

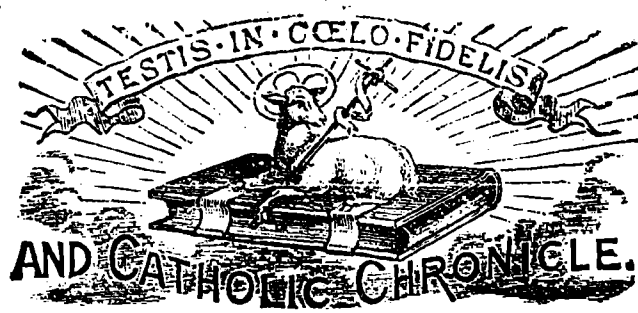
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## A NOTABLE SILVER JUBILEE.

SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Tuesday, the 3rd of October, '99, will be inscribed as a red letter day in the records of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, for on that day was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the installation of the reverend Redemptorists as pastors of that ancient parish.

The celebration was of a religious nature and was expressed in a solemn Grand Mass of thanksgiving for the spiritual and temporal blessings bestowed upon the congregation during the 25 years of Redemptorist administration. It was a touching event in which every member of the parish heartily joined, for to them it had important significance. Glancing backwards the retrospect is very gratifying, as the well being of the parish has made marked advance since the present zealous Order of priests took charge of it. St. Patrick's School has been made a very efficient teaching institution under the Christian Brothers, the good results of their labors showing itself in the improved culture and training of the boys and young men of the congregation. The educational work goes on under the immediate supervision of the Father Rector and the Rev. Father Superintendent appointed to that office.

The children and youths receive a large share of pastoral attention, because the far-seeing and zealous disciples of St. Alphonsus know the value of early and sound religious training, and they are determined that the youths of St. Patrick's parish will develop into moral and well instructed Christians in the coming generation.

The work of charity carried on in St. Bridget's Asylum has long been recognized in the community as being of the most beneficent character. St. Bridget's is a home for the aged and destitute poor of the parish, as it is also for the little orphan children, who receive therein the best of education and the purest moral and religious training, including scholastic

requirements fitting them to become reliant men and women capable of earning a decent living when they quit the walls of the institution. The devoted nuns in charge are strengthened in the work of self-sacrifice by the clergy of St. Patrick's and the zealous body of trustees, who miss no opportunity of advancing the interests of the deserving institution.

St. Patrick's is, of course, an important representative Irish Catholic congregation, with a fruitful religious record behind it, and it is especially rich in this sense since it came under the guidance of the reverend Redemptorists 25 years ago. As a rule this learned body of priests are earnest workers and good preachers, and congregations directed by them are constantly urged onward in the path of virtue and made to fulfill their religious obligations. It is markedly so in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. In this brief notice all the good works done in the parish in the past quarter of a century cannot be named, but mention may be made of the purchase and improvement of St. Patrick's Cemetery which is beautifully situated next to Mount Hermon, on the shore of the St. Lawrence. Also of the interior decoration of the church at an earlier and later date, with the recent addition of a chime of bells; the scrupulous attention given to the confraternities, the sodalities and the various benevolent and literary societies; the commodious church at Diamond Harbor, whose interests are so zealously promoted and guarded by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.S.R. The commemorative service of Tuesday last was very impressive and the occasion was doubly interesting to the present able and esteemed pastor, Rev. Joseph Henning, C.S.S.R., for he has been at various times connected with St. Patrick's since the incoming of his Order to the parish.

WM. ELLISON.

was simply gorgeous. The whole interior was literally packed with people.

"The civic dignitaries who met His Excellency at the wharf, and others, with them occupied seats at the sanctuary railing. Lieut.-Gov. Jette, with Madame Jette, and Major Sheppard, A.D.C., occupied the gubernatorial pew.

"At the entrance of the church the Papal bull appointing His Excellency was read by his secretary. It is in Latin, and it is not likely that it will be rendered into either English or French."

As the Bull is merely the official document declaring the appointment of the Apostolic Delegate and indicating the honors and dignities of his office, it is of no special interest to the general public. It does not define his powers, nor specify his duties. As to the question of precedence the rules and customs established by and practiced in Rome will regulate the matter. The report then continues:

"The procession from the west end of the church to the sanctuary included a large number of clergy. His Grace the Archbishop, who followed immediately after the delegate, bringing up the rear.

"Vespers and the benediction of the

Blessed Sacrament were then proceeded with, His Excellency officiating at the latter office.

"When this was terminated His Excellency addressed the congregation in English. He thanked all present, and particularly the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, for the warmth of the welcome that had been extended to him. It eloquently testified, he said, to the devotion of the faithful in Quebec to the Holy See, and to the distinguished successor of St. Peter who occupies it. The Holy Father was well aware of the loyalty, the fidelity and the attachment to Rome of the Church in Canada, from the distinguished Archbishops and Bishops down to the humblest of the laity, and had testified his own attachment to it by sending him as his delegate here. After speaking to him of the devotion of the members of the Canadian Church, His Holiness had delegates to him the authority to give them the Papal benediction.

The benediction closed the proceedings in the church."

It is probable that His Excellency will spend a week in Quebec and another in Montreal.

## Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

**PRIEST AND PATRIOT.**—The Golden Jubilee of the ordination of the Very Rev. Canon Cahill, P.P., V. G., Tipperary, was celebrated recently in the historic town of which he has been for so many years the venerated and beloved pastor. The proceedings were a remarkable testimony to the widespread esteem and affection with which Canon Cahill has ever been regarded, both by his fellow-laborers in the Sacred Ministry and by the members of his flock. The venerated Archbishop of Cashel, the present, and a large number of clergymen drawn from all parts of the diocese attended. As for the laity, the magnificent and spacious church of St. Michael, in which His Grace was celebrated, was occupied by a crowded congregation of both sexes. Canon Cahill is now in his 78th year. He entered Maynooth in 1841 and after a distinguished course of three years of which he spent one in the holy home establishment, he was ordained priest in 1844. Having been transferred to a large parish in 1850, which year he was appointed curate of "Wynnis" by the Most Rev. the Archbishop. In 1864 he was appointed parish priest of Knockavilla. He was transferred to Murrone and later on, by whom he was locally venerated, to the parish of Tipperary, and in 1881 Canon Cahill has been declared a Canon of the diocese of Cashel, and a member of the diocesan synod. He is a man of high character, and a devoted pastor. His labors in the Sacred Ministry have been most successful, and he has been the cause of many conversions. He is a man of high character, and a devoted pastor. His labors in the Sacred Ministry have been most successful, and he has been the cause of many conversions.

Session, says the Leinster Leader, but if rumor emanating from well-informed quarters is to be credited the people of Ireland ought at once to prepare themselves for a fresh assault on their liberties. There is reason to believe that the Government has practically decided on portion of the programme which they will present to Parliament when it meets in February, and that a Scheme of Redistribution will be the chief item in their legislative bill of fare. Now, Redistribution is a word which has no special significance for the English ear, but its meaning for Irishmen is decidedly sinister. Redistribution, in fact, only another name for the distribution of the Irish representation, the essence and the value of any redistributing measure from a consociative point of view must be the loss of seats to the Conservative Party, and the gain of seats to the Liberal Party. It is calculated to give to the House of Commons a majority of 100, and to deprive the Conservative Party of its seat in the House of Commons. It would mean that Ireland would no longer block the way."

**NEWS FOR AMERICA.**—Nine young ladies, four of whom being the daughters of the late Mr. J. J. Quinn, of the late firm of Quinn, Quinn & Co., of New York, are to be married to the members of the Order of the Holy Ghost. The marriages will take place at St. Mary's, New York, on the 10th inst. The brides are Misses Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne Quinn, and Misses Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne Quinn. The grooms are Messrs. John, William, Charles, and Thomas Quinn. The marriages will take place at St. Mary's, New York, on the 10th inst. The brides are Misses Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne Quinn, and Misses Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne Quinn. The grooms are Messrs. John, William, Charles, and Thomas Quinn.

## NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

**HOUSING THE POOR.**—The Liverpool correspondent of the Dublin Freeman in discussing a subject which is of the most vital importance to, and exercises a direct and injurious effect upon the domestic condition of thousands of the Irish people in Liverpool, says: "Under the provisions of the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1881, the City Council have demolished since 1885, 5,150 houses, representing a displacement of 13,833 persons, and during the same period they have built on some of the sites 745 houses, capable of accommodating 3,715 persons. Besides this, accommodation is being provided for another 2,500 persons so that of the 13,833 persons who have been displaced accommodation has only been provided for 5,215."

The balance, 7,958, who must live near their work at the docks, and are therefore crowded into the districts nearest to those they have to work, and are fast producing a state of things by overcrowding quite as bad as existed in the districts which were demolished. In addition to the above the council recently applied to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow £50,000 more for the purpose of removing another 700 houses, accommodating 3,050 persons. This enormous block of property is all situated in the Exchange Division, and is almost entirely occupied by Irish people. However, the Local Government Board have refused to grant their sanction to borrow the £50,000, but have sanctioned £10,000 for the completion of the previous scheme of demolition. The reply of the Board to the Council's application indicates that they think

the selling down process has not yet reached the point where the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished. The Board are of opinion that the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished is not a sound investment, and that the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished. The Board are of opinion that the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished is not a sound investment, and that the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished.

There is no mistaking the fact that the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished. The Board are of opinion that the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished is not a sound investment, and that the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished. The Board are of opinion that the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished is not a sound investment, and that the Council should be allowed to proceed with the demolition of the houses which are now being demolished.

At present there are two hundred students in the establishment, of various grades. A walk through the building satisfied the "True Witness" representative, that the greatest care had been exercised in its erection in every respect. The magnificent corridors which run from one end of the building to the other, the spacious staircases at both ends, the dozen or more large, well-ventilated and well-appointed dormitories where the students, according to their classification, have their sleeping apartments, and the many other accommodations, prove abundantly that nothing is left undone to ensure the comfort of the inmates, and to enable the Order to send out into the world men strong in physique and richly endowed with spiritual and intellectual qualifications. In the centre of the building there is a beautiful chapel. It should indeed be called an artistic gem. It is capable of seating 600 persons; and some of the paintings over the main altar and on the ceilings are of a high order of merit.

## MOTHER-HOUSE OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN MONTREAL.

The name of the Christian Brothers is familiar in every household in Canada, particularly in the Province of Quebec, and especially in the city of Montreal. For many generations the headquarters—the mother-house of the Order, have been on Côte St. Pierre. The old establishment is still there, but it is no longer used for the purpose to which it was formerly devoted.

Although few of our readers are aware of it, the new mother-house of the Christian Brothers has been established in Maisonneuve, on one of the most beautiful locations in that picturesque portion of Montreal.

A few days ago a representative of the "True Witness" paid a visit to this institution, and he was both delighted and surprised with what he saw there. The establishment is easy of access by either Notre Dame or Ontario streets; and, by a happy and suggestive coincidence, is situated on La Salle avenue.

It is built in the centre of about seventy acres of land, and is a very imposing structure of limestone. Five stories in height. It is needless to say that it is constructed on the most modern plans, the sanitary, ventilation, and general hygienic arrangements being of the latest and most approved kind.

During his brief stay the representative of the "True Witness" learned some interesting particulars respecting the administration of the institution. These show that the Order is determined to adopt every possible means to secure that all the members sent out as professors in the various schools will maintain the reputation it has so long enjoyed as being one of the foremost and most successful teaching Orders on this continent.

There are five distinct divisions amongst the inmates of the establishment. First there are the postulants, or those who are making their preparatory novitiate; boys whose ages range from 12 to 16 years old. The second section is entirely devoted to spiritual exercises, which occupy one year. The third section is called the Scholasticate; and those who enter upon this term are given a thorough course in the science of teaching, by competent and exper-

enced members of the Order. The Scholasticate lasts two years. The fourth division is what is termed the Hoc Family, and is composed of retired members of the Order, and of active members of the administration. The fifth division is a well-equipped and most modern, sanitarium or infirmary.

At present there are two hundred students in the establishment, of various grades. A walk through the building satisfied the "True Witness" representative, that the greatest care had been exercised in its erection in every respect. The magnificent corridors which run from one end of the building to the other, the spacious staircases at both ends, the dozen or more large, well-ventilated and well-appointed dormitories where the students, according to their classification, have their sleeping apartments, and the many other accommodations, prove abundantly that nothing is left undone to ensure the comfort of the inmates, and to enable the Order to send out into the world men strong in physique and richly endowed with spiritual and intellectual qualifications. In the centre of the building there is a beautiful chapel. It should indeed be called an artistic gem. It is capable of seating 600 persons; and some of the paintings over the main altar and on the ceilings are of a high order of merit.

It may be said here that this information will be gratifying to all former pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, most of whom are indebted to the Order for the solid foundation of their educational and spiritual training. Many of these pupils occupy in this city, in this province, in different parts of the Dominion, and in the large cities of the neighboring republic, leading positions in the ranks of the clergy, in the professions, in law, medicine and science, and in finance, trade and commerce. All these, who were pupils in old St. Lawrence School—now St. Patrick's School—or in St. Ann's School—will, the "True Witness" feels sure, be very glad to know that the Christian Brothers are keeping in the forefront of progress in educational matters, and upholding the noble traditions of their Order.

## MIGRATORY LABORERS.

The poor peasant who labor to earn a scanty subsistence in the work of the cornfields, are generally at their wits' end to know how to raise the rest of their miserable holdings, says the London Universe. To put this money in the pocket of their landlords they come to England early in August, by the thousand, and work enough in this country to pay their passage over and back again, with a little to spare, in view of the near approach of the September rent day. We have just read that the number of migratory laborers that crossed from Ireland to seek work at the English and Scotch harvest is this year 615 more than last year, and 2577 more than in 1897. Except for a fall in 1897, when many could not afford the passage-money, the annual migration has been increasing steadily since 1891. In 1889 the number of migrants was 11,827; in 1892 it was 19,918; this year it is 28,539. This gives an increase of 10 per cent. in five years and over 90 per cent. in the decade. Legislation has done much to diminish the evil, for up to 1880 the annual migration exceeded 50,000 and in 1861 it was 57,651, or over 100 per cent. more than in the present year. The province of Connaught supplies almost all the migratory laborers, only 99 this year and 58 last year coming from other provinces. The 28,410 migratory laborers from Connaught is 22 per cent. of the agricultural population of the province, and 31 per cent. of the farmers and graziers. Three-fourths of the migratory laborers from Connaught come from one county—Mayo. The number from Mayo, in 1889 was 7,742. This year it has risen to 21,322, or nearly twice what it was ten years ago. Last year the number was 19,217; showing this year an increase of 2,105. The number now away from Mayo, is 40 per cent. of the adult male population, 52 per cent. of the entire agricultural population, and 83 per cent. of all the farmers and graziers in the county. Almost every house in the county has sent a man to the English harvest-fields. The number of migrants from Swineford Union is 12,000—more than half the entire male population of the Union and representing an average of two male persons out of every household. The number from Westport Union gives an average of one and a half male persons out of every household. Probably in no country in the world except Ireland does such a state of things exist, and in view of it the system of Irish land tenure stands condemned before the civilized world.

