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Vol. L., No. 10

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Supreme Pontiff has caused a circular note to be sent to the various tore Romano" printed what was obviously an official communication when the property of State. catholic Governments of Europe, owing to the change in the Italian throne, in which His Holiness declares that he renounces none of the Papal rights to Rome and to the provinces which formerly constituted the patrimony of Peter. The Holy Father also points out that since 1870 the condition of the Papacy under Italian rule has been steadily growing worse. Anti-derical sectaries have been able to vent their spite and malice on the Church and her highest officials, and that, too, with the connivance of the Italian Government. This state of things cannot be permitted to continue, so the Vicar of Christ invokes the assistance of all Catholic States towards relieving him from an intolerable situation. So long as Italy denies the rights of the Holy See, so long will the Pope regard her King not as the King of Italy, but merely as the supreme ruler of Sardinia. Catholics all the world over will pray earnestly that Victor Emmanuel III., of whose good disposition towards the Church no one can entertain any doubt, may see some way of coming to a satisfactory understanding with the Holy Father. Otherwise the future of Italy will be anything but as promising as her friends would wish to see it.

TWO INTERESTING RECEPTIONS

TWO INTERESTING RECEPTIONS

—On last Sunday morning the Holy
Father received a deputation from his native town of Carpineto, priests, religious, and laity being represented. His Holiness enjoyed half an hour's conversation with his fellow-country religious, and laity being represented. His Holiness enjoyed half an hour's conversation with his fellow-country conversation with his fellow-country people, and was very much interested in the account of his birthplace. Graciously thanking the little company for their good wishes on his feast, the Holy Father bestowed on them the Apostolic Benediction. On Tuesday a deputation of the Association of the Teachers of the Elementary Schools of the Rhine and Westphalian provinces of Germany were received in private audience by His Holiness. All were permitted to kiss his hand and received his blessing.

"And it is a law of the Church,

THE HOLY FATHER TO THE CARDINAL-VICAR OF ROME.

NOTES FROM ROME.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING.—
On Monday, the 3rd September, King
Victor Emmanuel reviewed the troops for the first time. Usually the reviews have taken place on Sunday or a holyday of obligation, making it very difficult for the solders to attend Mass.

On Thursday King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left Rome for Naples en route for Capodamonte, where they will spend some months, and which is intended to become a permanent summer residence for Their Majesties.

On a think of the money received the flower of the first majesties.

On a continue and Queen Helena left Rome for Their Majesties.

On Thursday King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left Rome for Apples en route for Capodamonte, where they will spend some months, and which is intended to become a permanent summer residence for Their Majesties.

It is said that King Victor Emmanuel purposes to have the Quirinat Palace enlarged, and will apply to this work part of the money received from the life unsurance of the made an offering of the Money Palace enlarged, and will apply to this work part of the money received from the life unsurance of the made an offering of the Money Revision the insidicus work of heretical men who, at strife among themselves, find them selves only in accord in villiving the Supreme Pontifical Magistrate, the Carbolic clergy, and the dogman of the understand even the meaning of understand even the meaning of the least of the first the first time the pole of the religion, even the most remote, come in profoundly sorrowful to see this ground, bathed by sects of every kind, only intent on eradicating from the troops of all the faithful of the dioces of Buffalo. Monsignor Cannon and Falue enlarged, and will apply understand the first the pole of the first part and profound the sould of the souls of the people that religion which has also been declared the religion to the see the faithful who from all religions, even the most remote, come in which they do not understand the state with the first devict the faithful who from be work to which We Ourselves gave impulse and inspiration, that of the preservation of the faith, was not a slight comfort to Us; more still, the satisfactory results which it has commenced to attain through the indefatigable zeal of those who direct and form part of

and form part of it. We wish, Lord Cardinal, counting We wish, Lord Cardinal, counting on your well-known and constant activity, that this salutary work, so adapted to the present need, may be sustained, reinforced, and propagated so as to constitute an efficacious defence and bulwark against the indicated peril. A constant and valid aid must be lent to it; in the first place, by the parochial clergy of Rome, that zealous, laborious, and modest clergy on whom devolves principally the care and responsibility of the salvation of souls: The Catholic laity of this city, always so ready to lend its intelligent and charitable assistance wherever the in-

yond the connes explored by the Roman eagles, saving letters, libraries, culture, and monuments, inspiring every order of science and art, coming to the aid of the weak, the poor, and oppressed with the generosity of affection and the magnanimity of sacrifice and of heroism.

We trust therefore that none of the charitable assistance wherever the interests of religion or the moral or material good of its neighbor require it, must also add vitality, force and extension. Let it be the care of all to confirm the character of the Catholic people, to inspire in them noble and holy sentiments, and to warn at the same time the incautious that under the harmless appearance of schools for boys, institutes for girls, classes for foreign languages, an in-

Romans, who are the most privileged children of the Catholic Church, will children of the Catholic Church, will ever, for any human interest what-soever, separate themselves from this most tender mother, who, having brought them forth to grace, has never ceased to surround them with her affectionate solicitude. We are also certain that those generous Catholics who have founded and promoted the aforesaid work of the preservation of the faith will give themselves neither truce nor rest while the eternal salvation of even one soul is in danger, thus showing in deed that if the enemies of religion are more powerful by abundance

REV. DR. SHEEHAN'S ADDRESS.

ondary education to be there given would be sufficient, but there were others for whom it would not be—nor should it be—sufficient. There would be in that comparatively large and wealthy community children who in the natural course of things would expect when the education of a secondary school was complete to go on to the university and there crown the edifice and fit themselves for the positions in life which they would have to fill. This was done in other countries, and it could also be done in Ireland if the system were changed, but at present the doors of the university were closed against the Irish children as effectually as if they were double-locked and barred, as effectually as if no university that could be called a university existed for the general education. How long was this state of things to go on? Were they to travel forever through the desert with never a sight of the promised land? The Irish people paid their share of English taxation, and England should remember more than ever to-day that thousands of Irishmen had fought and died for her in distant lands. Irishmen had done their share—and more than their Elsewhere we comment editorially upon the recently expressed attitude of Leo XIII., in regard to the incursions of Protestantism into Rome. As the text of the Holy Fatner's letter, on this subject, to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome has come to hand, and as it is a document of major importance, we give it in full. The fellowing is the text of that letter—

To the Lord Cardinal Pietro Respighing is the text of that letter—

To the Lord Cardinal Pietro Respighing is the text of that letter—

To the Lord Cardinal Pietro Respighing in the process of the process of the process and the object of the prayer addressed by the object of doubt, of division, of incredulty and compassionate from the depths of the prayer addressed by the prayer of the prayer addressed by the same text of the prayer addressed by the prayer addressed by the prayer addressed by the pra

Recently the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan blessed and opened a splendid new High School of the Christian Brothers in Clonmel, County Tipperary. In the course of a speech in reply to the address presented him, the learned Bishop said —

"Every occasion like the present more and more brought home to them the great injustice that the Catholics of Ireland labor under today, as they had labored for centuries in the denial of a proper system of university education (applause). Amongst those who would attend the new school there were doubtless many for whom the secondary education to be there given would be sufficient, but there were others for whom it would not be—

share—in every work of public utility to which they put their hands. They fought on distant battlefields, they fought on distant battlefields, the glought on distant battlefields, to supplie for more their blood and their lives to England, but they would east their blood and their lives to England, but they would east their blood and their lives to England, but they would east their blood and their lives to England, but they would east their blood and their lives to England, but they would east they fought on distant battlefields, and gave their blood and their lives to England, but they would east they fought on distant battlefields, and gave their blood and their lives to England, but they were denied a sum of money that would enable them to educate their children so that they might take their proper positions in the world (applause). Every hour that this injustice continued, and every advocate that they might take their proper positions in the world (applause). Every hour that this injustice continued, and every advocate that they m them, as had been the doors of Parliament before the measure of 1829
was passed. O'Connell might have
entered and taken his seat before
emancipation was passed, but he
espurned the oath that he was asked
to take. Catholics of the present
day might enter the university and
is it down and acquire learning provided they did what O'Connell was
asked to do and refused. Whatever
is the future might be for them, it
should be understood that they
would never yield their rightful
claims or one particle of the principles upon which they based them
(applause). They asked for a Cafholic university that would be consistfent with the principles of their
faith. They had given up a great
deal already; they had yielded by degrees much of what they justly
to claimed fifty years ago, but they
had come to what the illustrious
Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh had
described as "the straining point."
I There they would take their stand,
and the cry of Ireland would go
forth until the wrong was righted
(applause). In conclusion His Lordas hip imparted his benediction to
those present, and the proceedings
closed."

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Judging by the tone of the following despatch from London, Eng., it would appear that there will be a campaign of several months yet in South Africa ere the day of peace will dawn. It runs thus:

General Botha's dogged retreat through the Lydenburg hills has Portuguese, East Africa, as its goal. The Dutch commander expects to fight the pursuing British troops for at least another three months, and then take his force, men and guss, over the Portuguese frontier. Once across the border he will allow himself to be disarmed by a neutral power, having vindicated his oath not to be captured by the soldiers of the Queen. Even then Boths does not intend to offer any spoils of war to the smanny. His army will be but a barren capture. The gunners of swery piece of artillery in his com-

## NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. —The controversy over the public lighting of the city of Dublin has drawn a dignified protest from Mr. Michael Davitt. Writing to the "Freeman's Journal," he says, "Permit me as a friendly outsider to say that it is, in my humble judgment, a mistake to mix up personalities with issues which are of vital public interest. I am of opinion that the cause of municipal owhership is not helped by abuse of Mr. William Murphy. Itake it that Mr. Murphy is trying to do for the company of which he is the able chairman just what any other capitalist or business man would do in similar circumstances. This is not a crime. It is in accord with the universal commercial custom of our generation, and if Mr. Murphy has been successful in the application of his undoubted great business capacity here in Ireland he has only achieved that in our own poor country for the winning of which we are willing to praise Irishmen who have beaten competitors in richer and more progressive lands." Coming from an opponent of Mr. Murphy's, both in political and municipal matters, it is a protest which does in-

of the Intermediate Examinations this year, Master Thomas Rahily obtaining first place in the senior grade and the large gold medal attach?d to that distinction. He has also taken the gold medal for classics, first place in Celtic, and second place in French. No less than three exhibit. place in Celtic, and second place in French. No less than three exhibi-tions in this grade, out of a total of twenty, fell to Blackrock. First, third, and fourth places in English in the same grade are also won by Blackrock students, Austin Moran winning the gold medal for this im-portant subject. In the Middle Grade the results are enably good. the results are equally good — first place in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, with the gold medal for mo-dern languages, four new exhibitions, nine retained exhibitions and eight

BOYS' BRIGADE. — The inauguration and coremony of the blassing of the colors of the Catholic Boys' Brigade took place in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, recently. The boys, to the number of four hundred, paraded in the school grounds, where, prior to the chief ceremony, the decoration of the noncommissioned officers took place. Immediately after the boys marched, four abreast, to the chapel, the sides of which had already been filled by the numerous admirers of the brigade. The boys having taken their places the Very Rev. Canon Fricker ascended the pulpit, and the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung by the entire buttalion. The Rosary followed, and the Canon addressed the boys, and said they should all feel proud, for on that day they celebrated the feast of St. Joachim and the ninetieth anniversary of the name day of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII...| and such an occasion was a fitting day to inaugurate and bless the colors of their brigade. Having fitting day to inaugurate and bless the colors of their brigade. Having fully explained the rules and objects, he paid a high compliment to the Rev. Father Dunne and the officers. He wished the brigade every success. The members having made their declarations and the total abstinence to the support of all classes. fitting day to inaugurate and bless

achieved that in our own poor country for the winning of which we are willing to praise Irishmen who have beaten competitors in richer and more progressive lands." Coming from an opponent of Mr. Murphy's, both in political and municipal matters, it is a protest which does infinite credit to the writer, but it was only what one might expect from Mr. Davitt.

BLACKROCK COLLEGE, Co. Dublin, has carried off the Blue Ribbon of the Intermediate Examinations

ABOUT BOYCOTTING. — The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, has been giving some timeous counsel to his flock in respect of the growing tendency to glorify boycotting and to disregard religious precepts observable in some localities at the present time, says an Irish, exthe present time, says an Irish ex-change. One of the most fruitful sources of the evil, His Lordship points out, is the reading of novels and magazines wherein vice is often painted as something to be admired, and also the teachings of some news-paper politicians, in which uncharitpaper politicians, in which uncharitableness and vituperation are the prevailing features

## STORY OF A CONVERSION.

The new church of St. Bernard, at Wabash, Ind., will be solemnly dedicated on Sunday, September 16, the feast of the Seven Dolors. The V. Rev. Administrator, Father Guendling, will officiate, and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. D. A. Clarke, of Holy Family Church, Colombus, where he had a charge in addition to the country mission, and thus lost sight of his young friend for several months. Shortly after his wature, he observed him at Mass one

feast of the Seven Dolors. The V. Rev. Administrator, Father Guendling, will officiate, and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. D. A. Clarke, of Holy Family Church, Columbus, O.

A few years ago in a little village in the diocese of Columbus, the Catholic members of the little mission church were frequently annoyed by the sarcastic remarks of a young man in the neighborhood who amused himself by laughing at the Catholic coremonies, and what he termed the "monkey-shines" of the priest at the altar. On the occasion of the dedication of the little church, the young man was present, out of mere curiosity. Bishop Watterson officiated and preached with his usual unction and eloquence a sermon on the "Real Presence." This made quite an impression on the scoffing young man, and when shortly after this he met the pastor of the church on the train, he took in good part the rebuke which the priest gave him with reference to his derisive remarks about the ceremonies. He admitted to the priest that he knew nothing of the meaning of the Church ceremonial or of Catholic doctrine, and said he would be glad to learn something about them. The priest gave him a concise statement of Catholic belief and practice, and in the conversation which ensued the young man stated that he thought he had a "vocation" for the ministry. The priest took issue with him on this, and said that was not possible, as young man hughingly agreed to call it a monitorial call the could not have a divine cull. to teach hereay. The young man hughingly agreed to call it a monitorial call it a monitorial call in the could not have a divine cull.

columbus, where he had a charge in addition to the country mission, and thus lost sight of his young friend for several months. Shortly after his return he observed him at Mass one morning, and in the interview which followed the priest learned with pleasure that the young man was ready for baptism. He also informed his clerical friend that he wished to become a priest; but the priest laughingly told him he had better wait until he was a Catholic.

