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Terms payable in advance.

VOL. XLVII. No. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC

YOUNG MEN

Hold Their Twenty-Third Annual Convention.

An Eloquent Sermon on "The Value of Life," by Father Mortimer S. Twomey.

THE twenty-third annual convention of the Catholic Young Mena' National Union has just closed in Boston after a most successful session. It was a grand gathering of the representatives of all the Catholic organizations throughout the length and breadth of the land, and in its success and singleness of purpose it gives an object lesson to other nations, but more particularly to the Dominion of Canada. It is a matter of regret that in this country where our faith is so strongly implanted that so noble an example as that given by our co-religionists across the line has not been followed in Canada. In Montreal-Catholic inaugurated, and with very little effort next year would see within its gates an assemblage of the laymen of the Church which would reflect credit on themselves and prove to the world that in the preservation of our faith and loyalty to the Church the young men of Canada can hold their own with the world. In a convention of Catholic societies, irrespective of race or color, many matters of interest and advantage to all could be discussed and considered. It is a matter well worthy of thought and reflection, and we believe that the time is not far distant when such a convention will be a matter of annual occurrence in Canada.

From the columns of the Boston Republic we reproduce the salient points of the big convention in that great city, and from their perusal can be gathered some idea of the utility of such a gathering to Canada.

On Tuesday morning, August 31st, the twenty-third annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of the United States met in Boston College Hall. The President, Rev. Father W. T. McGuirl, of Boston, was in the chair and presided at the Convention. Assembling at the Hotel Plaza, where the outside delegates made their headquarters, the members of the Convention marched to the Church of the Immacu late Conception in Harrison Ave. There High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father T. A. Reid, S. J., and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mortimer S Twomey. The learned priest took for his text:—"I came, that they may have life and may have it more abundantly," John v. 10., and the discourse may fairly well be entitled

"THE VALUE OF LIFE." Said Father Twom y:- "Life is more than an aspiration. It is a soul in action. And the coul is thought and desire, search and possession. And all these are the elements of life. With these the soul is endowed in its creation. They awake as years pass by; they are aroused from latent possibilities into action. Man lives only as his soul lives; and his soul lives only as it pursues the way of awakens desire, and desire spurs on to doing. The soul is dead that is inactive. Sloth kills. Idleness is perversity, and energy a blessing. All nature is animate or inanimate, according to the life it has or has not. And, as we ascend in the order of being, we perceive that the highest beings partake most of life. The slight insect that rises from the dead clod or stone is mightier than its resting place; the fish is superior to the water wherein it swims, and the bird nobler than the sirit cleaves. Man is higher than all material creation, for, while in is builded, and so we lead our lives along his corporeal part he shares the nature of the clod and the stone, by his spiritual soul he is lifted above the life of the senses, of the animal, to participate in the living of the spiritual beings. He is a little less than the angels, and he is like to his Creator in virtue of his free,

undying soul. GOD IS THE HIGHEST LIFE.

The highest life is God, and, being essential life, every perfection is His essentially, and He is eternally the perfect Being. All living creatures possess a life imparted by their Creator, and ac cording to the measure of that life shall

their greatness or littleness be appraised. The mortal soul of man is not simply a created soul; it is a redeemed soul. It natural powers of reason and free will,

consists of the second person of the divinity) has merited for us all redemp-

As we use the redemption we are advanced in life. As we refuse it we are advanced in death. The progression of life or death goes on both in the present and in the future. The soul lives forever, never exhausting life. or the soul dies forever, never exhausting its quantity of life, and never possessing that death within whose contines it forever dwells.

THE SERIOUENESS OF EXISTENCE.

Dead as all were by sin, the Christ of God has come to bring to us life. And then once living by the virtue of His death, and the value of his surrendered life, we are to progress to unlimited advancement in the growth and development of life.

Here is the seriousness of existence for us all. Here is the value of our every enterprise, the secret force of our every endeavor. Unless we begin aright we are always going astray. And we have not begun aright until we have acknowledged that God is the author of our being, and we the authors of our sin; that God has taken us when dead and restored us to life, and that we when living yet can kill anew our souls by retrogression in the ways of sin from the source of life; and that, finally, no soul lives except by the grace of God, while no souldies except by deprivation of that divine grace.

And God as we know Him, coming into our midst, manifesting His powers while concealing His divinity, bestowing Montreal-the movement could well be | His mercy while restraining His justice. clothed with humility while invested with sovereignty, is the adored one of Bethlehem, the betrayed one of Gethsemane, the crucified one of Calvary. Mary's Son, the Son of the Eternal Father.

> LIFE 18 FRAUGHT WITH INFINITE CONSE-QUENCES,

He has come that we may have life, and that the abundance of life may be confined only by our narrowness of longing or of capacity.

You gentlemen, are living beings. To you life is a mystery, yet not an enigma. To you life is of worth, and its temporal value is great, and weighted down with responsibilities, in the presence of the great fact that it has come to you from the Supreme Master of the universe and that it shall return to Him for judgment. You shall live forever, and in that idea every word, thought, deed of your daily lives is fraught with infinite conse-

quences. You hope to live forever with the Cariet; He is to be your portion and your inheritance. To achieve this hope, to make this irridescent twilight grow into the full day, you know that it is necessary that you shall now live by His life, in the union of soul with soul, heart with heart.

the supreme duty of life, which is the love of God. In this we live and move and have our being. Failing of this, we fail in all. I speak to you as young men who are exmest, ambitious. And so I have invited you at once to the sum mit of life. And because you are per-suaded of the necessity of the love of God. because you know it is the primal duty of life, I can ask you to make therefrom the practical application in accordance with your present assemblage and your views of existence.

" WITHOUT ME YOU CAN DO NOTHING,"

Convinced as we are of the serious import of that life which God has given to us, and that only in union with Jesus is there any true living, hearkening to His word that "without Me you can do nothing"; "I am the vine, you the branches"; knowing that "as the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, unless it abide in the vine," so neither can we have life, except when we are in that perfect union of communion, which is obtained even by the eating of His flesh and the drinking of His blood, we are prepared to its powers of thought and will. Thought make every endeavor to win more and more to ourselves of the life which He has promised to us abundantly. shall cling to Him; we shall do His will; we shall love Him. Thus we live.

And owing to our confined condition here of living in the coercion of sensible things, and in the heavy restraint of corporeal existence, we cannot see the Div inity whom it is our duty and our life to leve. Possession shall come in heaven. On earth we believe, and, strong in our faith, we hope for the accomplishment of the promised word on which our trust

the ways of faith, of hope, of charity. Thus, gentlemen, we are, while living in love of God, still following after the possession, the contemplation, the full revelation of Him whom now we love. We see Him not, un less as through a glass darkly. We are believers, and in our belief we find the solution of our present life, and the response to every invitation of more abundant partaking of life. And so, gentlemen, our belief becomes for us a practical power that we may live.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENCE OF BELIEF. Nothing makes so great difference in men as their difference of beliefs. The man who believes in anything is capable of achievements according to the force has not only the capabilities of the of his belief. Progress is to be measured according to the strength of our convicbut it has the faculties for improvement tions. Now, gentlemen, you have conafforded by grace and the merits of Jesus victions. They attend you in your daily Christ. The first man by sin destroyed avocations, in your daily prayers, in the life of his soul; for all his descend- your intercourse with your fellow-man, ants spiritual death is the portion. A in your leaning on God. To win success greater man (greater, because not man | in any enterprise, you find it necessary merely, but God too, by such indwelling to think, to study, to arouse conviction, of the Godhead that the human nature that you may arouse yourselves to acowes its union to the Divine Nature by tion. And what are these things in hope, whereby I shall depend on God for the pervading presence of the one per which you believe, what are the convict means to win the crown of living, and by Vaughan is stated to be much improved of each department.

tions that lead you on from action to fidelity to love, whereby I shall do no action, that develop in you more and more of life, and that are preparing you for eternal life?

As God is supreme life in essence, and our love of God is supreme life for us, we readily assent to the proposition that our belief in God, our conviction of His existence, our positive dependence upon Him in little matters or in great, our perfect reliance on His word, our obedience to our teacher. His representative, the Church of Peter, are the alpha and omega of our every belief in ourselves and in our fellow-man, the depth whence our climbing begins, and the summit to which our endeavors shall aspire.

"THE BELIEF THAT LIFE IS GOOD."

And then, gentlemen, when we have God with us, we, like St. Paul, feel as-"I know in whom I have sured. trusted," says the apostle, "and I am We look to see what God has aure." contided to us, and we reason that

He, that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and god-like reason To rust in us unused."

We estimate and esteem our own powers, we believe in ourselves, and our especial destiny for each one of us in life, and we endeavor that the work which God has entrusted to us shall not be undone, but shall be well accomplished, that His own word of commendation may await its ending.

We work in the belief that life is good. that the faculties within us are to be exercised on the world about us. And so men have achieved their marvellous conquests over nature and nature's forces, and so men have won their fellowmen from ignorance to understanding, from wickedness to grace. And so the pathless rivers have been crossed, and the forests felled, and the snow-topped mountains traversed; so the cities of human habitation have been established, and the lands cleared by the rushing waters, and the deserts made to blossom as the rose. And so heroes have devoted their lives to noble enterprises, and have brought about the progression of humanity, and saints have fired men with zeal for sanctity, and so the wisdom of God is justified in its works, and the glory of God promoted.

"AWAY WITH PESSIMISM."

And akin to our belief in self is our belief in our fellow-man, his abilities and resources. Even where he is worst we hope in some fashion and at some time to discover a secret influence that may awaken his dormant soul into good. No man can make a success in life who is a cynic or a misanthrope. God made us all. Christ died for us all. Away with pessimism, and, despite the very despair that will beset our good endeavors, we must labor on in love for our fellow-man, knowing his degradation yet compassionating his weakness realizing the unholy tendencies of his fellen nature yet confiding in the power of the grace of the Almighty over even the most depraved soul. Away with fears, gentlemen, and despondency in your labors among your fellow men. Labor on, labor ever. Among the weeds the good grain shall not all be lost. The tree we plant to day may not shell ter us, but it shall give grateful shade to posterity.

Believe in yourselves, gentlemen, and in your life's mission; believe in your fellow-man and in his immortal destiny. Never despair for yourselves or others. Then you shall accomplish vastly more by your cheerfulness and your energy than the melancholy man shall hinder by his wearisome complainings. Because the ideal of life for us is a perfect one our failures discourage us. The distance is far, the way rough, the ascent is steep and the footing insecure. A backward step means dread and loss of hope. Onward, gentlemen, onward! Be more than simple believers in yourselves and in your fellow-men. Be as the heroes of the world have been in their enterprises, be as the saints of God have been in their labors, be ye enthusiasts. Fired yourselves with enthusiasm, you shall inspirit and enliven others. "The harvest is great, the workmen few." The greater need that others. the workmen be workers, indeed, until their prayers and their labors win from the Lord that He send other workmen into His harvest.

IT IS THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

Gentlemen, you have life before you What shall you do with it? to what shall you fashion it? to dishonor or to honor, to loss or to usefulness? to injury or to benefit your neighbor? to value or to nothingness to this grand republic of which you glory to be the citizens? to despair or to joy to the Catholic Church, of which you proclaim yourselves the devoted children? to disrespect or to glory to the God who died for you, who ever loves you?

The century is drawing to its close, the dawning of the twentieth century. with its immense promises, its unfathomed possibilities, is already on the horizon. Your brother needs you, the state needs you, the Church needs you. God does not need you, but He will receive and bless the offer of yourself. What answer shall you give to brother to state, to Cnurch, to God? A man shall make but one answer, and you are men, and you shall answer: I shall accept to day anew the life that Christ, the Son of God, has given me, and I shall endeavor from day to day to merit more of the abundance of this God-given life. by fidelity to faith, whereby I shall cling to the work of God in directing my thoughts and my deeds, by fidelity to

wrong, but good to my own scul, to my neighbor, to my God. Amen.

The Proceedings in Convention. After the service at the Church, the delegates assembled in Boston College Hall and were addressed by Mayor Quincy, who wel omed them to the city in cordial terms referring in eloquent language to the work done by the local Catholic organizations. He was replied to by the President, Rev. Father McGuirl, who spoke as follows :-

"In the name of the thousands we re-present we thank the people for whom you speak, and we thank their distinguished spokesman. It is an honor to be so received: it is an honor to be welcomed by a municipality representing so much of the intellectual moral and forceful in American life. Yet we presume to declare that our presence here is a benefit to the community at large.

This convention stands for some thing. There is no taint of materialism or indifferentism about it. It is a progressive, and yet a conservative force. It is opposed to dangerous tendencies; it sims to promote the higher citizenship

"It is a convention Catholic to the core; it is a convention American to the core. It stands for honesty and truth, for religion and God. This con vention shows that thousands of young men are alive to the vital lasnes of the day, and that they are sure to be on the

right side in every social corflict. 'Again, in the name of the Catholic young men of these United States, I thank you."

The President's Annual Report.

The report of the Rev. President con tained the following:

"Two matters demand serious con sideration. One of these is the question of supplying places of recreation for boys between the ages of 13 and 16 years. They should be so cared for that they will be put in line as future members of our local unions. Many of them go to work at these ages, and the necessity of providing them with recreation under proper auspices is at once apparent.

The other question is the securing of additional chaplains for the army and navy. In proportion to the number of the common burdens and sharing the Catholic soldiers and sailors, Catholic common benefits. Yet it is true that chaplains are entirely inadequate. This the old projudice against Catholics is a subject entirely within the sphere of our co - ntion, and one about which the Catholic is made to feel that emphatic aci in should be taken. "

The number of societies affiliated with the union is twenty seven. The report listic in him. Moreover, charges which of the secretary showed that twenty new societies had been affiliated during the

Religious News Items.

Ambrone College, Divenport by the tion who has been invited to the great priests present subscribed \$7,000 for the new St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in that city.

The Catholic Bishop of Christ Church, THE IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION New Zealand, the Right Rev J. J. Grimes, has arrived in London, and is the guest of the Mariet Fathers in Leicester Place, Leicester Square.

Mr. Albert Reinhart, formerly a prominent lawyrer of Cincinnati, was ordained a priest of the Dominican Order at the ordinations which took place Aug. 27. 28 and 29 at Somereset, O., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson.

Recently there arrived from Antwerp eighteen Sisters of the Order of the Poor Handmaids of Christ. They come from the various German cities for the purpose of nursing the sick in the hospital at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Among the converts of note recently received into the Church are Madame Reine A. Conrad of Chicago, and Miss Caney, of New York. The ceremony of baptism was performed at St. Joseph's Church, Paris, the Very Rev. Father Osmund, C. P., officiating.

It is not generally known that the first woman to receive a diploma in pharmacy in the State of Illinois was Sister Igna tius Feeney, of the Chicago Sisters of Mercy. Sister Ignatius presented herself for examination in 1882, and distanced fifty-seventy other candidates, both men and women.

Rev. Father James Dowling, of New York, died suddenly Wednesday of heart disease. He was 28 years of age and was graduated from the Troy Seminary four years ago. He was highly regarded by the priests and the congregation with whom he served. List Friday Father Dowling received a golden chalice as a present from his parents.

The Holy Father has accepted the resignation of Mgr. Gilbert, Bishop of Mans. This prelate, who, on his elevation to the episcopate three years ago was the youngest Bishop in France, has been suffering from an incurable malady, which rendered his presence in the diocese and his fulfilment of the episcopal duties impossible.—The Universe

The London School Board elections, which will be held in November, are already arousing much attention. Only two Catholic candidates will stand. Father Brown, of Vauxhall, will contest Southwark, and may be trusted to make good fight. Father Lawless, the popuiar pastor of Poplar, was announced as the Catholic candidate for the Tower Hamlets, but it is feared that the sudden attack which prostrated him a few weeks ago may interfere with his candidature.

by his sojourn at Llandrindod Wells. It is not expected he will return to Archbishop's House, Westminster, until the present month, when he will be recalled by the preparations for the reception of Mgr. Perraud and the religious ceremonials in memory of St Augustine at Ebbs Fleet, near Ramsgate.

Petty persecutions of Catholics are no longer popular in England. A bigoted member of parliament arose in his seat to ask the Astorney-General why he permitted Catholic processions in the streets of London contrary to law. The Attorney General replied that these processions were contrary to some of the stat ues but that he was not disposed to in terfere with them. This declaration was hailed with cheers from all sides of the house.

The Catholic Paper.

The Cath lie paper does not appeal to Catholics on the same grounds as does the daily paper. The daily paper is a civic and eca omic necessity, so that the poorest are compelled to take at least one. The Catholic paper is a necessity, but it is a n cessity which is not felt to soon or urgently. It appeals for support, not on the grounds of profit, polities or curiosity but on grounds of principle only. It succeeds only when Catholics take an interest in the progress of the Church, and are there fore anxious to know the current history of the Church. It is read where Catholics take an interest in the doctrines of the Church, and are therefore desirous to see these doctrines explained and detended. Experience shows that for this end a Cathelic paper is an a solute necessity, for in the daily papers we will see only travestics of Church history and Shale on Church teaching There libels on Church teaching is another and more cogent reason why the need of a Catholic paper should be telt by the Catholic people. Catholics have never tried to remain aloof from the non-Catholics of this country. They have not formed themselves into a people spart. They have strived to identify themselves with the various classes of citizens among whem they live, hearing common benefits. Yet it is true that etill exists. In a hundred ways where religion is no difference to others his religion is a distinguished character would not be imagined concerning other denominations are gravely aftered against the Courch. The rights of Catholies, are considered the wrongs of non-Catholics, and we are looked upon with wonder if we are not supremely gratein! that we are allowed to live. It we insist on our rights we are charged with incavism. The attitude arged upon us is At the close of the retreat held at St. | the deferential attitude of the poor rela man's table.-- Catholic Mirror.

The first meeting of the Conneil of the Irish National Federation was held Last week at the Central offices, Rutland Square, London, Eng. The following members of Parliament were present :-Dr. Ambrese (West Mayo), T. J. Condon (East Tipperary), John Dillon (East Mayo), J Gilneoly (West Cork), R M'Ghee (South Louth), J.G. Swift Mac Neill (South Donegal), David Sheehy (South Galway)

Michael Dault, M. P., and David Sheekey, M.P., were re-elected Hon Secretaries. An Executive Committee was chosen by bullot, the personnel eing as follows:

Members et Parliament.-Wm. Abraham, Hon. E. Blake, T. J. Condon, Captain Donelan, James Flynn, Junes Gil hooly, Denis Kilbride, Michael M'Cartan. Justin M'Carthy, Richard M Ghee, F. A. M'Hugh, P. J. Power, T. P O Connor.

Delegates: - Thomas Barry, Jerome layce, Joseph Devlin, Felix Feran, Rev. P. Glynn, P. P., W. Lundon, W. O'Brien, John O'Dowd, Rev. Denis O'Harra, P P., Stephen O'Meara, Bernard O'Neill, Rev.

John Rock, P. P. On motion of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., a committee consisting of Mesars. John Dillen, M P , Chairman of the Irish Party; Rev. John Rock, PP; Mr P. A McHugh, M P.: Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P. Joseph Devlin. Captain Donelan, M.P. and Alfred Webb, was appointed to confor with the representatives of the Irish National League and of such other Nationalist organizations as might be found willing to participate with a view to ensuring a proper representation of the tenant farmers before the Commission about to inquire into the administration of the Land Acts; and, further, with a view to consulting together how far joint action could be arranged on the subjects of the '98 Centenary Celebration, the evicted tenants' question, amnesty to the political prisoners, Parliamentary registration, and the alarming increase of landgrabbing "

TOWN OF ST. PAUL.

The most attractive and largest bazaar held for some years began Tuesday, 7th inst., in the basement of the Parish Church, Town of St. Paul, and will continue to the 23rd inst. The proceeds of the Bazaar will be used for charitable child might be accorded to her. This. purposes. There will be a beautiful display of ornamental and useful articles, which may be purchased at a nominal price.

The feature of the Bazaar will be a The health of His Eminence Cardinal | competition among the lady Presidents | gloriously reigning Pontiff. - The Uni-82 | Verae.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is really very

little of moment over here just now. Perhaps one of the most important events was the sermon last week by the Bishop of Safford, Rev. Dr. Bilsborrow, and was perhaps what might be called the sermon of the week. His Lordship was particularly an sious that there should be a good and fervent and loyal spirit amongst the young men and young women of the congregation; that they should not be "should-be Catholics," but that they should be Catholics in deed and fir net to the very marrow of their bones, and therefore he was most anxious to organize young men's clubs, literary societies, young men's associations, Children of Mary, and such-like organizations. The young of the congregation were the power of the future, or, to change his figure of speech, the cream of the whole concern; not that the rest were blue milk, but that the young folks, if their hearts were right, would win their way and make progress for Catholicity. Hedid hope that they would be fervent and erne, that they had been well instructed! and were for the most part well-disposed. but how many fell away from their duties, missed Mass, picked up with some Protestant bas and went to the dogs! His Lordship wanted to mend this if he possibly could. He wanted the young to keep together in their cluby and balls and avoid the dangerous society of Protestant young men and women, for he was perfectly convinced that rather empty-headed young Catholic men, and there was a fair share of that class, thought that if Protestant young men of their age with whom they worked side by side during the week spent their Sundays in absolute indifference to all religion in simple enjoyment. Catholic boys, bads, young men, why should they do the same? Another evil influence was the bad example of parents, for which they would be answerable. Continuing, His Lordship said that in these days of inquiry if they were true to their faith and jealous for its propagation they must be able to give a reason for the faith that was in them. In their club rooms they should have a library and lectures, but more specially the papers of the Catholic Printh Society, because these papers had been drawn up by the most skilful pands, and they touched upon every point that Protestants met with in the Catholic religion, and explained every difficulty they had. So he proposed that they should get into the club-room as som as they could something more important toan the stest result of the Cricket Matches, so that they would be able to mower and explain the difficulties which Protestants might confide in them. In a case of this sort they should then, go to the club library, look at a Cathelic Pruth Siciety paper, and on two or three pager they would and all that they wanted. When they had fortified and armed themselves with this knowle go they chould make an opportunity of reopyring the subject with their Protestant friends. But before doing so they should visit the Church and say a prayer to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and ask Him to put upon their lips what He wanted them to say, and He would not fail to do it. In conclusion, His Lordship said they had received into the Church in the diocese of Sulford last year over 1 300 converts, a number never reached before (applause). Was not this reason why they should be thankful to God for His graces to them, and do still more to forward the good work?

