

Sir John did not speak, but he raised his wife from her lowly posture, and moved once or twice across the room.

"John; I have tried to be a good wife to you. You will not refuse my dying request?"

"No," Sir John at length said, "no, I consent. The boy may go to Flanders to-morrow for me."

Lady Eustace raised her clasped hands to Heaven.

"John, John, I thank you; you have—"A fit of coughing interrupted her words; and her husband saw, in alarm, that the handkerchief she raised to her lips was stained with blood.

"Hush, hush, Mary, I beg of you! All this talk of religious matters is bad and wearing. Let me summon

with blood.

"Hush, hush, Mary, I beg of you! All this talk of religious matters is bad and wearing. Let me summon your woman."

Sir John left the apartment hastily, and Lady Eustace gazed after him, a sad smile in her eyes.

"Poor John! he would ever do the easier thing. God give him grace and strength for the evil days that are coming! But I think he will keep his word in regard to Maurice; and, though it break my heart, the boy will depart speedily."

An elderly woman opened the door of the room noiselessly. She raised her hands in consternation as she gained her mistress' side.

"Nay, Bridget, be not alarmed," Lady Eustace said, "the attack has passed for the time."

The woman closed the open window vindictively. "The master might have well noted that the air grows chilly," she observed.

"I' did not," Lady Eustace said in extenuation of her absent lord, "and we were listening to the children."

Bridget pursed up her lips, and did not speak till she saw that Lady Eustace was not disposed to continue the conversation further. Then she burst forth—

"The children, aye! God forgive me, but it grieves me to see your son and the daughter of black-hearted Adam Loftus together!"

"But Eleanore is a good child, Bridget," Lady Eustace said gently.

"I' may be so," Bridget admitted doubtfully, "it may be; her mother is not unkindly. Adam is at home today for a wonder," the woman added.

"So I believe."

"I' marvel much how he is wanted in the city yonder," Bridget said sarrectizelly acaddity her head in the collection of old friends?"

"Tarvel much how he is wanted in the city yonder," Bridget said sarrectizelly acaddity her keep in the collection of old friends?"

freedom, honor and preferment is yours."

"What will it avail a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Maurice repeated the words rather to himself than in answer to the visitor.

"Folly, my lad," the Archbishop said; "thou must know that I wish thee well, otherwise I had not sought thee out, renounce the ways of Rome and thou art free."

"That with God's help, I shall not do."

said, and the next nament he was gone.
Four days later Maurice was brought to trial. On account of the renk of the prisoner the court was crowded to suffocation, and, as his eyes for a moment rested on the throng of faces, he recognized many of his former friends. His stepmother and her eldest son occupied prominent positions, and Adam Loftus was in his place. Near him a beautiful girl sat, and, as Maurice's gaze met hers a hot flush passed over her face leaving her pale as death. Maurice had but once met Eleanore Loftus since his return from Flanders, but he knew her instantly, and the girl tried to smile in answer to his kindly look.

The trial proceeded rapidly. Maurice was accused of being a Jesuit, an enemy to the Queen, and a friend to those with whom she was at ..war. He denied the two last charges, but to be a priest was sufficient for the packed jury. He was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to die, when the sentence was given Adam Loftus whispered a word or two to an attendant, and the court was cleared of all but a few persons; ehen the Archbishop rose from the seat he occupied.

"I am empowered to offer a free pardon to the prisoner" he said, with a vindictive glance towards Lady Eustace and her son—"a free pardon to conditions."

There was a deep hush till the Chancellor resumed.

"Maurice Eustace, your father's estate awaits you; a young and beautiful wife and an ample dowry" — he pointed towards his daughter as he spoke—"are yours if you renounce your faith—if you take the oath of supremacy."

Before the prisoner could make the negative reply that trembled on his

your faith—if you take the oath of supremacy."

Before the prisoner could make the negative reply that trembled on his lips Eleanore Loftus, quivering with excitement and righteous anger, sprang to her feet.

"Do not heed him, Maurice, do not heed him!." she cried passionately. "Dear friend, dear playmate of happier years, heed him not. I knew nought of my father's intentions, I did not, Maurice."

Her father seized her by the arm, but she shook off his grasp.

"I am ashamed, ashamed to the heart that my father should try to influence you thus, Maurice. If your faith—if you think your faith the true one, keep to it!"

"With God's help, I will," Maurice said humbly. "As His Son died on the cross, I desire and hope to

we were listening to the children. The brown and the second that the conversation further. Then she burg forth—

"The children, aye! God forgive me, but it grievs me to see your sont disposed to continue the conversation further. Then she burg! targives me to see your sont and the daughter of black-hearted had the daughter of black-hearted had the daughter of black-hearted that the daughter of black-hearted had the daughter of black-hearted that the daughter of black-hearted had the daughter of black-hearted that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be more may make the law the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest that the day had been fixed.

"It may be so," Bridget said sarcest the said that the flat the d

To waiting chimes
Bring not and yet—to
give, at
A bliss wit

They sound is world a At twelve y When—for the simple is We feel a G

At a First I

Who shall report bell bring to his anoint King of His God—h

Yet other kin

peal Sounds, who At Nuptial lovers ki Praying The

When, through the Nought can Save the bless bell, Bringing ou

Ah! but— of sweetest us one as ye

On dying ears With Miserer I dream I hear mist Nearing my Bear swifter,

charist And cross th Sweet little b

Ring for my

without being constantly wr when standing what to do w sitting, the feet, and with ping or other an improvement.

an unnecessary especially in t ers. Let each train himself is stand at ease, and he'll show count more the

DON'T BE I

DON'T Bis I little word to You have star Everything in easy and pleas to your work as the days pr more difficult.

change and ar dark and three therefore be di that the careft accomplished formeteoric flash

ple of Robert I

ple of Robert I a good one on not be blessed a bright intelle hension to gra-with a determ it, and success forts. "Perse obstacles" sho

obstacles," sho

WISE MAXIN the start saves
2. Don't stri
things at once.
2. Duty well

2. Duty well
ful rest.
4. Lock the
unless you hav
porter.
5. A river is
so should your
than your read
6. Don't be
doing by evil a

GOOD ADVI are learning a thin to have gold Brings al to bring a prer perfect—no sil-you go to lear a determination your mind what it. Determine is be a good wor Have pluck out for the inte-—thus you wi for your own. told everything as though you have an errand by with some See bow the be shop does and to do things w doing at all

my brethren remember me in your prayers."
A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the drop fell. At that moment, in the retirement of her chamber, Efeanore Loftus was on her knees praying for the martyred priest, and for strength to tread the path she had cliosen.