However, after being received into the Church, his desire was still strong and in due course of time he was adopted as a seminarian by the Bishop of Ft. Wayne. He made his theological studies at St. Charles Seminary, in Maryland, St. Viateur's Ill., and at Mt. St. Mary's, Cincinnati, at which latter place he was ordained about five years ago. Upon the occasion of his ordination, his clerical friend, and the old gentleman who had been his sponsor at baptism, were present, and were the first to receive his blessing.

To-day a handsome church and school are monuments to the zeal of the young man who once laughed at the ceremonies of the little country church of St. Joseph in Licking County. The subject of this brief sketch is the Rev. Robert J. Pratt, now the estimable rector of the new St. Bernard's Church, and the priest, who in the providence of God was instrumental in bringing him into the true fold, is Rev. D. A. Clarke, of Holy Family, Church, who will on Sprambe 16 deliver the School and the press.

## IN THE BYE-WAYS OF RURAL IRELAND.

A REVIEW BY " CRUX"-CONTINUED.

magazine, which treats of the games and athletic sports in the Old Land. This brings us to his account of the "Fairies," or rather his views and experiences concerning local superstitions. As an introduction to this very interesting—if fanciful subject—we are treated to a couple of pages of anecdotes intended, presumably, to illustrate the wit of the Irish peasant. They are all sayings that have passed through countless editions, and that have about as much to do with the matter in hand as would a series of negro-minstrels" questions and answers. We are also told how the family affections, so potent in the Irish peasant, are stimulated by common domestic quarrels, in which the husband "breaks his wife's head and then buys a plaster for it."

All this may be very amusing for the English readers of the "Ninetenth Century," but it neither serves to heighten the value of the article, nor to bring great credit to the Irish race, in general, and Mr. MacDonagh in particular. In order to reach the subject of "Fairies" and such like imaginary beings, it was not at all necessary to tell us all these old stories. But I will not find so much fault with the writer for his irrelevant preface, since he really tells some very interesting things concerning the "good people" that were supposed to haunt the hills and the valleys of the land.

However, I must point out an er-

ing the good people that supposed to haunt the hills and the valleys of the land.

However, I must point out an error into which he has fallen, even as he crosses the threshold of his subject. He says:—

"One of the old customs which have disappeared in Ireland is the lighting of the bonfires on St. John's Eve, the 23rd of June, to placate the fairies—to induce them to exercise a beneficent influence on all the affairs of life, but especially on the coming harvest."

This may serve very nicely as an This may serve very nicely as an introduction to the question of fairies, but there was no need of it; the more so that it is not exact. The fires on St. John's Eve may be associated to a certain extent, and especially in some districts, with the fairies; but such was not the origin of those fires, nor has the custom of lighting them completely disappeared. They were the Bael-fires of the Druids; and since the acceptance, of Christianity by the Irish, they became a religious custom, in which special honor was paid to one of the great patron saints of the land. Possibly the writer bases his expression upon the authority of Edward Walsh's ballad, "O'Donovan's Daughter."

"One midsummer's eve, when the Bel-fires were lighted,
And the bag-piper's tone call'd the 'maidens delighted;
I join'd a gay group by the Araglin's water,
And danced till the dawn with O'Donovan's Daughter."

As may be seen by the closing of the ballad there is a direct allusion to the superstition concerning the fairies. Mr. Walsh's poem thus closes:

"Ere the Bel-fires were dimm'd, or

the dancers departed,
I taught her a song of some maid broken-hearted;
And that group, and that dance, and that love-song I taught her.
Haunt my slumbers at night with O'Donovan's Daughter.

disorder,
Saint Gobnate has sway over Musgry's wide border;
She'll scare from my couch, when
with prayer I've besought her,
That bright, airy sprite like O'Donovan's Daughter!"

It is clear to the thoughtful reader that this is a mere poetic creation, something faciful in the extreme; but that there is a deeper meaning under so much imagery, is quite obvious. However, the picture which the writer draws of the lighting of Belfires along the Shannon is so genuine that we will reproduce it. He says:

"When I was a youth every lane and alley in Limerick on that evening had its bondre—a huge pile of blazing peat—with music, and singing, and dancing, and I have often

A number of prominent mercantile and manufacturing firms in the larger cites of Northern Ohio are trying a unique and very interesting experiment, says Waldon Fawcett in the "Saturday Evening Post." A few years ago one of their number went to some trouble to prepare an estimate of the cost, in the case of his own plant, of carelessness, ignorance and lack of interest on the part of employers. The result of his investigations well-nigh appalled him, and it also came as a revelation to other large employers of labor to whom the tabulated statements were shown. This was the beginning of the crusade for better factory conditions which is now being prosecuted vigorously by more than two dozen firms in Ohio. \* \* \* The work has no suggestion of philanthropy as \* simple besides probebillon. The

Last week I dealt briefly with that section of Mr. Michael MacDonagh's article in the "Nineteenth Century" magazine, which treats of the games and athletic sports in the Old Land. This brings us to his account of the "Fairies," or rather his views and experiences concerning local superstitions. As an introduction to this very interesting—if fanciful subject—we are treated to a couple of pages of anecdotes intended, presumably, to flustrate the vit of the Irish peasant. They are all sayings that have assed through countless editions, and that have about as much to do with the matter in hand as would a series of negro-minstrels' questions and answers. We are also told how the family affections, so potent in the Irish peasant, are stimulated by common domestic quarrels, in which the husband "breaks his wife's head and then buys a plaster for it."

All this may be very amusing for the English readers of the "Nineteenth Century," but it neither serves to heighten the value of the article, nor to bring great credit to the Irish race, in general, and Mr. MacDonagh in particular. In order to reach the subject of "Fairies" and such like imaginary beings, it was not at all necessary to tell us all these old stories. But I will not find so much fault with the writer for his irrelevance.

Equally interesting is the account given of the famed Leprechaun. It

runs thus:—
"The Leprechaun, that little imp runs thus:—

"The Leprechaun, that little imp in green and red who makes the tiny shoes of the fairies, with his marvellous power to bestow wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, is known to the younger generation, in books. For them he is no longer an entity, an actuality; he is an impossible but delightful creature, to be met with only in fairy stories. The boys and girls now never hunt for him, as we, in my young days, often did on the Clare hills of a summer evening, but I must confess quaking at heart lest we should really meet him, notwithstanding all our desire to amass riches suddenly through his agency; nor perhaps do their parents see, as ours did, that the hearth of the home is swept up at night and a bowl of clean water left on the table for the fairies in case they should call while the impates are asken. But I have clean water left on the table for the fairies in case they should call while the immates are asleep. But I have known numbers of peasants who had seen the Leprechaun, in his green coat, red vest, and puce breeches, sitting under a bush stitching and patching the fairies' shoes. Some of the old peasants told me they succeeded actually in capturing the Leprechaun, but the wily imp was more than a match for them; he escaped from their grasp and sped away with a mocking laugh, teaching them the excellent lesson, if they only knew it, that the best and surest way to earn money is by honest est way to earn money is by honest effort."

I will not occupy space with reference to the writer's remarks con-cerning faith-cures, spells, charms, and such like peculiar superstitions; I will reserve for next week a study of the most important part of the article—the characteristics of the Irish people and the effects of them upon the political and national situ-ation in Ireland. Meanwhile, I will take advantage of this occasion to give the readers of the "True Wit-ness" an idea of where they may find the most suggestive poems and legends dealing with fairy beings. Hayes' "Ballads of Ireland" is a vol-ume (or rather two volumes) that the dancers departed,
I taught her a song of some maid broken-hearted;
And that group, and that dance, and that love-song I taught her.
Haunt my slumbers at night with,
O'Donovan's Daughter.

"God grant 'tis no fay from Cnoc-Firinn that woose me,
God grant 'tis not Cliodhna the queen that pursues me,
That my soul lost and love has no witchery wrought her,
While I dream of dark groves and O'Donovan's Daughter!

"If, spell-bound,' I pine with an airy disorder,
Saint Gobmate has sway over Mus-Croker's "The Lord of Dunkerron"; Lever's "Angel's Whisper"; "The Banshee," by "Mary of the Nation"; "The Bouchelleen Bawn," by Keegan; "The Doom of the Mirror," by B. Simmons; "The Fairies of Knockshegowna," by R. D. Williams; "Alice and Una," by G. F. McCarthy; "The Voyage of Eman Oge," by McGee; "The Fairy Child," by Dr. Anser; or "The Olden Time," by "Tiny."

AN INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT.

for service. In a factory employing upward of a thousand men it is manifestly impossible to provide a dining room for the men, but this difficulty is overcome by giving to a set of six or more men a folding table which can be stored away in compact form when not in use. Each group appoints as monitor some man who is not engaged in the operation of a machine. This monitor is allowed to take the dinner orders of the other men in his group. Half an hour before the time for quitting work for the noon interval he goes with a huge basket to the kitchen and fills the order.

In many of the plants a pint of the best coffee obtainable is served for a cent, although on this item the firms lose money. A representative bill of fare is as follows: Sandwiches, all kinds, two cents; Hamburg steak, one slice of bread, two cents; pork sausage, one slice of bread, two cents; pie, all kinds, three cents a cut; tablespoonful mashed potatoes, one cent; cooked meats, one slice of bread, six cents; puddings, three cents:

A much appreciated feature of each of these improved industrial establishments is the library. Each plant is gradually acquiring a library of its own and to many of them prominent authors have sent, in response to invitations, autograph copies of their works. In addition each factory is made a branch of the public library of the city in which it is located:

The organizations formed among the employees have also, in many in-

The organizations formed amor the employees have also, in many instances, accomplished wonderful results. For instance, it is customary in many factories for the orchestra or brass band formed by the employees to give a concert once each week at the factory, and it is frequently assisted oy choral society and soloists, also employees. To these entertainments the families and relatives of the employees are invited. Some of the mutual benefit organizations, although organized only a year or two ago, not only have several thousand dollars in their treasuries, but have each carried in the employees have also, in many several thousand dollars in their treasuries, but have each carried in the neighborhood of half a dozen persons on their benefit list continuously since organization.

## SOME TESTS OF ENDURANCE

Many are the feats of endurance of which we have trustworthy records, and some of these are so surprising persons are inclined to doubt the genuineness of the performances, but nuineness of the performances, but so strict have been the precautions to prevent fraud or imposition of any kind, as a general rule, that we are forced to believe, although in some cases I must admit (writes Mr. Percy Longhurst) in "Sandow's Magazine") it goes very hard against the grain. What, for instance, can one say to the piano-playing performance of J. P. Theis, in July, 1893, who sat down at his instrument and played without intermission for twenty-seven hours. This is the reof J. P. Theis, in July, 1935, who sat down at his instrument and played without intermission for twenty-seven hours. This is the record, and one is glad of it, and fervently hopes that no ambitious pianist will make the attempt to go one better. Whether Mr. Theis played actual tunes, or merely ran his fingers over the keys for all or any part of the time, history recordeth not. It is sufficient that he played, and more than sufficient, I should think, for the unfortunate person or persons who had the task of keeping an eye on the performance. How those persons must hate the sound of a piano now! Heaven defend us from such a punishment as the supervision of such a feat, and guard our nerves and brains from such torture.

sion of such a feat, and guard our nerves and brains from such torture.

Although this extraordinary feat was performed in America, there is not the least reason to doubt its genuineness, any more than that of Tom Burrow's marvellous clubswinging performance at the National Sporting Club a few years ago. Burrows is a most versatile athlete, being in quite the front rank at boxing, wrestling and gymnastics. His never-to-be-forgotten feat took place in May, 1897, when he swung a pair of 2 lb. clubs for thirty hours without cessation. Of the genuineness of this performance there cannot be the slightest doubt, as it took place in the presence of several well-known gentlemen, who relieved each other at intervals until it was finished. During each hour not less than sixty evolutions were made, but Burrows finished up little worse for his prolonged bout. I am afraid there are but few people who realize what it means to continue movements of any kind for such a period as thirty hours, and who are able to comprehend the extraordinary powers of endurance required. Marvellous as the feat is, it was surpassed a few months later by Jack Griffiths, an Australian, who swung a pair of clubs, weighing 3 lb. 3 ozs., for thirty-six hours without a rest. Although this is accepted, it is not ceritain the same precautions of watching were taken as in the former instance. News has lately been received by telegram from Adelaide that during the last week in May a Professor West swung a pair of 2½ lb, clubs for thirty-eight consecutive hours. both employee and employer would be benefited. The complete success of the experiment has amply attested the soundness of this theory. Officials of some of the largest plants where the new order of things has been introduced say that the interest taken in the work and the manner in which it is done show an improvement that the companies have found that, instead of losing the time and money expended upon these lumprovements, there has been an actual saving in money, the increased comfort and happiness of the employees having stimulated them to better effort as no rules or discipline could possible have done.

One of the adjuncts of the new

Most of us are acquainted with the mighty weight-lifting feats of Sandow, Cyr, Sampson, Kennedy, Elliott, and others, but in most cases the performances at any one time were confined to two or three gigantic efforts; but George Clifford, who holds the record of weight-lifting for endurance, a few years ago put up to arm's length above his head a 56 lb. dumb-bell 120 times in 6 min. 22 sec. Launceston Elliott, the amateur weight-lifting champion, has been known to put up two 60 lb. dumb-bells, one in each hand, from the ground to arm's length above the head thirty consecutive times,

Let any of my readers try how many times they can put up a 56 lb. weight, and they will have some idea of the great endurance that was necessary. Apropos of weight-lifting, a curious match was made some time ago in Vienna between two weilknown continental strong men. It was to see which could hold out for the longest period of time a redhering, held by the tail between the forefinger and thumb, with the arm at right angles to the body. With the actual time during which the winner was able to hold out the fish I am not acquainted; but I recollect it was a period which any unthinking person would deem remarkably short. Such a test is a terrible strain on the muscles, as one can easily prove by merely holding out one's arm in a similar position; it will not be many minutes before one is compelled to cry "Enough."

will not be many minutes before one is compelled to cry "Enough."