THE LONDON IRISH AND AMNESTY.

At a meeting last week of the Centerary and Amaesty Committees the following resolution, moved by Ray, H. M. Kennedy, Protestant Vicar of Plumpton, was unanimously ad pted: Having complete confidence in our countrymen on guard in Ireland, we believe that no amount of royal visits, residency or political trumpeting shall divert the Celt from the path of duty; that the memories which congregate about full prisons, deserted villages, and excessive taxation shall not grow faint; that the centenary celebration of "ninety-eight" will cause the scattered millions of Clan-na-Gael to unite, and plainly show their overlong endured and godless oppressors that sooner or later it must, between the concerned contingents, be either open war or peace with honour; and that in the coming struggle, if the detrauded British democracy will but pull together and march as one man against the common spoiler, we shall be ready to help them with head, heart, and hand.

St. Louis of Anjou was, hitherto, solittle apoken of in the universal Church that it may be wondered why so much prominence has this year been given to the celebration of his centenary. The facts are these: The paternal grand-mother of the present Pope, not having: been favored by Heaven with offspring,. made special supplications, to the patron. of the family, St. Louis of Anjou, that, although already advanced in years, a effectively came about, and the pious woman held that it was through the inintercession of St. Louis that she wills. blessed with posterity a posterity destined to include a Pope-the present

The Judge was no believer in short raentences. He regarded leviency to a crimial as an offence against society-a direct encouragement to those who hesitated on the brink of vicious courses and were only restraind by fear of punishment. The well-meaning people who got up petitions to mitigate the sentence upon a justly convicted thief or mur-derer were, in his eyes, guilty of mawk-ish sentimentality. There was no trace of weakness or effeminacy in his own face, with its grizzled eyebrows, some what cold gray eyes, thin lips and mas sive chin. He was a just man, just to the splitting of a hair, but sustere and unemotional.

He had conducted the trial with the most scrupulous impartiality, but now that a verdict of guilty was a foregone conclusion, he determined to make an example of one who had so shamefully abused the confidence placed in him.

Stated briefly, the situation was as follows: The prisoner, Arthur Maxwell, was cashier of a firm of solicitors, Lightbody & Dufton. The only surviving member of the original firm, Mr. Light body, had recently died leaving the business to his nephew, Thomas Faulk ner. Faulkner accused Arthur Maxwell of having embrzzled a sum of \$1 200. Maxwell admitted of baving taken the money, but positively asserted that it had been presented to him as a free gift by Mr. Lightbody. Unfortun tely for the prisoner, the letter which he stated had accompanied the cheque was not produced, and Faulkner, supported by the evidence of several experts, declared the signature of the cheque to be was examined the counterfoil was discovered to be blank. The prisoner asserted that Mr. Lightbody himself had taken out a blank cheque and had filled it and signed it at his private residence. He could, however, produce no proof of this assertion, and all the evidence available was opposed to his unsupported statement.

"Arthur Mexwell." soliloquized the Judge. "you have been convicted on evidence that leaves no shadow of doubt of your guitt of a crime which I must char acterize as one of the basest-'

The chattering of voices in the hall brought the solilequy to an abrupt conclusion. The Judge required absolute silence and solitude when he was engaged in study, and the servants, who stood in constant awe of bins, were extremely careful to prevent the least disturbance taking place within ear hot of his sinc tum. He jerked the bell impatiently, intending to give a good wigging to those responsible for the disturbance.

or was infown open by his who was evidently in a state of breath less excitement.

"On, papa!" she exclaimed, "here's such a queer little object that wants to see you. Please let her come in."

Before the Judge could remonstrate a little child, a rosy faced girl of between five and six, in a red hood and cloak, hugging a black puppy under one arm and a brown naper parcel under the other, trotted briskly into the room.

The Judge rose to his feet with an ex pression which caused his daughter to vanish with remarkable celerity. The door closed with a bang. He could hear her feet ecudding rapidly upstairs and he found himself alone with the small creature before him.

"What on earth are you doing here, child?" ne asked irritably. "What can you possibly want with me?" She remained silent, staring at him

with round. frightened eyes. "Come, come; can t you find your tongue, little girl? he asked more gently. "What is it you want with

"If you please," she said timidly, "I've brought you Tommy."

Tommy was clearly the fat puppy, for as she bent her face toward him he wagged his tail and promptly licked the cats better than cows." end of her nose.

The Judge's eyes softened in spite of himself.

"Come here," he said, sitting down, "and tell me all about it."

She advanced fearlessly toward him, as animals and children always did in his unofficial moods.

'This is Tommy, I suppose?" he said, taking the puppy on his knee, where it expressed its delight by ecstatic contortions of the body, and appeared to consider his watch chain a fascinating article of diet.

"I've brought you other things, too," she said, opening the brown paper parcel and revealing a doll with a very beautiful complexion, large blue eyes and hair of the purest gold, a diminutive Nosh's ark, a white pig, a woolly sheep, a case of crayons, a penholder, a broken bladed knife, a small paint box, a picture book or two, and what bore some faint resemblance to a number of water-colored sketches. She seemed particularly proud of the last named.

"I painted them all by myself," she exclaimed.

The Judge thought it not unlikely as he glanced with twinkling eyes at the highly unconventional forms and daring colors of those strikingly original works of art. "Well," he said, "it is very kind of

you to bring me all these pretty things, it round to Maxwell's solicitor at once." but why do you want to give them to "Oh, Matthew, then the poor fellow's me?'

"I-I don't want to give them to you,"

deviations from the truth from the lips of imaginative witnesses so that frank-ness was at all times delightful to him. "I'll give them to you and Tommy, too"—the words were accompanied by a

you'll promise not to send poor pape to prison." A silence such as precedes some awful convulsion of nature pervaded the roum for several seconds after this audacious proposal. Even Tommy, as though cow-ering before the outraged majesty of the law, buried his head between the Judge's coat and vest and lay motionless except tor a propitiatory wag of his tail.

"What is your name, child?" asked the Judge grimly. "Dorothy Maxwell," faltered the little girl timidly, awed by the sudden silence and the perhaps unconsciously stern ex-

very wistful glance at the fat puppy, "if

pression upon His Lordship's face. "Dorothy Maxwell," said the Judge severely as though the little figure belore him were standing in the prisoner's dock awaiting sentence, "you have been convicted of the most unparalleled crime of attempting to corrupt one of Her Majesty's Judges—to persuade him by means of bilbery to defeat the ends of justice. I shall not further enlarge upon the enormity of your crime. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be- No, no, don't cry! Poor little thing, I didn't mean to trighten you. I'm not the least bit angry with youreally and truly-come and sit on my knee and show me all these pretty things.

Get down, you little beast.' The last words were addressed to Tommy who fell with a flop on the floor and was replaced on the Judge's knee by his little mistress.

"This is very like condoning a criminal offence," thought the Judge to him-self with a grim smile, and he wiped the tears from the poor little creature's tace and tried to interest her in the contents of the brown paper parcel. But the thoughts the tears had aroused did not vanish with them. Arthur Maxwell was no longer a kind of impersonal representative of the criminal classes, to be dealt with as severely as the law allowed in the interests of society in general. He was the father of this soft, plump, rosy-cheeked, blue eyed, goldennaired little maid who would inevitably have to share, now or in the future, the tather's humiliation and disgrace. For the first time, perhaps, the Judge felt a pang of pity for the wretched man who at that moment was probably pacing his cell in agonizing apprehension of the inevitable verdict.

At this moment the door opened and his wife, a slender, graceful woman, cona forgery. When the cheque book siderably younger than himself, with a

refined, delicate ace, came quietly in "Ah," exclaimed the Judge, with a sudden inspiration, "I believe you are at the bottom of all this, Agnes. What is this child doing here?"

"You are not vexed, Matthew?" she asked, halt timidly.

"Hardly that," he answered slowly; but what good can it do? It is im possible to explain the situation to this poor little mite. It was cruel to let her come on such an errand. How did she get here?"

It was her own idea, entirely her own idea, but her mother brought her and asked to see me. The poor woman was distracted and nearly trantic with grief and despair and ready to clutch at any straw. She was so dreadfully miserable, poor thing, and I thought it disposed whenever possible, to give the was such a pretty idea, I-I couldn't reprisoner the benefit of the doubt.—Sin fuse. Matthew."

"But, my dear," expostulated the adge, "you must have known that it Judge, "you must cou'd do no good."

what the verdict would i-i knew daughter Mabel, a pretty girl of twelve, be," answered his wife. "I read a re port of the trial in an evening paper. But then there was the sentence, you know-and-and I thought the poor child might soften you a little, Matthew."

The Judge's hand strayed mechanically among the toys, and to interest the child he began to examine one of the most vivid of her pictorial efforts. "You think I am very hard and un-

just, Agnes?' he asked. " No, no, no," she answered hurriedly. Not unjust, never unjust. There is not a more impartial Judge upon the bench -the whole world says it. But don't you think, dear, that justice without mercy is always a little hard? Don't be angry, Matthew. I never spoke to you like this before. I wouldn't now, but for the poor woman in the next room and the innocent little thing at

your knees." Tue Judge made no reply. He bent still more closely over the scarlet ani-mal straying amid emerald fields and burnt number of trees, of a singular, original shape.

"That's a cow," said Dorothy, proud ' Don't you see its horns? And that's its tail; it isn't a tree. There's tion, and their evident intention to kill a cat on the other side. I can draw the bill per fas aut nefas, gives grounds

In her anxiety to exhibit her artistic abilities in their higher manifestation she took the paper out of his hands and presented the opposite side. At first he principle is decadence, whose sanction looked at it listlessly, and then his eyes suddenly glistened and he examined it with breathless interest.

"Well, I'm blessed!" he exclaimed excitedly.

along with the check. His reference to decay and against which every man in it, as he couldn't produce it, did him the land, for the sake of his family, for more harm than good; but I believe it's the sake of his country and his God, genuine, upon my word, I do. Listen; should loudly and effectively protest. it is dated from the Hollies, Lightbody's private address:

My DEAR MAXWELL-I have just heard from the doctor that my time here will be very short, and I am trying to arrange my affairs as quickly as possible. I have long recognized the unostentatious but thorough and entirely satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your duties, and as some little and perhaps too tardy a recognition of your long and faithful services and as a token of my personal esteem for you, I hope you will accept the enclosed check for \$1,200. With best wishes for your future, believe me, yours sincerely,

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT.

"What do you think of it? I'll send

innocent after all? "It looks like it. If the letter is genuwould be ready for production at a mo-ment's notice. Where did you get this letter, little girl?"

Dorothy blushed guiltily and hung her head and replied. "I took it out of papa's deak-wanted some paper to draw on, and

took it without asking. You won't tell him, will you! He'll be ever so cross." "Well, we may perhaps have to let him know about it, my dear; but I don't think he'll be a bit cross. Now, this lady will take you to your mother, and you can tell her that papa won't go to prison and that he'll be home to-morrow

night."
"May I—may I say good by to Tommy, plesse!" she faltered "You sweet little thing!" exclaimed

the wife, kissing her impulsively. "Tommy's goin: with you," said the Judge, laughing kindly. I wouldn't deprive you of Tommy's company for Tommy's weight in gold. I fancy there are limits to the pleasure which Tommy and I would derive from each other's society. There, run away and take Tommy with you."

Dorothy eagerly pursued the fat puppy, captured him after an exciting chase and took him in her arms. Then she walked toward the door, but the corner of her eye rested wistfully on the contents of the brown paper parcel. The Judge hastily gathered the toys, rolled them in the paper and presented them to her. But Dorothy looked disappointed. The thought of giving them to purchase her father's pardon had been sweet as well as bitter. She was willing to compromise in order to escape the pang that the loss of Tommy and the doll and the paint box and other priceless treasures would have inflicted, but she still wished-poor little epitome of our complex human nature -to taste the joy of heroic self-sacrifice. Besides, she was afraid that the Judge might, after all, refuse to pardon her lather if she took away all the gifts with which she had attempted to propitiate him.

she put the parcel on the chair and opened it out. Holding the wiggling puppy in her arms she gazed at her treasures trying to make up her mind waich she could part with that would be sufficiently valuable to the Judge's eyes to accomplish her purpose. Finally she selected the sheep and presented the luxuriantly wooly, almost exasperatingly meek looking animal to the

Judge.
"You may have that and the pretty picture for being kind to papa," she said with the air of one who confers inestim-

able favors. He was about to decline the honor but catching his wife's eyes he meekly accepted it and Dorothy and the suppy and the brown paper parcel disappeared

through the door. "Well, well," said the Judge with a queer smile as he placed the duffy white sheep on the mantlepiece. "I never thought I should be guilty of accepting a bribe, but we never know what we may come to."

The next day Maxwell was acquitted and secured by the Judge that he left the court without a stain upon his charscter. The following Christmas Dorothy received a brown paper parcel containing toys of the most wonderful description from an unknown friend and it was asserted by his intimates that ever afterwards the Judge's sentences seldom erred on the side of severity, and that he was Francisco Monitor.

THE DEMON DIVORCE.

Bishop Shan'ey Tells the Truth About the Institution

During the recent session of the legislature of North Dakota a number of measures were introduced lengthening the term of residence required before the commencement of an action for divorce. The present law only requires a residence of 90 days, and the clergy and other Christian people made a strong effort to extend the time to one year, but without BUCCESS.

Bishop Shanley, Roman Catholic bishop of the state, has taken the lead in the fight against the present law and has written the following open letter on the subject:

"The senate of North Dakota, by refusing to act on the bill passed almost unanimously by the house amending the term of residence for divorce, has covered itself with shame.

"I am loath to believe the story about the purse of \$14,000 said to have been raised and used by some interested par ties to buy up senators like sheep, though the refusal of senators to act on the questhe bill per fas aut nefas, gives grounds

for suspicion. "Be that as it may, the amendment was lost, and for the next two years North Dakota must suffer from a law whose prompts men and women to commit crime, whose presence produces an inferior and degraded womanhood, hinders the procreation and education of children, sets families at variance, scoffs at "Here's the very letter Maxwell de all that is purest and truest in humanity, clared he had received from Lightbody is invariably connected with national

> "I hereby enter my protest against this hell born social enemy, and I call on all Christian people in the State to aid me in the war of extermination, which now, God helping me, I declare against it. A worse state of morals than Utah ever saw is at our door, invading us. Against it I shall contend, if needs be. alone so long as God leaves me earthly life. Hitherto, relying on the persuasiveness of human words, explaining divine wisdom, I neglected other agencies, refusing even to ask for any man's vote. Henceforth and until the divorce laws of this state are brought into the lines of comparative decency, with all the powers of my official position as bishop and of my personal influence as a citizen, I shall fight like with like."—

Divorce is a greater danger to this country than anarchy, socialism or comshe faltered.

The Judge regarded her with friendly miserable again. I'm sure it is. If it and practicable. Though mistakes may eyes. He was used to hearing romantic had been torgery, you may be sure it sometimes be made, the very knowledge

an transferration of the state of

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

that marriage is indissoluble often leads the parties to that patience and carefulness which overcome the friction and difficulties, while the knowledge that divorce is easy leads to impatience and to magnifying those difficulties.

THE TRUE WEIGHTS AND OVER OF COUNTY SEPTEMBLE SEPTEMBLE

Greece and Rome rose to greatness on the foundation of a wholesome family life, and they fell when the marriage tie came to be loosely regarded. God hasten the day when the American people will recognize the doctrines of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage and divorce as the safest, truest and loftiest! -Rev. C. A. Splinter, N w York.

THE GOMBEEN MAN.

Mr. Bobert Ascroft's Soble Mission. Mr. Robert Ascroft, the bold Englishman, whose exposure of the English usurers so badly crippled them, has gone to Ireland to investigate the doings of the gombeen men. In the more remote parts of Ireland where the law of interest is little known, the gombeen man possesses power absolute. He does not fear exposure, he thrives and fattens on the life blood of small tenant farmers, and in many cases he accumulates wealth which gains for him a "social position," and perhaps a seat on the local magisterial bench. Mr. Ascroit is just the man for the mission, and if he ap plies to the proper sources tar from fail ing to procure startling evidence he will put himself in the possession of an "e ilbarrasament of riches." Next session it is understood that the scope of the enquiry will te extended so as to apply to loans in kind and thus include the gombeen system.

SUNDAY REST.

The Movement is Europe Gaining Ground.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times thus refers to the efforts being made for a cessation of Sunday labor:-

"The Sunday rest movement so strenuously advocated of late years by some of the foremost men of France-by none more than the late Jules Simon-is undoubtedly gaining ground not only in

this country, but in Belgium.' A lecture was recently given on this subject by the Abbé Escande at Cette, and another by the Abbé Hoppenot at Moulins. In the course of his remarks the latter observed that in all the principal towns of Belgium the Sunday rest movement was making rapid progress. It might be said that complete liberty to rest from work on Sunday was now in principle admitted there. "England," continued the lecturer, "has grown rich because she has understood the liberty and has made the principle of absolute rest on Sunday a law. This powerful nation has shown, as well as Germany, alas! that the observance of Sunday so far from being opposed to the material interests of a country has the contrary tendency. God gives prosperity to nations that recognise the duties tha they owe to Him." I've lecturer cited the opinions of medical men and economists to snow that one day's rest from work each week was as necessary as a night's sleep after the labor of the day. It was needed to make up for the exhaustion of streigth and to guard against the comscientifically proved that neither the and from that out each der found sleep would compensate for the loss of Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken this day of rest.

COURTIERS AS WORSHIPPERS.

At the court of Louis XIV., Archbishop Fenelon once played a bitter just at the expense of his fellow-courtiers. Coming one morning to enapel Louis found only the Archbishop and a priest in the place of the crowded congregation usually gathered there. "How is this," queried Louis. Said Fencion in reply, "I caused it to be given out, Sire, that you would not attend chapel, that your Majesty might know who came to worship God and who to flatter the King. correspondent of the Standard, who tells the story, adds-The picture of that deserted chapel recalls the story of Davn



Bright-faced, happy, rollicking, playful babies, thousands of them all over the broad land, have in their bodies the seeds of serious diseases, and while they laugh and play are facing death. The mother, in the majority of cases, is unconsciously re-sponsible for this sad state of affairs. Where the mother, during the auxious period, sur-fers from weakness and disease of the dis-cinctly feminine organism, it is useless to expect a sound and healthy baby. Every woman may be strong in a wemanly way, and have fobust, happy children. A wonderful medicine for women is Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is a medicine that acts directly and only on those delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops debilitating drains and soothes paid. It gives rest and tone to the tired nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It does away with the discon forts of the expectant period and makes bab of coming easy and comparatively painless. Honest druggists will not offer an inferior substitute for the sake of a little extra profit.

"I soffered for years from displacement, debiliting drains, inflammation and weak back." writes Mrs. Bessie McPherson, of 38 So. Main St., Providence, R. I. "I traveled with my husband, and first noticed my weaknesses coming on when the jolt of the cars became unbearable. I stopped traveling but the trouble steadily grew worse, I suffered so that I became despondent and wished for death. I took only a lew bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was permanently cured."

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

· · · IT IS THE BEST.

Swift, who found himself entering upon in possession of certificates, who, on a service with only one auditor, his being examined in 1896, failed to passe clerk, and forthwith began the service, the sight tests, was twelve—one master with, "Dearly beloved Roger and myself, the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," and so proceeded to the end of the service.

A THRESHER'S LIFE

ONE OF EXPOSURE TO INCLEMENT AND CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

HE EASILY FALLS A PREY TO DISEASE-RHEUMATISM ONE OF THE NATURAL RE-SULTS-ONE WHO SUFFERED FOR UP-WARDS OF NINE YEARS GIVES HIS EX

From the Intelligencer, Belleville, Ont.

It is doubtful if there is any other occupation more trying to the constitu tion than that of the thresher. Ex posed to the rains and atorms of the sutumn season, and at the same time choked with the dust consequent upon threshing, he easily falls a prey to

Mr. Jos. H. Davis, a resident of the

Wicklow, Hastings county, follows the threshing machine, for some months every fall. For eight or nine years he was subject to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism. The disease usually made its appearance in the fall, and continued throughout the winter, causing not only much suffering but great inconvenience. Mr. Davis' most serious attack occurred during the winter of 1893. It first made itself manifest by the swelling of the right hand, and before twenty-four hours had passed the disease appeared to have gone through the whole system, and the legs were awollen to an abnormal size, so much so that the joints were not visible through the swellings. For ten months the trouble continued and during that period Mr. Davis was unable to put on his own clothes, and the pain he endured almost, passed comprehension. One doctor after another was tried but without any beneficial results. Then advertised medicines were tried but with no better success. "I can hardly say," said Mr. Davis, "how much money I spent on doctors and medicine, but it amounted to a considerable sum, and yet I would most willingly have given my farm to be rid of the terrible pain I was forced to endure. But all my expenditures seemed of no avail, and I began to despair of a cure. At this juncture, acting on the advice of a friend, I bekan using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first six boxes I used seemed from outward appearances to have had no if-ct, and I felt almost like giving up in despair. I thought however, that possibly that was not a fair trial for one in my condition and I procured a furtuar supply. By the time I had used three bas more there was a eighteen boxes by which time every vestige of the pain had left me, and I was feeling in every respect a new man. I believe, too, that the cure is permanent. for I have not known what it is to suffer with rheumatism since.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Williams Pluk Pills released Mr. Davis from the painful thraldom of rheumatism at a comparatively small expense after doctors and medicines had utterly failed to give him even a fair measure of relief. It is obvious therefore that if Dr Williams' Pink Pills are given a fair trial they are sure to bring relief and a cure. Every box of the genuine Pink Pills has the trade mark on the wrapper around the box, and the purchaser can protect himself from imposition by refusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Trade of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, September 3.-The returns of exports and imports for July last show a large increase in the volume of trade of the Dominion. The exports for the month, compared with July, 1896, were as follows :--

| 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 171,878 | 1896. | 171,878 | 1896. | 174 | 1896. | 174 | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896 \$1,070 854 922,064 5,158,132 5,791,087 3,418,500 1,648,010 16,129 \$17,424,786 23,216

The imports for the same month were as follows, compared with 1896 :-

| 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1897. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896. | 1896

The increase for the month in exports was no less than \$5,443 000 The total trade for July, 1897, was \$26,581,786, and for July, 1896 \$20,978,718, an increase of \$5,603 068 in one month. There is about \$30,000 of a decrease in the duty collected.