When Adam Loftus saw that his daughter was thoroughly determined on being a Catholic, he insisted that she should leave Ireland; and Icr many years the few British visitors to Nazareth Convent, Lille, were guarified to find an English-speaking nun among the community where, as Sisamong the community where, as ter Veronica, Eleanore Loftus for peace and happiness:—Magd peace and happiness:—Mag Rock, in the Catholic Columbian



C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator. 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing:
Books and preparing Annual Reportsfor private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs, Fire and Life Insurance, Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all mat-

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN

should possess a copy of The Catholic Student's Manual Of Instructions and Prayers."

For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral-Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada.

It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year.

718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners, price 75 cents.

Published by

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

569 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

CHURCH BELLS.

DIND!

A PATHETIC TALE OF AN RISH MARTYR PRIEST

my election."

The speaker was a delicate, refined-

The speaker was a delicate, refined-looking woman of perhaps eight and thirty years of age. The hectic glow on her thin cheeks, the unnatural brilliancy of her eyes, and the short cough that at times stayed her speech, all spoke plainly of her serious condition. He laid his hand ous condition. He laid his hand caressingly on his wife's shoulder, and said half in apology for his

and said half in apology for his hasty speech—

"I know, I know; but though Father Lamport is kind and good I doubt me he is a trifle indiscreet in a sick room. What was the subject of discussion to-day?"

The flush on Lady Eustace's cheeks deepened. "Well then 'twas this new Test Act that the Queen's ministers have devised. Now, my husband, be not wroth at Father Matthew. Mistress Loftus was here but yesterday, and it was she that roused my curiosity."

Sir John muttered something uncomplimentary regarding womankind under his breath, and Lady Eustace continued—

mtinued—
"She told me how the Lord-Deputy
ad deprived Henry Lacy of his esates because he would not acknowdege her Grace as head of the
hurch Heard you aught of that aftive Lobert

had deprived Henry Lacy of his estates because he would not acknowledge her Grace as head of the
Church. Heard you aught of that afdair, John?"

Sir John hesitated a moment.

"Henry Lacy was always a fool, a
stubborn fool," he said at last, and
Lady Eustace exclaimed—
"But. John, the oath of supremacy! He could not lawfully subscribe
to that,"

Sir John shrugged his shoulders

cy! He could not lawfully subscribe to that."

Sir John shrugged his shoulders in patiently. "Nay. Mary. women know little of the affairs of State. It is expedient at times to disguise one's real feelings. The Pope had not been a groat the worse nor Elizabeth the better had Lacy mumbled a few words to please the deputy."

Lady Eustace signed. She had beard and geieved over such reasoning many times. There was a silence of a few, minutes, during which a provides prayer went up from the woman's heart. Suddenly the sound of youthful voices raised in dispute was heard in the garden without, and Sir John said with a laugh—"Hark! Maurice and Eleanore are quarreling."

Lady Eustace moved nearer the open window A youth of twelve or thirteen summers, and a girl who appeared to be somewhat younger.

Sir John Eustace hastily entered his wife's sitting-room one September day in the year 1564. "How now! Mary," he said. 'has Father Matthew been croaking as usual?"
Lady Eustace made no answer, and her spouse continued passionately. "Has not the leech said that all excitement is death to thee? And yet thou wilt have Father Matthew here daily."
"Nay, John." Lady Eustace said pacifically, "our good parish priest is no croaker, rather otherwise. If we talk of serious subjects it is at my election."

we real Eustace sighed to her husband to be silent.
"A nice head of the Church, verily, is your Queen!" the your know, Eleanore, that your first precious head burned men for believing in some of your next head, Edward, or rather Cranmer for him, established forty-two articles of belief. Don't you think your various heads are somewhat 'Wyour various heads are somewhat 'Wyour various heads are somewhat our adictory?"

"My father says—" the 'girl began." "Oh, your father!" Maurice intertuped contemptuously. As the angry

"My father says—" the girl began.
"Oh, your father!" Maurice interrupted contemptuously. As the angry tears rose to the girl's blue eyes he regretted his hasty words.
Nay, Eleanore," he said contrively, "I meant not to be rude. For-

pause.

"Come now, Eleanore. We——"
"No," the girl's anger had died away, "not to-day, Maurice."
"But why?"
"My father is at the rectory to-day, and I want to ask him about things."
"What things?"
"About the Thirty-Nine Articles and what you said. Good day, Maurice."

The girl disappeared down a walk closely bordered with box and yew; and Sir John laughed loudly. "So even the children grow fanatical, Mary. I'd give not a trifle to hear the maid question her reverend father."

Most fret eyer my levity, wher solling hasked.

"Over many things," Lady Eustace replied sadly. "over my failing health, over—"

"But thou art better, Mary, thou art better," Sir John insisted anxiously. "Thou hast a good color today."

Lady Eustace shook her head.
"Better I shall never be, John."
"Nay, thou wilt," the man said, "it is the fancy; and we must liven thee up. Father Matthew is but sorry company."

"John, why wilt thou not believe me?" Lady Eustace stretched out her wasted hands. "Look you how the flesh is spent. When the leaves fall I shall die."

Sir John sank into a seat by his

"I won't forgive you, and I won't come here again, and I will tell my father."

"But, Eleanore," the boy said, suppressing a strong desire to laugh at her indignation, "you have not been to see my mother."

"The girl hesitated. A strong friend-ship existed between the wife of the Protestant rector of Castlemartin and Lady Eustace; and Eleanore Loftus had spent many hours in the sick room of her mother's friend. Maurice spoke again as he saw her pause.

ther."
Lady Eustace sighed heavily,
"Bost fret över my levity, wife?"
Sir John asked.

1- 65 15 When You Were a

When you need an aperient now you prefer it in a pleasant mild form, such as Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

The children should be treated with some consideration, and Abbey's Efferve Salt combines gentle effectiveness with pleasant taste, and is relished by young and old.

t is uniform and reliable, made by expert chemists from the original English formula, and combines every good quality that an aperient and autacid digestive should contain.

Child, and you required an aperient, it was usually administered in the shape of griping Epsom Salts or nauseating Castor Oil.

SACRAMENTAL BELLS.

The sacramental bells ring warning

bells,

Jesu proclaim 'tis Thee—
And, hearing them, Thy priest's
young bosom swells
In grateful ecstasy......

bell brings
To his pure heart of fire?
In his anointed hands he holds the
King of kings,
His God—his sole Desire!

Yet other kind of joy-note in the

peal
Sounds, when—in bridal dress—
At Nuptial Mass, two Christian
lovers kneel.
Praying Thee, Lord, to bless.