**IRISH REPRESENTATION.**—It is rather early to speculate on the developments of the next Parliamentary

Session, says the Leinster Leader, but if rumor emanating from well-informed quarters is to be credited the people of Ireland ought at once to prepare themselves for a fresh assault on their liberties. There is reason to believe that the Government has practically decided on portion of the programme which they will present to Parliament when it meets in February, and that a Scheme of Redistribution will be the chief item in their legislative bill of fare. Now, Redistribution is a word which has no special significance for the English ear, but its meaning for Irishmen is decidedly sinister. Redistribution, in fact, only another name for the distribution of the Irish representation, the essence and the value of any redistributing measure from a consociative point of view must be the loss of seats to the Conservative Party, and the gain of seats to the Liberal Party. It is calculated to give to the House of Commons a majority of 100, and to deprive the Conservative Party of its seat in the House of Commons. It would mean that Ireland would no longer block the way."

**BROOMFIELD CHURCH.**—The new Church of St. Patrick's, Broomfield, is making rapid progress. Though the actual work of building has begun but five months ago, the edifice is already 16 feet high. It is of very substantial structure, and when finished will be a beautiful church—an ornament and credit to the parish of Donaghmoynne and the pride of its Catholic people. The funds subscribed for its erection—all inadequate though they be—are made up chiefly of the hard-earned shillings of the poor. They contain many a "widow's mite," as a proof of the strong, ardent faith and devotion of the people of to-day, and the priests and people of Donaghmoynne, grateful for such outside assistance, offer up public prayers every Sunday in all the churches of the parish for the "spiritual and temporal welfare" of all such benefactors of their new church.

**OTHER NEW CHURCHES.**—The Bishop of Down and Connor laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Malachy, on Sunday last at Kileo, in the presence of a large gathering of people.

The progress made with the erection of the new church at Castlebar, has been rapid and most satisfactory, and the esteemed and popular parish priest, Father Lyons, has good reason to congratulate himself on his very laborious undertaking, which is so much admired for its unrivalled architecture, workmanship, and commanding position.

## ABOUT THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools under the Board of the Catholic Commissioners opened last Monday evening. The term consists of eighty nights, forty before Christmas, and forty after. We are pleased to note that a great interest is manifested in these evening classes by the well-beloved Archbishop, and by all the pastors of the different churches.

At all the Masses last Sunday the different clergymen laid special stress on the great importance of these classes, and earnestly requested parents and others to send their children each evening. An entrance fee of 50 cents is charged to each pupil. This is returned if the pupil attends two-thirds of the whole term. The pupils this year must be fourteen years. Boys under this age, and who require to follow these classes will be obliged to bring a note from their parents or guardians. Too many of our boys have to leave school at an early age, owing to different circumstances, and these never had the opportunity of finishing their course in any of our schools, consequently they are more or less handicapped. To these in particular these evening classes will be of incalculable good, and make them more proficient to be able to fight life's battle with greater facilities, courage and perseverance. A man

now-days is nothing without an education. Remember that a good sound and practical education will obtain success in life. It is by a good education that the mind is enlightened, and all the inducements offered which lead into the paths of usefulness and success.

In all the schools there is what is called a special class for the more advanced pupils. In this class the following branches are taught: Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, and special lessons in penman-ship. In the other classes the three R's receive special attention: Reading, writing and arithmetic. For our Irish Catholics the schools are as follows: St. Ann's, Young Street; Sarsfield, Grand Trunk Street; Belmont, Guy Street; and St. Mary's, Craig Street East.

We would therefore strongly urge parents and others to take advantage of this golden opportunity offered for the welfare and enlightenment of their children. Too many of our boys wander around the streets at nights, being often led into bad company, the source of much misery and unhappiness in many homes to-day. We would also take this opportunity to tell the parents to send their children regularly, and punctually. The "True Witness" wishes every success to both teachers and pupils of the evening classes.

## THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE'S ARRIVAL.

For several months past the question of the appointment by the Holy See, of a permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has been much discussed in both ecclesiastical and lay circles. Finally, it became known that the Holy Father had decided to honor our Dominion in the most signal manner, and to recognize the great importance of Canada by establishing a regular court that would be in direct touch with Rome. Ever since the nomination of Mgr. Falconio to the important office of first permanent delegate we have given our readers considerable information both concerning the new dignity and the chosen incumbent. The arrival of the Pope's direct envoy and representative has been looked forward to with expectations of the brightest and happiest nature by all Catholics in this country. On Sunday last His Excellency reached the old and historic city of Quebec. The hearty and magnificent welcome which he received was in accord with all the traditions and customs—religious, national and social—of the Ancient Capital. In a few days the distinguished arrival will be welcomed to Montreal, when we will have occasion to dwell more minutely upon the important subject of his mission, his own personality and the events connected with his coming. For the present we may say that when the SS. Vancouver, reached Quebec, the Papal envoy, met with a most enthusiastic reception from thousands of citizens and from the representatives of the highest authorities in Church and State. The report of that important event

—important in many senses as far as Catholicity in this Dominion is concerned—reads thus:

"It was fully half past three when the steamer moored at her wharf. Prominent amongst those who were there to meet her were Mgr. Marois, Vicar-General, and Rev. Mr. Arsenault, secretary of Archbishop Bégin, representing His Grace; Mayor Parent of Quebec, and Premier Marchand; while the Dominion Government was represented by Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State; Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, and Hon. R. R. Dobbell. These gentlemen boarded the steamer at the earliest possible moment, and meeting on the deck, Fathers Edward and Etienne, the English and French secretaries of His Excellency, were conducted to the state room, where the delegate awaited them. Mgr. Paquet, the chaplain of the Franciscans at Quebec, to which order Mgr. Falconio belongs, was also present. He had gone by rail to Father Point to meet His Excellency, but was unable on account of the roughness of the weather, to board the steamer.

"After mutual greetings the distinguished arrival and his secretaries were escorted to the state carriages awaiting them, and driven to the Basilica, where His Grace the Archbishop personally met and received the delegate. The interior of the Sacred edifice was most brilliantly decorated, and as both gas and electric light jets of different colors were employed in the decoration of the beautiful sanctuary, the effect



MR. YEATS BABBLES About Witches and Fairies.

A CRITICISM BY "CRUX"

Whenever I glance over the table of contents in any new issue of an important magazine, and I discover anything that touches upon Ireland, I always read the contribution with great attention. I know how little inclined are the leading magazines of England and America to do justice, or to allow justice to be done to any important Irish topic, and when I find—on rare occasions—that a favorable article is published I prize it the more on account of the anti-Irish source whence it comes. But when I find, as is often the case, that these contributions are so many shafts aimed at the Irish people and their best interests, I feel inclined to afford them still greater publicity by pointing out their errors or their falsehoods. Of late, however, the Peace Conference, the Dreyfus affair, the Transvaal question, and other such like topics of general interest have usurped almost all the space in the leading publications; Ireland and Irish topics have been usually ignored.

IRELAND BEWITCHED.—However, in the September "Contemporary Review," I find a lengthy article, from the pen of Mr. W. B. Yeats, entitled "Ireland Bewitched." The moment I saw the heading I prepared for something good, something original, something logical, or something startling. I have long been acquainted with Mr. Yeats' contributions to our periodical literature, and I have always been at a loss to know exactly how to estimate the writer. He has written many fine things, and many silly things; he has evidenced a deep interest in Irish affairs and has given proof of very peculiar and questionable sentiments towards Ireland; he has, without a doubt given the public some original matter, and he has presented much that was more like poor copy, or faulty imitation. Being thus somewhat at sea regarding Mr. Yeats as an author, an enthusiast, and as a politician, I was deeply interested in the fact that he had written about Ireland for the Contemporary. Then his subject had a very suggestive title, to me it suggested a thousand and one different subjects—literary, social, political, national and even religious. I consequently, felt the hours long until I would have an opportunity of quietly sitting down and hearing something fresh about "Ireland Bewitched."

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.—Imagining great disappointment when I discovered that the fourteen large pages that Mr. Yeats has given us, consisted of nothing more or less than a series of disjointed and meaningless stories, or legends, or sayings—all indicative of the superstition of the Irish people. There is not even a word of introduction to tell why such a hodge-podge has been mixed in one pot. Even the sayings of the peasants are devoid of any Irish wit, or even of any common sense. It is true that the writer tells us that in the West of Ireland, "one finds" "the old witches and women still busy, and even the crabs of the south and of the miller touched with a shadow of old faiths, that gives them a hitherward with magic." This may be true enough, but what has been the author's reason for giving his readers a long and very uninteresting, and certainly disconnected number of old tales? Is it to show that the Irish are an imaginative race? Is it to represent them as ignorant and superstitious? No more does he tell

us. Is it to give the readers of the Contemporary the idea that the Irish are "innocents," or fools, or uneducated creatures? It might so seem but there is no original comment of the writer to that effect. Is it to point them as a stupid race, without even the wit to draw conclusions from their own stories? This seems to me the most likely of all; yet I only glean this from the perusal of the "sayings," not from any remarks hazarded by Mr. Yeats—for he hazards none.

"WHAT OTHERS SAID."—It is not what the author heard, or saw, or learned that we are asked to read but what "A man on the borders of Clare and Galway tells about his house that was enchanted"; or of "A man from Killarney who told about blacksmiths being safe from all things"; or of "A man in the Burren Hills who said that blacksmiths had something about them"; or that "there was one at Bellinacor, Jamie Fintona, but he did no harm to anyone, but was as quiet as another"; or about "the famous wise woman, Biddy Early," and all the queer things she did do, and all the people that went to her and got nothing, and all the priests that flogged the people for attempting to go to her, and all "the others" (the fairies) that were never seen, but that might have been seen, by someone who did not see them, just because they were not visible at that special time, and all the excitement caused when the priests took the cloaks and baskets from the country people to prevent them from going to her, and all the wonder when Father Xavier, was converted to a belief in her, and finally all about how "she got the rites of the Church when she died, but first had to break the bottle that she kept in which she could do things."

THE CONVERSION.—After plodding through about thirteen pages of this meaningless stuff, I had expected that the writer would have drawn some moral, or lesson from his rambling, but he abruptly ends thus: "The knowledgeable men and women may have their knowledge to some one before they die, but few believe that Biddy Early had her knowledge to anyone. One woman said to my friend, 'It is said that at a landing the other day there was a small little man seen, and that he was a friend of hers, and that she had left him the gift; for the woman's husband said, 'No, the bottle was broken, and any how, she had no power to pass it on, it was given to her for the term of her life.'"

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND SINCE THE REFORMATION.

The "New Era" presents its readers with a first instalment of a splendid article upon the Catholic Church, in Scotland, from the pen of Austin Oates, K.S.G. It would be difficult to curtail this timely paper, yet we have not space to give it in full. However, we will do our utmost to furnish our readers with the leading parts of the masterly statement. The author remarks that his purpose is not to deal with the causes which led up to the reformation in Scotland, nor to attempt any record of that event; he merely wishes to deal briefly with the struggles, trials and efforts of those who helped to keep alive the ancient Faith, from the days of the Reformation down to our own times. He opens thus: "The relative positions viewed from a religious point of view, of England and Scotland when Henry VIII, and James V, were respectively ruling these two countries may be gauged by the consideration of the fact that while the former was busy persecuting Catholics, the latter was not idle in sending to the stake such few heretics to the Faith as made their heresies sufficiently public to ensure the doom awaiting offenders of this category. "Henry's efforts to raise his nephew into the acceptance of his religious convictions failed signally, in spite of the pains he underwent to point out that the sacking and spoliation of monasteries, abbies, and churches was a thriving, lucrative pastime, and devoid of all dangers and expense—one, therefore, eminently suited to a needy Scotch monarch. James was adamant alike to flattery and to force, and so remained until his death in 1542. "His infant daughter Mary, by his second wife, Mary of Lorraine, was but a few days old when her royal father died. Her mother, who subsequently became queen regent, possessed in Cardinal Beaton a Chancellor and a Councillor more than a match for the wily and unscrupulous English Monarch."