One of the most important outdoor occupations, in its relation to eyesight and to public safety, as is now universally admitted, is that of the railway service. The same importance, it seems, in securing accuracy in this field by scientific tests is now given in England to these employed in the mercantile marine service. The value and necessity of this may be judged from a recent Parliament. ary report on the tests for form vision and for color ignorance. In 1896, 5,051 persons were examined in form vision, and thirty-four failed; 5,017 were examined in color vision, and fifty-one failed. The number of officers already number of omcers aready

the sight tests, was twelve—one master, five mates, and two second mates failing in the color vision, and one mate and three second mates failing in the form vision. To candidates who fail in color vision an appeal to special examiners is allowed, while to those who fail in form vision another trial after three months is allowed. The result of the re-examina-tions during the period covered by the report is given thus: Of the ninety three candidates who 'ailed in color vision in 1894 95, seven were examined on appeal in 1896 one being passed and six rejected; of the fifty-six candidates who failed in color vision in 1896, twelve were examined on appeal in 1897, five passing and seven being rejected; while of 103 candidates in form vision who failed in 1894 95, five were passed next year, two also passing subsequently of the thirty. six who failed in form vision in 1896

POPULAR HOTEL MAN.

" I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparina. The first bottie helped me and I took four bottles, am now completely cured. JAMES REILLEY, Proprietor Chapman House Sarnia, Ont.

Hoop's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick head.

HOW HE DOES IT.

" How do you paint sunrises? You never saw one in your life?" "That's no drawback, I paint sunsets and then turn them upside down.'-Detroit Free Press.

AT THE BUTCHER'S.

Customer-" I should like to see a nice calf's head." Butcher Boy-"Yes. sir; father will be down directly!"

EDUCATION,



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D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. 1809 Notre Dame St. 123 Church St. Tososso. Ost. BEV. PATHER MACFADDEN,

An Irish Priest of Coercion Times. Osce Charged With Murder—Principal Character in the Celebrated Maryborough Trials.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Rev. Father MacFadden, parish priest of Greedore. County Donegal, Ireland. one of the prominent characters in the clabrated Maryh rough prison trials in 1889, is a great at the Imperial Hatel, 1885, 45 a king on Father MacF.d.len is now in the performance of a mission in this country, and says it is his first duty to raise funds to assist in the constriction of a cathedral at Letterkenny. He bears a letter from Bishop Patrick O'Donnell, recommending him to the sympathy and support of the Irish exiles in the United States. Bishon O'Donnell

in his letter says : On the poor soil that remained to them after the plantation of Ulster, Father MacFadden has done historic service in shielding his people from cruel oppression, and his record in the spiriopportunities of his parish is one that would be worthy of any priest in any country."

pv country Father MacFadden tells an interesting story of the trials he and his people have undergone and of his arrests and trials.

Hesays: I am located in a district that always has been notorious for landlord oppression. It is uniformly distressful and the occurrence of an unfortunate season reduces the population to the verge of starvation. Many such seasons have occurred during my time there. To tide the people through those disastrous years it has not been unusual to appeal to the generous-hearted people in more favored places. Let through a those times the landlords did not abate a jot in their claims, but rigorously insisted on their full pound of flesh. As the people were not able to meet these demands, they had to undergo the alternative of evic tion. It is impossible to convey to the American mind a notion of the bardships

"I found myself bound from a sense of duty to exercise all my energy and influence to improve this condition of affairs. In doing so in what appeared to me then, as it does now, a proper constitutional, righteous way, I fell afoul of England's latest coercion act-the anti-Irish coercion law. This was in 1888 As a consequence I was arrested, charged with transgression of the act, and tried before two removable magistrates. They are so called on account of their being subject to removal if they do not carry out the law to the satisfaction of their superior officers. Of course I was convicted, after a sham trial, on the evidence of a limping shorthand police reporter, and condemned to prison for three months. From that sentence I had the right to appeal to the County Court Judge and took advantage of it. To my horror and surprise, the County Court Judge not only confirmed the sentence of the lower court, but doubled the term to six months, and I passed from April 18 to October 18 in Her Majesty's prison at Derry.

When my release came I resumed the liberty of speech I had so summarily been deprived of. For so doing I was again summoned before the coercion tribunal. This invitation to attend the petty sessions court I respectfully declined, which is not surprising after my former experience. issued to enforce my appearance, and then, of all times and places that could be chosen for its execution. Sunday and the parochial church, the very moment after divine service, were fixed upon by the authorities to put the warrant into execution. The attempt to arrest me under such circumstances, in the presence of a large and excitable congregation, was accompanied by deplorable results. A district inspector, entrusted with the execution of the warrant, lost his lite. In behalf of the people, the provocative manner of the arrest may be said to have been highly calculated to incite acts of violence. The history of the occurrence in detail would occupy too much space. Sufficient it is to say I was hurried off to Derry jail again, under a strong military and police es

"After thinking the matter over for one week, the Government decided to withdraw the first charge against me, under which the arrest was made, and charged me with the murder of the district inspector, of which I felt, as I do now, as blameless as anyone in this country. Then set in a historic reign of ternor in Gweedore. An army of occupation was drafted into the place and arrests made broadcast. People were dragooned and driven like sheep into the barracks, and in less than two weeks about one hundred and twenty men were lodged in Derry jail. Then followed remand after remand until finally a preliminary examination was held by the same two removable Magistrates, resulting in the committal of myself and twenty-two others on the capital charge of murder.

"Then came into play England's method of dealing with political opponents in Ireland. The venue of trial was changed from Lifford, in Donegal, to drawn from the landlord class in that trial jury forty two who were suspected then the Attorney General for Ireland, better known in those days as 'Peter the Packer, After being detained in jail for three months I was admitted to bail, the Crown having substituted the charge of conspiracy instead of murder against

"The trials took place in September, 1889, and lasted for a week. They resulted in finding one man guilty of manelaughter, the others ending in a disagreement of the jury. Owing to the inability to secure a conviction after all the packing, the Crown climbed down and offered a compromise. This was him, he will cry "A thousand laudamost favorable to the defendants. In the case of several of the accused the he will say: "Prosperity from God on charge was withdrawn, short terms of it." If there come sudden trouble upon imprisonment were given to others, five him he will say: "The Cross of Christ."

were sentenced to penal servitude, and with others, was given freedom. The Conservative Government was then in power, but the general election soon followed, which was tavorable to the Liberals, and soon after their advent to power the condemned prisoners were restored to liberty. Thus ended the famous Maryborough trials."

Father MacFadden does not know how long he will remain in Portland. He counts upon considerable support there fr m the triends of Ireland.

THE POPE'S EXAMPLE.

Archbishop Ireland Says it Must be Followed by all Catholics.

In speaking recently of what should be the position of Catholics toward the aged, Archbishop Ireland referred his hearers to the attitude of Pope Leo and urged all eloquently to emulate this high

example.
"Leo," said he, "is the providential pontiff given to the church in this new era of humanity to show that the church is of all ages, as is her founder, Christ. Holding tast to the divine organization of the church and to principles of faith and morals, Leo recognizes the social and the political changes which are coming upon humanity and adapts the human forms of the church to the new surroundings. He recognizes the wordrous discoveries and inventions of the age, and he blesses and encourages them, seeing in them the development of God's own creation. He blesses and encourages progress along all its legitimate ines. He extols movements tending to the higher elevation and the greater happi-

ness of humanity.
"The encyclicals of the Pope, especially on labor and that on the republic of France, prove him to be indeed the pontiff of the age. Catholics should follow the direction of their great leader and aid him in fulfilling the divine mission assigned to him, to dominate in mediate work of the association will be the name of Christ and of Christ's faith this modern world and conquer it to religion.

"There are Catholics in every country who more or less consciously and effec tively keep themselves aloof from Leo's leadership. They imagine they understand better than Leo does the situation of the church in this age. Wedded to contingent and perishable forms which they mistake for the absolute and the permanent, they would have the church and the world stand still. Thus in France to day, despite Leo's repeated invitations to see in the republican form of government, which the people of the country have adopted, the representation of law and order and the legitimate government of the nation, certain Catholies cling to dead empires and monarchies and refuse to give peace to country and church. Well, in his late address, has Leo called such Catholics refractories or rebels. Be there in the fu ure no refractories in America. There are, we must confess, divisions among Catholics in America—not indeed in matters of faith and morals, but in tendencies and movements and adaptations of action to modern circumstances and sur roundings. There should be for us but one tendency and one movement, those indicated by the Pope.

"Opposition to his direction, however much it clothes itself among us, as among French Catholics, with the specious titles of conservatism and traditionalism and religious fear of the new, is nothing but rebellion. Those who resist the cirection given by the Pope are refractories and rebels.

"It is asked sometimes, Are not Catholics divided on the lines of race? Not l at all. I speak for myself, and in what I say I know I speak for all true Catholics and loyal followers of the Pope. There is for me no race, no color and no language. I rise above all such accidentals and recognize as my brethren all who work for God and truth. When French Catholics are with the Pope I am with them; when they are against the Pope I am against them. My position is the same with German Catholics or Catholics of other races. If I differ from some of them, it is because of their ideas, not because of their race. It is well that this be understood. Efforts have been made to identify certain refractaire tendencies with whole races. This is wrong. It is unjust to those races, the great number of which are most loyal to the Pope, most ardent to follow his directions and to work with him. Some self constituted leaders are too willing to pose as representatives of race which they both misunderstand and misrepresent."

The Salutations of the Irish.

A pious race is the Gaelic race, writes Doctor Douglas Hyde in the New Ireland Review. The Irish Gael is pious by nature. He sees the hand of God in every place, in every time and in every thing. There is not an Irisuman in a hundred in whom is the making of an unbeliever. The spirit and the things of the spirit affect him more powerfully than the body and the things of the budy. In the things he does not see he does not believe the less for not seeing them; and in the things he sees he will see more than a man of any other race; what is invisible for other people is Maryborough, in Queen's county, 150 visible for him. God is for him a thing miles away. A special jury panel was assured, true, intelligible. He feels in visible powers before him, and by his county, and on the empanelment of the | side, and at his back throughout the day and throughout the night. It is from this by the Crown of having national procliv- feeling that the ordinary expressions ities were told to stand aside. This and salutations of the Irish language packing of the jury was conducted by come. When he meets a neighbor, inthe notorious jury packer, Peter O'Brien, steal of saying bon jour or good morn-then the Attorney General for Ireland, ing, like other races, he says "God salute you" If he sees a person at work he says: "Prosperity from God on you." If you are parting from him he says: 'May God prosper you seventold." he is blessing you he says: "May God life-lengthen you." If you sneeze he will cry: "God with us;" and when you salute him saying "God greet you," his answer is: "God and Mary (i.e. the Virgin) greet you." When he takes snuff from you he will say : " The blessing of God be with the souls of your dead." If a sudden wonderment surprise

upon us." When the cock crows what he hears in its note is: "moo na hoya slaum," "the Sou of the Virgin saved." If he made complaints what he says is:
"O Wirrastru" (i e, "O Mary, it is a pity.") There is no other race in the world, as my friend Father O'Growney once observed, which has two names for Mary-" Marya," when the name is given in baptism to a woman; ' Mwirya," when they speak of the Mother of Our Saviour. God is, then, in his mouth and before his eyes day and night; he is the true son of those old saints who spread the light of Christ throughout the world He is now by nature a Christian from the day of his birth to the hour of his death. His mind on the subject may be summed up in those two sayings, that of the early Church, "let aucient things prevail," and that of Saint Augustine, credo quia impossible. Nature did not form him to be an unbeliever; unbelief is alien to his mind and contrary to his feetings.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Alumna Association Form d - A Grand Result With Bright Prospects.

The l'lattsburgh Free Press, in closing its account of the doings at the Catholic Summer School of America, says :

The Alumnic Auxiliary Association of the Catholic Summer School of America is one of the most important associations connected with the Cliff Haven Assembly and first of its kind in the country. It is the latest idea of the School to be realized, the first meeting having been held in the New York cottage at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday. The object of this association is the propagation of the endowment of a chair in the Catholic Summer School of America.

At the first meeting held in the New York cottage, thirty five institutions of learning were represented. There were graduates of Convents, Academies, High Schools. Normal Schools, and Colleges. The Rev. M J. Lavelle, president of the Summer School, presided. Miss Helena T. Goessmann, Ph. M., was chairman, and Miss Mary F. Rourke, acted as secretary pro tem. A committee, of which Miss Greatman was to be chairman, was app inted to formulate a constitution for the government of the association. Other members of the committee were Miss Cronvn, of Buffalo, Mrs. J B. Reilly, of Plattaburgh, Miss O J Hall, of New York Miss Wallace, of New York, Miss Lanch, of New Haven, and Miss McIntyre, of Poiladelphia.

Father Lavelle in his opening talk gave the object or true idea of the organization. He sees that much good can be accomplished by the circulation of the true idea among the colleagues, acquaintances, and the different institu tions of learning with which the mem bers of the associated Alumnie are affi listed. He stoke of ways and means by which this idea might be made known or calculated

Father Morgan M Sheedy, of Altoona, Pa, expressed his co operation and said that every member should be a missionary for the Reading Circle movement. For the larger the membership of the Reading Circle the larger the attendance of father a coming reprintend.

at the Summer School. Miss Broderick, of New York, was next her hearty support

Miss Cronyn, of Buffalo, assured the association of her interest in the movement and spoke of the Buffalo Association established fourteen years ago and having for its nucleus the graduates of the convent of Gray Nuns.

The Gray Nuns, of Plattsburgh, said that they would propagate the movement among their students.

Mr. Mosher, of Youngstown, O., Secretary of the Summer School, said that it gave him much pleasure to encourage the formation of this organization; that the training, environment, social and domestic life of the members of the Alumnic Association would be of great advantage to the Summer School. He suggested that it would be a financial benefit to the Summer School if a chair were endowed. This suggestion met approval of all the members present. He said that it would be advisable to establish this Alumnæ Association in all cities, while at the same time keeping the organization as one whole.

Father McMillan. of New York, spoke of the good accomplished by Miss Per kins, who, at the suggestion of the Paulints, wrote a document for the Catholic World in regard to a post graduate course.

Father Kiernan, of Rochester, spoke in favor of the endowment of chairs. He said that while not speaking with authority, yet he was confident that the Sacred Heart Convent and the Nazareth Academy of Rochester would co-operate with this Alumna Association move-

At the meeting yesterday, the committee on constitution submitted their report, and the constitution was adopt-The name of the association is to be the Alumra Auxiliary Association of the Catholic Summer School of America. The following officers and directors were elected:

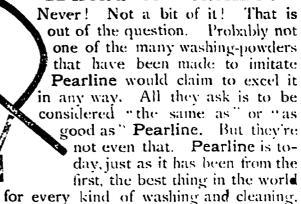
OFFICERS.

President-Miss Helena T. Goessman, l'h. M.; let Vice-l'resident-Miss Elizabeth Cronyn, Buffalo; 2nd Vice President, Miss Ella McManon. Boston; 3rd Vice-President, Miss Mary Rourke, New

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Miss Agnes Wallace, New York; Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, Plattsburgh Birracks; Miss Yawman, Rochester; Miss Anna Morray, New York; Miss Clare, Phila-delphia; Miss Anna Mitchell, Brooklyn; Miss Lynch, New Haven.

Delegat a will soon be appointed from various cities, whose duty it will be to further the object of the association.

Our Young People.

(Catholic Review.)

Irksome though it be to them, and querelous, for the time being, though it make them, our young people Lave, no doubt, enough grace left to listen attentively to what we have to say about, and for them.

Their parents and solicitous seniors cannot drive from their mir de anxieties. or rid their hearts from vearnings on hehalf of their growing sons and daughters and their companions. Nor can they silence the promptings of conscience which speak constantly of responsibility and duty in this consection.

Gladly would they cares and in gentle words instruct and enterts in the . They would, if wanted, join in their sports. They would take part in their debates, counsel them in their doubts guide them in their investigations and bear with them, or for them, their troubles and difficulties But the word bas cone forth Ringing down through the ages, louder now than ever before, it tells them: Ye are old fogies! This is a different age. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illia. Sentiment is foolishness, to-day. You would only spill our sport by your presence. We know it all, and you may trust us to keep out of barm's way. Be sides, why worry about us? You have done all you can for us. We are men now and you are no longer responsible for actions. It is our own fault if we falter or fall by the way

Ah, well, all the same, parents and friends will be solicitous about the young people and, somer or later no doubt, the good of their solicitude and continued interest is made apparent.

There are relenting moments even for young people. Mother's starting tears father's sudden gravity, touch even the heart of their child, "good form," the dignity of twenty-one, and "the require ments of society" are forgotten long enough to stay mother's tears and ward

they have decided that they would die able to do great things for them "when their ships come in " And, away down in their hearts, their parents believe this of them. But these great tests seldom come Meantime, are not these same young people silvering their parents' hair, by their tailures in the smaller, perhaps, but constantly occurring occasions for deference and service?

Guiltless they are, it is hoped, as the innocent pranks and filial traits of their infancy and childhood are recurred to They are sure of their parents' blessing, come what may, and it need not add to their griefs if those parents die before any great test of their secreted love be met and accepted. For, if the parents have done their part, they shall then be rejoicing, and still praying for their children.

How to do their part! That is herein the principal question at issue. The Reverend Michael P. Hefferman in an article in the Catholic World thus considers it in reference to sons. He says:
'What we want is an organization

which shall take hold of every boy in the parish as soon as he has made his First Communion and has left school, and keep him until he is old enough to join the Holy Name Society, or some other organization for young men attached to the church; a society pure and spiritual in its first and fundamental principles, yet containing in itself such inducements as are likely to attract the boy and keep him deeply interested in it, a society which shall bring him willingly to his duty once a month and offer the pastor or spiritual director an opportunity to give him, periodically. instruction specially suitable for him. The boys want not only light to see their way-they want strength to push onward; and hence the necessity of monthly Communion and a stronger relationship with their natural leadersthe priests. Without the Sacraments all our preaching and all our se called literary societies, amusements and attractions for the young men, are a beautiful bosh and waste of precious time."

The frequentation of the Sacraments is what is really needed for young and old to keep them good, and whatever secures the frequentation of the Sacraments should be attempted and lostered. Therefore, this must be insisted on in all Catholic societies if it be hoped to make them successful in the highest and truest sense of the word One admirable result of this rule will

"SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

So says Dr. Curlett, an old-and honor ed practitioner, in Believille, Ontario, who writes: "For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results.

York; Secretary, Miss Mary Burke, New be to secure only good companion-York: Treasurer, Miss Gertrude McIn- ship for the members, which is indeed a mest important consideration. It will also prevent a perversion of the sims of the a cicty and guarantee refined entertainments and elevated s udies.

We are in hearty accord with the suggestions of Reverend Father Heff rman and we hope that an association such as he des ribes, or one that will achieve the results he hopes for, will find welcome and many members in every parish.

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

How a Scotch Priest Surrendered His 1.11 .

A noble instance of self-sacrifice is re

ported from the far north of Scotland in the details of the death of the Rev. Geo Rigg, Catholic priest of the partsh of Durbreg, in South Uist, one of the Oater Hebrides. The family of one of his parishtoners, a Hebridean catter, consisting of the man, are wife and child were all attacked by typhus fever. The neighbours were loth to approach the cottage in which the stricken family lay 111, and for weeks, with the execution of the doctor, who paid his daily visit, the priest, unassisted, nursed the sick household. As a rosuit, he comtracted the lever in its worst farm, and died a few days ago in the presence o his sister and the priest in charge of the South Ust parish, who had bun mirred him devicedy. Father Rigg was the tephew of the late Right Rev. George Rigg D D., Bishop of Dankeld, and was a man of singular refinement and culture. To him his sel-imposed duty must have proved extraordinardy repul sive, and he may freely be considered to have died a martyr to charity.-Irish Exchange.

DELIGHTED WITH CANADA.

Lord Kelvin, Sir John Evans and other members of the British Association were passengers by the steamer which left Victoria, B.C., last Saturday, for England. Lord Kelvin gave the News Advertiser the following message to Canada. He said: "We leave the mainland of Canada with great regret having had a most delightful trace Passing through Canada from the cast to the extreme west, we have been greatly interested in seeing such splendid signs of presperity already achieved Yes, the young love the old. But, oh, and so much good and sure promise of how often their love goes without say great increase by continued application introduced and offered the association ing! How little proof they think neces of high qualities and enterprise, both \$1.10. Special value 69n. sary to give of their love! In their hearts | prudent and bold, and or persevering energy in overcoming national difficulfor their parents and they count on being ties. It is great happiness to us to lee! that our fellow subjects throughout the Dominion are united in heartfelt loyalty to Queen Victoria, and that now at last atter 100 years' waiting, devoted attach ment to the Mother Country and deter mination to remain part of the British Empire is becoming more and more clearly associated with material inter-

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Mrs. Giles-'Wot be the Squire shout Mr Giles-" Why 'e wants a Sam?" seat in Parliament, 'e d. w." Mrs. G .-Lawks-a mussy! ain't 'e got enough seats in his own 'ouse for any mortial

An old Scotchwoman who had put herself to considerable inconvenience and gone a good way to seek a sick friend, learned on arriving that the alarming symptoms had subsided. "An hoo are ye the day, Mrs. Crawford?" she enquired, in breathless anxiety. "On, I'm quite weel noo, thank ye, Mrs. Groset." "Quite weel!" exchaimed the breathless visitor, "after me basin' come sae far to see ye!"