When, through the black-drap'd church tolls mournful knell, Nought can assuage our grief Save the blest chiming of the altar

Ah! but— of all these bells— the sweetest far

Is one as yet unrung;
On dying ears, it tinkleth from alar,
With Miserere sung.

I dream I hear it-thro' a thick'ning

Nearing my chamber door; Bear swifter, priest, the Precious Lu

Sweet little bell, beside my death-

bed rung.
This last bell is the best......
The Host is placed upon my parch-

ed tongue—
Ring for my Marriage-Feast!
—M. M. de J.

DON'T BE UNEASY .- Many boys

charist, And cross the threshold o'er!

Bringing our dead relief.

or ran through the p fell. At that morement of her chamfus was on her for the martyred rength to tread thosen. It was a work that his proughly determined his proughly determined his lifeland; and for few British visitors: ent, Lille, were grantly where, as Sisanore Loftus found uppluess.—Magdalen.



Play of Wash Day PRISE

p which has res easy and quick wash-Breally makes Child's SOAP MPG. CO.

and Liquidator.

LES STREET, ntreal.

experience in connec-quidation of Private Estates. Auditing-ring Annual Reports-and public corpora-

ed on Real Estate. of Real Estate, such sction of Rents, and and Life Insurance, of Real Estate. Per-given to all mat-

THOLIC N

sess a copy of tudent's Manual and Prayers."

ar. Compiled by a under the immediate of Rev. H. Rouxel, rofessor of Moral Grand Seminary, Canada.

ns Liturgical Prayers, es, Devotions and ercises for every ocid for all seasons of iastical Year.

les, 4 full page illustrible cloth, round cice 75 cents.

DLIER & CO., ne Street, Montreal GOOD ADVICE TO BOYS. —You are learning a trade. That is a good thin to have. It is better than gold. Brings always a premium. But to bring a premium a trade must be perfect—no silver-plated affair. When you go to learn a trade do so with a determination to win. Make up your mind what you will be, and be it. Determine in your own mind to be a good workman.

Have pluck and patience. Look out for the interest of your employer—thus you will learn to look out for your own. Do not wait to be told everything. Remember and act as though you wish to learn. If you have an errand to do start off like a boy with some life. Look about you see how the best workman in the shop does and copy after him. Learn to do things well. Whatever is worth

WISE MAXIMS.—1. A thought at the start saves a groan at the end.
2. Don't strive after too many things at once.
2. Duty well done brings a peace-

2. Duty well done brings a peaceful rest.
4. Lock the door against Applause
unless you have Humility for the
porter.
5. A river is longer than a spring;
so should your thinking be longer
than your reading.
6. Don't be enticed into wrongdoing by evil associates.

tience. They work at a trade until they see about one-half of its mystories, and then strike for higher wages. Act as if your own interest and the interest of your employer were the same Good mechanics are the props of society. They are those who stick to their trades until they learn them. People always speak well of a boy who minds his own business, who is willing to work and seems disposed to be somebody in time. Learn the whole of your trade. To say the Living Bread
Is near, and that the faithful bend
the knes
And bow the reverent head. To waiting souls, the Elevation chimes
Bring not an equal joy;
And yet—to each and all — they
give, at times,
A bliss without alloy.

Our Boys and Girls.

NEVER — Never is a small word, but it has a very significant meaning. A stirring story is told of an attempt made a few years ago to rob a station agent on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. Four masked men, finding him alone in the station house, presented a revolver, and commanded him to open the safe. "Never!" exclaimed the heroic agent, and cried for help. Before his wife and daughter could come to his aid, followed by the aeighbors, the agent was brutally beaten, though the rufflans did not dare to shoot him. It seems to be taken for granted, in too many accounts of similar attempts, that a pistol at the head is sufficient reason for the abandonment of trusts. Not so thought this particular agent. He was of the stuff of which heroes are made. And, indeed, any man who is worthy to hold any position of confidence, rather than abandon that trust will also be prompt to cry "Never!"—though it be at the cost of his life,—to all threats of evil, and all temptations to wrong-doing. They sound like fairy bells from a world apart,
At twelve years old, and less,
When—for the first time — in our simple heart
We feel a God's caress. At a First Mass, the Consecration Who shall reveal what such a joyto wrong-doing.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE. -John Albion Andrew, the great war governor of Massachusetts, had the good fortune to spend his boyhood on a farm in Maine. His father and mother, though of genial humor, were rigid disciplinarians, and he had occasion in after life to these these casion in after life to thank them for training him to orderly habits

every-day matters.

One of his sisters related not long every-day matters.

One of his sisters related not long before her death, which occurred in 1897, that Albion was summoned home from school one day by his mother, who merely pointed to the boy's cap, which he had carelessly left on the floor. The hint was enough. Without a word he picked up the cap, hung it on the proper peg, and promptly went back to school.

The father also strictly enforced the rule, "A place for everything and everything in its place." A pitchfork, in common use for foddering the cattle, was always to be kept standing in a certain corner of the barn, where he could lay his hand on it in the night, without a lantern. On one occasion he felt for it in vain and called the boys to account. With a mixture of chagrin and amusement, they reported that "Father was mighty particular for the fork wasn't more'n two inches out of place."

DON'T BE UNEASY.—Many boys, without being conscious of it, are constantly wriggling. They fidget when standing, and do not know what to do with their hands. When sitting, the trouble is with their feet, and with these keep up a tapping or other motion, thus causing an unnecessary and unpleasant noise especially in the presence of strangers. Let each boy who reads this train himself like the soldier, "to stand at ease," and to sit at ease, and he'll show that manners count more than giddiness or care-lessness. An IDLE LIFE NOT HAPPY.—
Many people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one, but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves, as those, who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in leisure it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake, as they would soon find out if they made a trial of the life they think so agreeable. One who is never busy can never enjoy rest, for it implies a relief from labor. And if our whole lives were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of indolence. DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.— One little word to our young scholars. You have started at school again. Everything in the beginning seems easy and pleasant and you enter into your work with zeal. According as the days pass on the work gets more difficult, and the bright clouds change and are overshadowed with dark and threatening ones. Don't therefore be discouraged. Remember that the careful, steady plodder has accomplished far more than the "meteoric flash" scholar. The example of Robert Bruce and the spider is ple of Robert Bruce and the spider is a mood one on this point. You may not be blessed with a gifted memory, a bright intellect and a quick apprehension to grasp things, but pitch in with a determined will and keep at it, and success will crown your efforts. "Perseverance overcomes all-obstacles," should be your motto.