but a short cessation of hostilities. There was no stemming of the tide in Scotland. On August 21, 1560, three Acts were passed in the Parliament assembled at Edinburgh by which the Catholic Faith was abolished, the new Creed established, the drawing up of which, being required at a few moments' notice, was done at the same sitting, and heavy penalties enacted against those holding and practicing the old religion. It will not now be out of place to bring to the notice of our readers some idea of the position of Catholicity in Scotland at this period. "Scotland was then divided into two ecclesiastical provinces. The Archbishop of St. Andrew was Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland. "The number of clergy secular and regular, has been estimated at 3,000. The country was divided into 950 parishes. The number of cathedrals and churches 1,000. The number of abbies, monasteries and religious houses some 200. "Much has been written and much, in all probability, will be written about the wealth of the Catholic Church and the religious orders at the time of the Reformation. Mr. James Walsh in his "History of the Catholic Church in Scotland" (James Mergoy, Great Clyde St., Glasgow, 1871), estimates, after very careful researches from reliable official sources, the total ecclesiastical income derivable from archbishops, bishops, abbies, monasteries, collegiate churches, hospitals, tithes, dues and gifts, at £227,000 of monies of present day value. Certainly a substantial sum. But this represents the accumulation of bequests, foundations, gifts and subscriptions of some 1,300 years. According to ecclesiastical rule and practice, the observance of which even non-Catholic writers of repute credit the clergy and religious orders, but one-third of the total revenue was devoted to the support and maintenance of the clergy. One third was reserved for the relief and aid

of the poor, and the remaining third for the erection and subsidising of colleges, schools and hospitals. Taking a third of £227,000—£75,666, and apportioning it among 1,000 of the upper clergy at the rate of £60 each per annum, we have but £19,666 to be divided among the 2,000 others of less exalted rank and responsibilities, giving to each £24 10s. 6d. per annum. By no means a princely sum. "The sum as a whole was sufficient to awaken the avarice of Henry's Scotch bandits, among a hundred or so of whom it was in due course shared. Education at the time of the Reformation was in a most satisfactory condition. The Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow were flourishing. There is also ample evidence forthcoming in the still extant cartularies of schools that they were to be found in almost every town. An Act was passed in June, 1496, by which the 2028 of allbaron- and freeholders were under the penalty of £20, compelled to attend college or school from their eighth or ninth year. Nor indeed for learning only were the people of Scotland indebted to the clergy and the monks. The latter in their leisure hours taught works and crafts and agriculture, and having civilized the people, christianised them and gave them the means of becoming prosperous. "The Lords of the Congregation," having usurped the upper hand in Parliament, at once began to display

that spirit of intolerance and persecution which Hallam describes as the cardinal sin of the Reformation. Spoliation, confiscation, plunder, pillage, wanton destruction of priceless works of art, of libraries and MSS., became the order of the day. With the earls of Argyll, Morton, Glencairn, Murray, Mar, Lennox, Bothwell, Cassilis, Arran and a few score needy lords with the foul-mouthed blasphemous John Knox as their spiritual guide and chaplain, Henry's VIII's paid band of assassins and brigands, undertook this work. "In a few weeks the work of 1,300 years was no more. What thousands of pious, generous souls had bequeathed, spent in God's honor and service for the erection of churches, monasteries, hospitals, universities, colleges and schools all disappeared in flames, or in ruins, or were appropriated by the gluttonous earls for their own selfish ends and purposes. "Poor Mary, Queen of Scots, found herself in no position to defend the Church, she loved so well. Her own liberty and life were almost at stake the first moment she landed in her unhappy country. In spite of keen political partisan strife the Lords of the Congregation found ample time and opportunity to continue their persecution of the Catholics. Mary's murder in no way checked it. Her devoted friend and councillor, Archbishop Hamilton, the last Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was cruelly put to death in April, 1571, for his loyalty to her cause and his defence of the Faith he so nobly represented."

A TALK ABOUT GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT IN OTTAWA.

All who know Ottawa are likewise familiar with the famous educational institute commonly known as Gloucester Street Convent. It is the Alma Mater of so many who are prominent in the social life of the capital, in its political circles or charitable organizations. And such a host of memories cluster about it, the famous people who have visited there, the official visits of successive governments, each accompanied by his suite, and what was of more importance, his wife and her ladies in waiting. Many of these illustrious persons made informal visits afterwards, so that the Princess Louise, Lady Ingham or Lady Aberdeen were household words with teachers and pupils. His Excellency, Mgr. Morry did not say his daily Mass there and used to call himself "the chaplain." His gift of a large oil-painting portrait of himself is still seen in the parlor, which he so often frequented. It took a special delight in the place as he often declared publicly and privately. And little wonder, for there is a charming air of distraction and retirement about this convent, which has grown with the very growth of the city. It is situated in an attractive, warm, healthy, all of which are large, cheerful, high-ceilinged, furnished with every modern, educational appliance and showing a rare degree of comfort. Its classrooms with their equipments, as well as its study and play-rooms, are all of a rare degree of excellence. Its parlors are simple yet elegant and adorned with portraits of distinguished persons, who have been visitors there and have so far back those memories of themselves. "The dormitories, which are made up of rows of small, carpeted rooms, are equipped according to the varying tastes of occupants, and all comfortable and comfortable. There are glorious views from the windows of the dormitories and classrooms, as well as from the long gallery, which extends the whole length of the house. The roofs and sides of the town appear, softened everywhere by the greenery in which the city abounds, and from which the Parliament Buildings arise majestically crowning the cliff. The river is to be seen winding away towards the hills, and the canal pursuing its sluggish course under bridges and between green shores. Ottawa is famous for lovely bits of scenery, coming upon the beholder ever and again with the force of a surprise. From the convent windows these landscapes are to be seen in perfection. "Twenty-five years ago, there was scarcely a house about us and one of the first, that square one over there, was built by Sir John Macdonald!" remarked a nun. "Twenty-five years ago! Oh, that mystic long ago, what a fascination

it has for everyone, and what visions it recalls. What names shine out from its dimness. Now many figures spring to life with the mention of it. What changes, since it was with us and we were part of it? "The air was full of such reflections on that Sunday afternoon of September, when a little party of women-kind assisted at Benediction in that brightest and prettiest of chapels and adjourned afterwards to the classrooms where they sat down to a delightful talk with a group of highly cultured yet genial religious, who lent to the place and hour that warm glow of true kindness which comes from the heart. The visitors had all been pupils in that or some other convent of the beloved Congregation and they loved to fancy themselves back at school-desks, with old teachers about them. It was a rarely pleasant occasion and one which those present, will not soon forget. While harking back now and again to the past, bringing thence many who belonged to it, the conversation likewise touched upon current things, literature, criticism, education as it is and upon the pupils who at "Gloucester Street" occupy the school-desks to-day, some of whom have come from distant parts of the United States. So far the talk as the shadows lengthened and the day declined. There was barely time to take a look at the large garden with its gravelled paths, its flowering beds, its tall trees, and its shrine of St. Joseph, where the pupils spend their recesses in the fine weather, before the visitors find themselves once more without on the street, hastening homeward. They turned for a last look at the spacious building, with a very luxuriant of palms and flowers at its doors. "Before leaving the subject, however, it is of interest to note how many prominent members of the Congregation Order, particularly well-known to Montrealers, have been associated with this convent. Mother St. Cecilia is its present Superior. Mother St. Paula has just gone there to be her assistant. Mother St. Gabriel, dead years ago, and Mother St. Providence, happily still living, have been its superiors. What memories these names bring back to the convent girl, especially to the old girls, don't you ago, with youth and its ever changing panorama. "All things considered Gloucester Street Convent has, pre-eminently that air of grace and poetry, which Convent schools alone possess, and some in greater degree than others. It has its traditions, its standards, its atmosphere, so to say, and while keeping pace in its curriculum with the most advanced and progressive of secular schools, it is entirely without their hardness, their lack of color, of harmony, and in some cases their disregard, of far more important things.—A. T. S.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

The vacation schools of New York City are establishments not much understood outside that great centre; yet their methods and aims are such that they might be copied elsewhere with great benefit to the poorer classes—especially in the case of little girls. Without entering into the lengthy details given concerning the various classes of kindergarten, in which young boys are admirably taught how to make their very play profitable, we will take an extract from the New York Journal, touching upon the training of "little mothers," or "mothers' help." The article says: "But the place par excellence of the building was the suite set apart for the physical and housekeeping training of the little girls. The work which is being done in these two departments is certainly most commendable. It is of practical use to the children and trains them from childhood to be tidy, clean and orderly. Every one will admit that what has been drilled into one from childhood comes natural to one in after years, and if the girls, as children, are taught how to be cleanly, how to economize time, and how to make the most of meagre implements, that

housework will be so much easier for them. "In describing what the head teacher seeks to impress upon her tiny pupils, we have the following: "You she explains to them the proper way to carry a baby and the difference between the right and wrong way, and why it is so much easier to carry a baby properly, and does not tire the arms of its poor little nurse so much to carry it properly as when the baby rests a dead weight upon them. "She is very particular about the care of the bottle and preparing the food for those little unfortunates who must depend upon artificial feeding. The little girls appear thunderstruck at the simplicity and easiness of doing all these things when they are explained to them, the whys and wherefores, in simple, comprehensive words. "Among the written texts from which she lectures are a series of "Don'ts," which might be borne in mind by others besides the children of the tenements, for their conduct in a sick room. The most appropriate of these "Don'ts" was "Don't ask a sick person every minute how he feels." "Illustrated lectures are given on certain days as to how to make a

bed for a sick person, how to change the sheets without moving the invalid, how to bathe a person too ill to leave the bed, how to feed a sick person and how to ventilate the room. "The little girls willingly went through their exercises for the visitors and proved themselves adepts in mixing plasters, binding up wounds, putting on bandages and fixing a dainty tray for the invalid's meal. "We merely give the foregoing as examples of the system and as an illustration of the methods, of these establishments. We have no idea that in this city there is a likelihood of our having anything so elaborate; but we conclude from these few paragraphs, that it is within the range of possibility that the young girls of the less wealthy classes could be taught many things very much in life, enable them to be of great practical assistance to their mothers, and possibly open out futures of promise for them in spheres that they otherwise could not expect to occupy. However, we deem it expedient to lay such questions before our readers, whenever the occasion arises, and we know that in many cases the results may be beneficial."

PRAYER FOR ENGLAND'S CONVERSION.

Three weeks ago, Rev. Father Warwick, of the Church of the Holy Ghost, London, delivered a remarkable sermon on the conversion of England. He had previously explained that he had no expectation of such a return to the faith as would make English Catholicity what it was before the "Reformation." Conversion he said was the work of grace, and grace was a gift of God. Sometimes it operated in a marvellous, extraordinary, miraculous manner, as in the conversion of St. Paul. Usually, however, it worked by the will of God, through natural dispositions. Continuing, the learned preacher made the following suggestive remarks: "God took the subject as prepared material and acted upon him in accordance with what he had made himself. And (continued) the preacher, as we expect Divine Providence to deal with our countrymen in the ordinary way it will help us to gauge the probabilities of England's conversion if we consider the national character. Two qualities are prominent. The first is independence. The Englishman loves more the subject of any other nation to be his own master. He is consequently self-reliant, strong-minded, and tenacious. In this he contrasts most pointedly with continental people. On the other hand, the principle and strength of the Catholic Church is authority. Her words are commands and her judgments decisions, quite unlike such "opinions" as were recently expressed by the two Archbishops of the National Church. Under those circumstances the independent character of the Englishman is an obstacle to his conversion, and the more so as the person in whom the authority of the Catholic Church is vested is a foreigner. The second quality in an Englishman's character which acts as a deterrent to his becoming a Catholic is that he is far less emotional than his neighbors. The English are called "phlegmatic." In consequence the emotional part of Catholic worship, has less attraction for them. The Church in her liturgy and ritual appeals through the senses and the imagination, to the spirit, and, naturally speaking, produces a greater impression on those who are endowed with more emotional sentiments. If those remarks be true, we are driven more and more to recognize the use of the means for the conversion of England chiefly insisted on by the Guild of Ransom—viz., prayer."

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NO MISSIONARY CO-OPERATION. We take the following extract from an interview granted by Archbishop Ireland, to the representative of the Outlook (Protestant) with regard to religious co-operation in America's dealing with her new subjects. "You ask me what I think about co-operation between Catholics and Protestants towards religious reconstruction in our new American possessions. I will speak frankly, and give expression to my convictions as a Catholic and as an American. As a Catholic I cannot approve of any efforts of Protestants to affect the religious duties of the inhabitants of the islands. Catholics are there in complete control; they have a thorough Church organization; the inhabitants are Catholics; some of them may not live up to the teachings of their faith, but they have no idea of abandoning that faith for another. It represents the place of that faith in their hearts. To take from them their faith is to throw them into absolute indifference. If the inhabitants of those islands were all Protestants, would Protestants ask Catholics to unite with them in the work of Protestant disintegration? Now, as an American, I will no less object to efforts to implant Protestantism in those islands. Why? Because I want to see American rule made possible in those islands."

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# LONDON'S GREAT CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Through these columns our readers have become somewhat familiar with the great Catholic enterprise that is, at present, the wonder of London, and the admiration of all Christendom. It is generally well known that the centre of the British empire is soon to have a Catholic temple that will occupy a foremost place in the front rank of Cathedral churches the world over; but the stupendous efforts that have been put forth the enormous work yet to be done, and the grandeur of the details, are all matters that may be new to the Catholic public of Canada. Consequently we will give this week—culled from exchanges—a brief account of the work accomplished and of the importance of the stately structure that is destined to lift the immortal cross high over the proudest edifices that look down on Father Thames. It is almost surprising to read the following:

"Hundreds of workmen have been busy for four years on a prodigious building just east of Victoria Station, London, and a few minutes' walk from Westminster Abbey, about which so little is known to-day that it is practically a mystery. Yet it is the most significant and costly structure being built in England, and perhaps in the world. Although its walls have risen to not more than two-thirds of their ultimate height, \$10,000,000 has been spent on it already, and at least as much more will be spent before it is completed. One can get some idea of its vastness from the fact that the value of the scaffolding alone with which its walls are covered, inside and out, is estimated at half a million dollars. In its present condition it is impressive only by its vastness, red brick and brown sandstone combined, apparently into every known style of architecture, and some hitherto unknown, unified only by evident intention to occupy every available bit of space. But when it emerges from its coronation of scaffolding it is expected to be a sight that pilgrims from far and near will come to see.

This remarkable building will be known as Westminster Cathedral and it is to be the centre from which the Catholic Church will put forth new efforts to bring England back to the fold it left in the reign of Henry VIII. It is planned to surpass in area, height, and, above all, in point, all other cathedrals in England. It, sixty-foot wide will be half as wide again as St. Paul's and its floor space of 17,000 square feet will be more than that of Canterbury. The entire Roman Catholic Church throughout the world, from Leo himself to the poorest clergymen in England, has been moved to take a deep and constant interest in it and to contribute money for it.

For it, sermons have been preached in every Roman Catholic Church in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in Spain even now Cardinal Vaughan is pleading for contributions and perpetual Masses are promised freely to all those who bestow \$5,000 or upward. So, in all possible directions, by means of printed applications, by personal appeal, every nerve is being strained by those in charge to complete the main structure by September, 1904—the golden jubilee of the hierarchy—when it is intended to open the cathedral with wonderful and impressive ceremonies and when High Mass and Te Deum will be chanted beneath its arches.

Westminster Cathedral is of brick and stands on historic ground, four churches having previously occupied it, the first being a traditional Christian basilica worshipped in by Celtic natives of pre-Saxon times. The cathedral's architect is an Englishman, J. F. Bentley, a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, who already has erected several impressive places of worship, notably St. John's (Jesus) at Beaumont.