There's no question about it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. This is proven by its wonderful cures of olood diseases.

A chemist, it is said, recently discovered a method to treat eggs to pre-vent them from becoming stale. This discovery is to be publicly exhibited at the American Institute Fair, which opens September 20, at Madison Square Garden. The same chemist has likewise succeeded in treating lard so that it cannot oxidize or spoil. In addition, the chemist has compounded an egg prepara-'tion for culinary purposes in the shape of a syrup ready for use. It takes the place of both fresh eggs and sugar, and it is said to be a boon to cooks.

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terns, in black and dark colors, 96c.

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cial Designs, 26c.
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The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co

(LIMITED) ALS St. James Street, Mentreal, Canada

P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITHERS P. & P. Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

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WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 3 1897

ADVICES from Ireland go to show that the opening of the great Irish Textile Exhibition was a grand success.

THE King of Benin is in the hands of the Imperial Government and it is safe to say that his future career will be brief.

ANOTHER life sacrificed to the North Pole craze, for it is almost beyond doubt that Professor André no longer exists. Many bones lie on the icefields that surround the greatest of this world's enigms, many of them of the bravest and talented of mankind. Science and human energy have conquered many thing in the past, but before the walls of prehistoric ice they find themselves powerless.

PEOPLE say that the English have no wit and that it takes them half-an hour to understand a joke. That is not true. It has been proposed of late to deport all the anarchists to an uninhabited island where they can form a government to suit themselves, whereupon the St James' Gazette rises to remark that the inhabitants could not be expected to work for their bread, and international subsidy should provide for their larder.

The appointment of an English chap lain for the Cathedral must prove satisfactory news to all the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, and it is made doubly grateful because the honor has is an occasion which ought to be dear to fallen on one of the most popular Irish the hearts of every Irish Catholic in the priests of the Archdiecese, Rev. Father | Dominion. Who of us has not lost a Luke Callaghan, D.D. The duties of his new office will be arduous, and in making his choice Archbishop Bruchesi has displayed that far-seeing wisdom which is

long delayed after the death of his heart to remember them. It is true here victim but it has not put a stop to in Montreal stranger hands raised a rude bomb throwing. There have been two | monument to mark the last resting explosions in Paris since then and the place of so many Irish men and women-Emperor of Germany only succeeded but had their compatriots any hand or from being killed in a railway wreck by part in it? No, and it is a disgrace and ten minutes grace. The Czar is so a blot on the name of the Irish people frightened that he talks of abolishing of Canada that those of their dead, unexile to Siberia, and there are other | fortunate pioneers of Canadian civilizasigns of the times which go to show | tion should obtain such little recognithat the heads that wear a crown are beginning to feel the power of an thousand dollars could be raised in oppressed and tax burdened people.

MONTREAL is becoming the convention city of all America. Where is the city either in the States or in Canada which possesses such natural and artificial advantages. The greatest river in the world flows at its foot, the noblest view open to the eyes of man is to be beheld from its lovely mountain top, it is studded with great hotels and noble buildings, its educational facilities are un. | Toe Rev. writer condemns sensationalrivalled and its street car and railway ism, articles referring to immoral matarrangements are not to be surpassed. There is everything to attract the stranger and make his stay delightful.

The news comes from Terre Haute Ind., that a letter from Bishop Chatard was read in all the Catholic Churches of the Vincennes Diocese Sunday, urging that all children of Catholic parents be sent to the parochial schools. The Bishop quotes from a letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Switzerland, urging that the Catholics do not have mixed schools. The Bishop is also reported to have said that much can be done by encouraging parents and seconding the zeal of the pastors, which will sustain the cause of Catholic education in the midst of opposition or trial.

THE State of Georgia has a sensation, not a lynching bee but a real genuine tion of the State authorities. It has preach the gospels in distant lands been discovered that the convicts in the should be brought under the notice of visitors from Montreal and the district palianism with less than 20,000,000

ed, and that far from being places of reform they are bells upon earth. Men should be circulated wherever the cross and women herded together and the most horrible brutalities exercised, this | Catholic daily would be a great factor. is the burden of complaint. But what | We heartily indorse Father Columban's can be expected of the sons of a country closing words: "Any movement for when their mothers openly advocate rendering the Catholic press more effilynching and glory in this disgrace to American civilisation?

IF Press reports are to be believed the United States is prepared to buy the independence of Cuba from Spain, for that is what is meant by its alleged offer to guarantee to Spain a war indemnity to be paid by Cubs, on condition that the action, raise the standard of literature, latter is granted "home rule." This is not the first time this suggestion was made to Spain, but Canovas was then alive and stern and unyielding. He told the then American Minister that he United States. Now that Canovas is dead, his successor may be more pliable. but he will have to cope with the Spanish people, who are not in the best of humor this talk is going on, Spain is mobilizing a iresh army of twenty seven thousand men to throw into Cuba. It looks as if Spain did not want an indemnity just of paying herself.

Tre politics of Europe are in a peculiar situation to say the least. The two greatest autocrats of the civilized world, the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany, are both at loggerheads because they are rivalling each other for the favor of the French Republic. William sees in a friendly alliance with France the againsnoe that he will be left in undisturbed possession of Alsace and Lirraine and the Czar a pledge that the Gaul, the closest neighbor to great Britain, will aid and apet him in his policy of aggrandizement in European Turkey and in Chins. Both Emperors seek in an alliance with France a counterforce against the strength of Great Britain, and both feel that the nation in closest touch with the Republic will attain its olict. All things considered the claing years of the century should be record breakers in as far as furnishing material for future historians is concerned.

THE Irish dead at Grosse Isle have no

monument, and the bones of the forefathers of so many of the Irish Catholics of Canada lie (cryotten and formaken on this grim outpost of the St. Lawrence. Here in Canada we have subscriptions for this and subscriptions for that, this time for a Jubilee and another time for a picnic or some such pleasant entertainment, and between one thing and another enough money is frittered away which, if devoted to a worthy object, would show some tangible result. Here that awful scourge of the ship fever. And if their mortal remains do not rest on the shores of Grosse Isle, then they one of his distinguishing characteristics. rest on the backs of the St. Lawrence in Montreal, and in either case none of the GOLLI's death by the garrotte was not | countrymen of the dead have shown tion from their children. Surely a few Quebec alone to rear two monoliths to mark the resting place of these victims of enforced exile and disease.

In the pages of the Boston Republic can be found a very interesting paper by Father Columban, C. P., of Paris, on the subject "The Catholic Aspect of Modern Journalism." It was read at the recent scientific congress and contains many points of interest to the general reader. ters, prize fight reports and such like. From a Catholic standpoint the journalistic millenium will not be reached. in Father Columban's opinion, until there is in every country a Catholic daily paper, certainly equal to, and, if possible, greater in worth than its secular contemporaries. He would not have the paper exclusively religious. On the contrary, it should be a strong competitor with its contemp exaries in the supply of E. L. Desaulniers. all branches of news, save that class of information which right, reason and religion tell us is noxious to the people. Father Columban indicates certain branches of news which Catholics should be interested to learn about. The doings of those who still despoil the church and seek to crush her should be exposed to public opinion. The affairs of the church should be extensively chronicled in every land. The working of foreign missions and the affair which has called for the interven- difficulties and hardships of those who

tion from the centre of Christendom is set up. In the doing of all which the cient and up to date cannot fail to do service to the Catholic cause, to place a weapon in the hands of those who profess the true religion which will tell with effect upon the sowers of discord in the religious life of the nations, and to help to preserve and sustain among mankind a healthier tone of thought and and promote the temporal and spiritual well-being of the human race."

ONTE THE THE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIGES SIDE OF THE STREET

THERE is a Farmers' Congress in pro. grees at St. Paul, Minn. It is known as would brook no interference from the the "National," and is practically the successor of the "Grange" movement which, a few years back, obtained such a large membership. As is customary with the newspapers across the line, the with Uncle Sam. Meanwhile, while all | convention is looked at through political spectacles. The Republican editor has interviewed the optimistic delegate, the talented bass soloist. sang two very while the Democrat reporter singles out the pessimistic farmer, and it is amusing yet, but would rather take the chances to note the different views printed in the columns of the opposing prints. The man from Dakota says the times are really no better, while the man from the East is hopeful of good times. Says the

New York Sun on this subject: "The men who last fall shouted for McKinley maintain that things are all right, while the followers of Bryan assert quite as stoutly that there has been no improvement save a temporary one, due to short crops abroad, and that in another year, under normal conditions, a recurrence of hard times will be seen. As a whole the congress is hopeful of better times, with a majority of the delegates strongly optimistic."

THE unhappy division in the ranks of the Irish National Party is being emevidenced from the following extract taken from the Weekly Nation of the 28th August:-

"It may be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. John Redmond in the early part of the past Parliamentary session publicly proclaimed the intention of himself and his Independent Party to challenge, fight, and divide on all the Estimates brought forward by the Government during the session. How valiantly, bravely, and sturdily Mr. Redmond and his heroes stood to their guns in the division lobbies the following figures tell: There were 376 Mr. divisions taken in the session. Patrick O'Brien voted in 196; Mr. John Parnell in 69; Mr. Carew in 68; Mr. William Field in 55; Mr James O Kelly in 52; Mr. John Cancy in 23; Mr. John Redmond himself in 20; trother William in 7; Mr. Hayden in 2; and Mr. W. J. Corbet in none! Mr. Tim Harrington and his entire party voted in 55

TORONTO, September 1.—Mr. Busby, of Protective Association, has been rethe Dominion Government friend, a parent, or some relative during for his services in the North Gray by election, when he used his influence in behalf of Hon. William Paterson, being largely instrumental in securing the success of the Minister. Busby has been sent to Halifax, and from there to Boston on some small mission. Upon his return he goes to British Columbia as a preven tive officer .- Montreal Star.

> The faithful has at last received his reward and Busby is a Government employé. The Ottawa authorities are to be congratulated on the line of duty they have mapped out for the President of the Protestant Protective Association.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Jubilee to be Celebrated Next Year.

St. Mary's College will next year celebrate its jubilee, and former students of the institution have started to make the event something to be remembered. Last evening a number of them met to appoint organization committees. The general committee and the press com-

mittee have been appointed as follows: Hon. president, all the former presidents of the Past Students' Association ; president, M. D. Masson; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. A. U. Beaudry, H. Kavanagh; secretaries, G. Desaulniers and Paul Lacoste; treasurers, Alp. David and J. C. Walsh; councillors, the presidents of

The committee will meet every Monday at 8 p. m., in the parlor of St. Mary's College.

the different committees.

Press Committee-Hon. President, M. Alp. Leclaire; president, A. Lionais; vicepresidents, Dr. E. G. Asselin and T. Cardinal; secretaries, G. Demontigny and J. C. Walsh; treasurer, Arm. Chaput; councillors, MM. L. J. O. Beauchemin, E. Desaulniers, E. Pallissier, H. Trudel, E. Bastien, Dr. J. Mount, Leo Hudon, Dr. Parizeau, L. DeMontigny, A. Lemieux,

Other committees will, during the present week, proceed to the election of their respective officers. Mr. G. Desaulniers has been appointed to receive the names and addresses of the former students of St. Mary's college who intend to assist at the celebration of the jubiles.

CONSECRATION OF THE TRAPPISTS' CHURCH.

ST ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Sept. 7.- His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, this morning solemnly consecrated the Trappists' Church at this place. Several bishops, a number of clergy and a large crowd of

sermon was preached by the Rev. Abb Colin. At the conclusion of the ceremony the whole of the monastery was thrown open for inspection to the visitom.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

既r. W. J. McKenna and Miss Dollie Stafford were the Contracting

A very pretty wedding took place yeaterday at St. Ann's Church and the contracting parties were Mr. William John McKenna, accountant of the Montreal Custom House, and well known as a leading member for many years of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, and Miss Pollie Stafford, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas P. Stafford, one of the prominent residents of St. Ann's

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and was filled to the doors with the friends and acquaintances of the families of the bride and groom. Rev. Father Schelfault, C. SS. R., parish priest, performed the ceremony at the

main altar. The choir of the church, under the efficient direction of Prof. Shea, rendered several choruses during the Nuptial Mass, and Mr. Ed. Quinn, beautiful solos with admirable effect. Mr. Henry McLaughlin, Tide Surgroomsman, and Miss veyor, was Sarah Stafford, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid.

Immediately after the ceremony at the church, a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, after which Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Kenna left by the train for the West to spend their honeymoon at Niagara Falls. They will also visit Rochester and Buffalo. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

FRATERNAL NOTES.

The Grand Council of the C. M. B. A of the State of Michigan was in session last week in Ann Arbor, and at High Mass were addressed by the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien of Kalamazoo. Among other things he said-"May I ask you phasized by the Press of Ireland, as is to insist that the methods of our business be as practical and economical as possible. We cannot afford extrava-gance. The all of many a poor man is in your hands and must be cared for with all the economy possible with security. I would advise that you are careful about changing the constitution. It has served you well. Be slow in dismissing a faithful servant. Leave well enough alone. The constitution of the United States has been in use over a century and has had very few aniendments. Why is there a need of tinker-

is a business like insurance society. As such it should not tolerate its branches 'to go a begging" to the detriment of public charity and good works. Its self respect should prevent this abuse. Don't manifest jealousy about other Catholic insurance associations. The more the merrier. I wish the number were doubled, then all reason for joining non-Catholic societies would be at an end. Encourage women societies There is room enough for all. Competition is the life of trade. You may think me imposing on your good nature with all Owen Sound, President of the Protestant | this advice. It is my desire to see you prosper and live, I am one of you, thereore I am anxious that you succeed. Our aim is noble. What is there that is a greater work than to provide in time of dire distress for our own household?

The C. M. B. A. is not a charity. It

The officers and members of Superior Councils, Central Councils and Particular Councils of St. Vincent de Paul So ciety will be held in Louisville, Ky., next month. The order of business and subjects of discussion will be as follows: 1. The work of the Vincentian and the spirit in which it should be done and the results material and spiritual. 2. Duties of Central and Particular Councils. 3. What are the most effective means of increasing the membership of the Society? 4. What means are best calculated to increase the attendance of the members at meetings and also at the Masses celebrated on festivals intended for the Society at large. 5. The necessity of regular weekly meetings at all seasons and what is proper work for discussion and attention at those meetings when the pour are not in need of being visited 6. What will best operate to increase the circulation, efficiency of the Quarterly Review of the Society 7. Would the creation of a Superior Council in each Archdiocese in the United States and their union under one general head in the United States be for the benefit or advantage of the Society? What are the special works of the Society among which might be discussed: Boys' clubs, employment bureaus, the visiting of hospitals, teaching in prisons, care of deaf mutes and desti tute blind, establishing libraries and spreading Catholic literature, day nurseries. 9. The reasons for and against placing destitute and orphan children in permanent homes with Catholic families and the means by which it may be done. 10. The care of children coming under the observation and needing the attention of the Society, and the obtaining of country board for them and organizing out of door excursions for the children from large cities or towns. 11. Whether or not the Society should cooperate with non-Catholic organizations where the latters' works or methods do not conflict with the spirit of the rules of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. 12. Benefits to be derived from conventions and meetings of delegates from conferences and their officers and the officers of the Superior, Central and Particular Councils. 13. The necessity for orderly business methods at meetings and the keeping of relief books and the reporting of details of the work of the conference and of interesting incidents

The number of people who speak the English language is 112,000,000. Of these at least 22,000,000 are Catholics, while Anglicanism or Protestant Episcodifferent camps are being brutally treat- the world at large. Accurate informa- were present at the consecration. The comes next in point of numbers.

to be embodied in their reports.

would only stick to the truth, but they one and all run into a mawhish, vapid and altogether erroneous semtimentalism, which, if it were not so atterly ridiculous, would be disguising. We do not speak maliciously, for we believe delineate. It is about time this kind of foolishness stopped. The shufts of a bigot's hatred can always be lenced off, but the drivellings of a fool, while apparently only to be treated with contempt, will always find some bligger fool to believe in them. It is a matter of surprise that there are respectable magazines which will accept this kind of twaddle, magazines edited by men of unquestionable ability and educational research. To those who know the sacredness of the profession off a nun and the care taken in accepting postulants, it is pesuliarly annoying to see such stuff in print as the fullowing: Sister Margaret took her large fortune and broken heart into the Sinterhood -." Or, "She fled to the cloister to hide there her wounded heart;" or, 'Surfeited with the world, she became a nun." The Sacred Heart Review. referring to the matter, says :- "In fact, religious orders are entremely rigid in their requirement of an unsullied life and unquestionable antecedents in the subject who applies for admission. The young girl who leaves the world for the closster does so for the most part with a pure soul and an undivided heart, as becomes one chosen in so especial a manner to be the spouse of Him who loves to feed among the

Even the blackest negro, it seems, is not always black. According to the Daily Chronicle Dr. Collignon, an eminent French physiologist, after belping to usher into the world several intants of undoubted African parentage, d-eclares the new-born babes to be of ad elicate fawn and pink complexion. Though the pigment cells begin to change in hue very speedily, the skin does not assume the color of powdered cocoa for ten days, and some weeks elapse before it turns to a decided chocolate tinge. Exposure to sunlight bastens this thange, and in some cases a couple of hours will suffice to convert the whiter brown bantling into an unimperchable "darkey." The hair, moreover, of the new-born picanniny is soft and silky, without any of the crisp curlines that characterizes the race. By mearing negroes in the dark it is just possible that after several generations we might make them as fair as the lily.

In Great Britain, a generation ago, says Norman Fox, drunkenness was common among the higher Eastes. When a company of gentlemen dined together it was considered hardly civil to their host if they did not driek till half of them were under the table, and it is narrated that George IV., after his wedding day, tay dead drunk all night on the floor of the bridal chamber. But to-day, though the "Prince of Wales set," and others of the gilded yould, are charged with great varieties of wicked ness, it is not alleged that they get drunk. It is no longer "good form" to be under the influence of liquor, and though "society" has wine on the table the same as of yore, fashion, which is a moral as distinguished from a physical force, is powerful enough to have wrought a pretty thorough temperance afternoon to be free. The booths under reform.

The Dublin Freeman says :- Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, left Lough Foyle on Friday for Canada on board the Dominion liner Labrador. His declaration at the National Liberal Club that the His declaration at Colonies "were loyal because they were iree," was pregnant with true significance, and will probably be recollected as the most valuable utterance of the Jubilee year. It is considered that his cess. interview with the Pope in the Vatican may lead to a satisfactory arrangement | funds for the decoration of St. Mary's with the hierarchy of Canada on eluca- Church. Work has already begun on tional matters. Monsignor Merry del Val had already prepared the way for some amount is realized at the bazaar, the negotiations.

The New York Freeman's Journal says:-The Rov. Charles Parnell, an Anglican minister, died the other day at Brighton, England. No fewer than nine "masses"—beginning at 5 s.m. and succeeding each other every Bulf hour until 9.30 a.m.—were celebrated in the church where his body lay, by a number of Anglican gentlemen who think they have Holy Orders. And yet these men are bound to believe that the Mass 15 " a blasphemous fable."

The Holy Father, in receiving the Cardinals and prelates on the occasion of the fete of St. Joachim, referred to the movement for the return of Protesiants to Catholic unity, and stated that the movement was more pronounced amongst Anglicans and amongst Germans. The Pope particularly referred to the recent conversion of four Anglican ministers. His Holiness appeared to be in excellent health and all who were present were struck with the clearness of his volice and his general animation.

OBITUARY.

MRS. FRANCIS FRIEL.

Indeed, it was with most intensemornw that the news of the death of Mrs. Francis Friel, nee Miss Elizabeth French, was received by her numerous friends throughout the city on Monday, August 16th. Mrs. Friel had undergone several operations for her lingering illness, which was over a year's the late Father Tolton, the colored press duration, but her condition grew such as who died of sunstroke in Chicago, Rev. to baffle all medical assistance, death C. R. Uncles, of Epiphany college, Highalleviating her sufferings on the day land park, Baltimore, will take his place above stated. She was at all times in Chicago.

popular in St. Mary's and was universally admired for her many beautiful traits of character. Her funeral took place on Within the past two or three years there has sprung up what might be perhaps called a school of painters, posts there has shool of painters, posts aminted by the Rev. Father Shea, aminted by Rev. Father St. Concerns. and writers who have chosen the num of assisted by Rev. Father S. Lonergan, the Catholic Church as the subject of as descon, and Rev. Father Devlin, their pencil or the theme of their pen. S. J., as sub-descon, Rev. Fathers There is really nothing objectionable in O'Bryan and Doyle, S. J. occupyall this, if these would be geniuses ling seats in the Sanctuary. Mrs. Proing seats in the Sanctuary. Mrs. Friel was 51 years of age and the mother of a large family. Besides her afflicted husband, who is an active member of St. Vincent de Paul Society, she is survived by four sons and three daughters, all of whom are tendered the sincerest sympsthe offenders err merely through lack of thy in their heavy loss, but they should knowledge of the subject they desire to find great consolation in her model life, which as a rich legacy she has left for them to imitate. The remains were interred in Cote des Neiges Cemetery. May her soul rest in eternal peace. Amen.

A. D. H. PICAIC AND GAMES.

The annual picnic and games of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians. which took place on Labor Day, Monday Sept. 6, at Bout de Lisle, was a great success. The excellent programme of games provided by the committee was certainly a drawing card and the attendance was very large. Each event was keenly contested. Division No. 4 bave every reason to feel elated over the auccess of their outing. Following is the programme of games with the names of the winners:—

Boys' race, under 12 years—F. Dunn 1; J. Phelan, 2; F. Phelan, 3.