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF A DOG.—
Whack is a dear old setter dog who
lives in Harford County. A few years
ago he spent the winter in New
York at the house of Mrs. Spencer,
who is the sister of his master. Mrs.
Spencer has two little boys, Ambrose and Herman; and Whack was
their devoted friend and accompanied
them in their daily walks.

The boys had also, among other
pets, two little white rabbits, of
which they were very fond. The rabbits were kept in a large room in
the ton floor of Mrs. Spencer's house,
and every day Ambrose, Herman and
Whack paid them a long visit.

When the winter was over Whack's
master took him back to Harford
County, and a few weeks later, Ambrose and Herman also went to the
country with their mother to visit
the dog's master.

The day thoy arrived Whack's yoy
was intense; he barked and jumped
about the children, licking under
hands and faces, and trying in every
way to show his pleasure. But suddenly he became quiet and began to
look for something, and then ran
away and disappeared in the woods.
Ambrose and Herman called and
whistled for him, but all in vain;
the whole day passed, but he did not
return

At last, when evening came, Whack A TRUE ACCOUNT OF A DOG.

he managed to capture them and bring both home, no one could im-agine, but he really did.

This is not a story, but a true ac-count of a dog whom I am proud to know and who is living now.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY

Household Notes.

TO WASH SILK. — A great many people undertake to wash silk without using the slightest judgment, and here we would like to give a few pointers on how this dainty fabric can be successfully cleansed. If washed carefully silk stockings, handkerchiefs, and any of the wash-silk dress fabrics which are so extensively used this season for waists, children's dresses, and other purposes will retain their dainty color and freshness. It is better to mend the stockings before putting them in the water, as a very small hole assumes alarming proportions during the cleaning process. They should be washed alone and never boiled, nor should soap ever be rubbed directly upon them.

Prepare a suds of warm (not hot) rain water, and dissolve a little borax in it. Borax will not injure the color or fabric, and should always be added to the water for it is the

ran water, and dissolve a little borrax in it. Borax will not injure the color or fabric, and should always be added to the water, for it is the safest and best cleansing agent known. Put the silk in the water, and gently rub and squeeze it until it is clean. If one water is not enough to accomplish this, use two. Rinse well, using two clear waters of the same temperature as the suds, putting a little bluing in the second. When ready to wring, first fold smoothly, then wrap in a clean towel, and pass through the wringer. Dissolve a little gum arabic in water, and dip the silk in it after rinsing if a little stiffness is thought necessary.

necessary.

When taken from the last water, When taken from the last water, hang as carefully as possible, smoothing it to avoid wrinkles, which are hard to iron out. When nearly dry, press each piece carefully with a thin piece of muslin or calico spread over it. Air the garments after they are ironed until they are thoroughly dry before mutling them away. dry before putting them away.

ON DISAPPOINTMENTS.—Let neither permit ourselves to settle in-to gloomy belief that a fate is work-ing against us, nor pass even seem ingly trivial disappointments by as things to be pushed aside and forgot-ten, says a well known contributor on domestic affairs. Let us take them up as they come with cheerful seri-ousness, and see what they may mean to us. Were we too confident in ourselves, too eager for wealth, too self-absorbed, too unconscious of

of others? What was there in this might have been?

And as for failure, 'let it not so much as be named among us.' That man only is a failure who makes himself one! In one sense, and that not a narrow one, let us say of what has disappointed us, 'let the dead past bury its dead.' Not by fickle change of purpose, nor by forgetfulness of life's first hopes and loves, much less by putting out of remembrance our mistakes and 'errors, but by summoning these all together as our trensure-house of exrors, but by summoning these all together as our treasure-house of experience, through which we shall learn new secrets of success. Even if we should, by what happily is a rare occurrence, fail of all material victories despite undaunted courage and perseverance, we shall yet be beyond all peril of failure if we have walked, as men should walk, upright before mankind, and with our faces turned towards heaven.

Our generation seems largely separated into two great divisions, the recklessity confident and the sad uatures who shut out the sun and see no brightness or progress in the world's advance. Were we able to shape our destines without trial of disappointment, the best things in

shape our destines without trial of disappointment, the best things in human character would be lost, and unlimited success, surfeit of accomplished desire, would destroy every element of noble endeavor.

Let us take humble ground of self-appreciation. We are amazingly fallible, we are grievously short-sighted; let us be quick to look into our spoiled plans and vanished expectations for our own mistakes, and see if we have not found in disappointment a true indication of our fault. [1914] 10 Juijoid 320000 A2800 901 147 through unfulfilled hope we have left. through unfulfilled hope we have left to us the power to succeed in showing the very noblest traits which characterize the truly great.

GRANDMA'S PRAYERS. — Once, during a European war, the inhabitants of a solitary house were in great alarm. As night came on, the enemy was approaching the place. The dusky sky was lighted up, here and there, with the blood-red glare of fires. The guns were heard roar-

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Con-sumption and other prevailing diseases. To guard against these take

Scotts Emulsion the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves diges-tion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

good and Sires, all drugglets,

the wind as high as a wall, so that it was impossible for any one to

come through it.

They all thanked and praised God.
"See, now," said the grandmother. "See, now," said the grandmother,
"God has actually built a wall to
keep off the enemy from our dwelling! He is gracious and merciful,
and infinitely rich in the means
wherewith to deliver us."

FRUIT AT BREAKFAST - The business of breakfast is a most important one, for it stores the human battery with power for the day's work. A good breakfast gives a man staying qualities and equips him for almost any emergency likely to oc-

almost any emergency likely to occur.

"What are the essentials of a proper breakfast? The first, the most important, item is a preliminary meal of fruit, oranges, grapes, apples, cantaloupe, berries, seasonable fruit in which juice predominates over fiber. Fruit juices, taken early on an empty stomach, are converted into alkalis, keep the blood normally alkaline, preventing saturation of the system with uric acid and warding off the storms of suffering which such a condition provokes.

Fruit juices act as correctives to the digestive organs, whetting the digestive organs of this paper the secretion of the secretic organs.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this matter of a preliminary fruit breakfast. If accustomed to eating a small breakfast, you should lighten the noon lunch and 6 o'clock dinner. You will sleep better and rise with appetite. If the fruit does not appear to agree with you at the papear to be shattered. At this inneture he decided to rise with appetite. If the fruit does not appear to agree with you at first, try a small beginning. Take only an orange, drink the juicé and only reject the fiber. Persist, and the stomach will adapt itself. Gradually add a bunch of grapes and an apple. You will be surprised at the farreaching benefit derived from so simple a practice. simple a practice.

After the fruit, the usual break-

As if by magic, after a few applica-tions, every gray hair iny head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Re newer. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try

LABOR IN PITTSBURG.