It will embody three innovations—the use of iron will be avoided, cement will be used in place of mortar, and all the coverings are of concrete. In the construction the architect has remembered that he is building, if

not for eternity, at least for ages, and has determined to avoid the employment of iron, for wherever there is iron there will be some expansion under heat, and he will trust entirely to concrete made of Portland cement and broken brick. In that fashion were built nearly all the ancient thernae, and the arches of the basilica of Constantine in the forum still serve as examples of its everlasting strength.

In every part of the present building cement has been used instead of lime, and in the case of the piers which carry the domes and arches only Poole bricks, made of the best clay and under tremendous pressure have been employed. There, when set in strong cement, makes blocks of such solidity that they are capable of as much strain as the strongest granite. Ten million bricks thus far have been laid, and in such durable fashion that nothing but an earthquake could disturb them.

The Cathedral is a "basilica," and built on the plan of the earliest Roman churches, which followed the arrangement of the great imperial halls of justice and commerce of ancient Rome. Huge, massive walls and vaulted nave, choir, and transept are characteristic of the Cathedral of Westminster. The stairways are enclosed in two towers, which are made to contribute to the security of the whole. One of the domes, covering the sanctuary, is to have a row of round-headed windows, like those of Sancta Sophia, and the intervening parts will be strengthened by buttresses outside, carrying the support down to the external walls.

The Chapel of Our Lady has been provided for more handsomely than any other. The sum bestowed already amounts to more than \$25,000. It sets the style and gives the standard of richness to the entire cathedral. The chapels of Our Lady and the Sanctuary will be placed on either side of the nave, flanked by broad aisles, which will, in turn, be flanked by twelve smaller chapels, each seventy feet long by twenty-five wide.

On the right of the main entrance to the Cathedral will rise the great tower, or campanile, to a height of 280 feet, eighty feet higher than the cupola of St. Paul's, and ninety-five feet higher than the fine monument of London.

The columns supporting the arches each a single stone, most of them votive offerings, are of great beauty and infinite variety. Besides those from Thessaly there are others of a delicate shade of green, the famous Cipollino marble, from Switzerland, and Euboea. From the churches of Verona have come the Bessis marbles, purple and gray and yellow, with streaks of white, while the columns supporting the gallery, when it crosses the transept, were supplied by Egypt, and show the red and orange of the Numidian marble.

The altar, covered by a wide-domed canopy, or baldachin, will stand between the monks' choir and the nave. The ascent to the choir is by a broad flight of stairs with a wide landing floor between the flights. The triforium galleries are supported on columns and arches and resemble the arrangement of St. Mark's, Venice, and the round church of St. Vitale in Ravenna. An intricate system of passages from end to end of the entire building provides for communication on occasion of crowded congregations.

Immediately in the rear of the cathedral, and practically forming part of it, two other buildings are arising. One is to be Cardinal Vaughan's palace, to take the place of the grim, dingy buildings, a stone's throw away, and known as the Archbishop's house. The other is to be the monastery, to be occupied by the monks who will serve in the cathedral, and who, incidentally, will compose the choir. It is to be hoped that these buildings may be completed by the time the cathedral is finished.

No place where the "Member" may come with his key  
And look out the love-luging gaze of the poor—  
No place where the stranger must purse out his face  
Ere the "porter" will lead to the Statue of Moore.

No partial possession for folks in "the Square"—  
Great lawyers, great doctors, who kill or who cure;  
Your betters too long held the Poet elsewhere,  
So for pity at least spare the Statue of Moore.

Long enough had fine lords and fine ladies their day,  
With their coteries—gold-wired, to be sure;  
But now let the sweet bird of song fly away—  
Give the People their turn with the Statue of Moore.

Give the People their Poet—for theirs, after all,  
Was the wit, was the love, that could light and allure—  
Was the song that made sad and made glad at each fall,  
Was the genius we shrive in the Statue of Moore.

Out, out let it stand where the crowds that go by  
May be won to pursuits and enjoyments more pure  
Than their everyday wallow in stall or in sty,  
By the soul that will speak from the Statue of Moore.

Where the poor man who labors with toil and with thrift,  
To his boy to give treasures that age will endure—  
May say to his son, "Oh, be true to thy gift,  
And behold what may be the Statue of Moore."

Give a lesson to all, to the young and the old,  
To the pride of the rich, the despair of the poor—  
That genius alone is more potent than gold—  
In the highway of life place the Statue of Moore.

Of finer the poetical genius, for the fine personal character of Moore need a word be said at this time of day in these columns; but I would like to quote one passage from the eloquent lecture on his life and works delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Murray, Professor of Theology at Maynooth, before the Cork Young Men's Society, shortly after the death of the poet, which occurred in 1852. The very reverend lecture thus concluded his discourse:

"I have hitherto recognized Moore only as a poet, but now concluding I may be allowed to say one word on the personal character of the bard and the man, who has lately departed from us."

"Silence in our festal halls— Sweet Song of Song thy course is o'er;  
In vain on thee and Erin rails,  
Her minstrel's voice responds no more."

I have already spoken of his patriotism. His periods of social enjoyment, partly during his occasional visits to London, partly at Boxwood and elsewhere, were neither few nor far between; and while they lasted scarcely a moment of them was lost. Though often reluctantly drawn from his gaieties, seeking for his return still on whirled the round of pleasures, breakfasts, dinners, suppers, balls, theatres, singing, dancing, jesting. But when poured in the seclusion of his home life seems to have been very laborious. He wrote much, and he was rather a slow workman. By his pen he not only supported himself and his family in comfort and independence, but also contributed largely to the support of his father and mother to the end of their lives. Often struggling hard "to make ends meet," sometimes with only a few pounds or even a few shillings in his pocket, he was never guilty of one mean or unkind act. His heart overflowed with kindness and generosity to all that came within his circle. His temper seems to have been one of unvarying sweetness. All who knew loved his man. He was the most affectionate of sons, a warm and generous friend, a loving brother, a loving father, a loving and faithful husband.

Yes! all that he was; and the people of Dublin, his natal city, are not going to allow his monument to be pulled down and borne away in a dust-cart to any street or square, lane or alley, either within or without the municipal boundary; and a memorial of someone else—or anyone else—set up in its place. That patriotic design, that creditable project, has collapsed.

So now, my brave boys (we have boys of all ages),  
You may "move" and "resolve,"  
but while time shall endure,  
For figures of orators, statesmen, or sages,  
You won't get the site of the Statue of Moore.

A physician is not always at hand. Guard yourself against sudden coughs and colds by keeping a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25 cents and 50 cents.

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## DR. SPROULE, The Eminent Catarrh Specialist.

### A Short History of His Life and the Great Work He Is Accomplishing.



We give in this issue a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Sproule, the catarrh specialist who has made such a great reputation all over the North American Continent.

Born of Scotch-Irish parentage in the North of Ireland some 30 years ago, the doctor received a liberal education—first at the Londonderry Academy and later at Trinity College, Dublin, where after a very extended course of six years, he was thoroughly grounded, himself in every branch, he graduated in 1841, with such distinction that he was a physician and surgeon, but also a haberdasher of arts, and has acquired one of the best educations obtainable in any part of the world. His six years' course finished, the doctor determined to sign the writ and sign a position in the British Royal Naval Service, where he became principal with the appointments of surgeon in cases prevalent in the different foreign countries.

He carefully studied the work of other specialists that had preceded him; went to all the principal institutions the world over where such diseases are most scientifically treated and learned the most successful means of eradicating them. He thus brings to bear upon disease a vast array of cases, statistics, and valuable information, compiled by his own efforts, and by that means laid the foundation of the immense practice which he has for the last thirty-two years been building up.

The doctor is an author of considerable reputation. His books and pamphlets on catarrh and allied diseases are considered standard, and frequent contributions to medical and scientific journals, as well as to newspapers everywhere. He is also an abjector on medicine and kindred subjects.

Dr. Sproule's catarrhal practice is probably the largest on the North American Continent. Although confined principally to New England, it extends to every state in the union and to every province in Canada. The system of treatment by correspondence, which he has instituted and for which he is now famous, has brought him in contact with thousands of patients all over the continent, and he has cured without ever having seen them.

The doctor is an ardent lover of his people of Canada. In order to remove the principal disease of the country, and also show the Canadian people that a reliable cure could be obtained, he went to Toronto and practised as a specialist from November, 1877, to July, 1878. His success was phenomenal, but by far the larger number of the cases of the great disease to be removed, the doctor treated by letter, and were treated by correspondence, and with such marked success that now the name of Dr. Sproule is almost a household word in every household in the Dominion.

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"... This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably." (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

## A PECULIAR PROPOSAL.

Wonders, it is said, will never cease, says Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., under the caption, "Occasional Notes" in the Dublin Nation, I can believe it. For my part, I have not experienced such a sense of wonder for many years as I did a few days ago, when I read in the Dublin papers an application to the corporation from the Parnell Monument Committee asking that they be allowed to take down the statue of Tom Moore, cart it away to some other place, and set up on its site a statue of Parnell! I could not have fancied that on the face of the earth there were a dozen of Irishmen of any creed, class, or party who could have put forward so audacious, so unpatriotic, so barbarous a proposal. The act thus coolly proposed to be carried out would be an outrage on Irish feeling, it would be an offence against civilization; to allow the thing to be done would be a dishonor to the Irish race. But the vandalism will not be permitted. No body of Irish representatives would dare to sanction such an atrocity; the Irish people would forbid it; the citizens of Dublin would rise in revolt against it. The statue of Moore is not an admirable work of art; but there it stands in honor of the man, and never will it be taken down except for the purpose of erecting on the same site a more worthy memorial of the same illustrious Irishman. It shall not be removed to make way for the effigy of any warrior, politician, statesman, or philosopher from the days of Brian Boru to the present time. "The poet of all circles and the idol of his own" will hold his place; his be-

loved Erin will not allow the proposed indignity to be cast on the memory of "the sweetest singer of her saddest wrongs." The Committee were good enough to say in their letter of application, that if they were allowed to take down the Moore statue and "put it elsewhere," they would do so "at their own expense." How kind! They would not let a penny of the cost of setting it up, say at Ballybough Bridge, fall on the ratepayers. Their liberality for you! They seem, however, to have had some dim consciousness that their request for a deposition of Moore would not be entertained by the Corporation, and consequently they presented an alternative proposition, which was that a site might be granted for the Parnell Statue at the Rotunda end of O'Connell street; and with this request the Corporation complied."

When the Moore Monument was in course of preparation about forty years ago, there was some discussion in the Dublin press as to the site on which it should be placed. Several writers were for putting it up in one of our squares, but the idea was abandoned, partly owing, I think, to the publication in the Nation of the following poem, from the pen of Denis Florence McCarthy:

No nook in an angle, no chink in a wall,  
No clique-jackered corner, remote and obscure—  
No private parterre for the Poet of All—  
No rubbish retreat for the Statue of Moore.



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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... OCTOBER 7, 1899.

FATHER QUINLIVAN

Rev. Father Quinlivan, the devoted pastor of St. Patrick's whose recent illness was at one time so serious and caused so much alarm, is now on the high road to perfect recovery, and is enjoying a few weeks rest at Magog.

THE MAYORALTY.

As time goes on, and events crowd upon us, this Mayoralty question becomes more and more serious. As in all matters of public importance there are to be found more critics and obstructionists than hearty co-operators and supporters.

If the Irish-Catholic element does not send a representative to occupy the chair of Montreal's chief magistracy, during the coming term, it will be due to the half-heartedness of the people comprising that section of the electorate.

emphatic in our efforts to impress upon the Irish Catholics of Montreal, that if they are unanimous and practical in their choice, they will have the good will and support of large contingents of well-meaning French-Canadians and fair-minded English-speaking Protestants.

Firstly: Any man seeking a second term, no matter who he may be, no matter what his alleged reasons are, is certainly to be rejected by the general voice of the electorate, if he be opposed by one who has a just claim upon the place and whose individuality is the expression of his own people's desires and wishes.

Secondly: This is not the time to conjure up objections, to raise imaginary obstacles, to draw back before the phantoms of cost, or risk, or means; it is the hour for decision, and decision consists in selecting the proper candidate and securing his consent to take up the cause of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists.

With these cold facts before us, and considering how important, for all future time, will be the action about to be taken, we do not hesitate to say that not only is it the duty of every Irish-Catholic in Montreal to actively co-operate in the present movement, but that it would be a national sin for the one whose indifference, or whose lack of interest and patriotism would cause him to sacrifice—at one stroke—the future rights and privileges of the rising generation.

PAROCHIAL CO-OPERATION.

Not long since we had occasion to express a very emphatic opinion concerning the obligations upon Catholics to co-operate with their pastors in all matters affecting the temporal affairs of the parish.

The progress of the Church in America depends on the active co-operation of the clergy and laity. We cannot imagine a church composed of

the laity alone, or the clergy alone. Both the clergy and the laity should work hand in hand. In many places the laity ought to take a more active interest in the temporal concerns of the parish.

Some become conspicuous by their absence, others by their work and presence. Caste is apt to creep in and find a home where it should never get a lodging.

"It would be a blessing if the priests did not have to bother or worry about the temporalities of the parish, but could devote all their time to the spiritual work of the congregation.

This is all very true and very timely; but there are many other ways of co-operation that might be suggested, and the list of them would demand several columns.

In Montreal, for example, the parishes and parish churches are so numerous that no person can honestly plead distance as an excuse.

THE HOLY ROSARY.

October is the month dedicated by the Church to the devotion of the Holy Rosary. In the 'Semaine Religieuse' we find a beautiful explanation of this lovable method of honoring the Blessed Mother of God.

The word 'Rosary' is taken from the Latin 'Rosarium' which means a place where roses grow. The rosary itself is a form of prayer, consisting of one hundred and fifty 'Hail Marys,' divided into fifteen decades.

This devotion is by no means new in the Church; it dates from St. Dominic, the founder of the Friars Preachers, who received it from the Blessed Virgin, during the thirteenth

century—when the Albigensian heresy raged in central Europe. The recitation of the Rosary is replete with pious lessons. It brings before us the mysteries of the life, death and resurrection of Our Lord; the joyful, sorrowful and glorious mysteries. It causes us to repeat that most perfect of all prayers—the one pronounced by Our Lord, Himself, — the "Our Father." It impresses upon us the sweet and touching sentiments and conceptions that spring from a serious meditation upon the "Hail Mary," and the "Holy Mary."