Girls' race under 12 years—E. Ryan, 1; Francis O'Hara, 2; L. Holland, 3. Putting 16 pound shot, open—P. Logue, 36 ft. 8 in., 1; M. P. Kelly, 36 ft. 7 in., 2; R. Tannahill, 3. t. 1 in., 3.

Throwing 56 pound weight, open—P.

Logue, 31 ft. 9 in., 1; R. Tannahill, 30 ft. 11 in., 2; J. Clerkin, 30 ft. Sin., 3. Young ladies' race, 100 yards, open-Miss A O'Hara, 1; Miss E. Ryan, 2;

Miss E. Keating, 3. Married ladies' race, 100 yards, open-Mrs. Ward, 1; Mrs. Greig, 2; Mrs. Gib-

Ladies' race, open to members of the A. O. H. Auxiliary—Miss A. Ryan, 1; Miss B. Egan, 2; Miss M. Egan, 3. Quarter mile race, open-C. Hamilton, ; J. Feely, 2; J. Stearns, 3.

Quarter-mile race, open to members of the A. O. H.-J. Sauve, 1; P. Doyle, 2; Tisdale, 3.

Running hop, step and leap, open-P. Hutchison, 39 it. S in., 1; H. P. Turner, 37 ft. 1 in., 2; M. Malone, 36 ft. 2 in , 3. 200 yards race, open to members of Division No. 4-P. Doyle, 1; James Tisdale, 2; A. Yarrew, 3.

100 yards race, open to married members, Division No. 4, A. O. H.-A. Yarrew, 1; H. Kearns, 2; D. Matthewson, 3. Three-legged race, 100 yards, open-J Hill and D. Holsworth, I; H. P. Turner and A. Yarrew, 2.

Committee race—H. Kearns, 1; P. Doyle, 2; N. J. McIlhone, 3.

The success of the picnic was due to the untiring efforts of the committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen: John P. O'Hara, chairman; N. J. McIlhone, treasurer; F. Gioson, J. Kearns, P. Doyle, D. Mathewson, H. T. Kearns, J. Costello, T. McGanveran, J. Ryan, J. White, P. J. Finn, secretary.

St. Mary's Bazaar.

At a general meeting of the ladies of St. Mary's parish, held Sunday afternoon in the parish hall, it was agreed to open the annual Bazzar on Monday, October 18th. The bazaar will be open each day at 2.30 o'clock, the admission in the the auspices of the different societies of the parish will be prettily decorated, and the heads of committees say that the goods offered for sale and the objects on which chances will be taken will be above the average of church bazaar commodities.

The Bazaar will conclude each evening with a programme of an enjoyable character. The young ladies of St. Mary's are preparing ancy drills which they hope to perform with much suc-

The object of the bazaar is to raise the roof and side walls, and if the handthe work of decorating and embellishing the interior will be commenced in November. The bazaar will be under the presidency of the Rev. Father O'Donnell and Mrs. Joseph Street.

PROSPERITY AT HAND.

A Wave About to Sweep Over Canada-

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—At the Industrial Exhibition luncheon yesterday Mr. Edward Gurney, president of the Board of Trade, stated that the change which has come over the business situation in the sat aix weeks is unexampled in Canalian history. He predicted that at the close of this century Canada will have three years of such prosperity as the oldest of those present had not witnessed.

The attendance at the Industrial Exhibition yesterday was the largest on re-cord, and is placed by the directors at close on 90,000, this surpassing the crowd of last year.

Speaking of the business outlook in Quebec, Mr. A. P. Willis, the well-known piano dealer of Montreal, said to-day that business throughout the province was improving considerably and that there was a feeling of confidence now which had been unfortunately lacking for some time. Mr. Willis purchased seventy-five pianos from the R. S. Williams Company and will have them shipped immediately to Montreal.

In compliance with the last request of the late Father Tolton, the colored priest

(From our own Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA, Sept 6, 1897.—In The Rosary for August, the Countess de Coursen gave an account of "A Royal Tertiary," which stirs the heart with admiration and a certain blameless envy of one so endowed with noble qualities and so rich in graces as the Duchess d'Alencon. Much as I had read of the fearful fire which destroyed the 'Basar de la Charité" in Paris on the 4th of May, it did not come home to me what fire and death in fire really meant until I chanced to read over that account the sther day. What courage and what fortitude and what resignation that woman's life long preparation for death brought to her in that supreme moment! Such an example is strengthening and encouraging as it is edifying, and The Bosary was indeed fortunate to obtain such a portrayal of t one last hours, and such a strongly sympathetic and appreciative a sketch of a royal wife, mother and social leader. But one thing struck me as distinctively marking the difference between an American view of the subject and a foreign view—even in "Republican France." There is an undercurrent of awed and breathless wonder at the possession of so much piety by a information as to their arrangements, duchess—a princess. It is, moreover, an and names of official delegates, so as to admiring and complimentary wonder, as if in practising her religion the royal lady conferred an honor upon it, and was the more deserving of acceptance among the saints than an ordinary French-

Such a view belongs to an age so long departed that it comes almost as a surprise, and produces at first an actual incredulity that it was ever possible for sensible men and women to believe that the Creator could be a "respector of persons." Wonderful, indeed, was the possession of such a faithful, humble. pious a heart, such tireless benevolence. such perfect resignation to the will of God, but it would never have occurred to me that it was any more wonderful for a princess than for my next neighbor or anyone of the dear, old. povertystricken worshippers I see around me at many an early Mass. Surely, in the night of God there is no difference. To whom much is given, of them much shall be required, is a lesson often emphasized. Blessed is the princess who realizes this, and so meets the requirements of the justice that cannot err in striking the balance!

But any princess who falls short is less to blame than the woman who dares to transgress or to lightly esteem the laws of God or the precepts of the Church or its teachings because of any fancied 'claims of society "-with a big S!such as I have heard urged In all sincerity, Catholic women have spoken thus, and have more than hinted that they held themselves excused from obedience to the commands of the Church as to dress, dancing, Church going, and lesser matters of discipline because they are "in society," and "society has claims" on them. Truth to tell, it is only from women to whom "society" has but re cently presented these invisible claims nocircumstances can an excuse he made for the thought or its utterance. Modesty, purity, consideration for others, forgetfulness of self. faithfulness to the obligations of a Catholic, are binding on every Catholic woman equally. The standard of womanhood, too, remains the same for all good women, in or out of "society" with non-Catholics, and the women who lower it thus declare themselves ignorant of the code of that very circle to which they aspire. The manners and customs of "the best people" have no "fashion," and descend from generation to generation, "like mother. like daughter." Can there be greater folly, then—to speak mildly—than even the risk of sin or imperfection in yielding to "claims" unrecognized by those with whom they must originate if they

The life of the Duchess d'Alencon would be edifying reading for any Catholic woman holding such opinions. In America, at least, there can be no social claim on anyone more urgent or binding than would have dominated her in France. Let the manner of her holy death and the life that prepared her for it forever shame the cowardly vulgarian that enters the plea of her position in Society as an excuse for her immedest atyle of dress or any leniency on her part towards the things the Church preacribes.

I met with something rather amusing in another old book I was reading yesterday. Forty-eight years ago, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, having written "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and risen to the topmost wave of popularity with it as a "floater," went to England, Scotland and on the Continent, to enjoy herself and to further the cause of the abolition of slavery in the United States. Upon her return, she published a book, of course, and a very good book it is for giving one a view no one else ever had of the countries she visited. Her opportunities were great, and she had both the good sense and the good feeling to make use of them in a way that could not betray the hospitality shown her. Everywhere she went there were meetings for the purpose of ventilating the question of slavery, upon which they considered her the highest authority. At one of these meetings, a number of the philanthropists were informally discussing other good works, and among them "the labors of Mrs Chisholm, the celebrated female philanthropist, whose efforts for the beneat of emigrants are awakening a very general interest among all classes in England. They said there had been he sitation on the part of some good people, in regard to co operating with her, because she is a Roman Catholic. It was agreed among us that the

IN PHILADELPHIA LETTER, unite, and that if they feared the extension of wrong sentiments, they had only to supply emigrant ships more abundantly with the Bible." How does that read to day fifty years after it was to us of to day—fifty years after it was written? I said last week that Mis. Jameson wrote of Catholics in a way no Catholic dared to write with the hope of being read without prejudice, and her work was done about the time this very broad and intelligent view of "the great humanities" was spread before Mrs. Stowe in Mrs Jameson's own country. We have certainly made great strides in many ways in fifty years. As for Mrs. Stowe's party, they have abolished elayery and very nearly abolished the Bible,

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

THE '98 CELEBRATION.

First Meeting of the Executive Council,

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the '98 Centenary Committee was held in Dublin on August 27th. It was determined that the affiliation fee be one pound and that the secretaries be instructed to arrange for the holding at an early date of a monster demonstration of the Nationalist citizens, societies, trades bodies, and representative men of Dublin for the purpose of encouraging the progress of the '98 movement, and that similar meetings be arranged

throughout the country.

It was also determined that the secretaries should communicate with the '98 Centenarial Association, U.S.A., and with the Irish National Alliance, U.S.A., inviting their co operation, requesting make provision for their reception, and also to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to ascertain if they would be officially represented in the celebration.

THE FORM OF THE CELEBRATION.

After some discussion it was resolved that the celebration should take the following form, with the understanding that other items may be added to the programme as occasion might require :-

1. The laying of a foundation stone to a memorial to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen, involving a monstrous procession.

2. The effective illumination and de coration of the cities and towns of Ire-

3. The decoration of historic places in connection with '98, and of the graves of Ireland's patriot dead. 4. Special demonstrations throughout

5. A banquet.

6. An ode on '98, for which a prize

should be offered. 7. A National Song, prizes for the wor s and for the music of which should

be offered. 8. The publication of a handbook of '98, illustrated.

8. The collection and publication of historical and other literature of '98, in cluding the ballads, songs, and memoirs and writings of the United Irishmen.

It was also decided that so soon as the Council is enlarged sub-committees should be formed for the purposes of dealing with organization, decoration. tours, and adequate hotel accommodation for visitors, also for seception, banquet, publication, and memorial.

CREMATION

An Interesting Statement on the Sub-

Very Rev. Father Prendergast, V. G., of San Francisco, delivered, recently, a that one hears such opinions. But under | most interesting discourse on "Cremation," of which we reproduce the follow ing, from the columns of the San Franciaco Monitor:-

> Cremation as practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans was first considered. Father Prendergast explained that only the rich and wealthy incinerated their dead; the bodies of the poor were consigned to earth. Burial was the original method of disposing of the dead and cremation was first introduced among the Romans, according to Pliny, in order to permit of the transportation of the ashes

> of the officers who died in foreign wars-The early Christians, following the custom consecrated by the Jewish people, religiously buried their deceased. The practice has always been adhered to by Christian peoples and the propagandists of cremation would have us hark back to pagan days and pagan customs. They have always been remarkable for their scepticism in the fundamental doctrine of all religion—the immortality of the

> Father Prendergast then proceeded to analyze the arguments of the cremation ists. It was alleged that the danger of being buried alive would be removed if cremation were practised. "But what of burning alive?" asked Father Prendergast. He cited cases from Roman historians in which men, who were sup posed to be dead, recovered from trances whilst on the pyre. They died in dread ful agony, struggling in vain against the flames.

Father Prendergast said that MOTHER EARTH WAS THE GREAT DISINFECT ANT;

that there is no evidence to prove any danger to health or life from well-cared for cemeteries. The health authorities of the great cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific would assuredly have condemned burial if the claims of the cremationists were well founded.

From a scientific standpoint, the practice of cremation has strong objections. If suspicions arose as to the manner of death, all inquiry would be rendered impossible if the body had been cremated. Every evidence of crime would have been completely destroyed and justice might be often defeated. Whereas, if the body had been buried, it might be exhumed and the manner of death discovered. Thus cremation opens the door of escape to criminals and the practice would undoubtedly remove many of the motives which deter people from committing crime. The preservation of fossil remains has been a great aid to scientists in determining the age of the human race and in tracing racial distinctions. This, too, would be impossible if the bodies of our ancestors had been cremated. In the light of Catholic teaching,

BURIAL WAS THE TRUE METHOD great humanities of the present day are of disposing of the dead. The body is a proper ground on which all sects can an integral part of the human persen-

ality. God linked soul and body together foolishly sold or threw away their food and death only separates them for a to make their packs lighter, and I think time. The soul lives on and the body will be united to it after a time. What right has man, then, to offer indignity to the body which is waiting to be again united to the soul? The resurrection of the body is a sacred dogma of the church, and, to preserve that doctrine, it has condemned the practice of cremation, which ultimately would tend to destroy

SCORED BY THE "UNIVERSE."

What the Great English (atholic Pape Han to any of the Gold-Booth Episode.

The London Universe has the following :- "No belief in the existence of a God, no wish to pray, no attendance at Mass for thirteen years—what an awful condition in which to face one's Maker. Thus it was that the wretched Angiolillo, the assassin, quitted this world. There was but one solitary ray of sunshine in the miserable man's last mouents, and that was his thought for his mother, and the feeling he had of the pain which him crime was sure to cause her. His example ought to be a wirning to many. If the mother's warning had but been attended to, Angiolillo had, in all probability, been reserved for a better fate.

Madame La Marechale Booth (it is thus the daughter of the "General" chooses to be known) made an ineffective appeal that Golli should be reprieved, urging that his release would have a better effect than fity public executions. This is a moot point, and is likely to be debated with acrimony by the wiseat of men, but we fail to see what business this English woman has to interfere in the matter at all, except for the mere gratification of self-advertisement. The conduct of the widow of the deceased statesman is worthy of all praise. Despite the anguish his act had caused her, she only prayed for his repentance, and stified her just resentment in a sincere wish that he should die at peace with God. But in truth his lite was not a question for individuals, for by his sanguinary act it had become forfeit to the laws of his country. Though we are no solvocates of capital punishment, we assassin should set the example."

The Gold Craze.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.-Klondike still continues to occupy the public mind here and every fresh piece of information relative to the new gold fields is being eagerly sought for by our July 26th, which is perhaps the first to give authentic information as to the state of affairs there. He writes:

"A man who comes here to mine does it at the expense of his health and happiness, and it is a question of making a fortune quickly or taking chances with death. He locates a \$10 a day claim, but what is a paltry few hundred dollars a month to him who must wreck his physical self for a thousand or two in nu_zets? Now as to the difficulty in locating

claims. I say difficulty, though about me are a score of men

WHO CAN WEIGH THEIR GOLD BY THE BASKETFUL

Four hundred valuable diggings are stretched along the creeks, and every digging is a tabulous mine of gold. Yet there are men who have gone out and returned to Dawson after searching the great country hereabouts, and never a nugget do they show for their toil and their long tramp over the broken ground and into country whose natural disadvantages are exceeded by those of no other

"Dawson is merely a collection of log huis, several log storehouses, several saloons, and a mass of tents, about 600 in number. Lumber is high, and though the rigorous Arctic wrinter has already shown signs of closing down, there does not seem to be any great effort made among the tent owners to get themselves under better cover. When the long nights come, and the glass goes down to 65° below zero, there will be intense suffering here, and I shudder to think of

PROVISIONS ARE GOING TO BE VERY SCARCE, and there is little room to doubt that the entire town will have to go on short rations during the winter and that scurvy will be rampant. If we do not have early rains before the freeze up, there will not be enough grub here to last through the winter, as the steamers cannot get through. To make matters worse, a number of pack trains have been coming in here from different parts of the country lately with only half the grub they started with. The packers

Merit

of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful curse everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood S Sarsaparilla Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills billoueness. Meesten,

they will suffer punishment for their folly before the ice opens next spring.

"There are few persons here who can be called poor. Of 3 000 or 4,000 inhabitants only 200 at most have made big strikes. The less fortunate ones have found work in various capacities, and during last winter many made \$15 and \$20 per day, paid \$2 50 and less for living per day, and saved the balance. But the town cannot stand a great many more newcomers unless new strikes are made, which are probable. The man who comes in here this winter, should the floating population grow to any extent, must have money and food or he will run the risk of starving.

THE COLD FIELDS WILL DEVELOP SLOWLY. "In conclusion, Alaska and the North-

west Territory gold fields will be developed slowly. Ten thousand men may come here, but they will be lost in the vast country when they apread out to prospect. Nor more than 5,000 of them will strike a mine. When they do strike their fortunes will be made.

Visit to Montreal of a Missionary from Dahomey, West Coast of Africa.

The Perils and Trials Endured by Cath elie Missionaries in Darkest Africa -An Appeal for Aid.

The Rev. Ig. Lissner, of Dahomey, (Slave Coast, Africa), delivered an interesting address on the subject of the African Missions, in St. Ann's Church, recently. He is a member of a missionary congregation well known in Europe street. as the Society of African Missions; he has labored several years among the negroes of the western shores of the dark continent, and, with the permission of his Lordship the Archbishop of Montsgree with Alphonse Karr that in this | real and some other Bishops of Canada. question of taking away human life the is appealing to the generous Catholics of Europe are different anti-clavery societies, raising money and equipping workers for the relief of African slaves. This painful but necessary task, of son Nicholas and the sexton, George organizing American participation in Russt. There were signs of a fearful this movement for religion, humanity struggle. Mr. Stulz's watch was gone. Missionary Congregation of Africa, of which he is a Superior :-

"The Society of African Missions," he christianization of the Pagan and Most light coat and dark trousers, and wear lem races of Africa. The portion of the African continent with which the seci- must be covered with blood. ety has been principally identified for nearly half a century are the basin of the the Niger river, the negro states and kingdoms which extend along the Gult of Guinea and which bear the well-known names of the Krou Coast, Ivory Coast, Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Coast of Benin, Niger, Ashantee and Dahomey. The two last named have frequently come and who value their claims at millions. into prominence in connection with the barbarous custom of human ascrifices. which up to the present day prevails in western Africa.

"Fortunately for the interest of civilization, this part of the continent is gradually coming under European control. In 1890 and 1891 King Behanzin, of Danomey, destroyed some of the Catholic Musions and imprisoned several of the missionaries, whom he treated with the most savage cruelty. Father Lissner sorium, which is used at the ceremony was among the captives. This hercic missionary sacrificed himself in order to save the Sisters and other Fathers who lived with him at Whydals, a Dahoman town. The situation was an awful one, indeed, for in the preceding war, all the Frenchmen and missionaries residing there had been roughly brought to the Capital of the Kingdom, Agboniey, where they had to submit to the most savage treatment. Nevertheless, Father Lisener succeeded in letting all of his companions make their difficult escape, himself remaining a prisoner of the cruel and perfidious Dahomans. For three long months he was waiting every day his sentence of death, and suffered all the hardships of a besieged savage town, the prey of famine and of all the horrors of war Yet, at last. Divine Providence delivered him in an almost wonderful way.

" Need we add that the zealous Apostle used his recovered liberty only to work still more indefstigably to promote God's glory and the salvation of souls! He built churches and schools, giving, himself, a helping hand, under a scorching African sun, whose fierce rays made him more than once dangerously ill But. above all, he was the consoler, helper and true father of his beloved blacks who, in return, professed a kind of worship to him. His charity for them went even so far that, in spite of his great poverty, he founded small hospitals for the forsaken old men and women, as well as for the poor, destitute sick slaves, numberless there, and condemned to die of starvation in the most dreadful help leseness. He ministered to their wants both of body and soul, and brought them, thankful and happy, to their Heavenly home.

"As for this missionary, in spite of his bodily weakness and his difficulties in speaking fluently the beautiful English language, he wished to go every where and to do everything in order to find substantial help. We feel that his cry for help in behalf of liberating the poor African, beset at once in body and soul by slavery and Islamism, affords to every Christian soul a signal occasion of securing to themselves a wealth of good work, temporal and spiritual, that will one day plead in their behalf before the

throne of God.

"I then thought of trying to help this Missionary in his hard work by presenting him with this short introduction to you all, begging you to do for the valiant Missionary all that will be in your power,

HONEY. HONEY. HONEY. PURE WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

1,600 sections of Comb Honey, full weight. full size and finest quality, only 15 cents per section. \$1.65 per crate of 12 sections, \$2.60 per crate of 20 sections. \$0.04b, glass jars (Nickel Top), Finest Strained Huney, only 40 cents per 4-lb, glass jar, \$4.75 per dozen jars. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Peck Frean's Celery Biscuits.

10 Dozen Tine Fresh Stock just received. Also Peek Frean's Health Biscuits in tine.

GOOD PORT WINE, Lively and clean on the palate, perfectly transparent and mellowing with age.

250 Dozen Choice Old Delicate Port. Our Four Diamond Wine, \$1.50 per bottle; \$6 per gailon; \$13.00 per dosen.

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Try a dozen of either one or other. Both good value.

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and already feeling sure you will hear entered at the pert of New York. The Christian heart, indeed, wouldn't be moved with such modesty, courage, selfforgetfulness and ardent zeal for God's | Polish provinces of the empire. glory? The Irish, ever generous in causes concerning the liberty of peoples and nations, will, I hope, give to this Missionary a signal proof by contributing in money to the work of liberating so many millions of people. The opportunity is now given us, and let not this enterprising Missionary return to the scenes of his arduous mission as empty handed and as improvident as when he came.

Offerings may be forwarded to Rev. Ig. LISMER, Montreal College, Sherbrooke

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- New York has sacrilegious crimes, one of which inof this favored country in behalf of the volved the crime of murder. George poor African slaves. In every country Trinity Roman Catholic Church, was live or six weeks from now. murdered in the vestibule of the church. early on the evening of August Slat, by a robber. The body was found by his citizens. The Bulletin to day publishes and freedom, has been imposed upon o'clock each evening. He was last seen a letter from Circle City under date this missionary. He gave the following about 6:30 o'clock. When the body was details of the origin and object of the found he had been dead four hours. The murder was committed with a heavy, blunt instrument, with which Mr. Stulz's skull was tractured. The said, "is an association of missionary police furnish this description of the priests who devote themselves entirely suspected murderer. Five feet 10 inches Subscriptious received by the Treasurer and exclusively to the civilization and tall, thin, smooth shaven, dressed in a ing a straw hat. His hands and clothes

THE SECOND CRIME.