Speaking of this power of keeping the arms in a certain position for a lengthened period reminds me of a celebrated Greek boxer, named Melancomas, who lived in the time of the Emiperor Titus. Scores of victories did this man win without striking a single blow, his practice being to extend his arms rigidly in front of him, never offering to strike, but making it impossible for his opponents to get near him and forcing them, worn out with their fruitless efforts, to give him the victory. For many years he had trained himself to remain in this fatiguing position, until it was possible for him to continue thus for two consecutive days. veracious historian Dion Chrysostom, have it on the authority of that This may seem incredible, but we Some of us are acquainted with the famous ride of the Italian officer, Captain Salvi, who, in 1878, rode from Bergamo, in Lombardy, to Naples, nearly 580 miles, in ten days; but this and all similar performances are quite thrown into the shade by the feats of a courier of the King of France, during the sixteenth century, the Abbe Nicquet. The Abbe was renowned as the swiftest traveller of his time, and not without good reason either, for on one occasion he rode from Paris to Rome in six days and four hours. The distance between the two capitals is about 1,050 miles, so the speedy Abbe must have travelled at the rate of a trifle over seven miles in every hour, making no allowance for halts or stoppages of any kind for rest and refreshment. This is not bad time considering the state of the roads then and the nature of the country he had to pass through.

THE LITTLE IRISHMAN NOW.

This story from the "New York Times," which is no doubt of the home manufacture type, has been reproduced by several Irish Catholic exchanges in our neighbors' territory. It has, however, its lessons, and not the least is that it is dignified in its style. It is as follows;—

the least is that it is dignified in its style. It is as follows:

The man in the party from Piitsburg had a good stock of stories, and seemed to enjoy telling them. In his home city some time ago a light company was putting in conduits and had opened in the main streets a number of trenches. One line of trenches lay in front of a tobacco shop, one of the first night that the workmen finished digging a typical son of Erin went into the tobacco shop, pulled out a stubby clay pipe, moved over to a handsome lighting stand, and lit up. He stook looking about the shop, pulling away, and then shambled out. He had brought more or less mud into the place, and his tracks were left on the same Irishman and repeated his actions of the night before. One of the clerks went up to the man and pointed out to him that the shop kept a kind of tobacco a little more expensive than he would be likely to buy, and suggested that the proprietor could get along very well without all the mud stoke of the might before could get along very well without all the mud streets. Many solutions have been proposed, among solutions have been proposed, among solutions have been proposed, among them the establishment of a fund by the State, derived from fines, for the establishment of a fund by the State, derived from fines, for the establishment of a fund by the State, derived from fines, for the establishment of a fund by the State, derived from fines, for the earnings of the prisoner to this purpose. The difficulties of a public fund are great, and the plan was promptly rejected. As most prisoners are insolvent, the idea of securing much resolvent, the idea of securing much resolvent the prisoner are insolvent, the idea of securing much resolvent the prisoner are insolvent, the idea of securing much resolvent the local security of the victim, another the appropriat gested that the proprietor could get along very well without all the mud on the inside of his place. The Irishman nodded, didn't say a word, and went out. On the third night he made his appearance promptly on time. The clerk was

word, and went out. On the third night he made his appearance promptly on time. The clerk was pretty angry, and said:
"I told you not to come in here again and drag the mud with you, didn't I? Now you get out and stay

out."

The workman made no reply, looked about, and in a very leisurely manner took his departure. However, the severe talking to had no effect, and he was seen in front of the cigar lighter again on time and for the fourth visit. This time the clerk was "mad" clear through and used some pretty strong language. The Irishman looked at him for a minute and then said:

pretty strong language. The Irishman looked at him for a minute and then said:

"Dye know who I am?"

The clerk didn't answer at once, and the thought flashed through his mind that perhaps he had made a mistake, and that possibly the man might be contractor or something of the kind, to whom it might be advisable to be more polite. So he said, with a show of softened tone:
"No, I don't know who you are. Who are you?"

The Irishman took his little pipe out of his mouth and with a twinkle in his eye said:
"Why. I am the little Irishman who comes in every night to light my pipe."

With this he walked out, leaving

with this he walked out, leaving the clerk somewhat divided in his ideas, but the best he could do was to count one for the Irishman.

CAN YOU TELL WHY

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The International Prison Congress, held at Brussels last month, accord-ing to a special correspondent of the New York "Post," was a most suc-cessful gathering of the representa-tives of many nations. There were about 350 delegates in attendance. The International Prison Congress about 350 delegates in attendance.

The International Prison Congress was organized in 1872, in London, under the inspiration of the late Dr. E. C. Wines, and with the support of the Government of the United States, which has the honor of being the first country to take the lead in securing international experience and developing international sentiment concerning the whole question of the prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals. To give a permanent character to the organization, the International Prison Commission was formed, consisting of a delegate from each country formally adhering and subscribing to the Congress. The Commission has thus an official character. It meets annually or biennially, prepares programmes, lays out lines of work and inquiry, and publishes a bulletin, in which important penological questions are discussed, and the changes made in different countries are communicated. The International Congresses are now held once in five years, the earlier ones were some six or seven years apart. Five in all have been held previous to the session just closed, and the places of meeting have been London, Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Paris.

In his excellent opening address,

In his excellent opening address Mr. Van del Heuvel, Minister of Jus

In his excellent opening address, Mr. Van del Heuvel, Minister of Justice, said there are two formidable dangers—an indifferent immobility in routine on the one side, and a feverish mobility in reform on the other. The Congress seemed to steer pretty well between these extremes. Its judgments were on the whole rather conservative. It had the courage to face difficult questions and the wisdom not to pronounce too rapidly concerning them.

In the first section, relating to penal law, the Congress had the advantage of the skill of Monsieur Felix-Voisin, a judge of the Court of Cassation of France, as presiding officer. It was largely due to his guidance that the work of the section was promptly disposed of. A subject which produced the most lively debate was one which had been referred to this Congress by the preceding one, namely, What are the most practical means to secure to the victim of a crime the indemnity due from the perpetrator? This question was the subject of some excellent reports, among which I may mention the thorough historical treatment of Judge Simeon Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, who was also present as a delegate from the United States. Many cut, who was also present as a delegate from the United States. Many solutions have been proposed, among them the establishment of a fund by the State, derived from fines, for the relief of the victim, another the appropriate of the carrier of the carrier of the carrier.

resources. He urged that the workman with a family to support would seldom be able to fulfil such a pledge; he urged, too, that a judge of good sense would take into account anyway the disposition and the ability of the prisoner to make amends for his wrong deed in according probation or conditional liberation. By a close vote, the section being almost equally divided on this proposition, it was finally rejected, and the Congress contented itself with reaffirming the resolution of the Congress of Paris; that is, to enlarge the rights and remove the burdens, which interfere in some countries, notably in France, with the indemnification of the victim through a civil action. In cases where the criminal is solvent, the remedy would naturally lie in this direction.

Concerning the extradition of citizens, the Congress supported the position of the Institute of International Law at its session in Oxford to the effect that in countries where criminal legislation rests upon the same basis, and where there is mutual confidence in their judicial institutions, the extradition of citizens would be a means of assuring the good administration of penal justice. A vigorous discussion of the indeterminate sentence was another feature of the first section. It brought out the experience of certain States of the United States, and a comparison of the European laws relating to conditional liberation. There were a dozen monographs on this question, and the reporter had a difficult task to formulate their conclusions. It was unfortunate that some of the strongest advocates of the indeterminate sentence, like Professor Van Hamel of Amsterdam, were not present to enforce in debate the position they took in their reports. Professor Thirry of Liege made a fine argument for the principle. But the objection to the indeterminate sentence in European is precisely the objection which is made in the United States, and which provents the law from being adopted without some maximum limit of confinement for a prisoner which is committed under it.

a preference for the law of conditional liberation combined with progressive sentences for recidivists. 'But the moral and intellectual weight of the preparatory reports favored the ndeterminate sentence. Blackmail, it was voted, should be classified in criminal codes as a time, and punished by fine and imprisonment.

In the second section, the subject of the reformatory system in the United States, and its adoption by Europe, occasioned another lively discussion, Europe, largely wedded to adopt it for adult criminals. But the interest felt in the subject was shown by the way in which the reports presented by the United States representative were taken and called for. But the absence of any statistics by which the value of the reformatory system in the United States can be proven, as against other systems, is a defect in the cyes of European states which have judicial statistics centralized and formulated, and in France, where the system of identification renders the detection of a second arrest for crime almost certain.

Questions as to the medical service in prisons, and as to the influence on health of the cellular system, took

Questions as to the medical service in prisons, and as to the influence on health of the cellular system, took up much time, which was profitably spent by the prison administrators, who make up the second section. The fourth section, treating questions relating to invenile criminals, was strongly in favor of manual training in juvenile reform establishments, and also voted that the system of placing out children might be combined advantageously with that of placing them in educational institutions.

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to my knowledge, to prevent me from forming opinions concerning subjects of universal concern—and from penning the same for publication. My attention has recently been drawn by the reports of the last Zionist Conference, to this very unique subject. It is a harmless and beautiful chimera; it is the practical expression of an idea that, in all times and under all conditions, has possessed the Jewish mind; it is a serious attempt realizing Dr. Theodore Herzl's dream—a vision of himself, as the second Moses, leading "Israel out of Egypt, and the house of Jacob away from a barbarous people." I am an admirer of every grand conception the vaster the scheme, the more difficult the execution, the more numerer the genius of the one who undertakes the work, the more heroic is the determination of the organizer, or leader. It may be that the dream is only a nightmare, or the effects of an over-heated imagination; still there is something inspiring in every stupendous undertaking-be the result certain failure, or not - that makes us feel that we are created in the image of our Creator-that there is a divine and elevating principle within our nature.

For more reasons, therefore, than one, I am not of those who would cast ridicule upon the enthusiasm of those prominent Hebrews, who actually believe that by steady work, concentration of action, and unity of forces, they can eventually reconquer Jerusalem, make Palestine again the land of Israel, and build anew the gorgeous temple of the Ancient Alupon the sacred summit of Mount Zion. Moreover, I have had for years the privilege of a more than passing acquaintance with some of the leading Hebrews of this city, and of other sections of our continent, and I have learned much from some of my Jewish friends concern ing the aspirations of their people, the hopes, both temporal as well as religious, that they firmly entertain. I have discovered that while they all rank as Jews, in the religious sense, yet they are by no means -no more on the question of "Zionism" than upon any other one. This I will briefly explain.

All the sections of Protestantismtestants-inasmuch as they "protest" them hold the same doctrines. In a lesser degree, because of a smaller radically, according to their respectdoxy. They all believe that the prothem, as God's chosen people, into the possession of their ancient heritand announced and described in the age, is yet to come; but they do not sacred books of the Old Testament. agree upon the form that Messiah will assume, nor the manner in which he will appear, nor even in the mis- an innocent employment for the less sion that he will have to fulfil. It is this division, or rather these many divisions, that have cut up the Jew- even a tenth of the Jews, all over tions. In this city alone we have it.

While I have generally confined my two, or three of them. The Ortho-weekly observations to matters of local interest, still there is nothing, dox Jew is as strongly opposed to the Reformed Jew as the Anglican Christian is to the Baptist Christian. portant work for some new Bossuet, should ever an emulator of the great "Eagle of Meaux" arise in our nidst. I merely wish to observe that when we hear of such a movement as "Zionism," inaugurated by members of the Jewish race, we must not run away with the idea that all Jews believe in it-or even that all Jews sympathize with it.

> It is exactly this lack of unity upon the subject that marks the move ment with foregone failure. In the first place the Jew is a business man —if he is anything. He has an instinctive leaning towards commercial transactions, and a kind of intuition in all matters that concern money, trade, exchange, and such affairs. He may be filled to the brim with patriotic zeal; he may be even fanatical upon all that touches his religion; he may have the profoundest contempt for every other form of worship; he may love the "land of Israel" and the once glorious city of Israel's kings, with all the energies of his Hebrew soul; but these conditions of mind and sentiment never once blind him to the facts and the conditions by which he is surrounded, nor lead him into the folly of supposing that his money is capable of purchasing everything that may come within the range of his desires. The Jew is far-seeing; he is shrewd; he is careful in his transactions; be they great or small; consequently, he scarcely ever becomes a bad speculator, or a foolish adventurer in the domain of business.

> In consequence of this leading characteristic of the Hebrew, he may wish, with all his soul, for the re ession of Palestine, yet he will think twice before he sacrifices a dollar in an enterprise that his experience and sound common sense tell him can never be a success. If money could purchase Jerusalem, it might

have been bought generations ago by the millionaire sons of Israel. But money is not all-potent-many opinions to the contrary notwithstanding; there are international questions of paramount importance that would have to be counted with. The map of the world cannot now be altered by even the most earnest and enohu siastic meeting of liberators, regenor nearly all-claim Christ as the erators, or whatever else they choose Messiah and the Founder of Chris- to call themselves. It is absolutely tianity; upon this one point they useless for the learned and wealthy agree, upon every other tenet of reli-gion they differ. They are all Pro-the existing order of things. Nineteen hundred years have rolled over against the One, Holy, Catholic and the descendants of the twelve tribes, Apostolic Church-but no two of and throughout the desert of existence, generation after generation of them, has aimlessly wandered-withnumber of sects, all those who be-long to the Hebrew nation, and are Jews in religion, have one vital Church that the Crucified established

point upon which they are united; has been growing in strength, exon others they differ, more or less panding in influence, augmenting in numbers, proving by the very mirive degrees of orthodoxy, or hetero- acle of its stupendous development and immortal vitality, that her mised Messiah, the great "King of founder could have been none other Israel," the one destined to lead than the Messiah foretold by the pro-The "Zionist" movement may serve as a harmless amusement and afford occupied of the Jewish race; but its conception is so visionary, that not

## THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

eat, it may be said to be all stomach.