The beauty of the Rosary can never be too frequently dwelt upon; and the very simplicity of its formula, the ease with which all can learn it—the ignorant even as the wise, the illiterate as well as the educated—should naturally render it popular, as a form of invocation throughout the world.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FAIR.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the Catholic High School, which was organized some months ago, will open on the 18th instant, in the main hall of the new building.

A WORD ABOUT ATHLETICS.

An Ottawa contemporary makes the following announcement: "Rev. Father Fallon, than whom there is no better coach in Canada, after an absence of two years from the Rugby arena, is again back in harness, and will be out with the Ottawa University fifteen from now until the end of the season.

The "True Witness" is very much pleased that the Rev. Father Fallon has again shown a desire to manifest his old-time enthusiasm which has carried the colors of the Ottawa College team to the front on so many a well fought field.

There is another championship which the "True Witness" would like to see Father Fallon capture; and that is a championship over the bigotry that prevails in the council-room of the Quebec Rugby Union.

Father Fallon, who ranks first amongst the great exponents of muscular Christianity in this Dominion will, while coaching his boys regarding all the fine points of the game of football on the field, instil at the same time into their minds the lesson that athletic sports in Canada should be conducted on broad and patriotic lines and that an association which is capable of rejecting an organization of such rank as the S. A. A. A., should not receive the support of a team of a Catholic University occupying the position on the continent that the Ottawa University does.

LOCAL NOTES OF INTEREST.

The retreat for the school children of St. Patrick's Parish, which is held annually at the opening of the scholastic year, commenced on Monday last and ended on Thursday.

The monthly meeting of the English-speaking branch of the Third Order of St. Francis will be held on Sunday next at the Franciscan Church, Dorchester Street.

The annual English retreat for the ladies of Montreal, will begin in the Jesuits' Church, Bleury Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, ending on the following Saturday.

The annual pilgrimage to Cote des Neiges Cemetery of St. Ann's parish was held on Sunday last, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers.

The death rate for last week was 84, of whom 74 were Catholics, 8 Protestants and 2 Jews. The causes of death were, 5 from diphtheria, 1 from croup, 2 from scarlet fever, 2 from typhoid fever, 28 from infantile debility, 12 from consumption, 3 from pneumonia, 1 from congestion of the lungs, and 1 from la grippe.

The Catholic Sailors' Club gave a special concert Monday night and Judge Doherty presided. The entertainment was a great success, and among those who took part were a number of seamen from the ships in port.

A solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated in St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday morning, for the preservation of Rev. Father Coppin and Dakere, C.S.S.R., who were among the shipwrecked passengers of the ill-fated steamer "Scotsman."

The second annual field-day of Loyola College was held Tuesday last, on the M.A.A.A. grounds and was most successful. The programme was very lengthy and occupied the whole day.

The Order of the Holy Cross have purchased a fine Karn Piano for use in their institution at Terrehoue, Que. The best place to test the lasting qualities of an instrument is in an educational institution, where it is in constant use by the pupils.

ABOUT CAR DRIVERS. — It is strange but nevertheless true, that the number of juries in Dublin, Cork, and other Irish cities, has increased instead of diminishing since the introduction of electric motor power.

The highest honor that can be paid a piano manufacturer is to select his piano in open competition. That is what the makers of the Chickering want.

Rev. Father McDermott, better known as "Walter Lecky," one of America's leading Catholic writers and critics, who has been ill for some time, at the Hotel Dieu, of this city, left for home last week, being escorted to the depot by Rev. Jas. Callaghan. We are glad to be able to state that the learned author has entirely recovered from the

malady, that, at one time, menaced his life. It is a distinct gain for the cause of Catholic literature in this section of the world that "Walter Lecky's" pen will, in all probability be again as active as it has been during the past few years.

Miss Annie Quinn returned home Monday after an extended tour, through Ontario and Central New York. During her stay in Buffalo, she was the guest of her brother Mr. J. Quinn.

WEDDING BELLS.

A beautiful marriage ceremony took place at St. Mary's Church last Monday morning, at 6.30 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. Edward Egan, of St. Gabriel's, and Miss Lily Smith, of St. Mary's. Mr. James Smith acted as best man, while Miss Mamie Egan, was bridesmaid.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

During the first week in August, the editor of the Western Penman, visited Chicago for the purpose of giving instruction in muscular movement writing, to the members of the Christian Brothers' Institute, which brought together nearly eighty members of the Order from Mississippi valley points.

THE LATE MRS. BRIDGET SULLIVAN

She passed away to her eternal reward on the 22nd of September an old and highly esteemed resident of Quebec, in the person of Mrs. Bridget Sullivan. The deceased lady was always known as a kind and loving mother and a sincere and practical Catholic.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is a matter of opinion as to how far an employer of office labor is responsible for the comfort and well-being of his clerks. Some little time ago such an employer in Montreal had drawn to his attention the fact that one of his young men was impairing his eyesight.

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The highest honor that can be paid a piano manufacturer is to select his piano in open competition. That is what the makers of the Chickering want. They prefer the unbiased examination of all other makers, before purchasing theirs, for they know that theirs, from the musician's standpoint, is the superior. Beautiful stock to select from in the Chickering parlors, Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catharine Street.



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Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 329 St. Antoine Street.

Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Gain Street.

Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 8 p. m.

GAELIC SOCIETY.—The classes of the Gaelic Society were opened for this season on last Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Hibernian Knights, and the attendance surpassed the most sanguine expectations. It is really encouraging to note the interest manifested, not only by the young men of the Hibernian organization, but by men of middle age, to acquire a knowledge of the grand old tongue. It is also evident that the wave of enthusiasm, so noticeable in the old land, in connection with the revival of the Irish language has struck Montreal. The classes will be held on every Tuesday evening, and the self-sacrificing President, Mr. Lavelle, will have as his assistant teachers: Messrs. P. McHugh, Jas. Clarke, and Thomas Lavelle.

DIVISION NO. 7.—The "At Home," given by the officers and members of Division No. 7, on Monday evening was without doubt one of the most pleasant functions of a Hibernian character that I ever attended. Previous to the social part of the evening the regular meeting of the Branch was held, and a large amount of Division work transacted. Two members were initiated, and several important committees reported, amongst them the gentlemen who have charge of the coming entertainment in the Sarsfield Hall, on the 17th inst. Every indication points to it being a very successful affair. The business portion of the meeting being over, the prizes won in Cornwall on Labor Day, were distributed to the satisfaction of all. President Tansey then introduced County President Rawley, who delivered one of his old-time rattling addresses. Ex-Ald Bro. Connaughton, also delivered a few well chosen remarks. President J. B. Lane, of No. 6, spoke on the necessity of fraternal visits while President Hummel, of No. 9, remarked that the younger Divisions were setting a splendid example for the older Divisions to follow. The other speakers were Vice-President Turner of No. 6, Vice-President Stanton, of No. 9, Capt. Keane, of the Knights, J. P. Shea, "Jerry" Coffey, and the Secretary of the Gaelic Society who requested the members to attend as much as possible the meetings of the Irish classes. The following brothers sang during the evening: Prof. McKay, Div. No. 6, Bro. O'Dell, P. O'Neill, T. Gleason, P. Mullins, W. P. Stanton, P. Whelan, and W. J. Clarke. At the close a vote of thanks was tendered President Tansey by the County President and Vice-President Turner. And the singing of the "Boys of Westford," and the Irish National Anthem by Bro. M. J. Doyle, brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

A PERSONAL NOTE.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Adams of the Hibernian Knights, of Portland, Maine, are on a visit to this city, and are the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. McCracken, at their home on Emily St. Lieut. Adams speaks highly of the training and of the physical appearance of the Montreal Knights and has no hesitation in saying that they will be no corps in Boston to beat them next year.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.—The first of the winter drills of the Hibernian Knights was held on Sunday last in the Bonsecours Market Hall. About thirty-five of the boys attended, and the Captain will enforce the fine for non-attendance, as he wants to have the Company in a perfect state of efficiency when they visit Boston. County Secretary McIver, who knows a thing or two about military tactics, was present with Lieut. Adams, and both gentlemen paid a high compliment to the officers in command.

The "House Warmer," and smoker given by the Hibernian Knights

Tuesday evening was a splendid success, and the members of the committee are jubilant over the result. The boys are indebted to many friends for their generosity, amongst them, Hon. Dr. Guerin, ex-Judge M. Doherty, Mr. F. B. McNamee, ex-Ald. Connaughton, and several other staunch supporters of the green and white plume. The hall was packed and many were unable to gain admittance. A splendid programme of songs, recitations, and various other items were given including a bag punching exhibition. Cigars and refreshments were freely passed around. Lieut. McCracken presided, and seated with him were County President Rawley, County Secretary McIver, Lieut. Adams, Portland, Me., President J. B. Lane, of Division No. 6; President D. Tansey, jr., of Division No. 7; Vice-President Stanton, of Division No. 9; Secretary Hughes, of Division No. 3; James O'Donnell, Capt. Keane, Lieut. Doyle, Vice-President Malloy, of the Knights; President Lavelle, of the Gaelic Society; Treasurer McCamley, of No. 8; Lt. P. Crampsey, of No. 1; the Connaught Ranger, and a half dozen of other "rangers." Privates Murphy, O'Brien, Ward and Baker, looked after the guests, while the "Canteen" Sergeant was as busy as a "nailer" and gave general satisfaction. County President Rawley was the speaker of the evening. He dealt with several questions of importance to the Irish people, and did not forget to say a good word for the "True Witness." He also paid an eloquent tribute to the President of the Gaelic Society, for his self-sacrificing efforts to promulgate the Irish language and said he was proud to state that even at his age, he was a hard student of the Gaelic and hoped in the near future to be able to speak the language fluently. Mr. McIver, County Secretary, highly praised the great organizing work of the County President, Lieut. McCracken, Capt. Keane, and the County President were then "bounced" and the singing of God Save Ireland terminated a pleasant evening's entertainment.

C. M. B. A.—One of the largest and most interesting meetings of the C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec, was that of Branch No. 9, on last Wednesday evening, in the hall of St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society. President Henry Butler presided and amongst those, active in C. M. B. A. circles, present were: Supreme Deputy Flannery, Past Chancellor Halpin, Vice-President Morley, Andrew Purcell, and M. J. O'Flaherty. A letter of regret at not being able to attend owing to illness was read from Grand Deputy Meek, Brother P. C. Lawlor of Branch No. 1 attended in his place. Five new members were initiated, and two papers read. The auditors report for the past six months was presented by Brother M. Shea, and it showed the branch to be in a prosperous condition.

DIVISION NO. 8, A. O. H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, president Lavelle presided. Two applications were received. When the regular routine of business was disposed of, President Hummel of Division No. 8, delivered a short address.

DIVISION NO. 5, held a pretty fairly attended meeting, in the Richmond street hall, on Wednesday evening, President Phelan in the chair, C. P. Dwyer tendered his resignation and Brother J. Cremer was elected and installed in his place. A lengthy discussion on the advisability of reducing the initiation fee took place, and the matter was left in abeyance.

DIVISION NO. 3, held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, President Gallery presiding. Some applications were received, and the regular routine transacted. Provincial President Reynolds was present and delivered a rousing speech.

OUR YOUNG MEN.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association held in their hall Dupre Street, on Wednesday evening, was very numerous attended, and a large amount of important business was transacted. Several candidates were elected to membership, and the applications of many received. A grand literary and musical entertainment is in the course of preparation for Halloween night, and the Dramatic Section are leaving no stone unturned to have it of a high standard. Mr. Ed. Halley presided. His progressive spirit is already making itself felt in the ranks of this patriotic organization.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Boyle, of Port Chester, N. Y., are visiting some friends in Montreal. Mr. Boyle is well known in A. O. H. circles in Port Chester. In a recent inter-society contest he won the leading place.

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We have our Winter Stock all in and are showing a few of our leading lines in the window. Take a look at them This year we have added a number of new lines to our stock in a full assortment of Fleece-lined Underwear, also the Combination Natural Wool Undersuits for men.

... READ OUR PRICES ...

50c per suit-- Heavy and Medium Weight, Cotton Underwear Shirts and Pants.

75c per suit-- Mixed Cotton and Wool Underwear, good value.

\$1.00 per suit-- It is always our aim to have the very best value in every line we show in Underwear, but there are some pieces that we buy largely to secure lower prices and offer better grades for the money, and our one dollar per suit is the best that can be procured in Scotch Knit Pure All-wool.

Also, Fleece lined Natural Color Underwear, at \$1.00, is the best line on the market retailed at that price.

\$1.25 per suit-- Fine soft pure wool in Shirts and Pants. Small men's, men's and out size men's.

FINE GRADE GOODS.—We have also a good assortment of higher class goods in natural wool, medium and heavy weight Scotch Lamb's Wool, Silk and Wool and Pure Silk Underwear, \$2 50, \$3 00, up to \$9.00 per suit.

When you want to buy UNDERWEAR, try



2299, St. CATHERINE STREET, Between McGill College Ave. and Mansfield Street And Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

ses by the citizens. After Mass a procession of the various Catholic organizations in their respective regalia will march through the city, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks. The city, parish church and public buildings will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. A strong committee has been named to collect the necessary funds and to carry out the arrangements.

As "a sign of the times," it may be mentioned that public announcement was made last week that on Friday, 29th, special services would be held on that day in the Anglican Churches of the city, the occasion being the festival of St. Michael and All Angels.

Arrangements are being made for a Mission of two or three weeks' duration to be preached in St. Brigid's Church during the coming winter.

The St. Patrick's parish sewing Society commenced their meetings last week.

The annual house to house collection for St. Patrick's Home, will be made during the current month.

The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary, was fittingly celebrated in all the city churches. At St. Jean Baptiste, which is in charge of the Dominican Friars, the celebration was, as might be expected, of a particularly solemn and edifying character. Solemn High Mass was sung, and the musical portion was rendered by a special choir. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Gauthier, a former rector, on Prayer. He made it a point that contact with distinguished people in the world formed the character and manner of those who come in contact with them, and so it must be with those who, reciting the Rosary, and, at the same time contemplating the mysteries, must become formed after the manner of God Himself. In the evening Solemn Vespers were sung, followed by a procession around the church of the many religious organizations, and this was succeeded by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace celebrated Mass in the Chapel of the Rideau Street Convent on the opening of the scholastic year. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir-pupils.