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Heart in Fort Hamilton avenue. Windsor Terrace, Flatbuan, was entered early on the morning of August 30 by a Madame Ryan, thief, who stole a bicycle which be J. D McElderry Guelph, Ont...... longed to Sexton John Bonne and which Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge, was stored in the basement. After climbing through the vestry window the robber lighted the gas and, robing Miss Durack, Montreal..... himself in an alb, a long, white vest ment which priests wear when saying Rev P.O'Connell, Grey Numery. Mass, he tried to open the tabernacle door on the main altar, evidently intending to steal the golden chalice M.J. Casserly, Tottenbarn, Ont. he extracted the lunette from the ostenof the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. He also opened the box containing the sacred oils and tossed the candelabra about.

BASE RETURN FOR KINDNESS.

The Rev. Fr. John J. McGee came to town from Dubbs Ferry on Thursday. That night, while walking on Sixth ave nue, a beggar accosted him with the usual tale of distress. The pricet took the mendicant to a restaurant and bought him a dinner. Touched by the beggar's story that he had no place to sleep, Fr. McGee hired a double room in the Menlo Hotel, at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, and allowed the beggar to occupy one of the beds. On the morning following the man was gone, and with him a gold watch and chain, the property of the priest.

On Saturday Fr. Mcliee got a letter from a person signing himself Samuel Jankowsky of 25 Pike street, in which the writer said that the priest could have his property if he paid \$50 for it and met the writer on Saturday night at Twentyninth street and Ninth avenue. The priest kept the appointment, but took two Central Office detectives with him. When Jaukowski appeared the priest re cognized him as the man he had befriended, and the detectives did the rest. In the Jefferson Market court yesterday Magistrate Simms held Jaukowsky in \$1,500 bail for examination to day.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

The total number of immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States during the month of July was 14 756, as against 21,476 for the same month of 1896. This is the lowest total for any month of July since the passage of the Act of 1882, when the Federal Government assumed control of the Government assumed control of the immigration system, and probably marks the lowest point of immigration since then. Of the total named 11,340

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favorably our earnest request. What lagest number came from Italy, 2,928, with Russia second, 2 876, a large proportion of these latter coming from the

THE PROPOSED CATHEDRAL AT NEWARK.

Rt. Rev. W. M. Wigger, Bishop of Newcastle, N. J., announces that four well-known architects had been invited to submit plans for the cathedral of the Diocese, which is to cost \$1 000,000, and to be erected in the City of Newark. The names of the architects are not to be announced for the present; but they are already at work on the plans. The Cathedral is to be built in the Gothic style; but the architects are left free in their management of details. The question of having one or two towers was discussed at some length by the Bishop and the architects, but no restrictions were placed on the designers in the matter. Considerable attention has been shocked by the commission of two been given to the material to be employed in the construction of the edifice, but no decision will be reached until the Building Committee shall have held its work of liberating and redeeming the Stulz, the assistant sexton of Holy first formal meeting, which will be in

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL,

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

Amount already acknowledged..\$1121-75

Rev. Father Ryan, rector St. Micha; ! Cathedral, Toronto,\$ 10 00 Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D , Arthur,

Ont..... 1 00 P. F. Cronin. Toronto..... M. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. -5 00Mrs. Bernard McNally, Mrs C. McD augall, Montreal..... 5.00Ont

Rev. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton, Ont. A Friend from Wisconsin.....

John A. Refter,

PEOPLE WHO MAKE MISTAKES. Parents who quarrel before their chil-

Those who talk about their troubles to strangers
Those who think that gaining riches

will make them happy.

Parents who permit their children to grow up in idleness.

The man who thinks that moderate

drinking won't hurt him. The young woman who does not make

a confident of her mother.

The father who tells his children to go one way while he walks another. Those who never try to be religious except when they think they are being watched.—Weekly Banquet.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

As old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthem and all Throat and Lang Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nerv us Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering. It will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, \$20 Penary' Black, Rockester, N.Y. 8-9 cow



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We have 5 different patterns equally asgood which we will close out at 64.95 each,

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THE FASHIONS.

The latest fiat of fashion is that only when they accompany a toilet or cos tume in black and white effects are color, biscuit, mushroom, almond, and pale brown and tan shades are, strictly speaking, more fashionable. The economical, whether from choice or necessity, will be glad at this change of fashion, for white gloves, even with the greatest care, soil very quickly, and nothing looks worse than a dingy white glove.

But very recently a mixture of many opposite colors in gowning was the rule. Parisians, from whom we take our initiative in fashion, are now declaring in favor of harmonies. To these the pre-ference has always been given by very many of our most fashionable American women, they considering that a woman never looks as well as when attired in one color selected with a knowledge of our own particular coloring and style, the gown toned or shaded so that there is no effect of monotony.

The most unique thing that Fashiou has recently presented to her votaries is a bewitching Victoria sunbonnet, made of shirred tutte, silk muslin, or very sheer, lace trimmed India mull; this to be worn as a useful as well as highly ornsmental, addition to a golf, croquet, or tennis costume during the autumn season. One can imagine how charming a young, pretty golfer would lock against a green and russet landscape, with a white duck skirt, a red golf-jacket, and a coquelicot red mull, sunbonnet, with a handful of red poppies and a spray of white marguerites, by way of trimming.

There will be a great vogue during the fall and winter seasons of repped silks of every description and color, corded silk and wool, and all-wool materials. The new silks have ordinary, medium. and extra heavy reps, these appearing in black and a wide range of handsome dyes, both for day and evening dresses These silks will be used for gowns entire, and also in combination with other stylish fabrics. Fancy cords with shot or jaspered grounds make more or less elegant and dressy gowns, with often a relief in brocade, moiré, or velvet There are also broché changeable satins shown among new goods at the importing houses, some of exceedingly beautiful quality and lustre that have very faintly shot grounds in two colors, with unusu ally small broché figures of the one or the other color of the gown thrown upon the surface; for instance, a réséda and rose colored ground, with a rich damask rose bud design of minute size. These will make lovely toilets for all sorts of occasions, according to the colors in the silk and the degree of decoration employed. Other more showy silks for evening wear are in larger chiné effects, that look very much like water color paintings. Pompadour silks of exceedingly bold pattern and vivid coloring are designed exclusively for very full-dress occasions. These silks require to be toned down rather than the contrary by their garnitures and combinations.

Among autumn •kirt models are many finished with three very deep flounces, the three wholly covering the closely gored foundation, or there are many rows of tiny frills set on from belt to hem, and in this case the sleeves and upper portion of the waist are likewise trimmed. Overdresses appear caught up at one side, or in regular pointed-apron style —some very long, the point reaching to the skirt-hem, others in laveuse fashion. the lower edge faced with a bias fabric contrasting in kind, and frequently in color, with the material forming the

The hardy Scotch tweeds and cheviots hold a very favored place in the season before us among popular dress fabrics designed for travelling, shopping, walking, and similar uses. The patterns just opened are very pleasing both to the eye and the touch—many designs in cream and green, almond, green, and brown, biscuit color and Russian blue, etc.; others show a mixture of fine heather color the surface looking one faint hue at a short distance, but showing from three to five colors on close inspection. These pretty, indistinct mixtures give the purchaser an opportunity to select a favorite color with which to trim or combine with her costume. The wear of a genuine Scotch wool is almost endless, and for several uses it has only clever fingers and the correct eye for wife's society. It is better worth while one very strong rival-one very frequently alluded to here—English serge—a fabric that with any sort of care will last for years.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A writer in a health magazine pronounces against the present fashion of "taking something" to relieve a tired feeling after prolonged effort, or as a atimulant before entering upon a period of work. It is a mistake, it is urged, that will be paid for later. The most popular "something" is one of the many trade marked preparations of kola, whose active principle is caffeine. This acts quickly upon the heart and entire nervous system, but the impetus is temporary, and is followed by a greater corresponding reaction. In particular is the stimulant unnecessary and harmful at the end of a task, when a sedative in the form of rest and sleep is what the system craves. Much nervous prostration and breaking gown of the general health the writer attributes to the practice. Nature first responds to and afterwards resents the abnormal urging, The word of warning is, perhaps, more pertinent to women than to men. The nervous excitement of our present complex life wears on the delicate organizations of the former more than it affects the stronger sex. In proportion, too, to this sensitiveness to fatigue and excitement

撒人们,这个分子人。

so general as to be almost universal among women to have some favorite bracer at nand to rally flagging energies at a trying moment.

Fruit lemonade is an improvement over the plain variety. It is made by white gloves stitched with black any adding the juice of two ordinary oranges longer indispensable for day wear. Doe and of four blood oranges to a half dozen lemons. To get the full flavor of lemons for the drink they should be rolled soft, alter carefully scraping off any speck or blemish. Slice thin, carefully taking out the seeds. Put in a heavy pitcher and pour over a cupful of granulated augar. Mix and bruise the lemons with a wood-en pestle before adding the other fruit juice. Cover with a pint of chopped ice and let it stand ten minutes. Then add three pints of water and such further sweetening as taste may suggest. Dice of pineapple and hig luscious blackberries enhance the flivor. In the strawberry season a pint of this fruit may replace the blood oranges.

> An excellent receptacle to be placed in a corner of a sewing room for holding pieces left from dresses, bits of new muslin and flannels that are always required at hand for mending, is a common flour barrel. Cover the barrel with pretty cretonne or chintz, pleating the material and tacking it upon the inside of the barrel and at the top, drawing each pleat smoothly down. Fasten the pleats to the under side of the barrel. Paste heavy brown wrapping paper inside the barrel to make a smooth lining. Lay a sheet of wadding over a barrel top and cover both sides with the cretonne, overhauling the material together at the edge Make a box pleating a little more than a finger in width and sew around to cover the edge. Fasten this cover to the barrel with two pieces of tape to serve for hinges, and place a bow of ribbon upon the top to make a handle for lifting the cover. The barrel will fit into a corner and be most convenient.

A test of good chocolate is that it does not thicken in the cooking as the inferior sorts do because of adulteration with flour. A formula for chocolate to be served at any function, and which may be made several hours beforehand, is given by a cooking teacher. Wet one pound cocoa powder in a little cold milk and stir into two quarts of milk brought to the boiling point. Let it boil ten minutes, then add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one pint of cream. Stir well while boiling. Turn into a double boiler and keep water in the lower boiler at almost a boiling point for half an hour. Beat eggs light, add, and remove at once from the fire. When cool add three teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract. Serve by putting about a dessertspoonful into each cup, filling up with boiling water. The finest flavor is extracted from cocoa by cooking it thoroughly.

All dietists agree as to the healthful value of truit, differing only in opinion as to time and method of serving it. Authorities admit that fruit alone will completion of a meal it dilutes the gastric juice and tends to embarrass digeswith the English custom, it being an almost national practice over there to serve fruit at the end of the meal.

When making custards for puddings and the filling for custard pies, if the milk is brought to the scalding point and then stirred into the beaten eggs and sugar and placed at once in the oven for baking it will require only half the time usually allowed for cooking. The range oven is not always in the proper condition for baking when most needed and causes much annoyance. A custard pudding may be steamed, and is oftentimes nicer than baked, Leing more delicate. A cup custard will be steamed sufficiently in fifteen minutes.

The whilom "crazy quilt" has been dead for a decade or more. A very lovely revival of that crude sort of decoration is made on Java printed linen covers, of which the design is worked solidly, scraps of silk being tastefully blended over the pattern, and the whole edged with fine gold thread. The result should be exactly like a piece of old Oriental handcraft, nor is it beyond the light himself in being always in his color of women who do other kinds of to cultivate a knowledge of anything fancy-work.

move the inside of the fruit, leaving a You may cling to him with every fibre thick wall. Take out the seeds, and to of a devoted heart, and seek only his the pulp add equal parts of dry mustard good in all you do; and yet, if you can and brown sugar, a little salt, pepper not see with his eyes, and h ar with his sauce and vinegar. Stir the mixture ears but foolishly try to make him into a paste and refill the tomato.

Do not put hot water or any kind of water upon woollens that have had liquid grease spilled upon them. First sprinkle your husband will never say of you: buckwheat or rye flour over the place "Thou art my rest." I seems an arbiand let it absorb the grease, brush off trary rule, and one which does not work the flour, and apply then fresh flour until all the grease is absorbed.

When the fingers are stained in peeling fruits, preparing green walnuts, or in similar ways, dip them in strong tea, rubbing them well with a nail brush, and afterward wash them in warm water and the stains will disappear.

When ink is spilled upon linen, try dipping the damaged material in pure melted tallow. The hot tallow seems to absorb the ink, and, after washing, the stain will be found to have disappeared.

Marmalade, or jelly, mixed with chopped nuts and cream cheese, seasoned with paprika, are appetizing combinations, used for garden party sandwiches.

Frequently ice is hard to keep at hand with campers and picnickers and the is the tempting ease with which it can food suffers for the want of it. A combe temporarily relieved. It has become mon clay flowerpot may be made goot!

use of in keeping the butter cool and You do not want to lean upon and look firm. Place the pot over the plate of up to a reproduction of yourself, and butter and wrap around it a cloth wet in your share of the perfect union is to find cold water, sprinkling water over the out and fit into your lite the pursuits outside of the cloth as it becomes dry.

Milk will remain cool and sweet if from you. Oh, that it were possible to treated in the same manner.

The only unmarried daughter of the rince of Wales is not allowed to ride a bicycle. She has a tricycle, and even that she never uses without an attend-

MAN AND WIFE.

Some Phases of the Duties Devolving on

The Husband's Fads and Hobbies Dwel Upon-The Dangers of Nagging Pictured, and Other Fentures Discussed

A writer in the New York Post gives his views of the many sided question of the relations between man and wife in regard to their respective duties and obligations, in the following manner:-

This phase of married life is rarely re garded with a just estimation of its importance. One looks with deep regret at the lives which are thus robbed of great delight, and prophesies very prossic, if not more unhappy, endings of the long partnership, when the first flush of young love's enthusiasm is superseded by a mere division of the necessary household cares and family responsibilities. As the husband goes "forth to his labor" too commonly the last words are: "Remember to get this or attend to that," and, already full of anxious thought of his day's work, his parting ideas of wite and home are solely of added care. When he returns, too often the mutual part of their conversation turns only on the vexations or trivial details of the family routine and there ends. He has left a business partner behind him; he finds another awaiting him. Naturally his mind will seek diversion elsewhere, or look for rest in the silent companionship of his cigar in a solitary corner. A husband's "lads' are often most

PERPLEXING TRIALS TO A WIFE.

What can he find to interest him in these incomprehensible things, is a frequent query. Really these interests are of inestimable value to him. It is a great blessing to any tired man to have a "hobby," and his wire should be earn-estly glad of the recreation it gives his mind or the strength it imparts to his body. True, it takes great sympathy with her husband (the true application of the radical meaning of this rare quality) for her to find her interest and oy in his, when, perhaps, he spends all his leisure time for a week in preparing, as Ruskin says, to "go out and kill something." But if all these examinations of guns and cartridges, these sud den demands for mislaid hunting caps and hidden boots, lend z st to all these hours; if his eye kindles and his step grows active, it is well for her to stop wondering why it pleases him, and give not sustain life for a prolonged period, her best energies to being very glad of but its use is almost indispensable to this diversion of his thoughts, and share the maintenance of healtn. Prof. Elliott | his searches, and forget her annoyance thinks that ripe truit as a rule is more at the widespread confusion he creates palatable and equally nutritious in the in the realization of the healthful reuilt. Sometimes the to eat truit, he advises, is either at the quite another path: he is a fancier of costly bindings and rare editions, while beginning of a meal or between meals, when it aids digestion and exerts the greater laxative effect. Taken at the house wants paint. Nothing is insignificant if it diverts him from the state of the market, the points of his tion. This idea is not in accordance difficult brief, or the destructive routine of whatever his profession or business may be. Learn the value of the seemingly useless things that are dear to him, make yourself like them and share his pleasure, or if that is impossible, take your part in it by entering into his gralification as good for him and therefore surely good for you.

A DEATH-BLOW TO MARRIED GOOD FELLOW

comes surely to the wife who persistently antagonizes her husband's natural tastes and inclinations and urges him to take his pleasures in her way. To argue and insist and perseveringly to ask for reasons, simply puts her outside of his happiest hours and shuts the gate against her of the place where he acts spontaneously and freely as he likes. No mea sure can take the dimensions of the loss she has so incurred. Every common interest the wife can grasp, outside of those to which family care is a part, is a buttress against a weakening of that too often transient intercourse which in honeymoon days makes the husband de and everything that interests him than A seasonable and delicious way of it was in the beginning to wear his serving ice-cold raw tomatoes is to re- favorite dress and sing his pet songs. happy by perpetually endeavoring to draw him away from his favorite pursuits and accept your ideas of rest and enjoyment, your labor is in vain, and both ways, yet deeper thought discovers a strong and beautiful reason for its existence. Your feminine nature, which bears its. burdens of maternity and all the mustitude of duties by which we growstrong, is not mated to its facsimile; your husband is that stronger, different, masculine personality, without which your existence would be incomplete.

For Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail.

I will advice Sick forward full private and description upon receiving your with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of women.

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exterminate

NAGGING FROM DOMESTIC LIFE!

So often with the most loving intentions a wife alienates and pritates, even bitterly wounds, the husband she half worships, by persistent remonstrances or entreaty, or by starting every day a fresh argument on the same theme. Half the time it is wholly concerning what is supposed to be either for his good or his children's; but the wife can not give up her point. All the symbolic facts in nature, the drop of water that wears away the stone, the mouse that gnaws the rope, the crevice that be comes the chasm, are weak illustrations of the fatal result of these arguments upon morried comradeship and good fellowship. "As the climbing up a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, so is a wife full of words to a quiet man.' Wise, indeed, was the old pailosopher who found this quaint similitude; one sees the crumbling sand slide and fall back, and ever draw the woman of many arguments away from her goal There is also a deep place of unity in the wifely understanding of the immense importance and honorable reaponsibilities of her

HUSBAND'S BUSINESS.

It seems so hard to see strength give way, youth fade, and illness threaten under the bondage of a tyrannous protession or an absorbing business. To so order your livi g that you are sure that he is not dying that you may live luxuriously is the only help you can give-To inveigh against his absorption, to entreat him to let go want he has promised to perform, to fret and worry him through his lew hours at home. can do no good, and sets you in the midst of the turmoil already in possession of his tired mind. This sort of thing makes men treat their wives as if they were unreasonable children, and lowers the equality of the matrimonial partnership When you are watching with an aching heart the multiplying gray hairs and lines of care; when you see with grief the power of enjoyment growing weak, keep your trouble in the deep of your heart; let your demands be lew, and let his home be his peace. Fight out the battles of your own realm without disturbing him with the details; struggle through your vexations in silence, but give to him a serene atmosphere, a welcoming smile, a cheerful response, a patient endurance, until, when the strain is over, you can per haps find the right time to tenderly point out the dangers of the way. Doubtless an aching head, a confused memory, and a dulled perception have told it all to him most vividly already. From you he wants comfort and rest, diversion from himself, the tonic of new thoughts, and pleasant change.

THE GLOW AND FERVOR of a husband's all-else-forgetting devotion in early married life cannot remain; the man must labor, and added responsibility takes stern thought; but the tenderness which grows deeper, the dependence which increases as the years roll on, are better things, reserved for these wives only who have stood shoulder to shoulder all the way, not drag-ging him back or pulling this way and that, but bravely planting their feet in the path he has chosen, a d in hard places whispering, "Forget me; I will follow."

It is to women like these that the sunset altermath comes; to wives like these that old men turn as the path inclines downward, with a beautiful dependence. It is to couples so united that God gives those calm years which are as 'clear shining after rain." At the doors of many a cottage, at the fire sides of many wealthy homes, sit old couples, hand in hand, comrades to the last. The gentle "don't you remember" brings back memories dear to both, which no one else can share; and at this last there are no longer separate tastes and desires to which they must mutually concede; but they talk softly of the swift coming time, when

"We'll sleep together at the foot, John Anderson, my Jo."

WHY CHILDREN GO WRONG.

NEWSPAPERS NOT TO BLAME, BUT PARENT WHO BUY THEM.

Many a father and mother is heartbroken to day because of a son gone wrong. There is many an empty chair that father and mother weep over together. The boy that you held in your heart of hearts, that you thought would be the prop of your declining years, has gone by the broad road and is a wreck and a scapegrace.

O fathers and mothers, you wonder where they learned it. You wonder how the serpent crept into your garden of Eden. You wonder where was the weak spot in the wall. You will find out that those children were educated in the university of the world, and that their text books of sin were the daily papers for

which you subscribe. But although I say these things with force I do not blame the daily papers. I am face to face with the men and women who are responsible for it. When I have any complaint to make, I like to make it before the persons who are to blame, and you—you, my dear brethren, you Christian men and women, are to blame for the tone of your daily papers So long as you buy them so long shall filth be supplied you. Newspaper edit ing is as much a business as keeping a She goes on, with increasing suffering, grocery store or any other business. If you go to your grocer and want a certain brand of tea, if you don't get it you go turbances, and fifty other complications brand of tea, if you don't get it you go somewhere else. You go to a newspaper may arise from the derangement of the office and demand a certain brand of orga s distinctly feminine. Over thirty goods. If you don't get it, you go somewhere else.—Rev. Father P. C. Yorke.