It is not often that we read of laborers who enjoy large salaries, but there are some such in the world. We are greatly interested in and amused with the account given by 'Tit Bits' of the amounts earned in certain industries. It might interest our readers, so we give the text:—

"In days when thousands of English working men, capable, able-bodied, and willing, cannot find the meanest employment, stories of ironworkers who earn the incomes of high-plated Government officials and drive to their work in well-appointed broughtins read like pages from a fairy-tale. And yet this workman's Elysium exists, and is so far from being overcrowded that its gates are open to hundreds more who wish to share its delights.

"It is true that Pittsburg, the centre of this Paradise of labor, is one of the last places in the world to suggest an Elysium. Its thousands of mills crowd and jostle each other, and it is enveloped day and night in 'pillars of fire and smoke." But in this American inferno, in which Mr. Andrew Carnegie made his millions, money is to be made as probably nowhere else in the world of industry.

"The homes of its workers are far away from the smoke of Pittsburg, and in them the puddlers, beaters, and rollers lead lives which would be the envy of many of our prosperous professional men in England.

"The worst-paid labor in these 8,000 mills makes an income which many a claver city clerk may never hope to enjoy. His eight hours of work daily bring him 18s., or the confortable wages of £5 8s. a week. If he cares to add to his carnings by working on Sunday he has an income will over 1200 a year.

"A 'beater' can always rely on minimum wages of 28s. to 30s. a day, a daily income which would satisfy most British working men for a week work. The average 'beater' thus makes a yearly income of over

ing fearfully. Moreover it was winter, and the weather was very coldard stormy. The good people were in dread of being plundered, and, still more, of being driven out of house and home, during the roughest season of the year.

The pious old grandmother alone took courage and heart from her confidence in God. She read to her children and grandchildren a prayer out of her old prayer-book, in which cecurred the world "May God build a strong wall, and ward off the enemy from this dwelling!"

One of the grandchildren, who had listened devoutly, thought it was too much to ask of God to build a wall, and said they ought not to pray for such impossible things.

But the grandmother said: "These words are not to be taken so literally, they merely mean: 'May God defend us as securely from the enemy, as if our houses were surrounded by a wall!" And yet if God chose really to build a wall for our house, do you think it would be impossible to Him?"

Meanwhile the night passed away without a single soldier of the enemy approaching the house. Every one in the house was surprised. But when they ventured to the door in the morning, behold! on the very side on which the enemy were posted, the snow had been drifted up by the wind as high as a wall, so that it was impossible for any one to come through it.

Not Only in Canada, But in Every Civ-ilized Country Throughout the World-Merit Alone Has Given This Medicine Its Great Prominence Over Competitors Everywhere.

The reputation achieved by Dr. The reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the world, rests upon a very solid basis, which may be summed up in two words—sterling merit. The "Enterprise" has had occasion to investigate a number of cures effected by this medicine, and knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought. knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought after other medicines had failed even to give relief. Recently another cure came under our notice that cannot fail to increase the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the locality in which it occurred, and as we can youch for the facts, it may well bring hope to sufferers elsewhere.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson is one of the best known residents of the

Fruit juices act as correctives to the digestive organs, whetting the appetite, increasing the secretion of the gastric juice and stimulating peristalsis. Where fruit is eaten every morning, digestion is satisfactory, the bowels are natural and regular, the head is clear and an agreeable feeling of general well being is experiment. Too much emphasis cannot be laid be able to return to his former work. tion generally appeared to be shat-tered. At this juncture he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a half dozen boxes. In the course of a couple of weeks he noticed an im-provement in his condition, and he continued the use of the pills until he had taken some ten or twelve boxes when he not only felt that his boxes, when he not only felt that his boxes, when he not only felt that his cure was complete, but also felt that in all respects his health was better than it had been for years. Since that time he has been continually driving his coach between Caledonia and Liverpool, and has not had the slightest return of the trouble, no slightest return of the trouble, not withstanding that he has to face a times very inclement weather, tha might well bring on a return of th trouble had not his system been s strongly fortified against it through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If the blood is pure and wholesom disease cannot exist. The reason why disease cannot exist. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves,
thus reaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only upon
the symptoms of the trouble, and
that is the reason the trouble always returns when you cease these
medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
make permanent cures in kidney
troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas,
anaemia and kindred diseases. But
be sure you get the genuine which
bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

BUSINESS MEN. The shrewd merchant knows where to place his advertisements. Why not try our columns. Our rates are reasonable. Our paper reaches near and far in every parish in the City and Province in Canada.

Give our columns a trial. Send for rates to our office, "True Witness 1", & P. Co.'y" Limited, 2 Busby street, Montreal.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending

> COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a pertea food as well as drink.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex



PERFECT BUSTS by th
use of
ORIENTAL Powder,
the only Powder that assures perfect development
of the bast within three
months, and curse Dyspensis and Liver Complaint.

Business Cards.

THE STANDARD ROOFING CO.

Gravel and Cement Roof Cellar Work a Specialty, Concrete and Asphalt

OFFICE: 189 McCord Street

M. SHARKEY,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business. 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telsphone Main 771.

LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTERER.

Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates fur-nished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St., Charles.

TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIHEY.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Lend on City Property and Improved

Room 33, Imperial Building. 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

Office, 143 St. James. Tel. Main 644. Residence, Telephone East 445.

JOHN P. O'LEARY,

[Late Building Inspector C.P.Ry]
Contractor and Builder, RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St.,
MONTREAL.
Estimates given and Valuations Made

J. P. CONROY

(Latewith Paddon & Nicholson 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS Rts.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER

Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly tended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street, east of Bleury street. Montreal. CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians.

PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS 795 CRAIG STREET, : near St. Antoine Drainageand Ventilation a specialty Chargesmoderate. Telephone 1834

TELEPHONE. 8898.

THOMAS O'CONNELL

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE,

DANIEL FURLONG. CHOICE REEF, VEAL, MUTTON, POPI

Orders promptly attended to. :-: Moderate charges. .-: A trial solicited.

54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions Telephone, East 47

Roofing and Asphalting, Tiling and Cement Work, Roofing, Materials, Building Papers,

Stove Linings. Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in

GEO. W. REED & CO.. 783 and 785 Craig Street.

Professional Caras.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL,

No S Savings Bank Chambers 180 T. JAMES STREET.

J. A. KARCH,

Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A No. 8, Place d'Armes Hill.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHARL 180 St. James Street

GOVERNMENT SPIES AND THEIR WAYS.