Rev. Father Carson, of Morristown, paid a visit to the Rev. Father O'Connor, at Kempville, last week.

On the Feast of Our Lady of Pity, the society of ladies of the same name connected with the Church of the Sacred Heart presented the church with a beautiful Sanctuary lamp. The blessing of it was performed by Very Rev. Mgr. Routhier, A. G., and a sermon was preached by Rev. Father Alexis of the Capuchins.

Rev. Dr. Fallon, of St. Joseph's Church, in a sermon recently, denounced the conduct of parents who allow their children to be on the streets at unreasonable hours.

Twenty-five boys and 38 girls who made their First Communion in St. Patrick's some months ago, were confirmed by His Grace the Archbishop last week.

The clergy of the diocese have subscribed five thousand dollars for

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST parties to represent us as Managers in his and also by counties. Salary, \$300 a year and expenses. Straight, bona fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our reference, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept 3, Chicago.

sentation to His Grace on the occasion of his Episcopal Silver Jubilee. The English-speaking Catholics have decided to present an address and a purse of about one thousand dollars. Active preparations are also being made by the French-speaking laity.

A young priest of the diocese of Sherbrooke, is devoting his ministry principally to the special honoring of, and devotion to, Our Blessed Lady, Father Lavelle, preaches in both languages, and has published a book which is now being translated into English. He has been on a visit to this city, preaching in the Basilica and in the Gloucester street chapel and other institutions.

Quite different from its usually bright and cheery appearance was the aspect presented to the visitor to the chapel of Our Lady of Angels in the Convent of La Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester Street, on Saturday morning last. The three Altars, the Sanctuary, the catafalque placed in front of the latter, all draped in deep mourning, relieved only by the loving hands of classmates; her old-used procession also in sable hue bearing her white chapel-veil and prayer-book; the mournful tone of the organ as it sent forth the notes of the "Dead March" in Saul;—all told of the grief which prevailed over the untimely death of Fortuna Syneck, daughter of Dr. Syneck, of Gracefield, and up to last year a much beloved pupil and classmate of the Convent, within one year of her graduation. Simultaneous with the commencement of the month's mind Mass of Requiem, celebrated by the Rev. Father Murphy, O.M.I., chaplain, came from the group of pupils around the organ the always saddening and at same time reassuring psalm: "De profundis clamavi ad te Domine!" Each verse was sung as a chorus, but between each was the supplicatory solo: "O Christe! Salvator mundi exaudi preces nostras!" During its singing, and as was the case with the other psalms and hymns which followed, there was every evidence of the sincere grief entertained by the singers at the absence of the one loved voice which had so often joined them in singing the praises of God here below, but which was now and forevermore silent till, as they hoped, they would all be again joined in singing His praises of the Lamb, in His Heavenly Kingdom. Mass was succeeded by the chanting of the Libera me Domine! at the conclusion of which the reverend celebrant pronounced the absolution. There was a large number

of friends and relatives present, including the bereaved father and mother. A general Communion of the household was offered on behalf of the departed soul. Requiescat in pace!

GROUPS, COUGHS AND COLDS are all quickly cured by PAIN-EXPELLER. It lessens the cough almost instantly, and cures readily the most obstinate cold. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

Whether it were better to purchase a piano from the Lindsay - Nordheimer Co. or not is scarcely a matter of question. In their warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street, alone are shown 5 of the best makes, at the most liberal prices and terms in the city. . . . Old Pianos exchanged.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ADMIRAL DEWEY RECEPTION AND CELEBRATION AT MONTPELIER, Vt. October 12, 1899. ROUND TRIP FARE FROM MONTREAL \$2.50

Tickets good going by special train only, leaving Montreal October 12, at 7.45 a.m.; returning leave Montpelier by special at 9.25 same night.

The above celebration will consist of a Monster Parade of military and civil organizations of the State, reviewed by Admiral Dewey. In the early evening the finest display of fireworks ever seen in Vermont will be given.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

FANCY Chairs

Are a specialty of ours. We believe we carry the largest and most varied stock of Fancy chairs in the city. An odd chair purchased occasionally freshens up the home and prevents the look of the rooms from getting monotonous.

There are several lines we are not carrying in stock again which we are offering at special bargains.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 652 Craig Street.

BRANCH: 2442 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

EDWARD O'BRIEN EXHIBITION

And Sale of VALUABLE

Oil Paintings

BY OLD MASTERS.

Collected in Mexico. The Clergy, Religious and admirers of the Works of the Old Masters, are requested to send their address on a Postal Card to the undersigned, and in return we will be pleased to send a Descriptive Catalogue of these fine Pictures.

The EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers, MONTREAL.

Select Lobster Meat

in 2-lb. (Glass Jars (Patent), SOLID MEAT. 45 Cents Per Jar. The Portland Packing Co.'s STAR BRAND LOBSTER IN TINS, Packing of 1899.

British Columbia Salmon Steaks. "Clover Leaf" Brand, Packing of 1899, now in store.

"Clover Leaf" Salmon in Flat Tins. 20 cents per tin, \$2.10 per dozen tins. We guarantee every glass jar and every can of Lobsters and Salmon well.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

APPLES! APPLES!

THE GARDEN OF CANADA. The Lovely Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia "GRAVENSTEIN" APPLES. In Barrels, \$3.95 per barrel. "GRAVENSTEIN" APPLES. In Baskets, 75 cents each. Delivered anywhere on the Island of Montreal. For \$4.45 per barrel we will deliver a barrel of Select No. 1 Gravenstein Apples anywhere in the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec.

Nova Scotia "Wealthy" Apples.

Also Choicest Quality of Fruit. "Wealthy" Apples \$2.95 per barrel. "Wealthy" Apples in baskets 75c each. Delivered anywhere on the Island of Montreal, and for \$4.45 per barrel we will deliver a barrel of

SELECT NO. 1 NOVA SCOTIA "WEALTHY" APPLES anywhere in the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec. These apples have been carefully selected and hand-picked for our trade. Treat the children to a basket or a barrel. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

NEW SULTANA RAISINS.

FINEST EXTRA QUALITY. Crop 1899. 15 cents per pound. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The "DEERFOOT FARM"

SUPERIOR PORK PRODUCTS, Deerfoot Farm Sausages and Mince. Best are made of selected young pigs, Corn and Milk fed. These sausages are flavored with Pure Spices and Herbs. The Sausage Meat is pressed in one pound loaves, wrapped in parchment, and put up in labelled boxes.

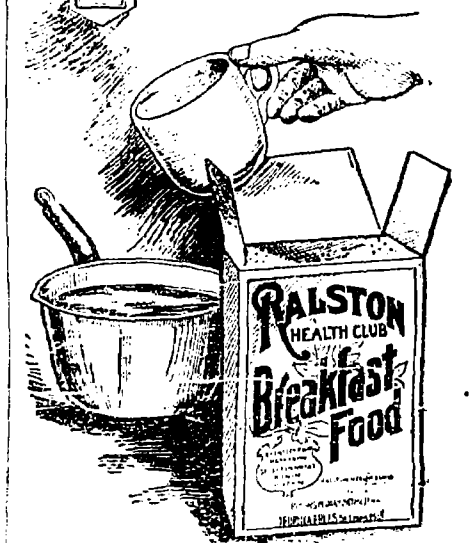
The Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon

Is cured after an English Recipe. It is sliced thin ready for use, and put up in one pound parchment lined paper boxes.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

One Cup of RALSTON

Six Cups Boiling Water. FIVE MINUTES in a Single Boiler.



If you have thirty minutes for breakfast you can cook Ralston perfectly in five minutes and you have twenty-five minutes in which to eat it. Isn't it better than to boil in five minutes cereals that require twenty-five minutes to prepare.

Ralston is made of Gluten Wheat found in only one section of the country. It is rich in nitrates and phosphates which build up mind and body.

For sale in 7-lb. packets by FRASER, VIGER & CO.

PURINA HEALTH FLOUR

(GLUTEN FLOUR) In 12-pound sacks, \$3.50 cts. per sack

Century Health Pancake Flour

In 2-pound packages, 15 cents per package. 2 packages for 25 cents.

The Ralston, Barley Food.

In 2-pound packages 15 cents each.

The Ralston Breakfast Food.

In 2-pound packages 15 cents each.

FRASER VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The members of the Garde Leon NIEL, of Hull, attended Mass in a body on Sunday last.

Rev. Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's, both in his church calendar and from the pulpit, has made a strong appeal for an increase of membership of St. Vincent de Paul Society, during the current and coming season.

The Rev. Father Maurice, Capuchin, is about to proceed to Providence, R. I., to preach a retreat. Rev. Father Alexis of the same Order is to preach the Lenten sermon in New Orleans.

The funeral and interment of Rev. Mother St. Philippe of the Order of

Our Lady of Charity and Refuge (cloistered Good Shepherd), took place on Tuesday of last week. There was a good attendance of members of the other Religious Orders and friends of the deceased lady. His Grace the Archbishop sang the Requiem Mass, assisted by the chaplain of the institution and Very Rev. Canon Houillon, her uncle.

The citizens of Hull have decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop with great pomp and color. The celebration will commence with a High Mass on Sunday morning, 22nd October, and the musical portion will be rendered by a large special choir. His Grace will be presented with addresses and pur-







Random Notes For Busy Households.

The London Universe has the following very encouraging piece of information and reasoning: "Boys as washerwomen! Why not? For several years women have been going in for their rights to such an extent as to threaten to invade and carry by storm the rights of men. Why, then, should not the male rising generation commence to vie with women, and to compete in what have been always looked upon as peculiarly women's pursuits. A correspondent has revived the question. He calls to mind, that, in an institution existing twenty-five years ago, the lessons taught to boys included washing, mangle, folding, darning, and ironing. Instead of the ologies, if our Board schools went in for education of an every-day practical-utility kind like this they would be really useful public bodies."

This may appear a little humorous, but it has its serious side. If things go on for a few years more, as they have been moving of late, the boys will actually have to learn all the work that girls are supposed to do. Husbands will soon have to know how to cook, to sweep, to dust, to make beds, to mend clothes, and to nurse children. Women have no time now for these common domestic duties. Girls must run typewriters, ride bicycles, and occupy public offices; women must lecture, preach, and take part in all public affairs. The natural order is being reversed.

INSOMNIA. So many people suffer from insomnia nowadays that it is a wonder that they do not adopt the time honored custom of French Kings and, indeed, of our ancestors generally, the "en cas" by the bedside, the meal or fruit or bread and cold chicken and wine, put ready in case of wakefulness. Many a merry little meal might be eaten in the middle of the night, when thoughts crowd on the mind and care sits heavy. It is the wakeful digestion that claims its due and clamors to be fed. Our forefathers were wise, and many a hunter after old furniture knows the quaint little cupboard with a grated door which served for the night meal and is now sometimes labeled a cheese cupboard. A bedside book is of no use when the pangs of hunger make for mastery, but with a book and a "snack" one can contrive to pass some pleasant hours, even when

sleep does not touch one's eyelids, and the sweet boon of consciousness evades one's grasp.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.—In Siberia a bride, on entering her husband's house, must be prepared to show her skill in cooking. She is expected to give a dinner prepared with her own hands, as a test of the education she has received. If she pleases her guests it is taken not only as a proof that she is well qualified for her new position, but that her family is a worthy one since her parents have trained their daughter so successfully.

There is another land where thrift is expected of the young folks. In Holland a girl is bound to ask her future husband if he can afford to pay the wedding fees.

In Norway, however, things are not quite so promising. The Norwegians are always trying to put the best foot foremost and they do it in reference to marriage as well as in reference to other matters.

It is said that a young man once went out to seek a wife and came to a farmhouse where there was more wit than money. The only thing of which the farmer could boast was one new sleeve to his coat. This must be made the most of.

"Pray take a seat," he said hospitably. "But this room is shockingly dusty," and so saying he went about wiping tables and benches with his new sleeve, while he carefully kept the old one behind him.

His wife possessed one new shoe, and one only, but she made the most of it by pushing the furniture in place with it and keeping the other hidden beneath her skirts. "It is very untidy here," she said. "Everything is out of place."

Then they called the daughter to come and put things to rights. But the only new thing she possessed was a cap. So she kept putting her head in at the door and nodding and nodding.

"For my part," she said, "I can't be everywhere at once."

Thus they tried to make the young man believe that the household was well-to-do.

One cannot but think that the methods of Siberia and Holland are most likely to lead to happiness in the end.—Exchange.

MRS. A. SCOTT.

She Publishes This Letter So That Others Suffering From Female Weakness Can Benefit by Her Experience—A Story Telling Things All Women Ought to Know.

Have you ever noticed how quickly a woman loses her good looks and attractiveness? She will have a fair face, beautiful complexion and well-rounded figure. Before you know it, she is all run-down, pale and weak. Her skin will have an ugly yellow appearance. Then there will be pimples and blotches on her face. The flesh will shrink upon the bones, and the whole system will be racked with aches and pains. The cause is hidden, but everybody knows what it is. Female weakness is the cause. Women who are on the down-grade hill of disease peculiar to their sex ought to read the following letter. It is published for their benefit. Read every word of it, and remember it is true:— Mrs. A. Scott, Chard, Ont., writes to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Montreal, Canada: "I am sending you \$5 for one dozen boxes of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. They have cured me, but I want to take a few boxes more, and the rest are for my friends. I was suffering from female weakness and was very weak. I had backache, headache and terrible headache. My sister-in-law recommended the Red Pills to me. After taking the second box I felt much relieved. I am recommending them to a great many of my friends, who knew how sick I was and how much better I am now. My brother is a merchant here and is going to keep your pills in stock all the time. I do not object to the publishing of this letter, because I will be glad if it will induce sick women to cure themselves by taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills." (Signed.) Mrs. A. Scott, Chard, Ont.



Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are a medicine for women and girls alone. It is not meant for men. It is a medicine that puts the feminine organs in a strong, healthy condition. It cures headache and all other aches. It cures leucorrhoea and prolapsus. It regulates the digestion and whets up the appetite. It soothes the nerves by stopping the pains that cause nervousness. It enriches the blood and makes plenty of it to circulate through the veins, and thus cures cold hands and feet. It makes the wife

and mother well and strong. It helps the girl go through the narrow gate of womanhood in perfect safety. Nothing equals it for prospective mothers. It makes the ordeal of child-bearing free of dread and almost painless. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a scientific certainty. They are the prescription of one of the greatest specialists of Paris. The number of women cured by them are numbered by the thousand. Some druggists put up worthless pills and give them a red color. When a customer asks for Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, these dealers say their red pills are "just as good" or "just the same" as Dr. Coderre's. Do not believe it. It is false. Insist upon getting Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, for they are sure to cure you. They are sold in boxes of fifty red pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. Get them at honest druggists, or send the price to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order. We send them all over the world; no duty to pay. A 50-cent box lasts longer and does far more good than a liquid medicine selling at \$1. Women can consult our French specialists by mail free of cost. Write us all about your sickness, and a valuable letter of advice will be sent you free. For personal treatment and consultation, call at our dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal, Canada. If you will send your name and address, we will mail you a free copy of our famous doctor book, "Pale and Weak Women." Address all letters to Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

WEATHER AND THE NERVES.

We clip the following from an American exchange: "Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, of the Colorado State Normal College, after several years' study, has arrived at some interesting conclusions about heat and cold on the human system. "Temperature and humidity, he says, are not the only conditions that have an effect on the feelings and actions of people. The barometer and wind, clouds and sunshine have a strong influence also. "Through statistics gathered in New York, he finds that suicides are more numerous on bright days than on cloudy or rainy days. This is quite contrary to the usual impression that it is the dull, cloudy, misty day that is the most conducive to self-destruction. A calm, bright day in summer is the most dangerous of all. On such days the death and suicide rate is highest. "Professor Dexter accounts for this on the theory that calm air in summer, in a city, is lacking in vitality. It has a depressing effect. At the same time the brightness of sunshine is dazzling and tantalizing. It makes people restless and want to do something. "In a depressed state this restlessness often takes the form of suicidal mania. On warm, rainy or cloudy days the same inclination to kill oneself might be present, but the energetic impulse to put the idea into execution is more apt to be lacking." We will not trouble our readers with any lengthier extracts from this

elaborate article. We know very little about the professor's scientific researches, nor about the principles upon which he bases his conclusions. We have never, thank God, been troubled with a suicidal mania, therefore we cannot say whether clear or gloomy weather has the more dangerous effect in that direction. But, in common with the rest of men, we have had our days of sorrow, of the appointment, of worry, of illness and we have generally found that the more dull the day the more we magnified our difficulties, even as if they had grown large through the mists around us, like mirage created about that swell out of all proportion before the eye of the traveler. On a bright morning in summer, for example, when all nature is radiant with life, no matter how gloomy our thoughts and visions of the night, we always felt an inclination to shout, or sing, or run, or do something foolish. "Take a man suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe; mark the difference in him when the weather is rainy, cloudy, chilly, dull, and when it is bright, sunny, clear, and warm. If ever there were a disease that might inspire a sufferer with a wish to end his days—and his peace—it is that same "La Grippe," but no man, no matter what his physical or mental tortures, can desire to vanish from earth when nature is all glorious with brilliancy and warmth. We do not believe the professor's theory, simply because experience is against it.

CHATS WITH THE FARMERS.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING. — A correspondent from an Irish exchange writes: "So much has recently been written in connection with the profits which are derived from Co-operative Dairying that you will, perhaps, allow me to bring under the notice of the public some figures which may prove of more than ordinary interest to the farming community. "On the first of the present month I paid an official visit to a Co-operative Creamery, and spent a considerable time in an investigation of the returns of individual suppliers. Since the opening of the institution in the beginning of 1898, it is, of course, extremely difficult to induce farmers to tabulate accurate statistics setting forth the quantity of milk supplied and the price received; but I was fortunate enough to come in contact with one supplier who has kept a clear and very intelligible statement of all the transactions he had with the creamery. "This gentleman supplied milk during the whole of 1898, and the number of milk cows kept on his farm was four. He reared four splendid calves, and fed these animals on the whole new milk, of their dams until they were five, and in one case six, weeks old. The amount received from the creamery in payment for the year's milk was £38 5s 5d or £9 11s 6d per cow. The milk was conveyed to the creamery by district carriers on six days of the week, but was carted by the supplier himself on Sunday. The district carriers charge

14d per gallon for cartage, and the amount of this charge worked out in this particular case at exactly £2 10s, or 12s 6d per cow. Deducting the cartage from the amount paid by the creamery gave the supplier a clear profit of £8 19s per cow. "During the first seven months of the current year this same gentleman received £47 6s 10d for the milk of the same number of cows, but he explains that some of his cows were not at their best during the season, but the sum quoted makes allowance for the feeding of calves, cartage and incidentals. Thus the net profit on each cow works out at about £1 6s 8d, the bulk of the milk being supplied while butter was at its bottom quotation. "I was careful to inquire whether such results were general in the district, and was informed that in some cases they were even better and in no case was there any complaint from a supplier. I made most careful inquiries as to the rearing of calves on the skin milk returned to farmers from the Creamery, and the general reply was that the calves were certainly as good as, and in many instances better than, those produced under the old system. "Those who are constantly decrying the advantages of agricultural co-operation in Ireland have yet much to learn from our shrewd and progressive competitors, the Canadians, and I venture to quote from a recent article in the Canadian Magazine, the following brief paragraph: "We would like to impress upon

everyone interested in Canadian dairying that its essential feature and active principle is co-operation. The farmer who supplies the milk, the maker who makes it into cheese and butter, and the manufacturer or company which owns the building or plant are parts of a gigantic co-operative fabric upon which the very existence of the industry depends. "Are Irishmen as intelligent, as industrious, as energetic as Canadians? I hold that they are superior, and I assert that four years' experience of agricultural organization in Ireland, that a body of Irishmen organized on the principle of self and mutual help, assisted by needful instruction and technical advice, and governed by that essential discipline which a co-operative society imposes, are inferior to no group of individuals on the face of the earth. Mr. Horace Plunkett, has kept on repeating his confidence in the Irish farmer for the past eleven years, and the Irish farmer, I am proud to say, is gradually proving himself not unworthy of it.

IRISH CENTENARIANS

Records of deaths during the past week prove that the Irish cherish a long-lived race. At St. Catharines, Mrs. O'Connor, passed away at the age of 106 at Southview, Ontario. Carleton Place, Mrs. Beulah Ryan reached 103 years at Montreal, Mrs. Margaret Brogan O'Neil died at the age of 97. This is a showing of longevity that tells of healthy growth in the natives of Ireland.—Canadian Freeman.

IRISH CENTENARIANS

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit. For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogging obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh-forming, muscle-making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or intoxicant of any kind, and is equally free from opium and all narcotics.

IRISH CENTENARIANS

Striking as has been the advance of women in the medical profession in England, it has been even more so in the United States.

Twenty-five years ago there were 500 lady doctors in practice in the States; to-day there are 4,500—one in 15,000 of the population. Among these are a few distinguished homeopaths, hospital physicians, and surgeons, professors in medical schools, oculists, and electro-therapists, the great majority being ordinary doctors.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

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

Some women who have encountered life's vicissitudes never speak lightly of money; it means relief to many a headache, a shield against many a pain. Love, however, true and ready to deny itself, is not justified in commencing a united life, with its multiplied responsibilities, without reasonable provision, and, in the ordinary sense, security of income, sufficient for the support of a household after the refined usages of civilized life. "From all over Canada come letters telling us of the great benefits derived from the use of The D. & L. Menthol Plasters in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

Violin \$4.95 Johnston & McFarlane, Box M. F. W. Toronto, Ont.

Perfect Health. Few human beings are in a state of natural, perfect health. The little ills that bother many of us are often overlooked, on account of their smallness. But these little ills grow—the more you neglect them the harder they are to shake off. Stamp them out, now, and prevent their return by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Its efficacy as a preventive and cure for many of the prevalent ills is testified to by many eminent physicians in Europe and Canada. Medical journals of prominence speak highly of it. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says: "We have tried Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. It was most favorably commented upon by the medical profession at the meeting in Montreal of the British Medical Association. The Company was not afraid of submitting it to the criticism of medical men. All were invited to sample and pass judgment on it. This was invariably favorable, some expressing the opinion that it was superior in points to any other on the market. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task." Sold by all druggists. 60c a bottle, trial size 25c.

FOR Crofters, Beads, St. Anthony's Medal, Little Orbits of St. Anthony and Canceled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Q.—No. 63

Professional Cards. J. A. KARCH, Architect. MEMBER P.Q.A.A. No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE. SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 190 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C.A. McDonnell Accountant and Liquidator. 180 St. James St., Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms and public corporations a specialty. Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters. TELEPHONE 1182.

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Society Meetings. Ancient Order of Hibernians LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8 P.M. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stella Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzy Howlett, 287 Wellington Street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—Division No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 P.M. President, M. J. Lyons; Recording Secretary, Thomas Brown, 312 Hibernian Street; to whom all communications should be addressed; T. J. Wilson, Financial Secretary; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Marshall, Chairman of the Standing Committee; J. J. Cassady, D. S. McCarthy, and J. Gavanagh.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 180, Notre Dame Street, near McGill College, at 8 P.M. President, P. T. McLaughlin; Vice-President, Wm. Hawley, Rec. Secretary, 78 Mansfield Street; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Marshall, Chairman of the Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Keane, No. 32 Desjardins Ave. Vice-President, P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn; Fin. Secy, Financial Secretary, P. J. Finn; Treasurer, John Grayson; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Matheson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Goshan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Goshan; Standing Committee, John Costello, A. O. H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame Street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1893.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any other details of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D. J. McMillan, President, 356 Mance Street; John H. Kennedy, Treasurer, 22 St. Philip Street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick Street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 828 Visitation Street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1876. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 15 Dundas Street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F. J. HALLAGHER; Secretary, M. J. POWELL. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinchy, D. Gallory, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 P.M. Spiritual Director, REV. STUBBS, C.S.C. President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Cassin.

Catholic Order of Foresters St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FUSSELL, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa Street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets on the second Sunday of every month at 8 P.M. REV. J. A. McCALLAN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOLLY, Secretary; 2nd St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs J. Walsh, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1865. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, President. JOHN KILFEATHER; Secretary, JAMES BRADY, No. 37 Ross Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messrs J. Kilfeather, T. Rogerson and Andrew Gillan.



THE BATTLE OF ST. MICHAEL.

20th September.

Heaven's bannered hosts march on, ablaze with light, The fiery chariots wheel and helm-plumes nod: Hark to their cry, Great Michael's word of might, "Who is like to God?"

The demon foul are hurled from loftiest height, To that abode where Justice wields her rod, They hear the war cry, in their headlong flight, "Who is like to God?"

Whoso would shun for aye their woe-ful plight, Must bear the shield of Faith, his feet well shod, Must grasp his sword, and shout amid the fight, "Who is like to God?" —S. M. P. Ballarat, in the Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart, for September, 1899.

DOWNFALL OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

When the question comes home to themselves and affects their own interests, the American authorities—be they civil or military—most readily understand the necessity of punishment when crimes against the nation are committed. No better example of this could be had than the recent case of Captain Carter. If money, rank, social standing, friends and influence could have saved a man from condemnation, Captain Carter would not now be inside the walls of the Fort Leavenworth military penitentiary. The story is a long one, but as an object lesson, it can be reduced to a few lines. The New York Herald thus puts it:

"Acting upon the advice of Attorney-General Griggs, President McKinley has formerly approved the sentence of the court martial which tried Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and that officer was arrested in this city yesterday morning, and is now confined in Castle Williams, Governor's Island, awaiting transportation to the military penitentiary in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas."

"Captain Carter was convicted of conspiracy with others by which the government was defrauded of about \$1,700,000 while he was in charge of harbor improvements in Savannah, Ga. "This ends the military proceedings in what is regarded as the most remarkable criminal case in which an American army officer has been involved in time of peace. It is the blasting of Captain Carter's hopes, for acquittal and restoration to the high place he held in the confidence of his fellow officers, the prominent men who have vainly tried to prove his innocence, and the world at large. It is the vindication of Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, the engineer officer who relieved Carter at Savannah and Cumberland Sound, who discovered the frauds, and, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure exercised upon him, brought the facts to the attention of Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers."

The documents which settled the Captain's fate are these: VERDICT OF THE COURT.—"And the court does, therefore, sentence the accused, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States; to suffer a fine of \$5,000, to be confined at hard labor, at such a place as the proper authority may direct, for five years, and the crime, punishment name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and the State, from which the accused came, or where he usually resides."

"The finding of the court-martial in the matter of the foregoing proceedings against Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are hereby approved as to all except the following: Charge II., specifications 7, 8, 9, and 10. Charge III., specifications 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 22, which are disapproved. And the sentence imposed by the court-martial upon the defendant, Oberlin M. Carter, is hereby approved."

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War. "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1899. Approved and confirmed. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, ceases to be an officer of the army from this date, and the United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place of his confinement, where he will be sent by the commanding general, Department of the East, under proper guard."

"By command of Major-Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

A summary of the facts of the case is all we have space to give; but so instructive is the lesson they contain that we feel confident they will be read with interest. The story is thus told:

"In many respects the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter is without parallel in the War Department. Convicted on April 10th, 1898, of conspiracy, by which the Government lost about \$1,700,000 he has ever since enjoyed the liberty that came through the law's delays. Personally popular, connected by marriage with wealth and influence, and aided by able lawyers, he has been able to



NEW SCALE, STYLE AA

BELIEVING that there is always demand for the highest possible degree of excellence in a given manufacture, the Mason & Hamlin Company has held steadfast to its original principle, and has never swerved from its purpose of producing instruments of rare artistic merit. As a result the Mason & Hamlin Company has received for its products, since its foundation to the present day, words of greatest commendation from the world's most illustrious musicians and critics of tone. This new model has created fairly a sensation among artists and music lovers. Send for catalogue describing new styles of Grand and Uprights. Sold for Cash or Easy Payments.

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fight the carrying out of his sentence to the very last ditch.

"Captain Carter's downfall came through his assignment as a captain of engineers to look after the improvements in the harbor of Savannah, Ga. He had been appointed to West Point by General Grant in 1876, and his career since his graduation made him the envy of his brother officers. Married to the daughter of R. F. Westcott, a millionaire, he was apparently able to live far beyond the means of an ordinary captain. When his wife died, Captain Carter retained his intimate relations with his father-in-law, and was treated like a son.