The Government statistician, Mr. Geo Johnston, has compiled figures which show the rapid rate at which the great

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REV. J. M. McGUCKIN, O.M.I.-

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Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office lakes are being depleted of fish. The annual catch of fish by citizens of Canada and the United States is no less than 140,000,000 pounds, or 70 000 tons. At present the great lakes are therefore yielding 1 350 tons of fish every week of the year. A commission representing one thing would never have had any trouble. This was that the dog had a both countries, which has been enquir-ing into the subject, recently presented its report to the Governments of Canada and the United States In that docu ment attention is called to the rapid de pletion of the great lakes, and num rous recommendations are made for the pur pose of preserving the great source of wealth. Among other things just action between the two Governments is asked to restrict the number and extent of ne's used. At present negotiations are in progress in an informal way between the Government of Canada and

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ST. MARY'S SHRINE.

the different States interested looking

towards joint action.

psalter.

One summer evening with sunlight gleaming Thro' crystal streaming in Gothic pile; The oriel's tinting of varied raiment Fell on marble pavement of nave and had come around in front of him and

With white robed bearers of thuribles swinging. Their incense flinging in wreathed clouds.

And the organ's solemn reverberation Join the invocations of prostrate crowds

'Mid clustered columns and arches Where pricats anointed intone hymns aublime: And saints or sinners, in song from

Join at the altar of St. Mary's Shrine. Within its portals a wordling smiling.

Vain thoughts beguiling thro' languid Stood a scoffer 'fore sculptured Maiden. Whose robe was laden with perfumed

An Infant smiling, on breast reclineth, Her arm entwineth the God-like Boy;

The Virgin Mother is fondly glancing, In thought entrancing on the world's Tho' not yet the Mater Creatoris,

Who stands before us, hath become The Mater Dolor, that anguished sigh-Beholds her dying, sin victim Son.

Yet, had that Mother high premonition, That the fruition of her womb would be For fallen mortals the Expiator. Sins' Reparator on Calvary.

But whence the vain one's altered feel-To heart appealing, as naught had done, Bosore he bent him in supplication And adoration of this Maiden's Son?

Tis grace thro' Mary, Janua Cceli, That is open daily, and faith sublime-A ray from heaven ariseth in him, From sin doth win him, at St. Mary's

Shrine! Assumption B. V., 1897.

Sometimes the most careful women

are the most careless. Many a woman

bundles herself up to keep out sickness-

when she is neglecting the very worst

sickness that can come to a woman.

She allows a slight disorder to become

worse, to slowly sap her vitality. The

little pain and the other slight indica-

tions of trouble seem to her unimportant.

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A Reasoning Pig.

A pig and a dog were once passengers

on the same ship and were quite warm

friends. They used to eat their cold potatoes off the same plate, and but for

kennel and the pig bad none. Some-

how the pig got it into his head that the

kennel belonged to whichever could get

into it first. So every night there was a

race. If the dog won, he would show his

terth, and t' e pig had to lie on the soft-

est plank he could find. If the pig got

One rainy afternoon the pig found it

rather unpleasant slipping about on deck, and made up her mind to r-tire early.

But when she reached the kennel she

found the dog snug and warm inside.

"Ump!" she said; but Toby made no re-

ply. Suddenly an idea il whed upon her;

and, trudging off to the place where their

dinner plate was lying she carried it to

a part of the deck where the dog could

see it, and, turning her back to the ken-

nel, began rattling the plate and munch-

ing as though she had a feast before him.

This was too much for Toby. A good

dinner, and he not there! Ah, no! and

out he ran. Piggy kept on until Toby

pushed his nose into the empty plate.

Then, like a shet, she turned around, and

was safe to the kennel before Toby knew

whether there was any dinner on the

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it first, Toby could not drive him out.

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SOME GREAT MISERS.

REMARKABLE ENGLISH SKINFLINTS

What Hopkins Learned of Guy-How the Elweses Economised.

Every little while we hear of some unfortunate creature who starves to death, or lives in abject wretchedness, while him to live in comfort and even affluecce. History records many such instances.

" The miser true Starves 'midst his plenty, from the slavish fear of wasting what he heaps."

Thomas Guy, the founder of the hos pital in London bearing his name, lived in the meanest manner, dreading to spend a penny on his personal comfort. He used to sit in the dark when the sun went down because he would not purchase candles. In winter he went to bed at sundown to save fuel, and often he had been known to creep into the areaway of some large mansion to catch a little fugitive warmth from the kitchen. Yet he endowed Guy's Hospital in the sum of nearly a million and a quarter dollars. One of his friends was the notorious miser, John Hopkins, a wealthy London merchant, who earned the sobriquet of "Vulture" through his rapacity. The acquaintance began in a strange but characteristic manner. Hopkins paid an evening visit to Guy. On entering the room, Guy lighted a farthing rushlight, and desired to know the object of the gentleman's visit, se-

prudent art of saving than any man now living, and I therefore wait upon you for a lesson in frugality; an art in which I used to think I excelled, but am told by all who know you that you are greatly my superior."

"And that is all you came about?" asked Guy. "Why then we can talk this matter over in the dark." Upon which he immediately extinguished his newly lighted farthing rushlight. That was a lesson for Hopkins. He rose up and acknowledged that Guy possessed superior merits of thrift. Never afterwards did Hopkins burn a candle in the evening. This miser interested himself in politics. and Pope vented his spleen in this

"When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch who living saved a candle's end."

When Hopkins died it was found that he had lett his wealth, \$1.500,000. to relatives, but they could not touch it until the second generation. He added an ex-planatory note to the effect that "they would then be as long in spending it as he had been in getting it.

It has often been said that there have never been three successive generations of misers, but in the case of the famous English miser Daniel Dancer it could be truly said that grandfather, father, and all the children were strictly entitled to the appellation of misers. Of the family, Daniel was the most famous. In 1736. when twenty years old, he succeeded to a large estate, which brought him an inand his daily ablutions were performed at a neighboring pool. He dried himself in the sun, so saving himself the cost of a towel. He was so afraid of being robbed that he nailed up his doors, and oy means of a ladder, which he drew up after him, entered his house by an upper window. But with all his precautions, he was robbed fourteen times, the amount stolen being valued

When his sister died she left him all her wealth, which doubled his income. Out of gratitude to her, he assured his friends that he should wear mourning. He searched the stores for several days, and at last bought a pair of second hand stockings of a rusty black, which conetituted his only mourning garb. Lady Tempest often gave him food and castoff clothing before she knew his wealth. Afterwards she continued the donations, but spoke to him about his manner of living, and urged him to give up his miserly habits, and partake of proper food and wear decent clothing. He listened to her advice, but so long as she fed him and gave him old clothing he took no heed and went on in his old way. During his last sickness Lady Tempest nursed him, and contracted a disease from which she died a few months later. Dancer bequeathed her his copyhold estates, worth about \$15 000 a year. It was the only time he had ever shown any gratitude.

His fear of thieves led him to find strange hiding places for his money When the executors searched the house, a task which occupied several weeks, they found in an old tea-pot bank notes Worth \$3,000. In the chimney was \$1,000, but the dungheap in the cow shed was the richest safe, for they found there nearly \$12,500; in a jacket nailed to a manger they discovered in gold and bank notes \$2,500. His only enjoyment in life was the hoarding of money, his chief pleasure and amusement in counting his hoards. He starved himself, and shivered all through the winter, having of wood from the forest. He spent days in walking along the roads to find bits of iron and horseshoes, which he sold to neighboring blacksmiths, many buying from him worthless things, because they believed he was starving.

"The base miser starves amidst his store, Broods o'er his sold, and griping still at more, Sits sadly pining, and believes he's poor."

The name of John Elwes has become proverbial in the annals of miserly avarice. Elwes was the son of a London brewer, named Meggot, who died when his son was only four years old. His mother was an Elwes, the sister of Sir Harvey Elwes, who was himself a miser. John's mother was possessed of a large property left by her husband, but she nearly starved herself to death, and only through the interposition of neighbors was she rescued from such a fate. So John inherited some of his miserliness

from his maternal ancestor. Sir Harvey

Elwes lived on £100 a year, though his clothes while he slept, so he insisted on coophy' he studied when a boy, he saw income was thirty times that sum. John going to sleep in them. His man found early courted this uncle, and would areas him, one morning, fast asleep but fully in the oldest, threadbare clothes when dressed, even to having his hat on his he went to see him, and often would head and his cane in his hand. scold at me one in his uncle's presence for world, not because they were sins, but simply that they led to the expenditure of money. Sir Harvey was delighted with his nephew, and when he died left him all his wealth, amounting to \$1 250 000 with the sole condition that he take the sufficient money to enable name of Elwes, and discard his father's name of Meggot. John was perfectly willing to do so, and he secured royal letters patent authorizing the change of

Sir Harvey Elwes had been pro nounced an incurable consumptive in his youth, but he proved the doctors wrong and lived nearly ninety years. Young John was far from being a recluse in his early life. He was well known in fashionable society, and never was known to refuse an invitation to dinner. He was fond of gaming, and it is told of him that on one occasion he played for two days and a night without intermission, and the room being small, the party, one of whom was the Duke of Norlolk, were nearly up to their knees in cards. At this sitting young Elwes lost several thousand pounds sterling.
After leaving the card room, he walked to Smithi eld to meet some cattle which were expected from his estate in Essex. and tumed and swore because the man was late. He would haggle over a shilling with the butchers, and once, when he had to sacrifice a few shillings, he walked all the way home, seventeen miles, in order to make up his possible loss by saving coach fare. An intimate friend wrote of him: "He would walk through London cretly hoping that it related to some for a coach; sit in wet clothes to save new investment at large interest. in the rain rather than pay a shilling "I have been ioio," said Hopkins, last stage of putrefaction; and he once that you, sir, are better versed in the wore a wig a fortnight which he had picked up in a lane; in fact, he would do anything to save sixpence or a much less coin."

The principal seat of Elwes was at Marcham, Berkshire, and here his two sons were born to him by his house keeper. These natural children inherit ed, by will, the bulk of his vast property. In his younger days he kept a pack of hounds, an extravagance which in his old age he often regretted. But his huntsman was also stableman, footman, cowkeeper, and man of all work, and was paid the poorest wages of any man in the county. He reckoned that the cost of his stable, his bounds, food for horses, man's wages and board did not cost him more than £300 a year.

He did not believe in educating his sons, though he almost worshipped them. It was a favorite saying of his that "putting things in people's heads was taking money out of their pockets." "Money begets money" was another favorite axiom, and he proved its truth, for everything he did turned out well. He built houses, and they were always well rent ed; he loaned money on usurious interest, and always got principal and enterest.

The County of Suffolk invited him to stand for l'arliament. He consented on condition that it did not cost him anvthing. In those days seats were practically purchased, and men paid many thousands of pounds for the 'honor," but Elwes was elected, and it respected by his constituents, and in fact by the members of the House. He was always independent, and the ministry could never coerce him into voting as they wished unless he thought the same way. He had a suit of clothes made when he entered Parliament specially for the "Speaker's dinners" and similar dress occasions. So well known was this one suit that the wits used to say that the ministry had reason to be satisfied with Elwes, for he never changed his

Shortly after he left Parliament he lost by death his one servant, a faithful man of all work, who died as he was tollowing his master on a hard trotting horse. The poor fellow was overworked, and when he died the doctors said his flesh had all withered away from lack of proper food. He had been paid the princely wages of twenty five dollars a year for his services He was valet, footman, stableman, cook at times, and general servant, for Elwes used to say that "If you keep but one servant, your work is well done; if you keep two, it is half done, but if you keep three, you may do the work yourself."

To save the profit made by a butcher, he would have one of his own sheep killed, and live on mutton, fresh, salted, and often putrefying, until it was finished. He would never allow his shoes to be cleaned for fear the leather would wear out too quickly. He would glean in the fields of his own tenants, and was proud of every ear of wheat he picked up. He would never have a fire unless he was able to gather the wood himself,

In his seventy-fifth year he became afraid that some one would steal his

and he went to bed at sundown to save

Your anxiety is for your delicate child; the child that in spite of all your careful over-watching, keeps thin and pale. Exercise seems to weaken her and food fails to nourish. That child needs Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosphites not as a medicine, but as a food containing all the elements of growth. It! means rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, sound digestion. No child refuses Scott's Emulsion. It is pleasant and palatable.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

extravagance. Harvey, thinking his nephew a man after his own heart, could not will away, worth a million will away, worth a million When he died he left property to his

THOUGHTS ON HEAVEN.

Tis well we won't here always live, But take our flight to worlds above, Where God a home to us will give, And show to us eternal love.

Millions of souls there daily meet, All clad in raiment white as snow, Each with a look serene and sweet, All praising God, nor wearied grow.

Tis well we have such friends above, Who there with Christ will intercede, To grant us grace through His love, That from our sins we shall be freed,

One mothers there with God will plead, When e'er they see us go astray, That He from sin our souls will lead, And make us walk in the right way.

Just at time we strove to fall, God gave to us abundant grace, And had from Him a sudden call, That we our sintul paths retrace.

Our children won't forget us there, Because they're now in he even above They look unto our souls' welfare, And show us more than parents' love.

They earnestly to Christ appeal, To grant us His abundant grace, And that our souls He'll deign to heal, And leave at death no sinful trace.

God has a world beyond the stars, Where His saints forever dwell, Where not a ripple nature mars, And fairer far than tongue can tell.

No pen can write or mind conceive, Nor all mankind its j ys half tell, And worlds of gold can not retrieve, Our loss, if there we no ver dwell.

E. P. FORD, M D. Source Prince Edward Island.

Honor Old Age,

Bow low the head, boy. Do reverence to the old man as he passes slowly along. Once like you, the vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair and changed the round face to the worn visage before you Once that heart beat with aspirations coequal to any you have felt; aspirations were crushed by disappointment,

as yours are destined to be.
Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau ideal of grace. Now the hand of time, that withers the flowers of yesterday has warped the figure and destroyed that noble carriage.

Once, at your age, he had the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish something worthy in fame, anon imagining life a dream that the sooner woke from the

b: tter. But he has lived the dream nearly through. The time to awake is very cost him only eighteen pence, and even old deeds of daring, and his hand takes near at hand, yet his eye ever kindles at come of \$20,000 a year. He would often that he grumbled about. He sat in a tirm grip of his staff. Bow low your be reverenced.-Weekly Bouquet.

Noble Thoughts.

Talk, if you wish to make enemies; if you wish to make friends, listen. Much heart and little brain is almost

as pernicious as much brains and little Knowledge is always dissatisfied;

contentment is the privilege of ignor-There is no religion without mysteries. God Himself is the great secret

of nature. Love is never lost. If not reciprocated it will flow back and coften and purify

the heart. Thinkers are the pioneers; they go before to prepare the way for those that are to come after.

Acts of resignation are the acts of love dearest and most pleasing to the Heart of Jesus.

A man who lets himself have too many things to do is always a foolish man, if not a guilty one.

Blessed is he who rested upon the bosom of the Lord! He has drunk of the living waters of the Gospel at their very source, the Heart of Jesus.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal; those that dare misspend it, desperate.

Thoughts are the first born, the blossoms of the soul, the beginning of our strength, whether for good or evil; and they are the greatest evidences for or against a man that can be.

Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hand on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their

The Secret of Longevity.

Sir Isaac Holden, who died yesterday morning in his ninety first year, was neither a teetotaller nor non smoker. Sir Isaac was a man with theories. According to him, the two great essentials for those who would live long and be healthy are plenty of fresh air and plenty of fruit. His rule was never, if he could help it, to spend less than two hours a day in the open air. When he entered his first situation he said to his employer that he would be glad to have an hour daily in the afternoon for a walk. If granted, he would not ask for any holiday, or would make up otherwise for the time so spent. This was agreed specimen of a man. This Indian stood to. Sir Isaac took his walk daily, and over six feet. The father asked his friend to this, he used to say, he owed both

in farinaceous food a thing to be avoided by the elderly. "I take for my breakfast," he said a few years ago, "one baked apple, one orange, twenty grapes, and a biscuit made from bananas. My midday meal consists of about three ounces of beef or mutton, with now and again a half cupful of soup. If I take a little fish, I take so much less of meat. For supper I prac tically repeat my breakfast menu." The orange was his favorite fruit. Wine he eschewed; but on returning from the House of Commons to Queen Anne's mansions he had a tumbler of whiskey and hot water before going to bed. He took no drink with his food, and this obliged him to masticate well. He smoked two or three cigars a day, from which he used to say he derived both comfort and benefit.—St. James' Gazette, August 17.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"I wish to see the proprietor," said he, as he entered the office of the manufacturer of the Never Fail Gold Cure. "He is at home, ill," said the book.

keeper. What ails him?" " He's had a terrible cold for the last eix weeks."-Oswego Times.

A Predicament-What's the matter got the oramps? No; but directly I got into the sea my new bathing dress shrunk up almost to

" What in the world makes that tough

it awful ?-Boston Traveler.

nothing, and now I daren t get out. Isn't

looking citizen bark so?" "Why, he's a returned Klondiker." "What's that got to do with his bark-

ing?"
"Everything, lie had nothing to eat
up there but frozen dog—and it's just thawing out!"

"Where will Frau Meyer go, now that both her daughters are married? To her son-in-law's house in Frankfurt, or to that of her other son in-law in Stutt "One wants her in Stuttgart and the other wishes she would go to Frankfurt." "What dutiful sons-in-law!" I beg your pardon. The one in Frankfurt wants her in Stuttgart; the one in Stuttgart wants her in Frankfurt."-Fliegende Blatter.

She-I think Mr. Stone is just too mean and stingy for anything! He won't buy his wife a wheel!

He-You miejudge him, my love. He'd be perfectly willing to buy it, only he's too fat to teach her to ride and too jealous to want anyone else to act as her instructor.—Brooklyn Lire.

Mrs. Justwed-How do you like the cakes I made for your breakfast this

Mr. Justwed (with a groan)-Well, I used to think a person couldn't eat his cake and have it too.—Judge.

"Oh, dear!" sighed little Mary Gummey ! "I wish I had as many little sisters as Nellie Fosdick has, and as many toys, and a pony and cart, and a dear little playhouse on the back lawn!" "My dear," said Mrs. Gummey, gently, "if wishes were bicycles, we should all be scorchers."-Puck.

One of the feet of Louis Philippe's throne which was carried off from the Tuileries by the mob in February, 1848, and burned at the foot of the column in the Place de la Basville, has been presented to the Camavalet museum in

"Idle tears!" she exclaimed, and dried her eyes.

It mattered nothing why; it was enough that her tears no longer worked Possibly she might have to go to work herself; but that is another story .-

At Osage, Kan., R. H. Lyons turned a waste pool on his farm into a fish pond 10 years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth \$15 000 on the place,

all stocked from the waste pool.

Detroit Journal.

A London woman has been killed in the crush at a bargain sale at which twenty-two policemen were employed to hold the crowd in check. The verdict of the coronor's jury was: "Deceased died from syncope caused by the exertion and excitement of getting into a bargain sale, and that such death was due to

MAKETHE MOST OF YOURSELF.

It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be useful to himself and to others. But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without good health and he cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

One often hears of French negroes, and it is even said there are a few who can speak "The Gaelic," but the Washington Post is the first to unearth an Irish Indian. Its correspondent was visiting in the northwest of Canada a missionary priest of the Congregation of Mary Immaculate, who had charge of the Cris Montagnais Indians. As the observer stood in front of the priest's hut, he no ticed a short distance away a splendid what he was looking at. He replied: "I am looking at that big Indian down health and fortune.

But though in addition to fresh air he believed in plenty of fruit. Sir Isaac was not a vegetarian. It was not meat, but bread, from which he abstained. Like Wesley, whose 'Natural Phil-



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (
DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.)
SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Blise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philibert Dalphé, hotel-keeper, of the same place, Plaintiff: vs. Philibert Dalphé, hotel-keeper, of the same place An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst.

Montreal, 27th July, 1897.

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ling Wood, \$1.50 large load. 278 CENTRE STREET.

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Or at Bonaventure Station.

Dublin, August 28. — The telegraph operators of Dublin have held a meeting to discuss their grievances and decide on the best method of having them remedied. It was determined to join hands with their English and Scotch comrades to force the Government to do them some measure of justice. Word has been received here of the death of Mr. David Gorry, one of the best known and largest farmers in the Tullamore district, of which union he was rate collector for more than half a century.

NOT ALLOWED TO MEET.

The Irish Socialist Republican Party and the Police had a little tiff on Sunday last. They held a meeting in the afternoon in the Phonix, and in the evening a meeting was advertised to take place in Foster Place at seven o'clock. Half an hour later about eight members of the Socialist Party turned up at the appointed rendezrous, but were quickly removed into College by the police. Followed by a small crowd, the Socialists proceeded to Middle Abbey street, where the party has its room, and from the windows of which they proposed addressing the crowd. The police, however, remsed to allow the gathering to proceed into Middle Abbey street, and forced the crowd back into O'Connell street. Tha Socialists went down O'Connell street, along the quays, and turned into the Custom House grounds, where a force of police again prevented the holding of a

IRELAND AND THE FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Parliamentary paper which has just been issued shows that the total net receipts for customs during the last financial year was £21,475 000, of which England contributed 79.32, Scotland, 9.82, and Ireland, 10 86. Tea yielded £3,799,-000, the proportion contributed by Ireland being £582,000, and Scotland £376,000. Tobacco is credited with £11,018,000, of which Ireland contributed £1,227,000, and Scotland, £1,144,000, the remainder being England's instalment. Of £1,296, 000 for wine Ireland paid £104,000, and Scotland £85,000. The aggregate Inland Revenue is placed at £72,814,000, of which Scotland contributed 14:63 and Ireland 97, In the Excise department the total Revenue was £32,293,000 from which must be deducted £4,858,000 on the local taxation account. The excise as regards spirits alone was £16 010,000 of which Scotland contributed £3,300,000, Ireland £2,098,000, the balance being from England. The popularity of beer is proved by the Excise receipts, of which £10,901,000 contributed as follows: England, £9,722,000, Ireland, £710,000, and Scotland £469,000. Total miscella-neous revenue is placed at £2 089,000, of which Ireland's share was £132,000 and Scotland £17,000.

THE POSITION OF THE CROPS.