We were always aware that the British Government carried on its operations, both at home and abroad, by means of a set of salarted informers—a species of secret service. More especially in the Government of Ireland do we find the British spy playing an important part; but it was not to our knowledge that the system was extended to the remotest corners of the globe, and that it had its representatives in every court in the world. In this connection we came recently upon a very interesting article, which was published anonymously in one of the London papers. As it may serve both to instruct and to amuse, we will reproduce it in its entirety. The article runs thus:—

"It is a matter of fact that, while the British Secret Service system as a whole is hopelessly inefficient, having been brought to that state by parsimonious Parliaments, in the matter of spies at foreign courts it is more successful than the system of any other nation in our position of splendid isolation it is of the most vital importance that our Government should be kept aware of everything important that occurs, or is likely to occur, in foreign courts, especially courts of monarchs whose pledges and asurances of good faith cannot be implicitly relied upon; and a moment's reflection will show how well the Secret Service agents who have this difficult duty carry out that that that the torset Britain has free

eal made to the electorate in Octo ber.

Meanwhile the South African war,
will have been ended,

alism. But it was not always so; indeed, at one time the Ameer was 'wobbling' dreadfully, and it was mainly that the Indian Government always knew what cards he played with Russia that he fell on the east side of the fence.

"On one occasion the Indian Government heard a rumor that the Ameer was secretly buying arms, and it became the difficult duty of the spy at Cabul to discover what truth there was in the rumor, and, if it were true, whence the arms were beine bought. Shortly afterwards a Russian officer arrived at Cabul, presented his credentials, and was given an audience by the Ameer, from whom he obtained a large order for arms, on the understanding that they should b? supplied at less than cost price, the balance being paid by Russia. The officer departed, laden with valuable presents, delighted with the success of his mission. He took the first opportunity of forwarding the Ameer's Court. The genuine Russian envoy did not arrive until some weeks later, when, in consequence of a sharp reprimand from Calcutta, the Ameer refused to receive him. The spy, having discovered enough to show him how to act, had forged his credentials with a coolness characteristic of a Mohammedan. and thus obtained for his employers, not only proof that the Ameer was truckling to Russia, but complete de-

pecially courts of monarchs whose pledres and asurances of good faith cannot be implicitly relied upon; and a moment's reflection will show how well the Secret Service agents who have this difficult duty carry out their task.

"It must have been noticed, for instance, that Great Britain has frequently of recent years 'intelligently anticipated' important moves which were secretly contemplated by foreign Powers, and slipped in a day or two before. Hos is it done? How does the Government of this country learn of the contemplated moves in time to 'steal the march?"

"Probably no one person upon earth is aware of the identity of all Great Britain's spies in foreign courts, as ithey do not all come under the control of any one Government, independently of these valuable servants of the Crown: others are sent out by the Indian Government, independently of the India office. Of these latter the most important is the srow whose duty it is to keep the Indian Government informed of the doings in the Court of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who requires careful watching; not so much because he is inclined to be crafty, as because it is enimently desirable that he should not be drawn into any truckling to Mustain in the Court of the Ameer of Afghanistan is India's garden-fence, and the safety of our Eastern Empire depends more upon this fence being unyielding than to anything else.

"It is possible that the post of spy to the Ameer's Court has now become a sinceure, for that personage appears to realize which side his bread is buttered, to use a colloqui-

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

BELLEVAL BEL

themselvee in wells to escape the fury of the elements. The next morning they came out to see what the "fairies" had done. They said they found that every haycock in Ireland had blown down. They found that straw had been driven through oak boards as clean as a carpenter would drive a nail, and there are some who declare that a stone as big as a freight car had been blown seven miles from its resting place. They found that the waters had been lashed into such terrible state that huge whales were lying upon the shores of the lakes, and that sharks and small fish were found in the ocean. The tale is told of the sailors who became shipwrecked, and landed on the back of a whale supposed to be an island, and the wind carried whale and sailors to a place of safety. Every clock on the public steeples was stopped, and the wind blew the whistles on the boats anchored at the wharves without an ounce of steam showing on the gauge.

The people who remember this ter-

gauge.

The people who remember this terrible wind tell how it carried the swords of the knights and lords from the scabbards and left the powdered hair of the Queen as natural as the day she was born, and they say that the paint was removed from the barns, leaving the boards as bare as the day they came from the forest, and rocks were carried from Mount Chevalier to the town, seven miles and rocks were carried from Mount Chevalier to the town, seven miles away. Others say the bells in the churches and schoolhouses clattered as they never clattered before, and chickens were found the next morning without a feather in their tails. Leaves were found driven into the trunks of the trees, and corn was found cleaned from the cob on the stalk. Other terrible things happened sixty-one years ago on the "night of the big wind."

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

From our Exchange JUDGE SMYTH'S WILL .- The will of Justice Smyth of New York, a noted convert to the Church, has been filed for probate. The petition for probate estimates the realty at \$100,000, and the personalty at \$10,000, the personalty at \$10,000, and the per \$100,000, and the personalty at \$10,000, but the estate is much larger. The testator's wife died several years ago, and he had only one child, Anna Augusta Smyth, to whom he leaves all his personalty absolutely, free from the control of any one she may marry. The realty is to be held in trust for her for life with remainder over to her issue. If she has no issue she may dispose of the realty by will. If she has no issue and fails to exercise the power of appointment, the realty is to be divided in equal shares among the Roman Catholic-Orphan Asylum and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in charge of the Rey. James Dougherty.

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL. - Arch A CATHOLIC SCHOOL. — Archbishop Corrigan blessed the new parochial school of St. Francis Xavier, New York, at a special service recently. The building, which cost about \$135,000, will take the place of both the old schools of St. Francis Xavier's Parish, in Eighteenth and Nineteenth sirkets

The London correspondent of the New York "Post" thus summarizes the political situation in England, at present. He writes:—

Bustle is everywhere in the British political world. Lord Salisbury's return from the Yosges and Monday's meeting of the Privy Council, taken in conjunction with himts to party caucuses throughout the country to get ready for the great fight of the general elections, have convinced the newspaper-reading public that Parliament will be dissolved, and an appeal made to the electorate in Octocis Xavier's Parish, in Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

All the sodalities of the parish marched from the church, in Sixteenth street, preceded by the boys band from the Catholic Protectory, just before the exercises in the assembly room of the school began. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonial, there was an address by Mgr. Mooney. The Archbishop also spoke briefly. He especially eulogized the Christian Brothers.