"It surrounds the food with a part of its gelatinous cellular body, takes it into itself as a whole, and digests it whole, much as a drop of water swallows up a bit of red color and dissolves it until the whole drop is colored by it. This primitive method of devouring with the whole body may still be observed among bacilli. "How does this show the origin of human life, do you ask?

"In this way, This tiny simple creature suggested to scientists that probably the first life cells that appeared on the earth were still smaller and simpler than this infusorium. These cells were so very small and weak that a number of them joined themselves together by the instinct of common interest.

"Then the first step upward took place. Each one of these cell-beings had hitherto moved itself forward in the water, by wriggling its thin round body, thus reaching its prey."

This is the twentieth century outcome of the most remarkable triumph of nineteenth century science, the tracing of the origin of life to a few cell animals. The evolution of higher forms of life was simply a division of labor among cells.

When Robinson Crusoe was on the desert island he had to be a tailor, shoemaker, cook and all. The one cell infusorium in the water of a swamp is the Robinson Crusoe of organic life.

After centuries of progress social man has divided labor so that each individual is served by tailors, shoemakers, cooks, etc., saving time and labor by doing that for which he is best fitted, and concentrating his energies.

Hy this social economy progress is

ergies.

By this social economy progress is made possible far beyond anything that Robinson Crusoe could accom-

If the stomach is the cause of all life, it is well for every one to have a good understanding of it. Almost any one looking, say at the

Almost any one looking, say at the stomach of a goose, knows that its purpose is the reception and digestion of food—but here his knowledge stops. He does not even know what the walls of this stomach consists of and if asked will reply: "Of flesh." But what then is this "flesh?" Tell him to place this bit of goose stomach in a certain preparation under a ach in a certain preparation, under a microscope, and a whole world of wonders lies before his eyes. Under the guidance of the scientist he at last sees that the wall of the stomach, which he had called "fiesh," is a series of cells

a series of cells.

And the scientist will tell him that what is true of the stomach is true of all the rest of the body of goose or man; the cells in various arrangement and countless multitude make up the whole being.

Here is a wonderful complex thing, but immediately any one who is in-

but immediately any one who is in-terested in the first stages of life will ask "How, then, did this complexity

"The cell is the real original being. and all higher creatures are nothing but the associated development of a number of cells. The oak and the man are but enormous "states" of millions on millions of cells, the or-iginal creatures. The elementary or-ganism, then, behind all living things which existed on earth millions of years ago was a cell creature, a sin-gle cell. That no such animal is found now does not prove anything to the contrary, for it is axiomatic with evolution that the earlier and simpler types die out altogether as' they give way to the higher develop-ments.

ments.
Yet we see something like this or-

Yet we see something like this original animal in the so-called infusoria of every street puddle or country marsh, or in the bacillus, consisting sometimes of a single cell, which multiplies by dividing itself.

Man is merely a problem in addition or multiplication of cells.

But this is only one side of the question. There is also a special line of evolution in the division of labor among the multiplied cells. The cells of the mass gather in groups, for among the multiplied cells. The cells of the mass gather in groups, for this division of labor, and each group does nothing but its special work. This is the secret of the devalopment of the organs of higher organisms or creatures.

These organs are the result of a highly specialized evolution. They

y specialized evolution. They in the great process of evoluarise in the great process of evolu-tion from the primitive creature of a single cell to the oak, the goose or man, upon the ground of the division of labor applied everywhere in the economy of nature on account of its

come a higher animal—it was developed in some form by which a group of cells in the whole cellular mass undertook the work of digestion, and developed this special function.

So it is now apparent how the origin of the stomach accounts also for the origin of all human and animal life."

Here is materialism—mother of pantheism—pure and simple. It is the theory of evolution applied to human life. We have passed over columns of explanations that amount to nothing; but we must soon be moving, if we do not want to have these pretended philosophers of the skin-deep profundity overrun Europe—even as the barbarians under Attila overran it centuries ago. It does not require any extensive argument to confound the learned scientist. The origin of the subject may be traced to the lowest grade of animal life. Let us suppose then that man is really "a problem in addition or, multiplication of cells"—which we deny—whence came all the cells? If from one tiny original cell, whence, or how came that one into existence? The erudite professor would seem to deny the fact of creation; yet some power must have created the first cell! Why not at once say "it was God."

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Now ready for inspection, a large assortment of INDIAN, PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS, in all sizes, specially suited for high-class trade. A large collection of small ORIENTAL BUGS, in all the various weaves, from which selections can be made at reasonable prices.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

## HENRY MORGAN & CO

St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square.

an internal cancer. After her first | Chinese Guild, on East Forty-secon an internal cancer. After ner instruments in the holy basin she suffered intense pain. Then followed a complete cure, confirmed by the doctors. Louis Pacquet, of Paris, suffering from locomotor ataxia, was cured during the passing of the Holy

Procession.
Sister Sainte Brigette, of Villepeinte, had been unable to move for seven years, her limbs being paralyz-ed. At the procession of the Holy Sacrament she rose, now walks and is well with no suffering. Marie Lauversin suffered long from spinal disease, but has been completely cured. Thirty were reported cured on Wednesday alone.

AN ODD COMMUNITY.

The following strange item is taken from a Catholic exchange. It smirks of the sensational.

A frame church of modern architecture, with a seating capacity of 400, entirely new and all paid for, will be given to the denomination whose regiven to the denomination whose re esentative sets forth most convin-

presentative sets forth most convincingly and attractively the articles of his church government and creed.

The church is located in the thrifty and populous community at Steele, near Decatur, Ind. It is being erected.

man, upon the ground of the division of labor applied everywhere in the economy of nature on account of its tremendous utility.

Even the stomach, the organ with which this investigation began, is created under this law of utility and division of labor.

At some time it was developed in that mass of cells which was to become a higher animal—it was developed in some form by which a group the come and in some form by which a group the come and the come of the best speeds.

Beat mean Decatur, Ind. It is being erected by farmers who live near it. The neighborhood is composed of the members of many religious denominations, but they have put aside doctrinal differences for the upbuilding of the community, and have subscribed liberally to the fund for the composition of labor.

At some time it was developed in that mass of cells which was to become a higher animal—it was developed in some form by which a group the composition of labor.

Beat mail Hill. tions represented in the neighborhood will each send one of the best speakers to the church, and these will, in their turns, argue the merits of their respective sects and will plead with the church members for the ownership of the church edifice. After all the speakers have been heard the denomination receiving the largest number of votes will receive a deed for the property. MISS CRONIN'S ACADEMY 255 and 257 St. Antoine Street, Re-opens on September 3rd, with a full staff of qualified teachers. Pupils prepared for Diplomas. 7-4

CHINESE SERVANTS.—Some people, it is quite evident from the following paragraph clipped from an American daily newspaper, must enjoy themselves with their fads and fancies:

"Chinese servants are so in demand now that it is impossible to supply them, although the lowest wages offered is \$30 a month. At the

The Catholic School Commis-

Heavy Shipments of

Put into stock. See the Novelties and extra values offered by 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. 175 to 179 Sparks st., OTTAWA

THOMAS LIGGET, \*

## BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME

For the Winter by adding a little new Furniture in some of the come or by having some of your old Furniture re-covered.

Our display of Furniture in new designs is one of the finest in Canada, and we would specially invite your inspection both of quality and prices.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street. - - 3442 St. Catherine Street.

& CO.

## Autumn Silks in Great Variety.

We have them on exhibition from every Silk Centre in the world and at reasonable prices.

### Autumn Dress Goods.

Every stylish weave in Wool Dress Fabrics is shown, therefore can suitevery taste.
Stylish Dress Goods in all the New

Autumn Shades, 44 to 54 in. wide, at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.15, &c.

## Our Special Sale

Of Black Dress Fabrics is still going on. The designs and qualities are the finest ever shown in this the mest ever shown in this city. These immense bargains were bought by our buyer when in Europe at his own price, hence our being able to offer the same to our customers at less than 50 per cent. below results prices.

ow regular prices.
Rich \$2.00 Dress Goods for \$1.00.
Rich \$2.50 Dress Goods for \$1.25.
Rich \$3.50 and \$4.00 Dress Goods

for \$1.65. The above in Black and Mixed Gray

Black Waists. Just put to Stock 2 cases of Black Mercerized Sateen Waists. Special prices \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 and \$1.90

Nothing nicer than these Waises for Fall wear.

Also Good Black Alpaca Skirts, lined and new shape, only \$1.75.

For your Autumn Dry Goods come

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.

TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 933

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

Stove Linings. Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in

783 and 785 Craig Street.

GEO. W. REED & CO..

## NEW

New Goods are now the order of the day, every day more interesting to lovers of fashion than the day before. In to-day's Store News we announce the arrival of some New

CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS.

The very latest material for fall and winter, we are showing this favorite fabric, in all the new autum tints, both plain and illuminated ef-

Best methods and latest systems of teaching Commercial subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Day classes resumed August 27th. Call or write for Prospectus. Telephone Main 309.
7-13
CAZA & LORD, Principals.
Each one a work of art, beautiful designs, in Pastella, colors from \$10 Each one a work of art, beautiful designs, in Pastella colors from \$10

> REVERSIBLE MATERIALS. For heavy Skirts, also used for tailored costumes, no lining neces-sary, full range colors, plain and camel's hair finish.

NEW SERGES. In black and navy blue, from 40c

to \$1.50 yard.

THE EMPIRE'S HEROES. Bobs, Kitchener, Baden Powell, French, Buller, White, also Queen Victoria. Life Like Photos on Ivory White Medallions, 2½ inches in diameter, just the thing for mantle and table decorations, each with easel support, 10c each, only a limited quantity in stock, just received today from London, Eng., only to be had at

## OGILVYS'

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts. CHURCH BRLLS

Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality, Address, Old Established BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincinnet G.

CHURCH BELLS

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TROY, N.Y., and

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK. THE WARS .- There are two wars

still going on—we cannot say rag-ing. What they are doing in China is not easy to find out, and what is taking place in the Transvaal does not seem to create very much interest. To all intents and purposes the war is over. Still DeWet is making Tommy Atkins dance around amongst the kopjes, just as a fiddler would make the fairies dance in the glens of the Galtees. Baden-Pow ell has become chief of police out in the Transvaal, and Lord Roberts is moving about trying to get things quieted down. Here and there we read of other generals running after Boers, dodging ambuscades, and performing the very uninteresting scenes in the last act of that drama. Most of the contingents are coming home; not a few have already reached Canada, or England. It seems now to be a mere question of military administration in South Africa, previous to a new system of civic administration being adopted. This is about all we have to tell. As to the Chinese war, the Boxers seem to be demoralized. Li Hung Chang has been given full power to negotiate peace terms with the various foreign Powers, and Russia wants to with draw her forces from the Celestial Empire. They say that the Queen Dowager has at last been taken prisoner. If she has not, the situation week; if she has it does not much matter, provided she is kept under the eye of the united allies. England and Russia seem to have similar ideas regarding the evacuation of the country; but France and Germany do not appear to care much beyond their respective interests. In a word it is a mystery and only time will

A PILGRIMAGE TO ANTWERP .-The pilgrimage to Our Lady of Ant werp, which took place this year un der the auspices of the Catholic Association and the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, passed off very success companied by Father Fletcher and Mr. C. J. Munich, reached Antwerp about 8 o'clock on Saturday morn ing, and at 11 a.m., in accordance with the pre-arranged programme, proceeded to the cathedral, where Mass was said by the Rev. A. Byrne, English chaplain at Antwerp (who worked very hard for the success of the pilgrimage), the pilgrims mean-time singing their English hymns After Mass they assembled before the statue of Our Lady of Antwerp.

A PRIEST FOR BANNOCKBURN. annockburn is one of the most acred spots in Scottish history

charge of the Rev. Francis McManus of the Cathedral in Broughton street Father McManus has the reputation in Edinburgh of being a hard work er, and an energetic priest, and Ban nockburn Catholics are to be congratulated on his selection.

A PAROCHIAL CUSTOM. - In Scotland the last Saturday in August winds up the summer season and consequently most of the mills and workshops are closed, whilst the workers go down and take their last look at the sea till once summer comes round again. Several the parishes made a new innovation this year and held them to the coast for the day. St. Joseph's went Stirling. St. John's visited one of their curates who has lately been appointed to the charge of the picus ant little sea coast mission of Saltcoats, and here, too, the St. Froncis' League of the Cross, with Fa ther Richard at their head, betook themselves. Fortunately the day was all that could be desired.

IS DEWET PARNELL?-According to the London "Mail" there exists in Ireland a theory that DeWet, the remarkable Boer leader, and Charles Stewart Parnell are one and the same person.

is actually believed in many ports of Ireland that he really is Carastian DeWet, and nothing apparently shakes the belief of the simple Irish folk in this remarkable story."

We are strongly under the impression that the "Mail" is far more imaginative, certainly more inventive, than ever were the people of Ireland. There is about as much sense in this story as there is in anything that anti-Irish organs concoct the benefit of their prejudiced read-We don't believe that ever such a theory found birth except in the brain of the writer in the "Mail."

THE GALVESTON CYCLONE. -From time to time in the history of the world we read of disasters, misfortunes that assume the proportions of national catastrophes. The ele and to run riot over the country. We in this north land of comparative security know nothing of the tropical hurricane, we have never, even in the rienced storms such as the one which swept over Galveston, Texas, or Sunday last. In fact, the imagination can scarcely conceive such a death-dealing, wholesale destructive visitation of the elements. One of the most minute and graphic accounts that we have read is from the pen

the city was going to be visited with disaster.

Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city.

Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

By 3 o'clock the waters of the bay and gulf met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death.

The wind was then at cyclone vel-

The wind was then at cyclone vel-The wind was then at cyclone velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1.45 o'clock Sunday morning."

At present it is roughly estimated that over one thousand people met death on that terrible night. Mr.

Splan says:—
"During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet.

To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled.

Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1.45 a.m. Within twenty minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters."

After giving details that astound.