Advices from South Wexford, East Galway, West Kings' County and the South do not show a very bright outlook | jail. for the crops. Complaints are being made on all sides of the damage done by the heavy rains and what promised to be good harvests two weeks ago is now entirely reversed. Most corn is still uncut, and it is feared that even though the finest harvesting weather may still be in store for us all neavy crops are injured. The outlook for the country is, therefore the very reverse of pleasant, and it proves once more the unreliability of the Irish season. A month ago all looked splendidly, and it was believed there was a harvest in the distance which would turn out more fruitful than any of the past fifteen or twenty years. At the present date the bright anticipations of the early season have been well nigh completely wiped out. * *

FAILURE OF CROPS.

The failure of the potato, hay and corn crops in most of the districts in Ireland has resulted in the gloomiest outlook for the winter. The chairman of the Michaelstown Board of Guardians, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday last, declared Ireland is on the verge of a great agricultural crisis, and that num bers of ratepayers will be compelled to go to the workhouse. The price of bread is rising slowly in London, and here also the outlook for the winter is gloomy. The city requires 70,000 quarters of foreign wheat weekly, independent of flour, and during August less than 65,000 quarters arrived per week. Not one tenth of London's bread is made from English flour, and the bakers assert that with flour at the present figure the loaf of bread at 5½d (11 cents) will send them into bankruptcy. The hop crop is below the average. The picking, which is in full awing, has produced the usual pauper invasion of Kent, and has been marked by greater distress than usual. The workhouses and police stations of that county are filled with them, and there have been several deaths from exposure in the fields and hedges during the recent storms."

TO BE DECORATED.

The mounted troops of the Royal Irish Constabulary who took part in the Queen's procession recently in London are, it appears, to participate in the decorations accorded to the Colonial forces, and both the officers and men of the Constabulary who took part in the pageant will in due course te the recipients of the honour conferred on them by the presentation of a commemorative medul.

* * * THE BATTLE OF CARLOW.

A project which the Nationalists of Carlow have in hand will command sympathy. Until about eight years ago the graves of "the Rebels," killed in the battle of Carlow in 1798, or murdered course ploughs deep furrows in the flesh, afterwards, were in a disgracefully neglected condition. Upwards of six huncommon grave, contemptuously named treatment in Maryborough Jaik None of them uttered a word of complaint on

memorated the dead. Eight years ago a movement was started by the Gmilic Clubs to enclose the place. That has been done, and the graves preserved from further desecration. Now it is proposed to raise a monument to "the Rebels." About £100 will suffice for the plans decided upon. There will be no difficulty in finding the money. The County itself, which bore such a brave part in the struggle, will do its duty, and Carlowmen everywhere will assist. It is one of the agreeable features of the project that all sections of Nationalists have joined to carry it through.

SPRECK BY MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

At a recent meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National Federation, Mr. Dillon, M.P., made a ringing speech. He said:—"If we had a united Irish Party we would be absolutely irresistible, and I take this opportunity of putting to you, and through the Press to ting to you, and through the Press to the country, the question as to why we have not a united Irish Party, and I say to the people of Ireland that if they desire to obtain anything on which they have their hearts set, I don't care what it may be, which can be obtained through action in the House of Commons, their first duty, with a view to obtaining such an object, is to secure that a united Irish Party shall speak the voice of the Irish nation on the floor of the House of Commons, and I confess that since the commencement of last session I think the horizon in this regard has considerably brightened. I think we now have a very much better prospect of united action between Irish members and Irish representatives of all classes outside the House of Commons, in Ireland, than we ever had since the year 1891."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Dillon characterised the Royal Commission which had been appointed to inquire into the reports of the Land Commission as one to try the Land Commission for giving reductions, but he advised the farmers, as their case was so irresistible, to lay it before the Commission. In conclusion he urged the necessity for union amongst the pe ple, without which nothing could be achieved. His main object would be to aid and assist in every way in his power the farmers and the people of the country to unite in a great league of self-defence.

A TANGIBLE EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

An exciting scene is reported from Glanworth, which arose out of the imprisonment of Messrs. Maurice Pigott, jun , of Cuppage; and Michael Kelleher of Glanworth, in detault of giving bail to keep the peace and pay fines imposed in the recent cases of treapses assault, heard at special Petty Sessions at Fermoy, in connection with the taking of an evicted farm. The parishioners of Glanworth, to show their sympathy with Kelleher, who left no one behind him for my visit, and Laurence Hanlon ap-but an aged father and mother, assem- pears. He too was quite a young fellow bled (some 400 or 500,) and headed with 16 mowers with scythes and the Glanworth brass sud fife and drum bands. they proceeded to Kelleher's farm and cut down 16 acres of corn and 6 acres of hav, and made them up. Both on the journey to the farm and on the return journey groans were raised for the parties who have taken the evicted farm, and cheers for the young men in

PROSPECTS NOT ENCOURAGING.

The Registrar General's returns show considerable depression in Irish trade and finance. The bank deposits, which in 1894 showed an advance of £750,000, in 1894 an advance of £2,000,000, and in 1896 an advance of £1.250,000, show this in appearance of his prison companions, year a decrease of £194,000. Bank note and though he must be at least seventy circulation has, too, decreased. On the other hand savings bank deposits have soldier, and as full of fun and merriincressed by £607,000. The drop in Government Stocks held in Ireland is. however, £560,000, which almost counterbalances the increase in savings. In twenty years the decrease in Irish holdings of these securities have been £8,-400,000. Turning to the Irish railways carrying trade the figures are more satisfactory. The net increase in traffic receipts of railway is £12,083, and in shippin there were increases in foreign tonnage entered of 60,000 tons, and foreign tonnage cleared of 19 000 tens, and in the coasting trade increase of 38,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S TASTE.

The Duchess of York has been very particular in her inquiries as to the proeperity of the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework, and has ordered a white satin dress to be embroidered at the school in the new French ribbon-work. She has also gratified her historical tastes by the purchase of one of the dainty workboxes made at the school in Antoinette.

PARK PRISONERS.

Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., Writes Regarding their Condition.

Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., contributes to the Pall Mall Gazette a very interesting article on a visit he recently paid to Maryborough Jail to see the Phonix Park prisoners. Mr. O'Connor writes: 'Mullet was the first of the trio introduced to me by the Governor. Having seen him in the dock while he was awaiting the verdict of the jury, I did not think I should fail to recognize him. When convicted he was twenty-three, the man now before me looks sixty years of age. What havoc is wrought by loss of liberty! This man was probably the most intellectual of the lot. He lacks none of the philosophic pati ence which takes root in the mind of the more or less cultured. Yet cellular while it hardens the features and fixes a hunted suspicious glare in the eyes: dred of the patriots were flung into a Mullet made no complaint of harsh

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3838

TERMS, CALL

that score. On the contrary they admitted that they were dealt with as leniently as the rules permitted, but Mullet has always been physically feeble on account of spinal curvature, and he suffers severely from authma. Whether the season be winter or summer he | I is periodically prostrated by this distressing affection.

PINES FOR RELEASE.

Firmly believing that his release from prison will alleviate his sufferings, he pines for it, and expected it before Jubilee Day, and now hopes it will come with the visit of the Duke of York. Mullet retires, thanking me very warmly pears. He too was quite a young fellow when the sentence of impaisonment for life cut him off from communication with his kind. Though aged beyond recognition he is cheery, and seems happy in the conviction that the days of his punishment are nearly spent. He had nothing to say by way of complaint as to his treatment. With head erect, and twinkling eye, the car driver, James Fitzharris, steps into the visiting compartment, and greets me with a smile and with a flash of good h mour in the few words he utters. He was known for many years as the drollest and wittiest | Medium chickens........... 0 50 (a 0 60) jarvey in Dublin. How his car driving colleagues came to call him "Skin the Goat," I do not know, but by that sobri quet he was distinguished in his popular profession. He is the least changed years of age, he is as straight as a young ment as a sailor on shore. How this born and irrepressible humorist could have had any hand in such a terrible tragedy as that of the 6th May, 1882, is a problem which would

PUZZLE THE SUBTLEST PSYCHOLOGST. The general belief in Ireland is that Skin the Goat' was not at all in, the invincible conspiracy, as a carman only did he appear in the park, and it was not his nature to "round" on any one whether friend or foe. This at all events is the general opinion of the people. They say that 'Skin the Goat' was too much of a wit and a joker to take a hand in any serious much less sanguinary business. There is another prisoner in Maryborough Jail whom I saw, but he is not one of those known as the "Park men." This man whose name is Connolly was convicted, with two others, for beating a bailiff in the county Mayo. The unfortunate bailiff having died, Connolly, Fox. and Diskin were each sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Diskin went mad and died in the fac-simile of the workbox used by Marie | Lunatic Asylum to which he had been sent. Fox was released in a dying state, and lived only a few days after his ar rival home. Although Connolly has been nearly fifteen years and six months in jail he will not be legally entitled to his liberty until some time next year. The reason of this is that he has not been allowed to count the fifteen months he was in prison before he was brought to trial. As the delay in bringing him to the bar of justice was no fault of his, it is undoubtedly hard not to give him credit for all be endured previous to his conviction. Connolly is a very good-looking, intelligent man, who had a wife and three young children when he caught the anti-landlord fever sixteen or seventeen years ago.

> BISMARCK has his own opinions about England and Englishmen. In private life he says they are all right, but when they become politicians he has no use for them. In a recent interview he says:

"In general, it is noteworthy what a difference there is between the character | Finest Ontario cheese...........94c to 94c and conduct of the Englishman in private life and those of the Englishman in politics. The Englishman in private life is respectable and trustworthy. To give him the lie is the worst insuit you

RICH RED BLOOD is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

can offer him. As a politician and a diplomatist, however, he is at the other extreme. English diplomacy lacks in every respect the characteristics of English private life. Its most striking characteristic is its hypocrisy. It uses all the means which the individual de-

It would be pleasant for all parties concerned if Bismarck could come to Canada and study up some of our Cana-dian politicians and give his opinion on

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market this morning was very large, consequently the demand for all lines of produce was brisk, and an active business was done. The attendance of farmers was slim, owing to the fact that they are still busy with their crops, and until such are secured the offerings of grain will likely be small. The demand for oats was fair, and sales were made at 60c to 70c per bag. The supply of vegetables was abundant, but as the demand for such was brisk, prices show very little change, except for tomatoes, which were lower at 15c to 20c per basket. Quebec turnips are commencing to come farward. and sales were made at prices ranging from 25c to 45c per bag. Choice cauliflowers were in demand and somewhat *carce, and prices ruled higher at \$1 to \$150 per dozen. In fruit an active trade was done, and as supplies were heavy, buyers had no difficulty in filling their wants. Game and poultry were in demand at steady prices.

mand as pready brices.	
VEGETABLES.	
Marrows, de zen 0 20 @ 0 3	0
C.rn. per dozen 0 8 (# 0 1	U
Cabbages, per dozen 0 20 @ 0 2	5
Butter beans, per basket 0 20 (a) 0 0	0
Celery, per dozen 0 10 (a. 0 1	5
Onions, per basket 0 40 @ 00	0
Cauliflowers, per dozen 0.75 (# 14	0
Carrots, per basket 0 25 (a 0 0	0
Parsley, per dozen 0 10 (a 0 t	0
Turnips, per bag 0 25 (a) 0 4	5 J
Beets, per basket 0 25 @ 0 0	υl
Lettuce, per dozen 0 10 (a 0 1	5
Tomatoes, per banket 0 15 (a. 0.2)	U [
Mint, per dozen 0 15 @ 02	0
Cucumbers, per barrel 0 30 (a. 0 4)	υĮ
Potatoes, per basket 0 20 (a 0 0	υĮ
Potatoes, per bag 0 40 (# 0 0)	ŨΙ
Potatoes, per barrel 1 00 (a. 1 10) [
Green beans, per bag 0 25 (a 0 30	J١
FRUIT.	
Lemons, per dozen 0 15 @ 0 20	١l
Liethons, ber doreinmin o 10 @ o n	<i>-</i> I

FRUIT.	ľ
Lemons, per dozen 0 15 @ 0 20	1
Oranges, per dozen 0 20 (w 0 25)	l
Bananas, per dozen 0 10 @ 0 25	1
Plums, per basket 0 30 (a 0 40)	1
Peaches, per hasket 0 25 (a 0 35	'
Pears, per back t 5 25 (a 0 35)	١
Blueberries, per box 0 40 (a 0 50	1
Apples, per brl 1 00 (a 2 50	l
Watermelons, each 0 20 (a. 0 30	l
Nutmeg melons, per dozen 3 00 (u 5 00	1
Grapes, per basket 0 25 (a. 0 40	

GAME.

C.11.7.1.0
Philadelphia chickens, per
pair
Mallard ducks, per pair 0 70 (a. 0 80
Grass Plover, per dozen 2 00 (a 2 40
Golden Plover, per dozen 0 00 (a. 3 50
American snipe, per dozen 2 25 (a. 2 40)
Prairie hens, white, per pair 0 00 (a. 1 25)
Prairie hens, dark, per pair 0 00 (a 150)
Quails, per dozen 2 50 (a) 2 75
Snowbirds, per dozen 0 12½(# 0 15
Wild geese, winter, each 0 45 (w 0 50)
Wild geese, spring, each 0 70 (a 0 90
Frogs' legs, per lb 0 20 (a 0 25
Sucking pigs, each 1 50 (a 2 00
POULTRY.
Large chickens, per pair 0 80 @ 1 00

Spring chickens 0 00 (# 0 10
Fowls, per pair 0 60 (@ 0 70
Turkeys, hens 0 80 (a. 1 00
Geese, each 0 60 (a. 0 75
Ducks, per pair 0.75 (a. 0.90)
Pigeons, per pair 0 25 (a 0 00
Squabs, per pair 0 30 (a. 0 35)
DAIRY PRODUCE.
Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 22 @ 0 25
Creamery 0.21 (a 0.23)
Good dairy butter 0 15 (a. 0 18
Mild cheese 0 12 (a, 0 14)
Strong cheese 0 12 (a) 0 14
Eggs, strictly new laid 0 18 @ 0 25
Case eggs 0 14 (a 0 16

0.14 (0.0.10
0 10 @: 0 12
0 08 (a. 0 10
0 60 @ 0 70
0 12 @ 0 15
0 08 @ 0 10
0 10(4. 0 12)
0.08 (d, 0.12)
0 10 @ 0 12
0 13 @ 0 15
0 8 @ 0 10
0 10 (0) 0 12
0 13 @ 0 15
0 00 @ 0 00

j Sausages, per i D	0.10 (0) 0.12
Bacon, per lb	0 13 @ 0 15
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	
FISH.	
Pike, per lb	0 08 @ 0 10
Haddock, per lb	0 06 (a) 0 07
Bullheads, per lb	0 8 (0 000
Whitefish, per lb	0 10 (0 0 00
Cod, per lb	0 06 (@ 0 07
Doré	0 00 (0 0 00)
Halibut, per lb	0 00 (0) 0 15
Trout, per lb	0 00 (6 0 00
Smelts, per lb	000 (6 0 06
Mackerel, each	0 00 (0 0 15
Finnan haddies, per lb	0 00 (0 0 10
Fresh salmon, per lb	0 15 (% 0 20
Black bass, per lb	
Sturgeon, per lb	0 08 (a) 0 10
,	

DAIRY PRODUCE

The cheese market was quiet and steady to day. Opinions are still conflicting regarding the fair spot value of finest goods, and it is difficult to name a price. If a buyer went out to buy a straight line of finest Ontario he could not get them under 93c, nor finest Quebec under 93c. The basis in the case of shopping around for odds and ends is of course different, as busine's has been transacted in Ontario goods at 94c, and Quebec's at 91c to 95c, but the largest shippers at 35s for September, buyer in these cases had to take other goods with the lots.

Finest Townships cheese	9gc to 9gc
Finest Quebec cheese	9åc to 00 .
Butter was fairly steady	
and there was trading in c	reamery at
19½c, and that represents the	best figure

that a buyer could purchase at. Finest Creamery 191 to 00

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MR. STEPHEN is now at the rooms daily, to enroll new pupils and give informa-MR. STEPHEN IS NOW AS MIC TOOMS CALLY, W STEPHEN'S personal instruction exclusively or Telaphon- 3418. Y.M.C.A. Buil ing. combined with MISS SIMPKIN'S.

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1884 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL, 2446 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL And 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET, OFTAWA.

Belleville, Ont., September 7 .- At our board to-day 19 factories offered 1,-700 white cheese. The following are the sales:—A. A. Ayer & Co., 255 white at 9gc; Thos. Watkins, 25 at 9gc. Board meets a week from next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m.

INGERSOLL, Ont., September 7 .- Offerings 2645 colored and 310 white. No sales; 94c bid for colored, and 94c for white, salesmen holding for 10s.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., September 7 -At the cheese board meeting held here to night there were 1,225 boxes of white boarded. Following were the sales: Two hundred and eighty-five to Watkins, 230 to McCarger; both at 9gc; ba ance u -

MADOC, Ont. September 7.—One thousand and fitty five boxes cheese boarded; all sold to McCarger; 525 at 94c; balance at 9 11-16c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

There was an improved demand for ergs from local buyers and the market in consequence was more active, but the feeling is still easy, although prices show no change. We quote: Choice candled, 121c to 13; No. 1, 111c to 12c and No. 2 31c to 10c per dezen.

The tone of the bean market is firm,

with a fair demand, and a moderately active business is doing at 70c to 80c for primes and at 90c to \$1 for choice handpicked per bushel.

Business in honey continues slow. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c. bright extracted at 61c to 7c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON September 6.—The tone of the cattle market was firmer to-day, owing to supplies being somewhat amaller and an improved demand. Consequently prices advanced ic since this day week, choice States seiling at 1110, choice Canadians at 11c, ranchers at 912, and Argentine at 10½3. Sheep were also ½c higher, 11½3 for choice Canadians and Argentines.

LIVERPOOL, September 6 .-- There was also a stronger feeling in this each as to size and quality. The receipts market for Canadian cattle, and prices advanced ic, choice selling at 101 and Americans at 111c. Sheep were unchanged at 101c.

London, September 6.—A private cable

Messrs John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write W. H. Beamen, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, under date of August 26th, as follows :- The trade for good cattle at Deptford to-day was without alteration from last market day. The supply consisted of 2 452 head which met a slow sale as follows:-1,638 from the States realising 51 1 to 51d and 904 from South America at from 3½d to 4½d. The sheep supply numbered in all 3.150, for which the demand was fair. The sheep, with the exception of one useful lot, which realized 511 to 51d, were of an inferior quality and unsuited to this market, and cons quently low rates had to be accepted for these.

MONTREAL, September 6.—The feature of the live stock trade of late has been the buying of choice export cattle at western Ontario points by American shippers, which is due principally to the high prices ruling at present for choice United States cattle at Chicago. This action on the part of American shippers has been the means of stiffening prices up considerable at country points in Ontario, and accounts for the very few of this class coming to this market, and at the same time practically shutting Canadian shippers out as Americans can afford to pay more for the stock on account of the low rates of freight ruling from Boston, by which port the stock is being shipped, and at the same time our own vessels are sailing with light cargoes, the exports for the past week slone having fallen off 1,273 head. It was rumored that a certain steamship line was compelled to purchase 200 head of cattle in the Chicago market last week, and had them sent forward here in order that the vessels they were shipped on would not go out light. At Ontario country p ints shippers state they have paid 4 c to 4 c per ib. for choice export cattle, which means they cost fully 410 to 5c by the time they were on board the vessel. In regard to ocean freights the market is much firmer, space to Liver pool now being quoted at 42s 6d to 45s and some agents being firm at 50s. Glas gow is unchanged at 42. 6d. At Buston all the ocean space has been engaged up to the 1st of January on the three leading steamship lines, the Warren, the Leyland and the Cunard, by the three and at 30s for October, November and

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 800 cattle. 700 sheep, 300 lambs and 100 calves. The heavy receipts of common to fair cattle had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices in consequence show a decline of ic per lb all round. The supply for good cattle was only fair, and choice stock still continues scarce in fact, there is hardly any of such coming forward to this market. There was

D. cember.

hickering" PIANOS.

One of the two greatest and most famous piance of the world. Constructed to-day more perfect than ever before in its long, honorable and artistic history.

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2366 St. Catherine St. and 213 St. James St.

some demand from shippers to fill up space with, and a few good cows were picked up at 32c. The demand for stocks ers for shipment to Buffalo continues, and a few car loads were bought at 21c for steers and heifers, and at lic to lic for bulls. The attendance of local buyers was large, and the demand was good at the reduction in prices. On the whole the market was active, and although the supply was unusually large, few were left over. Choice butchers cattle sold at 4c; good at 34c to 54c; fair at 23c to 34c, and common at 2c to 21c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep were larger, for which the domand was somewhat better from shippers and prices ruled steady at 3c to 3 c per lb. for good to choice, and butchers paid \$3.75. to \$5 each. Lambs were more plentiful and prices were easier. The demand was good and sales were made at the to 4c ner lb, live weight. Calves were scarce and sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 of cattle at the Point St. Charles stock yards were 200 head, for which there was no demand from local dealers and holders I rwarded them to the above market. There were no sheep or lambs on this received quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10s to 101s and sheep at 11c.

market for sale. The receipts of hogs were small, there being only 100 head, which met with a ready sale, and prices ruled firm at 5 c per lb, live weight.

The following table shows the ship-ments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending September

4, 1897 :—			
	ittle,	Sheep.	Horse
Lake Huron, to Liverpool Carthaginian, to Liver-	553	• • • •	+6
pool	901		
Fremona, to Liverpool.	5:11		
Ros-rian, to London	40	1.770	
Gerena, to London	318		177
Queensmore, to London.	176	1 126	
Norwegian, to Glasgow.	411	177	- 57
Concordia, to Glasgow	414		
Memnon, to Bristol	192	• • • •	
Total	3,483	3,673	250
	4.756	3 159	202
	8 249	32,191	6.559

Strengthens entire system BODY, BRAIN and NERVES. Lung, Throat, Heart and Stomach Troubles are benefited.

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JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day.

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