"Captain Carter was detailed to Savannah, in 1881. Soon after this the Government began extensive improvements of the harbor, and all the work was done under Captain Carter's direction. The Captain belonged to all the leading clubs. He entertained and was entertained. He was a social lion. He was officially relieved on July 20, 1897, being detailed with the Nicaragua Canal Commission and also made military attaché to the United States Embassy in London.

"He had hardly reached London, when whispers of a big scandal began to be heard. Captain Carter had been succeeded in Savannah by Captain Cassius E. Gillette, and it was not long before the latter's discoveries led him to prefer formal charges against his predecessor.

"Captain Carter was summoned from London, and an official court of inquiry was appointed."

"This court of inquiry recommended that Captain Carter be brought to trial. The Secretary of War appointed on December 1, 1897, a court martial, of which General E. S. Oates now in the Philippines, was the president."

The result of that court-martial we have already stated.

AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

Mrs. Angle, of Merrittton, Suffered so Severely That Her Friends Feared She Was Likely to bea Permanent Invalid.

In the picturesque village of Merrittton resides Mrs. William Angle, who, after months of suffering, has found a cure from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Angle relates as follows the experience through which she has passed: "Four years ago this spring, while a resident of Buffalo, I had an attack of typhoid fever and the disease left me in a worn out and extremely nervous condition, so that the least noise startled me. I could not sleep at times for a week on account of terrible attacks of heart trouble. Then again my head would trouble me and I had bad dreams. I had no appetite and lost twenty-two pounds in weight and had become so very thin that my friends were alarmed. While in this condition I was treated by two physicians but with no avail. I tried everything recommended but still found no relief. Finally a relative persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After I had taken the first box I could see a change for the better, so I continued the use of the pills until I had finished six boxes and the results were most gratifying. I now have normal sleep, there is no more twitching in my hands, the palpitations have ceased, and I have gained in weight and strength. My whole system seems toned up, and I feel entirely well. I feel grateful to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, and hope they will keep up the good work of administering to the afflicted."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FAIR WARNING.

Next week is the last week of our cheap sale of Manufacturers' Samples.

You can save money by purchasing your Footwear at our store. We are selling them at Factory prices, saving you 25 per cent. Those goods are all new, of the latest styles, made in all leathers and Goodyear process.

We have them from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

SEE GOODS IN OUR WINDOW.

E. Mansfield, 124 St. Lawrence Street. Remember Cor. Laganchetiere. Phone Main 849.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Continued from Page One.

tax the land values of their districts in aid of local rates, and the Liverpool City Council, if it is to do anything to solve this housing question, will have to seek the same powers. A splendid opportunity presents itself therefore, for the Irish party in the City Council to make a good fight on this question at the next Council meeting, and as an Irishman led the way in the Glasgow Council, let the Liverpool Irish Councilors be pioneers in Liverpool of a reform that will solve many other questions which affect our poor Irish people quite as deeply as this question of housing.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—Previously to the sermon at the late Mass at St. Anthony's, Forest Gate, West Ham, on a recent Sunday, Father Osmund, O.P.M. (Guardian), made an important announcement. He said that the West Ham Catholic Electoral Association had decided to run a Catholic candidate for Forest Gate Ward, at the Municipal election on the 1st of November, a determination which the Very Rev. Guardian has described elsewhere as "cheeky." He also expressed the opinion that if Catholics in the borough were united and gave a "solid" vote they could in all probability carry their candidate. He added that with the object of uniting them and inducing them to sink all other differences in view of a Catholic being in the field that their candidate would have no other objects in contesting the election than the protection of Catholic interests and the furthering of the welfare of the ratepayers. He would not be a party politician in any sense. Father Osmund invited Catholics not only to support the Catholic candidate, but to urge others to vote for him. The Catholic Electoral Association has, we may state, been hard at work lately in the way of organization, and they are, as a result, conscious of their power in this Ward, as well as in other parts of the borough. It is believed that all the claims passing through their hands have been allowed by the Revising Barrister, and a census of the Catholic electors in Forest Gate district has been prepared. Three candidates were nominated in a committee of the Association—Mr. John Connor, Mr. H. A. Brunetti, and Mr. T. F. Maher, but the two first named retired in favor of Mr. Maher, who has consented to stand and issue an address. He says he has been connected with the district for twenty years, and has been a permanent resident in the ward for thirteen years. He had no personal interest to serve.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S FAMILY, which has been remarkable for the large number of its sons who have entered the Church, especially during the last two generations, is about to add two more of its members to the ranks of the priesthood in the persons of the Cardinal's nephews, Mr. Herbert and Francis Vaughan, sons of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtland, who are shortly to be ordained. Of the oldest generation, three of the Cardinal's uncles still survive, namely, the aged Bishop of Plymouth, Dr. William Vaughan, Father Edmund Vaughan, one of the Superiors of the Redemptorist Order, and the Rev. Richard Vaughan, a Jesuit priest. The second generation is now represented by Cardinal Vaughan and three of his brothers—Father Bernard Vaughan, of Manchester; Father Keulem Vaughan, whose travels through Spain and South America have reapi-

ed a golden harvest for the new Westminster Cathedral; and the Right Rev. Mgr. J. S. Vaughan, Domestic Prelate to Pope Leo XIII., who has attained fame as a preacher and lecturer in the metropolis. Now history is about to repeat itself in yet a third generation.

A CATHOLIC VICTORY.—Mr. J. Hubberstey, solicitor of Preston, was elected last week Councillor for Fishwick Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Mayor (Councillor J. Pearson) to the Aldermanic bench. There were three candidates, viz., Mr. Hubberstey (Catholic and Liberal), Mr. Henry Cartmell (Church of England and Conservative) and Mr. George Toulmin (Nonconformist and Liberal). The latter candidate was the official nominee of the Ward Council of the Conservative Association, and Mr. Cartmell and Mr. Hubberstey had not the support of any political organization. The return of Mr. Hubberstey has created no little consternation in the town, for Fishwick is a strong Conservative Ward. There are 4,155 voters on the register, and the returns were as follows: Hubberstey, 1,143; Toulmin, 922; Cartmell, 776. Mr. Hubberstey's victory is a popular one; the hearty cheers of the crowds of people in Fishwick on the declaration of the poll were unmistakable and convincing. Mr. Hubberstey will be Councillor for Fishwick Ward till November 1st, 1901, on which date his predecessor's (Councillor Pearson) term would have expired. There are now four Catholic representatives in the Preston Town Council.

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and if there is nothing like a fine head of hair the surest way of obtaining that is by the use of LUBY'S Hair Renewer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle.

MARKET REPORT

So far the farmers, says the Winnipeg Commercial, have had splendid weather for harvesting and thrashing. Daily deliveries of wheat by farmers at country elevators ranged from 150,000 to 275,000 bus. The inspection returns show the high average quality of the wheat delivered at country elevators is being held by farmers. The farmers are not free sellers at all, notwithstanding that prices offered to farmers in country markets are comparatively high, compared with export values at general markets. Prices to farmers at Manitoba points have ranged mostly about 55c to 56c per bushel for No. 1 hard, though at some points it is 3c higher has been paid, owing to local circumstances. There has been considerable trouble about obtaining cars to move grain forward to storage, and as a consequence country elevators in some instances have been full. Yesterday the tendency of the prices was rather higher, 56c to 58c being paid to farmers at a number of points, and as high as 59c and 60c at a few points.

Table with columns for location and price. Includes Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Coteau, Quebec, Depot Harbor, Prescott, Winnipeg, Manitoba elevators, Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin. Total Sept. 16 and Total a year ago.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Receipts at the cattle market here were light, and a good demand resulted for all offered. There was little change in prices, though the market showed slight upward tendency. Some delay was caused dealers by late arrival of about 20 car loads of stock, about 55 car loads of stock received, comprising 700 head of cattle, 600 sheep and 600 hogs. Export cattle prices, little firmer, ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch cows, little higher at \$25 to \$50. Butchers' cattle, good animals are quoted higher at \$4 to \$4.50, though the presence of a good many common ones has lowered the price for that class from \$2.50 to \$2.25. Stockers and feeders, a fair supply at practically unchanged prices. Heavy feeders sold at from \$3.50 to \$4, and light bulls for Buffalo at from \$2 to \$2.50. Sheep and lambs a light run at firm prices. Lambs were scarce, and sold at from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Hogs supply light, with prices unchanged from last week. Choice bacon, 44c; thick, fat and light, 43c.

The demand for flour and feed continues active in all lines, and prices

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The Big Store is Full of Autumn Novelties.

A very hearty welcome is extended to the ladies of Montreal who come here to study the world's newness in Fashions. What a task they will have. Our representatives, who are grounded in the knowledge of Montreal's tastes, have worked among the designers of two continents to give these tastes new expression.

ENJOY THESE OPENING DAYS. There is a touch of elegance about this Fall Season's Importations that appeals to careful dressers. The richest things that Paris compares are shown, but all are fairly priced.

A BRILLIANT SHOWING OF Ladies New Autumn Jackets!

The Mantle Salon from end to end is one brilliant display of Ladies' Novelties in Autumn Jackets and Capes. Season after season we have been adding to the fame of the Big Store, bringing to you the best that Paris has produced. Every garment on view is a bright new creation that none but French Artistes could create. You will enjoy this princely Montreal Jacket Display.

- STYLISH JACKETS. Ladies' Stylish Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black, fawn, and new blue, double-breasted, with pearl buttons, \$6.00. Ladies' Smart Beaver Cloth Jackets, in fawn, drab, and new blue, also in black, lined through with plain satin and finished rows of stitching, \$8.25. STYLISH JACKETS. Ladies' Black Broadcloth Cloth Capes, 32 inches long, lined with Hamster-trimmed all round with Black Tulle Collar, \$30.75. Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black, navy, fawn, drab, and new blue, lined colored silk, lined velvet collar, Embroidered braid, \$11.25. Ladies' Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets in fawn, drab, and new blue, rich satin lined, closed lapels, handsomely embroidered, finished, pearl buttons, \$14.75.

High Class Dress Fabrics.

- COLORED DRESS GOODS. Plain Amazon Costume Cloth, in green, fawn, purple, heliotrope, grey, blue, navy, beige, maroon, cardinal, slate, beige, drab, and black; 51 inches wide, 90 cents yard. Plain Cover Costume Cloth, in same shades as above, rich material that makes handsome dresses, 51 inches wide, \$1.10. NEW BLACK GOODS. New Black Crepon, special silk and wool weaves in a variety of small, medium and large designs, 42 inches wide, \$1.15. Fancy Black Boucle Cloth, very handsome designs, in 10 different patterns, elegant styles, 42 inches wide, \$1.50.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO., LIMITED.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. The S. CARSLLEY CO. Limited.

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

have been advanced by one of the leading firms again this morning. Strong buyers is now quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.80, patents, \$4 to \$4.20, Manitoba bran, in bags, \$11.50 to \$15.50; Ontario bran in bulk, \$11.50 to \$12.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50.

The export trade is now quite brisk in both fresh and packed eggs. One through shipment of 3,606 cases was reported this morning, and local firms are forwarding picked stock, contracted for in the spring. Local prices have a firmer tendency but quotations are unchanged at 17c to 18c for finest fresh laid; 15c to 16c for straight candled; 11c to 13c for seconds, and 13c to 14c for held eggs.

The local receipts of hogs are now very heavy and market rather soft. Hogs off cars sold at \$4.50 for general run of good stock, and values of cured meats are easy in sympathy with large supplies at lower prices. The supplies of bacon, however, are not quite as plentiful as of hams, and the decline is not noticeable. Lard is also in good demand and values firm. The following may be given as local quotations:—Hams, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; bacon, 11 1/2 to 12; lard, 6 1/2 to 7c for pure, and 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 for compound; barrel pork, \$14 to \$15. Liverpool, Oct. 4.—Pork, 52s 6d; lard, prime western, 29c; Am. ref., 30s 9d; bacon, 33s to 35s 6d; tallow Australian, 27s; American, 26s 6d.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Hogs.—Estimated receipts to-day, 31,000; to-morrow, 31,000; left over, 4,559; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$4.30 to \$4.72 1/2; good heavy, \$4.30 to \$4.65; rough heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.20; light \$3.40 to \$4.80; cattle receipts, 15,000; market steady to strong. Hives \$4.40 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$4.90; Texas steers, \$3.35 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.80.

The cheese market continues rather weak and listless. Finest Brockville has been bought in the country at 11c, and values on spot are not particularly firm, at 11 1/2c for westerns and 11c for Quebec, the latter cheese is in better demand. Receipts to-day were 7,127 boxes.

Even the local demand for butter is rather lighter and prices are not so firmly held as a few days ago. Little talk of 24c is now heard, and exporters continue to quote 23c to 23 1/2c as the limit for finest Canadian in boxes. Dairy butter is in good demand but in rather small supply, sales of Townships for the local trade at 20c. WANTED.—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Messengers in this and close by counties. Salary \$300 a year and expenses. Straight, bona fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago

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The best \$5.00 Quilt in the trade, covered with the Finest Satcen, filled WITH THE BEST DOWN, reversible and ventilated, full size, English made. Ask to see our Leader. ENGLISH DOWN QUILTS AT \$5.00

Blanket Department.

All our Blankets are made to our own special order. The sizes are correct. Examine our Blankets. Fine White Wool Blankets, fast colored borders, from \$2.25 per pair. Great Bargains in all wool Gray Blankets, full size, fancy borders, only \$1.50 per pair.

New Tapestry Curtains.

All the New Fall Colors, prices from \$3.00 per pair.

New Wadded Comforters.

A fine assortment now in stock, all filled with the best corded cotton, our special at \$1.25.

New Silk Como Rugs.

The finest assortment we have ever shown. All Handsome Colors. See them at 93c each.

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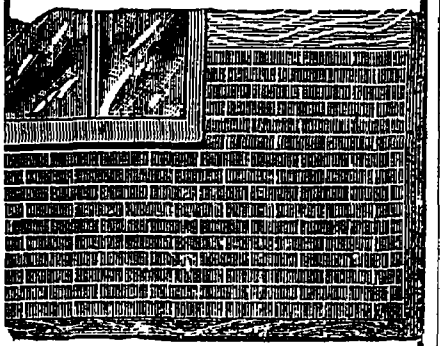
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It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

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