After giving details that astound, bewilder, almost frighten us, on nerely reading them, the gentleman above quoted said that :--

"It will take a week to tabulate "It will take a week to tabulate the dead and approximate the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out, and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty. For ten miles inland from poverty. For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster sloops. The lifeboats of the life sav-ing station were carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was an-chored in Moses bay, lies high and dry live miles up from Lamarque."

FORMER CYCLONES. This fearful cyclone is not the first that has visited Galveston, nor is it the first that has spread death and destruc tion over the Southern States; but it is the worst within the memory of living man.

On Wednesday, September 15, 1875. a storm broke over Galveston, which submerged half of Galveston island and left the city cut off from the rest of the world until late on Sunday night. Several hundred tenements were destroyed, churches were unsame person.

"The imaginative Celt," says the her forces from the Celestial e. They say that the Queen ger has at last been taken pringer has at last been for over a says it has been for over a say that he attended the funeral which was supposed to be his and smiled at the redulity of his countrymen. Now it is as as it has been for over a says that the does not much last the strength of the funeral which was supposed to be his and smiled at the redulity of his countrymen. Now it is actually believed in many ports of harbor suffered severely, one schoon- at the Cardinal-Vicar of the er being hurled forty feet inland. In the Strand market the water driven in from the Gulf by the gale was three feet deep. No railroad trains were run, and the telegraph were down for three days. towns on the Texas coast suffered in proportion. In this gale the town of Indianola, in Calhoun County, with a population of 1,150, was er tirely swallowed up by the sea. Two hundred lives were lost, and the damage done to property, reached a million dollars. Bodies were strewn along the beach for twenty miles after the gale.

In October, 1886, Sabine Pass Tex., was practically destroyed by a storm on the Gulf, in which 247 lives were lost. The Louislana coast suffered severely at this time.

It was a similar storm that on August 27, 1893, ravaged the coasts South Carolina, being most seve the latter state, where 1,000 lives were lost, mostly in the Sea Islands The Red Cross provided for 30,000 people in South Carolina that fall.

A SCOTCH CONVERT'S GIFT At Ayr, in Scotland, two weeks ago (a recent convert to the Church,) lyr, for the first time. rance, which is of exquisite de

## PERSONAL

FATHER SAVARD DEAD.

loved member of the priesthood of our archdlocese. The Angel of Death does not consider age, nor station, nor degrees of virtue, nor the utility of the life about to be effaced; the mandate goes forth from the All-Wise and All-Bountifal Creator, the winged messenger rishes down through infinite span with the summons, and bears back to the Father in Heaven, the soul of whose presence is required in the realms of unsence is required in the realms of un-ending glory. Thrice, within almost carried to priests of our acquaint-ance. The late Canon Piche had just descended from the pulpit, after pronouncing one of his most eloquent appeals for the salvation of his parishioners; the late Canon Leclerc had just returned from the altar whereon he had offered the adorable sacrifice for the salvation of his flock; and now, Rev. Father Savard, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's parish, was seated in the confessional-absoluing sinners and washing souls with the waters of grace-when the dark-winged angel knocked at the door, and declared to him that his place in the ranks of the Church Triumphant await him, that his place in the ranks of Church Militant should henceforth be vacant.

Stricken with paralysis, while seated in his beloved confessional, on Monday last, the devout and zealous priest rendered up his soul to God on Tuesday evening. The news of his death comes as a severe blow to all his friends. While the members of the Redemptorist Order will feel the loss more than all others, he being an active and able priest of that community, the parishioners of Ann's will experience a sorrow that cannot be translated into words.

One of the most touching and eloquent expressions of Our Lord is that in which He calls upon world to "let little children come unto Him." These words made a deep and lasting impression upon the neart of Father Savard; they inspired him with the noble idea of his great life-work; they constituted him a self-appointed protector of neglected and poor children. It was in this work of his predilection that he spent the years of his sacerdotal ministry in Montreal. By the score by the hundred could be counted the young souls that he has saved from the dangers of life, from the almost certainty of final perdition. He was untiring in his labors; he sought out the waifs in the bye-ways of the land, in the dark abodes of corruption, in the unsheltering places that could not be honestly called homes in the miserable hovels, in the neg lected homes: and he drew these lit tle ones to Christ, to the Church, to a life that they had never expected to enjoy. What prayers must have gone up, from young and inno cent hearts, for the repose of his

was named parish priest at St. Fulgence. Chicoutimi. He entered the Redemptorist Order, Belgium, in Octo ber, 1883, and took his final vows on November 15, 1884. He came to St. Ann's Parish in 1887 from Ste Anne de Beaupre. During the past fifteen years there has hardly been a parish in the province of Quebe the New England States in which his eloquence and fine personal qualities were not known, and appreciat

the best evidence of the esteem and love entertained for the good and Archbishop, upon his throne, down to the humblest child that owed a without exception felt keenly the loss sustained, and all prayed with fervor for his eternal happiness. We, too, join in that invocation, and take the liberty of paraphrasing a well-re-membered poem of McGee, in saying, with all our heart, "God's rest to the soul of the Priest of St. Ann's."

## THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

It is refreshing to read the opinion of T. S. B.—the Dublin correspondent of the "Star"—upon the subject of the Irish language. We doubt not for a moment that Mr. T. S. B. has with him for that which is most r

no other language. This is a pretty hard nut to crack.

Such an advice savors very much of the Penal times, when it was against the law to speak Irish and a felony to learn English. Dr. Traill would evidently wish the people to sink lower and lower into the bog of illiteracy; but that day is gone past forever. The sun rises, this day, above the slopes of Ben Heber, and sets beyond the Church of Connemarra, just as if an Elizabeth had never teigned. a Henry had never murdered, and the iron hoof of a Cromwell vas never set on the bosom of the sland. The Irish language revival ill go on, just as if a Dr. Traill ad never expressed an opinion up it; just as if Mr. T. S. B. had over misrepresented it in the colons of the "Star." It does most never misrepresented it in the col-umns of the "Star." It does good; sometimes, to read these criticisms; even when we know that they can have no effect upon the object at which they are aimed. We like to be forearmed and vigilant; we like also to know our enemies;-both conditions being ultimately beneficial in a national fray.

His Holiness to the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome. We publish the translation of that letter in another column. will be seen by a careful perusal of the same that the Pope does not formulate any special accusation against the representatives of Protestant churches; he complains of the colporteur class of perverters that are sent out, under salary, by rich religious associations to entice Catholics away from the Church. Rome is infested with these people, principally women; they adopt methods pe-culiar to their calling, and seek to show their employes some fruits of their labors. The Holy Father knows cere Protestant. He will fall into infidelity, irreligion, but not Prowithout ever actually losing his faith, the Italian pervert, through necessity and like causes, sinks to a level of religious indifference—and in-difference is the portico of infidelity's temple. The higher, and better cla of Protestants have as much repu mance to these low and under-hand methods of 'drawing fish to the Pro-testant net" as have the members of

lage, Dublin, does not seem to have a very high opinion of the Trish hanguage, nor does he think that there is the least use in trying to foster it. He says: 'The sooner all Irishmen learn to talk nothing else but English the better for themselves and their country. The present movement is, in my opinion, simply got up for so-called nationalistic purposes, bolstering up the perfectly hopeless pretence of 'Ireland, a nation,' which can only have one tendency, i.e., to throw the country back in the scale of progress. Of course, there are many others who have great faith in the project for keeping alive the Irish language, with a view to fostering a love of country and the knowledge of Irish tradition. All the same, the number of people speaking Irish is slowly but surely declining, and it is only in a few places in the wildest parts of the west that it is kept up to any extent. Of all the Irish M.U.'s who clamour for the preservation, three are only a couple who cra speak it, and that badly."

Now the above is what Dr. Anthony Traill thinks about the Ir sh language; but it must be remembered that everything coming out of that old un-Irish College, called Trinity, is stamped with a specially Enzish seal. Such men as Dr. Traill do not want to see a revival of the fritic tongue; they know how much depends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental trial and the pends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental trial and the pends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental trial to see a revival of the fritic tongue; they know how much depends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental pends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental trial to see a revival of the fritic tongue; they know how much depends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their fundamental pends for a people upon their language. The pends of the fritic tongue; they know how much depen less real because the "trail" of persecution's serpent is left upon the nation. What a very touching advice to give the Irish,—"the sooner all Irishmen learn to talk nothing else but English the better for themselves and their country." The learned fellow of Trinity does not even suggest that, for reasons of general usefulness, the Irish should learn no other language. This is a pretty hard nut to crack.

tained at meals anything beyond memetra-or a crust of bread. In the school he is fed like the son of a no-tilly relishes the different courses set before him. True, he is sorely troubled when beer is offered to him on a fast day. He discloses his difficulties that he is really to the foreign lady. In her blandest manner she conjures it away, telling him that he is really too-scrupilous and that he should cat mourishing food when he could get it, particularly as he is not strong. Later, when little Nicholas is being laterly at lesson, the hint is casually

tem, for in various ways has it been practised upon French-Canadian Catholics, by the "evangelists" of different denominations. The truth is that this pretended converting is merely taking in Catholics and making them join the ranks of Protestantism, under false pretences. We can readily comprehend how these children and

It is against these low crusades that the Holy Father protests in his letter to the Cardinal-Vicar. On all subjects regarding the adherents of non-Catholic churches, there is no broader, fairer, or more liberalminded person than the Pope. Wherever sincerity exists he respects it, and credits those who differ from him with the same. But there is no keener eye in the world to-day to and no readier hand to trace its condemnation.

their parents become Protestants for

the form of the thing; and how their

pretended change of faith merely

leaves them in a state of religious

HUMAN RESPECT .- Let the anwer of every Catholic, whenever he is pressed to join in prayer, or to assist at the religious worship of persons out of his Church or communion, ever be: "My religion teaches me to pray for you, but not with you."—The Record, Louisville.

CATHOLICS EQUAL - There is out one public position in America wherein the Catholic is absolutely

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS .-- If those

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## MR, DILLON'S

At a demonstration, held at Clon-bur, Co. Galway, Mr. John Dillon, during the course of a vigorous and practical address, made the follow-ing appeal:—

during the course of a vigorous and practical address, made the following appeal:

We have often read in history of the terrible losses which were indicated upon the people of France during the great wars of Napoleon, but no war and no massacre and no postilence has ever indicated as great a loss on the manhood of the country as the people of Ireland have lost within the last 20 years (within my own memory) during the gradual process of exterminating landiordism wearing them out of other own land and that process is going on to-day, and there is no power under heaven and no organization before the people, and no movement calculated to check that process except the United Irish League. Well, I say that if we do not have a great united movement now that dissension is at an end, if the next election is not conducted in such a manner as to provide Ireland with a genuine fighting party in the House of Commons, the day is at hand when our people will be so decimated and weakened by the continuation of this emigration drain that we won't have men left in the country to carry on any further fight. It is not only true that a quarter of a million of people have gone, but the best fighting men have gone. There is not-award in this crowd listening to, men I am sure, who could not remember ten or twelve of his own acquaintances, young men on whom your cost goes on much further we shall have none left in the country to carry on any further fight. It is not only true that a quarter of a million of people have gone, but the best fighting men have gone. There is not-award in the work of the fighting men have gone. There is not-award in the work of the fighting men have gone. There is not-award in the work of the fighting men have gone in the fight of the gone and freland with which a fight is kept up, and the thousands who used to march to Land League meetings in the old days will be gone, and Ireland will know then no more, and it will be left a prey to the exterminating landlords, who have carried on so long a war against the

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CT.—Let the anholic, whenever he in prayer, or to

gious worship of s Church or com-le: "My religion y for you, but not Record, Louisville.

UAL. - There is

BUAL. — There is sition in America tholic is absolutely Catholic fellow-citithe front rank of mies. No Catholic t he is the victim when it comes to be enemy's cannon-rips.

HOOLS.—If those

ernment are actually considering what would be the best scheme to compel the landlords to sell all their land to the people of the country, and nothing can be more certain than that if the next election is carried through by the people successfully, and a United Irish Party placed on the floor of the House of Commons, nothing can be more certain than that during the next two or three years the whole of the land of Ireland, except, perhaps, the demesnes, will be taken from the landlords and sold to the people.

There never was a time when it was within their power to strike a weightier or more effective blow for Ireland; and, remembering how those who have gone before us, and those of us who came through the Land League days, new we faced infinitely greater difficulties than are in the path of the people new, I can apply with confidence to you here to-day at this meeting, and to our people throughout Ireland, to throw themselves with all earnestness into this organization, and without delay to set their hands to the work which is immediately before them, and parish by parish, and townland by townset their hands to the work which is immediately before them, and parish by parish, and townland by townland to add their mite to the Election Fund, so that when the hour of battle strikes, Ireland will be ready and will be supplied with the sinews of war; and when the itsue is set the answer of the people will be overwhelming and will be clear.

## THE FIEND OF INDUSTRY.

Our day is the day of work. We

the implements for money-grubbing in our hands; but once we getta a frm grip on their helves we let dose only when death forces us to quit forever the field of earthly activities. But industry would not be a bad habit to cultivate were we able to control a wary and sleepless send that lurks always somewhere in it. The wise and synapathetic philauthropist sunvely tells us to take a holiday now and then, not merely for idleness' sake, but for recreation and the moral benefit of renewal-and readjustment of body and soul. The advice is thrillingly acceptable to a certain craving of human nature, which strays with the birds and flows with the brooks. We are grateful to the calm-faced and mild-mannered philathropist. Yes, to be sure, we will take a day from work and go play, leaving behind as the cares and worries of industry. We have earned rest; why not take it freely. Of colure nothing is easier than simply letting go the helve and walking away. But when we have done this we soon become aware of the find whose delight it is to remind us of the fact that "a day lost can have be found again." A voice like the sigh of sleepless etarnity explains that "art is long aind life but a span," that all the wise and famous men of the past secrend everything but work. "Make hay white the sum shines," it whispers, "the untrivity man shall see the day whan his bits half the wise and famous men of the past secrend everything but work. "Make hay white the sum shines," it wispers, "the untrivity man shall see the day whan his bits and the long of the first of the past secrend everything but work. "Make hay white the sum of a guilt which effectually pointed to our holiday crops the sense of a guilt which effectually point and the conscience, the first of the past server would not occupy a position riving that the other past the proper time, so that no one shall be furnered. The source are treed. "Purn your back a single moment and the longs to the first of an infinite and the longs to the first of the first of the past the proper ti are not, exactly speaking, born with the implements for money-grubbing in our hands; but once we get a firm

g such an appalling fashion at the time of the frightful Tien Tsin massacre in 1870. When we arrived at Saigon, the capital of French Cochange in a dying condition a young French priest, whose hair and beard, in spite of his seven and twenty years, were snow white, whose eyes were sightless, whose hands and feet were swathed in bandages, and whose face to bore traces of such physical agony undergone that even after all these years it still haunts my memory.