6th inst., by deed, transferred to the Catholic University of America eleven parcels of real estate, mostly improved and owned by him. This venerable priest has been the honored guest of the Catholic University since his magnificent gift to the institution some time ago, with which the present splendid monument to philosophy, science, and letters which bears his name was erected.

would lose in him one of its most striking and illustrious figures. Of course. Montrose Liberals have replied that not only will they stand by him, but that they will return him free of every expense and without a single electoral speech. There are few Liberal constituencies in England or Scotland which would not welcome the chance of thus preservine for the nation the unbroken services of Mr. Morley in Parliament, but all the same, his practical exclusion from the activities of the campaign is a blow to Liberalism, and anti-Imperialism in particular, for he is a great power on the platform. striking and illustrious figures. Of course. Montrose Liberals have replied that not only will they stand yet is hoped, will have been ended, and perhaps Lord Roberts and some of his victorious troops will nave paraded the London streets, and on a wave of vociferous Imperialism the Salisbury-Chamberlain combination is to receive another seven years' lease of political power. So runs public expectation.

But the public does not know that only last week Mr. Chamberlain himself wrote to a political associate telling him not to expect the election before spring, unless, as he putit, some event of the gravest moment in public affairs should arise. That being so, all this ministerial drumbeating in the provinces can only mean that the ministers hope thereby to induce the provincial paraty leaders to perfect their local electrorial and the strike dismay into the Liberal ranks, and so lessen the chances of that calm dispassionate survey of the position which must preced the formation of a common plan of campaign among the Liberal leaders; that is to say, between Imperialists and anti-Imperialists, the Roseberyites and Harcourtites.

There extainly are as yet no signs of any such Liberal consolidation. Had Sir william Harcourt retired from political life, as his ill-health made probable three months ago, Lord Rosebery would doubtless have headed the Liberal party again with a policy of "sane tolerant, unaggressive Imperialism" abroad and progressive Imperialism" abroad and progressive reform at home, but Sir GERMAN CATHOLICS. — The German Catholics of Duluth are making preparations for the annual convention of the German Catholic Benevolent Society of Minnesota, which will be held in Duluth, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. The event is the most important semi-religious gathering in the State, and it is expected that between 2,000 and 2,500 members will be present.

tween 2,000 and 2,500 members will be present.

The German Catholic Benevolent Society, of which there are 150 local organizations in the State, with a membership of about 7,500, has as its fundamental principles the furthering of Catholic interests in general, and of true charity and benevolence in particular. The consolidation of all the German Catholic societies of the State under one head was accomplished in 1894, and it has been increasing in membership and standing ever since.

NO AIR SPACE. - An American

and Women's Fine Dongola

Boots, All sizes, Regular \$2.00, Reduced to

\$1.35. Come and see them. It will

E. MANSFIELD,124.....

Pay you.

St. Lawrence Street.

American." St. Mary's Orphan Asy-American." St. Mary's Orphan Asylum disappeared, leaving only slight traces in the form of ruins. For a time very little of the wreckage was found. It was supposed that the inmates, some ninety-nine Sisters and little children, had been swept out into the Gulf when the waters receded. Bodies of several of the victims at the asylum have since been found. It appeared that when the heroic Sisters found the waters rising all round the asylum their only thought was for their little charges. ing all round the asylum their only thought was for their little charges. They tied the children in bunches and then each Sister fastened to herself one of these bunches of orphans, determined to save them or die with them. Two of these bunches have been found under wreckage, in each case eight children had been fastened together and then tied to a Sister. St. Patrick's Church, and St. Mary's Cathedral sustained such damages that practically they will have to be rebuilt.

THE MINERS' STRIKE. -THE MINERS' STRIKE. — Referring to the great strike of 140,000 men in the anthracite coal fields in the United States, an American contemporary thus outlines the demands of the miners previous to the tie up. It says:—The men have asked for the following reforms in their treatment by the operators:

Wages to be paid semi-monthly in cash.

cash.

An advance of 20 per cent. in wages less than \$1.50.

An advance of 15 per cent. in wages of \$1.50 and less than \$1.75.

An advance of 10 per cent. in wages of \$1.75.

Abolition of the sliding scale of wages.

wages.

Abolition of the company doctor

Abolition of the company store sys

A ton of coal to be actually 2,240 pounds, and not, as now, over 3,000. Price of powder to be \$1.50 a keg, and not, as now, \$2.50, while the company gets it for 90 cents.

LIFE SAVERS AT THE BEACH.

sembly room of the school began. At the conclusion of the religious ceremonial, there was an address by Mgr. Mooney. The Archbishop also spoke briefly. He especially eulogized the Christian Brothers.

A PRIEST'S GIFT. — Right Rev. Monsignor James McMahon on the 6th inst., by deed, transferred to the

sons struggling in the water call for assistance, but such is not the case. For some reason, which can hardly be explained, they never signal help. They simply throw up one hand, not both, mind you, and under they go. I have noticed this particularly at the Washington beach. In not a single instance has there been a call for help. I have pulled persons from the water within a few feet of the raft who were struggling for life, and yet who never uttered a single outery.

"It was only that I happened to notice their peculiar actions in the water, and not the noise they made that impelled me to go after them. Time and again I have seen poor swimmers start from the shore and, after paddling a short distance, throw up one hand and go under. It is the most remarkable thing imaginable that they give no signal of distress when help is so near. I have often asked rescued persons why they did not call for help, but they could give no explanation. They knew they were drowning, but the only sign of their peril was the involuntary raising of the arm. I have become so accustomed to this sort of thing—that peculiar manner in which a drowning person throws up his hand—that among a score of bathers diving, ducking and splashing about I can tell the one in danger in an instant.

"When he goes down it is with the

I can tell the one in danger in an instant.

"When he goes down it is with the head thrown far back. As the water washes over the face up comes the hand. Then it slowly disappears, going under inch by inch.

"Then if anything is done it must be done quickly. I have heard many stories of a drowning person making a great racket to attract attention, but I do not believe them. When more than one person is in danger I have known of calls, but invariably they came from the one who could swim enough to save himself, but who could not bring the drowning one ashore. The one in immediate peril simply goes under without a sound. I have been with fairly good swimmers who became exhausted, and who, without a word of warning, threw back the head as though about to float or swim on the back

Are what count in Furniture Buying.

PRICE_

Means in our case the lowest sum at which it is possible to buy quality. Won't you come in and let us show you our stock before buying elsewhere? It will pay you.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON.

652 Craig Street. - - 2442 St. Catherine Street.

"The more I think of this phase of the drowning question the more remarkable it seems. Boys have been drowned here who would have been rescued had they but called once. They have gone under surrounded by companions and so close to the lifeguard that rescue would have been assured had there been any signal whatsoever.
"The impression that a drowning."

assured had there been any signal whatsoever.