His labors as a missionary had taken him to the vicinity of the Chinese border, and there he had been seized and shut up far the space of two years in a wooden cage, in which he could neither lie down nor sit up, and where, in addition to having his eyes burned out and big wooden wedges forced between each toe and each finger, he was subjected to other tortures of so frightful a character that, while they may be

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

retrace his steps, not con-them with the blindness of st. "To thine own self be true' should be the guiding princi-ple of every honorable youth.

### A PLUCKY JEWESS TEACHER.

A young Jewess of South Carolina, who because of her race and religion was discriminated against by the public school authorities, has shown Catholics who are similarly treated how to assert their rights. In Flor-ence, S.C., Miss Gertrude Jacobi, af-ter a competition with a number of ter a competition with a number of other young women was chosen as a public school teacher. Some time later several of the school trustees held a meeting and rescinded their former action. They did this, they admitted, simply because Miss Jacobi was a Jewess. But that young wa-man knew what were her rights. And man knew what were her rights. And so she promptly brought suit for \$25,000 damages, charging conspiracy for the deprivation of her rights as a citizen on account of her race and faith. This case will be watched with interest, for if Miss Jacobi wins Catholic teachers who are kept out of public positions sofely because of their religion will have been taught how to get justice.—Catholic News.

in reality their object was to deprive the Catholic employees of an opportunity of earning their living samply because of their religion. The Messrs. Spence & Bryson, who are breadminded and generous employers, condeavored to impress the members of the deputation with the silliness of the position they were taking uptelling them that they did not inquire into the religion of their conduct after they left the factory; but, inding the men unreasonable, they promptly gave them to understand that they would not be dictated to or coerced. The consequence was that the wavers cased work, and it creates the considerable disadvantage of the owners. The hands employed in Mr. H. Robb's factory also struck because of the refusal of the proprietor to dismiss an old and faithful Catholic worker named Lappin. There is considerable disorder in other factories in town.—Belfast Irish News.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Jas. Hartford wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of one thousand dollars from the Catholic Order of Foresters, being the amount of endownent policy of the late James Hartford. And wishes to convey her thanks to the officers of Sarsfield Court for the prompt and courteous manner in which they fulfilled their obligations.

DEATH OF MRS. SLATTERY.

The many friends of Mr. William Slattery will regret to hear of the death of his wife, which sad even occurred at her late residence on Salurday morning, after a short illness Deceased was very popular and leave a large circle of friends to moun her loss. She was 36 years of as and in addition to her husband he several married sisters in the Unit States and Vestern Canada, with the Shocked to receive the a will be shocked to receive the sintelligence.—Daily Telegraph, Question of the state of t

the till. To-day of all days we ouight to have been at the steering wheel of business. What could have handed of business. What could have share of 140 drop weakly into the saners of 140 drop was a sent term of the wentures out of the saners of 140 drop was a sent term of the wentures out of the saners of 140 drop was a sent term of the wentures out of 140 drop was a sent term of 140 drop was a sen it was a duty owed to society by a wronged person to bring the culprit to punishment. An agent should always be able to account for everything placed in his custody, notwithstanding the fullest power of attorney. Unless the accused could produce the properties committed to his care or explain satisfactorily what had become of them or prove that Mrs Coristine was willing he should have possession of them as his own, the presumption must be considered against him.

the presumption must be considered against him.

The jury then retired, and after twenty minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "guilty."

### POWERFUL ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

'A correspondent to "St. Anthony's Messenger" from Washburn, Wis., tells the following story :-"To the glory of the great and

powerful helper of the afflicted, St.

Anthony of Padua, the following instance of his aid is made public. In the afternoon of Thursday, July 19th, about 1 o'clock, Mrs. Jerry Laurion sent her two little boys, one 5 and the other 3 years of age, to her neighbor on some errand. The children had to crossed quite often before. Reaching the neighbor's house, they played with the children there, and the 3-wearsold Lovin strands. the chinese border, and there he had been seized and shut up far the space of two years in a wooden cage, in which he could neither lie down nor at up, and where, in addition to having his eyes burned out and big wooden wedges forced between each to the ach finger, he was subjected to the tortures of so frightful a character that, while they may be left to the imagination, they cannot be described. Yet his tormentors were always careful to stop their devilles contrivances whenever there so were always careful to stop their devilles contrivances whenever there so were always careful to stop their devilles contrivances whenever the public works Protestant employeed in prolonging the torture, and the only amazing thing about the matter is that he should have retained his mind. But he was perfectly sane when carried on board at Saigon after his rescue and liberation, and was able to speak to meduring the trip to Hong Kong, and I was by his bedside when he breathed his last, just as we were entering the port.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

The brutal and upprovoked attack which he catholic exception but no the children there, and the system the or in the children there, and the system the catholic exception. The brutal and upprovoked attack which was made on the Catholic and upproved the earth of the lift to the imagination, they cannot be described. Yet his tormentors were always careful to stop their devillage contrivances whenever there are played to shout the result of the lift of the children there, and the children there, and the children there, and the children there, thought that he could not live through the night. After his father had gone away I went to the chapel and prayed to St. Anthony to bring back the child. Early on Friday morning no trace of the boy yet. About 8 o'clock the saw-mill shut down and ordered the whole force of 300 men and boys to look for the child in the brush, but yet no trace of the lost boy. Mr. V. Stephanski, not knowing of the missing child, went to his work as usual early in the morning to clear a piece of land, and on account of the slippery condition of the paths, wet with dew, took the main foad. Walking along, he heard a moatring sound from the bushes near by. Thinking it came from some animal, he passed by, when the moaning was repeated. He turned to the place whence it came, and found a little boy lying on his face, all wet and shivering with cold. Taking him up, he carried him home. This happened about 7 a.m. on Friday, July 20th, 1900. The child had been in the brush all afternoon and night, barefooted, bareheaded and with nothing to eat except some berries growing there. When he was brought home the whistles, of the mills announced the glad news to the people.—It was St. Anthony who protected the child. When his father asked the little boy what he had seen during the night, he said "the little Jesus," and that he had not been afraid. Besides he had not felt cold, although he had on only a calico dress. Mr. Stephanski, on examining the child, found a medal of St. Anthony and one of St. Benedict around the little one's neck, from which he knew that he was a Catholic."

## A HAZARDOUS TRIP

## School Boots.

We have just bought special lines for Girls and Boys which are the

SEE OUR WINDOW. TIELD. \* 124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

E. MANS.

yoyage.

A twelve year old son accompanies Captain Johansen. He is a sturdy plucky little fellow.

### TO SUPERVISE COLD STORAGE.

Ottawa, Ont., September 13 .--Three agents of the Department of Agriculture have been sent to the Old Country, Mr. Homor Goff, going to Bristol, Mr. J. B. Oke, of Peterborough, to Glasgow, and Mr. J. W. Welton, of Auburn, N. S., to London. They are charged with the duty of watching the unloading of Canadian food products with the duty of watching the un-loading of Canadian food products from steamers, and to facilitate their transmission from cold storage com-partments on steamships to storage warehouses on shore.

They will also closely watch the handling of cheese and butter so that if any boxes are broken they may be

nanding of cheese and butter so that if any boxes are broken they may be promptly remedied in order that the quality of the articles may not be depreciated. At the end of the season they will each furnish a report to Commissioner Robertson with suggestions for improvement in packing and handling certain produce.

### SMOKER ENDED IN A SCRAP.

Halifax, September 13.--The Bos ton British Veterans left this morning for home. They gave a smoker last evening which had rather a sensational ending. During the singing of God Save the Queen, Sergeant Carr, of the 63rd Regiment of Militia, Halifax, who attended the concert in uniform, lighted his pipe, and persisted in smoking when requested not to do so, by Drum Major Bastion, of the Boston Veterans, and others. Three times they took the pipe from Carr's mouth, but the militia man continued to smoke. He was then seized by Bastion and others, a portion of his uniform was forcibly removed, and was ejected from the last evening which had rather a sen-

week.
Glasgow, September 13.—One new suspected case of bubonic plague was placed under observation to-day. The total number of suspected cases now being watched is 114, which is the highest number yet recorded. The condition of sixteen persons suffering from the disease is unchanged, but their progress is considered satisfactory. tory.

On her jib, stay-sail, and spinnaker, and keel she carries 673 lbs. of lead a false keel of wood coppered over, the whole being secured with copper bolts.

She has been proved to be an excellent sea-boat, and there seems to be no reason to doubt her stability for such an enterprise at this time of the year. The boat is victualled for sixty days.

Captain Johansen hopes to accomplish his voyage in forty days.

He intends to make south at first, and get into the north-easterly trade current, passing probably between Madeira and the Canary Islands. He will make for Montserrat, in the Carribbean Sea, and, if necessary, recruit a little before continuing his voyage.

A twelve year old son accompanies

On her creatures were also placed. The creatures were altowed and andlowed to go hungry. During the verification and loved to go hungry. During the verification allowed to go hungry. During the verification and the matches were grawed, by n. of the matches were grawed, by n. of the safety matches were but two 'hem into their nest. On carried by 'the rats ignited the the other hano, 'v gnawing them, sulphur matches by evidence that which is indisputable. 's can be common sulphur matches.'

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 41, C.M.B.A., of Canada, held in St. Ann's Hall, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty-God, in His infinite wisdom.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 41, C.M.B.A., of Canada, held in St. Ann's Hall, the following reso-lutions were unanimously passed: whereas, it has pleased Almighty-God, in His infinite wisdom, to re-Whereas, it has pleased Almighty-God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this world the dear and loving mother of our esteemed Bro. T. P. O'Brien; resolved, while humbly submitting to the will of God, we desire to extend to Bro. O'Brien and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and hope the knowledge that she has gone to a better world may help them to bear their cross with Christian fortitude. Resolved, also, that a copy be sent to Bro. O'Brien and the press.

### BUSINESS MEN

In placing your advertising for the fall of 1900, it is well to remember that "The True Witness" is the only journal of its class published in the Province of Quebec, and goes to the people you want to reach clientele exclusively its clientele exclusively its own, and brings its advertisers excellent re-sults. Why not therefore include the "True Witness" in your advertising list. There is no surer, quicker, cheapreaching academies. convents, colleges, hospitals and the homes of a well-to-do class of people than through the columns of the "True Witness." Rates and sample copies on application.

DESTROYING BIRDS. - Millions of money are lost every year by the fruit-growers of the world from the devastation of their crops by insect pests. In the United Kingdom the item is a serious one, and the mere fact that the codlin moth destroys fact that the codlin moth destroys or ruins hundreds of tons of apples alone every year, and the caterpilars enormous quantities of gooseberries through attacking the foliage, justifies an alarmist note on the increase of many pests in the fruit districts of recent years (remarks the "Fruit-grawer, Fruiterer, and Florist.") In Chester the caterpillar has devastated the gooseberry bushes in the most wholesale manner, and the reports to hand are of a very serious nature. What is the primal cause of nature. What is the primal cause of the trouble? We say— and we sa after careful investigation—that is the cruel, stupid, and wanton de-struction of wild birds; and that since they have been exterminated more fiercely than ever the voracious army of insect pests, the leaf-eaters and the fruit-burrowers, have in-

QUEER ASSERTIONS .- The story of the cyclist who found over door of a Cheshire church the c ful text, "This is the gate of I en," with the modifying postcript,
"This door is closed in the winter
months," recalls to the London "Tablet" another incongruity of a rather similar kind. Cardinal Manning went one day to his publishers for a copy of a book of his own— 'Confidence in God.' The order was shouted down to the stockroom, whence came the reply. 'Manning's 'Confidence in God' all gone.''

creased in the most alarming

MICE AND MATCHES.—An investigation extending over a period of nearly three months was made by the inspection department of a Boston fire insurance company in order to determine whether fire can be caused by rats or mice and matches. The tests were carried on in a cage made of iron pipe, covered with galvanised iron netting, in which a tin box partly filled with cotton waste was placed for a nest. Rats and mice, singly or several at a time, were confined, for longer or shorter, periods, within this cage, in which sulphur matches, parlor matches, and

## LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER.

We now offer a Car load-200 Cases-Fresh from the Spring.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA (Natural) in half-gallon glass bottles, 65 cents per half-gallon bottle, \$6.50 per case of one dozen half-gallon bottles. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (Carbonated) in quart bottles \$2.40 per dozen quarts, \$9.00 per case of 50 quarts. LONDONDERRY LITHIA (Carbonated) in pint bottles, \$1.65 per dozen pints, \$11.75 per case of 100 pints.

## BOLS' LIQUEUR HOLLANDS CIN.

Try BOLS and LONDONDERRY-They Mix Perfectly.

BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, Large Stone Jugs (Imperial Quarts) \$1.25 per Jug, \$18.50 per case of one dozen Jugs.
BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, Small Stone Jugs. 65c per jug, \$14.50 per case of two dozen half jugs.
BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, in medium size stone jugs, 85c per jug. \$9.50 per case of one dozen medium jugs.
BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, in Glass Jugs (To Arrive).

FRASER, VICER & CO., Sole Agents

It is only within the past decade, mays the "Evening Post," of New York, that photography has been used to any considerable extent in

York, that photography has been used to any considerable extent in legal proceedings. For a long time after their discovery photographs were not permitted in the courts as evidence: now, however, a photograph of a document, if vised by a notary and declared a true copy, has almost the same varue as the original exhibit. Many photographers do more or less legal work; at least they photograph letters or documents for the use of lawyers.

The proprietor of a shop on Fulton street, however, is the only photographer who confines his business entirely to this class of work. A look through the piles of negatives on his shelves gives one a pretty complite side of the uses to which lawyers have put photography. Perhaps the most common use is in accident cases where the photographs are introduced to show the spots where catastrophies took place, or the defects in machinery or construction that were responsible. Some of these pictures have interesting histories. In one case a railroad train had run into a loaded coach at a grade crossing, killing every one on board, and carrying the bodies nearly a thousand feet. By making all haste a photograph of the spot was obtained the same day. It showed that the "Look out for the engine" sign was at one side of the road, surrounded by shrubbery, and scarcely to be seen from along the road. Before the 1-at morning employees of the railroad had cleared away all the debris, cut down the shrubbery and trees, and moved the sign into a constituous important piece of cvidence in a successful suit for heavy damages against the company.

In another case, a marble-cutter had set up a monument in a certain

cessful suit for heavy damages against the company.

In another case, a marble-cutter had set up a monument in a certain cemetery. When he presented his bill for the work, however, it was refused, owing, he believed, to religious prejudice, and the owners of the plot alleged that the work was miserably done, that words were misspelled, and the stone was full of cracks. The proprietors of the cemetery, apparently "in the deal," refused to grant permits for photographing the stone, saying, as an excuse, that the plot was so crowded that it was not possible to focus on the stone with a was so crowded that it was not nossible to focus on the stone with a
camera. At three o'clock on a winter afternoon the attorney for the
marble-cutter called on the photographer and asked him to try a
snap-shot. Camera and tripod are
always packed in a valise ready for
instant use, but it was a long drive
to the cemetery, and it was perilously near sunset before the cemetery
was reached. Admission was refused
at the gate, so the photographer
drove half a mile along the wall,
and at last, though a portly man,
managed to squeeze through the
fence. He soon found the monument,
near which three men, apparently

before the plan was detected. The men rushed for it, and one of them had his spade in the air to smash it when the bulb was pressed. Then there was a race between a heavy man with the camera and three others with spades. The camera was thrown over the fence and the picture was safe. Next day in the court room the picture, showing a very creditable piece of stone-work, without a mistake of a letter, was put in evidence, after half a dozen witnesses had sworn that the monument was a botch and full of misspelled words. The jury gave a verdict for the stone-cutter in less than five minutes. A case in which the camera was strikingly useful for preserving evidence until the forgery could be detected is that of a man who had forty checks of which he knew only twenty could be genuine. He was entirely at a loss to identify the forged ones, but, having recourse to the photographer, obtained perfect images of the whole collection and kept them until by having them greatly enlarged, certain individual peculiarities appeared and he was able to pick out the bad from the good.

It is in forgery cases that the camera does some of its most effective work. Dozens of cases could be cited where handwriting enlarged twenty or thirty times has shown unmistakably either the guilt or innocence of an alleged forger. The ability of the camera to detect alterations not visible to the naked eye is not so generally known. A certain release from a mortgage, for example, was brought to the expert to be photographed. There appeared to be nothing suspicious about it. The photograph, however, showed a few faint marks over one of the signatures. Enlarged thirty times these marks could be connected to form plainly the name "Sullivan." Suffice it to say, the whole document was a forgery, and most of the names on it were fictitious. Bogus coins are often found out in this way. An "1804 dollar" was bought by a collector in this city, and appeared to be without a flaw. A photograph, however, showed plainly that the figure "4" had been cut from anothe

was so crowded that it was a sible to focus on the stone with a gamera. At three o'clock on a winter afternoon the attorney for the marble-cutter called on the photographer and asked him to try a snap-shot. Camera and tripod are always packed in a valise ready for instant use, but it was a long drive to the cemetery, and it was perilously near sunset before the cemetery was reached. Admission was refused at the gate, so the photographer drove half a mile along the wall, and at last, though a portly man, managed to squeeze through the fence. He soon found the monument, near which three men, apparently grave-diggers, were loitering. The camera was ready for a snap-shot passages can be photographed. Much of this work, as can be Im-

A.O.H. HALL .- The corner ston

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.

"MODEL TENEMENTS" for the working classes in a problem ever appermost in the minds of the spe-culator. Here is an item on the sub-

Milwaukee, gathered at the clergy house last Thursday evening to pay their respects to Rev. Father J. J. Keogh, who has been its pastor for twenty-five years. During the evening Patrick Donnelly, on behalf of the parish, presented Father Keogh with a purse of over \$1,500, speaking of the good work accomplished under his guidance.

FOR YOUNG MEN. — The McCaddin memorial building in Berry street, Brooklyn, is being remodelled in its interior, so that it may be used as a parochial school. The building was erected two years ago on Berry street, near South Second street, at a cost of \$250,000, 22d was presented to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul by one of its former parishioners, Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, formerly Miss McCaddin, in memory of her herether. It was the intention of Mrs. Walsh that the building should be a home for the young men's association of the parish, known all over Brooklyn as 'Father Malone's Young Men." but she deeded the property to the parish without any conditions. FOR YOUNG MEN. - The Mc

ment will have a private to baths, play grounds, clothe chambers and baby carriage cycle storage rooms provide cost will be such that the will average \$1 a week room, and still yield a pro-A MONASTERY NOW .-

A MONASTERY NOW.—Bonaparte Park, Bordentown, N.J., for many years the home of Joseph Romaparte, the exiled King of Spain and Sicily, is to become a Catholic monastery and novitiate for the missionary Fathers of the Lazarist Order. It will also be used for a house of retreat. The property has been owned by the Lazarist Fathers for six years. It comprises two hundred acres and several large mansions, which cost the original owner more than \$250,000, but which were purchased for \$80,000.

## THE FEDERATION PROJECT IN PHIL-

The movement for a federation of the Catholic societies of the country has aroused deep interest in this city. The announcement is made that on September 17 a meeting of representative Catholics from various parts of the country will be held here under the auspices of the Catholic Knights of America, at which the question will be discussed. On the evening of the day arranged for the gathering a banquet and reception wil be given by the State Council of the Catholic Knights in Lu Lu Temple, Spring Garden, below Broad street, at which 500 guests will be present. These will include representative clergymen and laymen who are best able to voice the opinions of those who make up the membership. Supreme President P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, Ga., will respond to the tagst "The Catholic Knights of America," and His Grace the Most Rev. Anchbishop has signified his intention to attend the banquet, which is now assured to be the most successful ever given in Philadelphia by the Knights. on September 17 a meeting of repre-

As interesting meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union was held Thursday evening, August 30, at the Loyola Hall, 220 South Third street. In the absence of President Maher, Vice-President Thomas

A.O.H. HALL.—The corner stone of the new building of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Boston, was laid on Aug. 26 in the presence of several thousand people. The seven divisions of the Order in this city and the three military companies, forming a column of fully 1,500 men, marched to the new hall and took part in the coremonies. The stone was laid by the Rev. Father Redican, who blessed it and made the sign of the cross on the place where it was to lie. The ceremony was followed by prayer. John A. Ryan, of Boston, State president of the Order, was then introduced and made an cloquent and appropriate address. Bullen and the second s

skin will be healthy too.

and at least though a portly man, massed to squeeze throughout the massed throughout the

A despatch published in local newspapers runs thus:

A despatch published in local newspapers runs thus:

Archbishop Corrigan, standing last evening in the door of the dining-room of his residence, at No. 452 Madison avenue, directed the efforts of his butter and two young men as they overpowered a vandal who had been interrupted in the act of destroying furniture and glassware. The Archbishop and his secretary, Father Connolly, were in their rooms

\*\*INCOLN'S MELODY. — "In my capacity as Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio State Republican Committee," said John J. Janney of Columbus, O., "I went to the capital to see the President. I was admitted with about one hundred and fifty others. It was Lincoln's habit occasionally to admit a great lot of people at the same time and hear each individual's case with all the others of his butter and two young men as they overpowered a vandal who had been interrupted in the act of destroying furniture and glassware. The Archbishop and his secretary, Father Connolly, were in their rooms

\*\*Noutring Not In FASHION.—
It would appear from some committee, would appear from some committee, or ments in "Harper's Bazaar," that mourning dress in England is not fashionable at present. "A friend of ours," says this jourbal, "who visited London last week weeks come of deep mourning in our parks and promeandes," "Why," she said, "I expected to see almost every third person wearing deep black, owing to the fearful losses in the war." It is true that very deep mourning is becoming almost rare. Very few wear trape after the first four or five stroying furniture and glassware. The Archbishop and his secretary, Father Connolly, were in their rooms the function of every case at the father curious expression. As the time. The last one of the crowd

by the sensible woman who really values her complexion. The cause of a sallow color, of pimples and of unsightly blotches cannot be removed by caustic bleaches.

Abbey's Citervescent Salt

when taken regularly, and as directed, strikes directly at the seat of the trouble. It

restores the healthy action and appearance of the skin, by stimulating in a natural manner the organs of digestion. When the stomach, liver and bowels are healthy, the

this essential propagation will be pushed from on a

Cosmetics and Face-Washes

The Best of Advice

TO THOSE WHO PERL SICK, WEAK OR DEPRESSED.

ed Father Connolly to telephone to police headquarters, and he persons ally directed the capture of the one who had come to disturb the peace of the archiepiscopal residence. The least of the telephone of the archiepiscopal residence to the least of the telephone of the archiepiscopal residence. The least washing and had saked to see the Grace at that hour, he asked for Father Connolly. The applied the telephone of the archibishop. Upon being told that he apoil not see His Grace at that hour, he asked for Father Connolly. The applied the telephone of the archibishop. Upon being told that he apoil not see His Grace at that hour, he asked for Father Connolly. The man went into the Father Connolly. The man went into the dining room, hack of the reception room, while the butter was as a cending the stairs and proceeded to wreck the furniture.

He selsed a large cut glass bow which was on the sideboard and hurled it against the opposite wall. It struck the wall near the ceiling and fell in a shower of fragments to the floor. The man stamped on the fer piece of silver and of glass of the house of the foor. The man stamped on the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground them into the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground them into the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground the man into the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground the man into the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground the man into the hardwood floor. He selsed pieces and ground the man into the hardwood floor and called for the police. He and a woman servant were unable to cope with the mad-man. There was no policeman in sight, but to approach the man and at the East of the prize sessay of the Newty Institute, and the prize sessay of the Newty Institute, and was John with the prize sessay of the Newty Institute, says the "Daily News/! Londone seed to the was a condition of the prize sessay of the Newty Institute, says the "Daily News/! Londone seed to the condition of the prize sessay of the Newty Institute, says the "Daily News/

MARE NEVER USED

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The mother

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If your moth dears, She'd buy I With buttons And ruffles And she'd let While she s. That mother through, It strikes n

REVENGE.

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ightful sweet smelling, ev disgusts and sist in eating carefully guan monster lest bite leave bel gulfs them fir to a step the body and sou

KIND WOR

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GOOD FOR

There are a who seem to that is, they to themselves good for othe mischief-makir ing their time of doing good the front ever such circums young men wisent they are dern society.

nent:
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12n., phonograph.
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LE DT

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dears,
And sent you all to school,
'And wore herself out, and did with-And lived by the Golden Rule.

And so your turn has come, dears;
Her hair is growing white.
And her eyes are gaining the faraway look,
That peers beyond the night,
One of these days in the morning
Mother will not be here;
She will fade away into silence,
The mother so true and dear.

MOTHER'S DUES.

By Mrs. M. E. Sangster. If mother would listen to me. dears She would freshen that faded gown she would sometimes take an hour's

And sometimes a trip to town,
'And it shouldn't be all for the chil-

Then, what will you do in the day-

Then, what will you do in the day light,
And what in the gloaming dim,
And father, tired and lonesome ther
Prây, what will you do for him?
If you want to keep your mother,
You must make her rest to-day.
Must give her a share in the frolic,
And draw her into play. If your mother would listen to me,

If your mother would listen dears,
She'd buy her a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal vervet,
And ruffles as white as milk;
And she'd let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in her chair;
That mother should have it hard all through,
It strikes me, isn't fair!

REVENGE. — Revenge is like baddy-made preserves. It seems sweet and delicious at first sight. We think of it with delight; we can wait for it, it will be the better for keeping. When we come to it finally, the delightful sweet has become a foul-smelling, evil-tasting thing, which disgusts and makes us ill if we persist in eating it. The young should carefully guard against this hideous monster lest its fangs and poisonous bite leave behind a chasm that engulis them first into hatred, then into a step that may prove hurtful to body and soul.

to a step that may prove hurtful to body and soul.

KIND WORDS. — Kind words are the music of the soul. A kind word acts as balsam on a troubled sore, and it is remembered forever.

A man was once saved by a very poor boy from drowning. After his restoration he said to him:—

"What can I do for you, my boy?"

"Speak a kind word to me sometimes," replied the boy, the tears gushing from his eyes; "I ain't got a mother like some of them."

A kind word! Think of it. The man had it in his power to give that boy money, clothes, playthings, but the little fellow craved nothing so much as a kind word now and then. If the man had ever so little heart, the boy must certainly have had the wish granted. A kind word. You have many such spoken to you daily, and you don't think much of their value; but that, poor boy in the village, at whom everybody laughs, would think that he had found a treasury if someone spoke a kind word to him.

GOOD FOR NOTHING BOYS.—

There are a large number of boys had seen you come so neur the house, Joe? If my father had wen, you there would have been a row.

There other boy laughed, then replied:

"Oh, I had to risk that; but look here, I want to show you my friend.

Hi! Bob, I want you!"

A seedy-looking youth came for ward at the call, and held out a grimy hand to Frank shook hands reluctantly, with an uncomfortable feeling that these were not at all the sort of boys his father would like him to have for friends. Suddenly, as he stood thus, a well-known voice cried:

"T—I was only—"

"T—I was

HINTS ABOUT CREAM. — Many have trouble in not being able to beat cream properly; either it will not beat at all or it will turn into butter. In the first, the cream is not cold enough: and in the latter it is generally too warm or too cold. The vessel in which the cream is to be beaten should be placed in cracked ice, and if a little sugar is added to the cream say about half a teaspoonful to a quart—the cream will not turn into butter. At first the beating should be done rather slowly, and the motion increased as the cream thickens; it should then be placed on ice for an hour or so before it is used. A delicious coffee mousse may be prepared of one pint whipped cream, mixed with three tablespoonsful sugar and four tablespoonsful sugar and four tablespoonsful warnilla. This is put in a meion form, tightly covered, and a strip of buttered paper pasted around the edge of cover, then packed for three hours in rock salt and ice.