"The impression that a drowning person comes to the surface three times is a mistake. In fact, in most cases he goes under once and stays there unless some one goes after him. Ordinarily, a person overboard takes enough water into the body on irst sinking to weight it so that it will not rise to the surface, but there seems to be no rule of nature governing this.

"I suppose if one goes under with

erning this.

"I suppose if one goes under with the lungs full of air the body will come to the surface, but usually the first sinking is the last.

"This is our experience at the beach. Cases have been quite numerous where good swimmers dived from the raft and failed to come to the the raft and failed to come to the surface, going under and staying there until one of the guards went down for them. Of course they were brought up unconscious and could not tell why they did not come up as usual. This is another of the mysterics. not tell why they did not come up as usual. This is another of the mysteries of drowning. If there are more ways of killing a cat than one, so there are more reasons than one why people drown. Good swimmers, had swimmers and those who can't swim at all go under and stay from time to time. If people will go in the water people will drown. We guard against accidents to the best of our ability, but occasionally some one goes down never to come up alive. We guards sit here and watch, go in and drag out all who appear in distress, but despite our vigilance suddenly some one will be missed, "oing down without a word, surrounded by half a hundred persons, any one of whom would possibly have been able to extend a helping hand."— Washington Star.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK. — The threatening weather on Friday had a depressing effect upon the business done at the eastern abattoir. The arrivals were eastern abattoir. effect upon the business done at the eastern abattoir. The arrivals were exceedingly large, especially in sheep and lambs. Prices showed a firmness for the best stock, notwithstanding that the arrivals were in excess of the demand. Exporters and local buyers were not out strong, and business all round was on the drag. Much of the stock will remain unsold at close of to-day's market. Following are the quotations:

Cattle—Receipts, 500; quality medium to fair. Quotations for best stock on market, 4c to 4½c per pound. Only few sales at the latter price. The medium sold at from 3c to 3¾c per pound, while the common and lean stock were offered at prices ranging from 2c to 2¾c per pound.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; prices firm with fair demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the price of the demand for export. Shippers paid 3¾c per pound for weather the price of the

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; prices firm with fair demand for export. Shippers paid 3%c per pound for good large sheep, or from \$4 to \$6 per head. For local consumption from 3c to 3%c per pound was paid by the butchers. Lambs sold at from 4c to 4%c per pound, or from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head.

GRAIN. — Figures continue nominal, sales being light and enquiry dull.

mal, sales being light and enquiry dull.

We quote No. 1 spring wheat at 75c to 75½c afloat; old peas, 71c to 71½c; new crop do., 64c to 64½c; new crop rye, 57½c; new crop, No. 2 barley at 47½c; oats, at 29½c to 30c.

30c.

FLOUR — A light jobbing business is all that is going fotward at present.

We quote as follows: Manitoba spring patents, \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50.

FEFOD. — There is still a very firm

from this dumbness in the moment of danger, but it is not so. Of course, many persons who start from shore get back without assistance, and will call for help before their energy has been all spent. Possibly they may manage to keep afloat until assistance comes, so when they cry out they are not actually drowning. When it comes to giving up and going under they sink slowly, without a sound.

"The more I think of this phase of the drowning question the more remarkable it seems. Boys have been rescued had they but called once. They have gone under surrounded by companions and so close to the life guard that rescue would have been rescued had they been early sired.

BOYS' Fall Clothing.

New Fall Lines

NOW IN STOCK. We have just received a full range of the very latest productions in BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.

Suits, Pea Jackets, Overcoats,

We are making special efforts to do-the BOYS' TRADE WELL, and we-feel satisfied that our stock will compare favorably with any in Montreal; for good, reliable goods at reasonable prices. WE TAKE THE LBAD reasons LEAD.

Our new line of BOYS' SUITS, with Fancy Double Breasted Vests. are the latest novelties, copied from the leading American styles.

WE INVITE INSPECTION

A Few Lines and Prices: CHILDREN'S MIDDY SUITS, in Navy Serges and Fancy Mixed Tweeds-from \$2.75 to \$10.50. from \$2. BOYS'

from \$2.75 to \$10.50.
BO YS' BROWNIE SUITS, in Tweeds, silk faced coats and fanry double breasted vests; prices range from \$4.00 to \$8.50.
BO YS' SUITS in Brown and Black

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, with short Pants. Single and Double-breasted Vests, from \$4.00 to \$9.50. YOUTHS' NORFOLK SUITS, with bloomers, in Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; also Serges, from \$5.00 to \$9.50. YOUTHS' SUITS; long pants (latest cut), also Double-breasted Vests; just the thing for Fall wear, in all the latest patterns in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, ranging in price from \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50 to \$12.00. Pea Jackets & Overceats. CHILDREN'S and BOYS' BLUE

Pea Jackets & Overceats.

CHILDREN'S and BOYS' BLUE SERGE REEFERS, suitable for fall wear, at \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Also a full range of BOYS' FAWN OVERCOATS, in Whip-cord and Venetians from \$5.00 to \$10.50.

Heavier weights, suitable for fall and winter wear, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$10.50.

YOUTHS' FALL OVERCOATS, in Whip-cord, Herring-bone and Fancy Tweeds, at \$8.00, \$8.50 and \$0.50.

We invite inspection, feeling sure that our customers will get the best value here for their money.

ALLAN, vien's, Youths' and Boys' Outfitter 2299 ST. CATHERINE STREET, And Corner of Craig and Sleury Street

..CARPETS...

CURTAINS, DRAPES and RUGS and PARQUET CARPETS.

SPEEC stration und United Iri recently, a mond, M. I

day. He sa After ten flict the Nationalists together in hope, from passed, lear sons. I hop lesson of the flees of the disas I hope they of the disas I hope they of toleratio lieve me, in lieve me, in enemy, it is not to show other, for and for one are ever to tion of pow only be by dual prefere own persons uniting as ance of the to criticism League, I direct place, tional organ Ireland at t Parliamenta dition to has been fo any single i A Voice—Healy?

Mr. Redm

Mr. Redm trymen, if the united in pricy, I want there for an in Ireland. the people a that, so far the only thi is that dea ence which, sprung from sprung from disumion am to call the to this fact to this fact and notes a land, whater of trouble v come from the known as the Parnelli laid down it peace with the sake of fectly sincertion, and I from that ment there I most cordial between the tions of the split, were mellite Party said to me I a dangerous to enter int to enter int two section Party had if quarrels. We danger, but advised my: Having done titled to der were our op that they s ple, and tha memory of t do the same, their quarrel to mar the

NOI

Sept. 11, the was brought Church of says the "Be result of the result of the result of the august assent the Catholics terest. Its of the series of the Catholics terest. Its of the series of t