Our Boys and Girls.

The fun, and the cheer, and the play; With the patient droop to the tired mouth, And the "Mother has had her day!" True, mother has had her day, dears, When you were her babies three, 'And she stepped about the farm and the house, As busy as ever a bee; When she rocked you all to sleep, dears.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.— They should study each other's character. The true wife may not be able to tell you in words all about her husband's peculiarities, but she has a wonderfully quick way of adapting hersel to them, and she does it so perfectly that he—possibly she herself— does not think it an adaptation, only unatural act that could hardly have been done differently. An appreciative husband orders his words, his movements, his life so that the quick sensibilities of a sensitive wife are so delicately met that they wheat only tangetilly. Every one has some

more uncrearedul in faddet Calleot than the company of the company

ed boy, Joe Fenton. You know he did, and now you are going to disobey him."

"Just you shut up, Nell; you don't know anything about it. And be sides, Joe isn't wicked, he's one of the jolliest fellows I know," replied Frank, in a rage.

"Father ought to know," persisted Nellie; 'he told you he was a very bad boy, and quite unfit for you to go with."

But her words fell on empty ears, for Frank had already gone.

He made all haste until he know he was out of sight of home, then slackened his pace to take breath.
"Hullo, Frank! So here you are. I thought you were never coming."

Frank started; then seeing who it was, answered quickly:

"Whatever made you come so near the house, Joe? If my father had seen you there would have been a row.

The other boy laughed, then replied:

"Oh I had to risk that; but look

In the current number of the "Country Gentleman" a correspond-ent thus answers the question; why farm labor is scarce?

I have under my observation good.

It have under my observation good, willing men, reared on a farm, who are working at \$1.75 a day at hard warehouse work, whose board costs \$4 a week, and a decent room for two \$8 to \$10 a month. Most of them pay street car fares, and married men must pay \$12 a month for any sort of a four or five-room house. They are constantly liable to a lay off if business is dull, and to discharge for errors; and a fair degree of intelligence is required. Many of these men start in at \$1 a day. I don't know how they live, or why. But they have regular hours, ten hours a day, and they know the evenings are theirs, and the band plays in the park, and Sunday is a holiday, and an excursion on the lake costs only 50 cents, and there is some color and music in life, and

weak, and general debility follows. But fat is hard to digest and is dicliked by many.

Scotts Emulsion.

supplies the fat in a form pleasant to take and easy

to digest. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, invigorates mind and body, and builds up the entire system.

of the ordinary plantation slave was a summer vacation compared to that of the northern "regular help."

Now the one exception to the regular rule of farmer employers, mentioned before, will suggest the remedy for the help conditions. This farmer had the best of buildings and machinery, and was master of every labor-saving device. He was satisfied to get into the field at a reasonable hour in the morning, and we quit at six, and after supper we played croquet or read the papers. We went hunting or fishing occasionable hour in the morning and we realways up with our work.

This, then, is the remedy. Make life tolerable for a young man on a farm. Recognize the fact that he must have some sort of a chance to live his life. The farmer grows to have no other interest, and becomes willing that his line fences should circumscribe his life and his interests. This is natural. It is his. His family are these. The hired man is expected to give the farm the same undivided energy, with equal abstinence from everything that makes life worth living. And that is not all. The actual hard work and long hours necessary to satisfy the average farmer will bring a stoop to his shoulders and a stiffness to his joints that, if given in other service, would make ground for a pension. Few men will consent to conditions of abject slavery for eight inonths at a time. And a man who will do his work and listen from day to day to tales of the worthlessness of his predecessor, and how much he used to eat, and will not burn to shake off and quit the whole slavish trade and try something else, has not the backbone to make a success of anything.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impurblood, bad stomach and weak nerve take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

money, clothes, playthings, but the lattle fellow craved nothing so must as a kind word and any and then. If the deal is a stand word now and then, if the standard is a standard now and then as a kind word and any and then as a kind word and any and then as a kind word and any and the standard now and then as a kind word and any and the standard now are not now the standard now and th

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

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street) on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen: Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street, Application 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 Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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

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

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

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26,
—(Organized, 13th November,
1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. 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 one desirous
of information regarding the Branch
may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan,
President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,
Treasurer.

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfenther; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every menth, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 pm. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfenther, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2006.

No. 2006

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

Montreal, 18th August, 1900.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL.

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,
7-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

On several occasions we reproduced lengthy extracts from the writings of Seamus MacManus, and frequently we lelt it necessary to comment in a critical manner upon them. However, this fact does not take from the merit this writer deserves for some of his graphic accounts of peasant life in Ireland. One of his most recent and best descriptions is that of a typical Donegal home. These pen-pictures are of great use to the world since they bring vividly before the eyes of strangers to Ireland exact outlines of life in the Old Land. Our readers will be thankful to us for giving them the following:

"Our average cottage has three apartments, a kitchen between two rooms. The eave of the thatched roof is the height of a tall man. The thatch is oatstraw bound down to the under layer of tough turf (scaws) by hidden rows of scallops of briar, and then crossed and recrossed some scores of times by straw ropes that interlace and finally tie the pegs of fir and bog-oak inserted in the walls just under the caves.

"Within the roomy kitchen, with

ly tie the pegs of hr and bog-oak inserted in the walls just under the caves.

"Within the roomy kitchen, with its hardened and clean clay floor, the inside of the roof with its scraw lining, and the cupples and bacs of fir and oak dug from the depths of the peat bog which support it are exposed. A ladder is hung on pegs along one sidewall; a dresser, on which the plates and bowls and mugs, are ranged, and on which stand the wooden utensils, piggins, a few noggins and a few turned beechen dishes, stand by the side of the room door. Under the big wide chimney, a fire of mixed peats and if burns on the hearth, and in all likelihood an oat-cake on the end against a griddle hardening by the fireside. There are a couple of soistogs seats about eighteen inches high of plaited straw by the fire, but, for the most part, the seats are four-legged stools, yet there are always a few chairs. A bed, too, stands in the kitchen, near from the fire, fitting into the outshot, formed purposely for this in the side-wall; the bed is covered with a neat patchwork quilt, and is canopied overhead with deal, papered later.

"Outside the house, to the left, and at right angles, runs the little row of cattle-byres and the fowl

mouthful of tea" and oach, soda bread between meals once or wice a day.

"Our staple crops are potatoes and cats, and cabbage is practically the only other raised. A couple of acres of ground are left under these—and the remainder goes to grass. Near the sea coast the sea weeds, wrack and liach are the chief manures employed.

whose hearts are singing than in any ten times ten men of case and any seats about eighteen inches high of plaisted straw by the fire, but, for the most part, the seats are four-legged actools. yet there are always at least the collection of the most part, the seats are four-legged actools. yet there are always at least the collection of the most part, the seats are four-legged stools. yet there are always at least the collection of the most part, the seats are four-legged stools. yet there are always at least the collection of the collection of

THE NECESSITY OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

This is the letter of Mr. Hemelryk, Chairman of the Livetpool School of Commerce, to which reference was made last week:

So much has been said lately about the necessity of organizing and improving our secondary education that I have been wondering for some time past why the authorities of our large public schools and colleges, such as Stonyhurst, Downside, Cheltenham, Ushaw, and others have not set to work to intitute an effective modern side to their old-fashioned curriculum.

The country is at last waking up to the necessity of giving commercial education to those of its sons who wish 10 engage in trade, and commercial schools have been opened in London, Leeds, Birmingham, Iliverpool, and Manchester. But so far as I know nothing has been done by the head-masters of our public schools to enable young men to content upon the advanced courses of a good commercial school. They continue their old-fashioned way, teaching Latin and Greek to boys intended for business—subjects which are of no value whatever to them in after life—instead of training them in French and German and (later) in such languages as Spanish, Portuguese, Hindustani, Chinese, etc.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, together with representatives of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee of the City Council, have established the in Lagrage which might be of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee of the School of the Instruction of the School of the School

the sea coast the sea weeds, wrack and liach are the chief manures employed.

"Because our poople are very poor and sorely laden with worldly crosses, and innocent of the luxuries and pleasures of the peoples of other countries, it is a very ridiculous assumption that they are therefore to be pitied. Even the stranger who has mingled with them a little knows, moreover, that far from dreaming that they need pity, the poorest and most sorely tried of our people are ever extending their commodity to those who are better off according to the world's rating, but who are nevertheless very far from knowing the happiness they enjoy, and from knowing the beauties they know. And the secret of it all is because the Celtic soul sets small store upon material things save in so far as such are absolutely necessary; because the Celt is a dreamer and a spiritualist; because his temperament is optimistic and enthusiastic.

"Be the day black or bright, the work slavish or light, our people are ever, ever merry, and have the kindly failte and genial joke for the passes. And out of ten such, who are soaked and shivering on a potato ridge in March, I can count more whose hearts are singing than in any ten times ten men of ease and future in the mansions of New York.

"At night, in the cottage, the month of the work shall be the girls sprig or knit. Weaving is a leading industry Donegal, and there are thousands of cottages that have their handlooms, where the old man works and sings when the day is over.

"At night, in the cottage, And, with the cottage and shive the manual sings when the day is over.

"At night, in the cottage, And, with the cottage and the proposal and there are thousands of cottages that have their handlooms, where the old man works and sings when the day is over.

"At night, in the cottage, And, with the cottage and the proposal and there are thousands of cottages that have their handlooms, where the old man works and sings when the day is over.

"At night, in the cottage, And, with the cottage and the proposal

ed to Dublin and started for Cork via Kildare, Thurles and Mallow, and observing the interesting towns

via Kildare, Thurles and Mallow, and observing the interesting towns en route.

Perhaps the point of greatest interest on the route is to be found in the neighborhood of Thurles, where the Most Rev. Archbishop Croke resides. I am sorry to say that this intellectual giant of Irish hierarchy is, to use an expression of the late Cardinal Manning, "slowing in to the terminus." His state of health is so precarious that his death may be looked for at any time. His loss will indeed be an irreparable one to the Irish people. Father O'Ryan, of Denver, was, I believe, born in this part of Tipperary, and he will, I am sure, learn with regret that the great Metropolitan of Cashel is in such poor health. Of the interesting places in the neighborhood of Thurles, such as Cashel, intensely attractive to the visitor, I need not speak at length, for they are well known the world over.

visitor, I need not visitation, I need not visitor, I need not visit visitation, I need not vit

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

The New York 'Mail and Express' is responsible for the following very strange details:—

"Freak names for foundlings in New York city ended with the recent anti-negro riot in the Tender-loin. The day after tast event two foundlings were taken from the streets. Superintendent Blair, of the Outdoor Poor Department, named one Sarah White, the other Josephine Black. One was christened a Catholic, the other a Protestant. The next day the order against circumstantial names was issued, and the first name under the new system was bestowed upon Irene Brown. As a rule, the names given haye been very conservative, but occasional atrocties have been committed. The one that caused the uproal was the giving of the name Virginia Broiler to a baby found in the sun on the hottest day this month.

"Rebecca Wet and Julia Sleet are two other names that tell all that is known of the parentage of the little ones. With the exception of these three, Superintendent Blair says no child has any reason to complain. He defends Wet and Sleet, but he admitted to a reporter that he had done wrong in maming Virginia Broiler. He added, however: 'Almose every child that is healthy is adopted before its two years residence on Randall's Island is completed Little Miss Broiler is a fine baby, and will no doubt find a good foster parent, and her name will be changed at once on adoption.

"I think the method of naming from circumstances attending their discovery is a good one. Before I adopted it I named them after noted men. We had little Russell Sage. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rocketlier, Richard Croker, William McKinley, Grover Cleveland and others that made the roster of the infant asyum look like the register of a first-class notel. Then somebody objected to the size of these names.

follow the classes provided for their instruction.

Money has been generously given by our leading merchants to provide suitable lecturers and teachers in order to give the sons of our merchants a superior training which will enable them to continue to foster and to develop the business of their fathers when their turn comes to assume the responsibility of partnership. Yet we rarely met with young fellows who are able to profit by a course of special training which, if properly followed, would enable them later on to compete with the foreigner on his own terms and on his own ground.

I shall be told (as I have often been told before) that we must teach the boys Latin and Greek — it will be an easy matter for them afterwards to learn a few modern languages, should they feel it necessary to acquire them.

But, although I do not dispute the truth of that statement. I contend that the proper teaching of French, or more especially of German, would have the same effect on the young scholar; it would discipline the mind

## WHOLESALE WARKET REPORTS

CROP REPORT. - The United States crop report shows only a tri-fling change in wheat; on winter wheat no figures are given by the Department after July till the final figures of the harvest are obtainable. The condition figures for spring wheat were a little higher in August than in July, and dropped off again in September. The wheat crop last year as officially stated ran 12,000,000 bushels above the September indications. The indications now, 508,000,000 bushels, correspond to an official crop report of somewhere between 515,000,000 and 525,000,000, with an actual yield running considerably above this; the last crop. officially reported at 547,000,000, was probably 40,000,000 and possibly 50,000,000 bushels above this. The indicated corn crop was 50,000,000 bushels above this taken off by the September report. The present indications are a little over two billion bushels. The corn crop last year was 2,078,000 bushels, which was about 125,000,000 bess than the September indications. The oats crop last year was 769,000,000 bushels, according to the department; the July and August indications were for about 800,000,000 bushels, but the September report takes 28,000,000 off this.

GRAIN. — Cable enquiries are more active, with very fair bids, but shippers are unable to do business on account of the high rates of freight, as much as 3s 3d having been bid and refused for space to Liverpool. Locally there is very little doing and values are more or less nominal. We quote: No. 1 spring wheat at 74c to 74½c aftoat; old peas, 71c to 71½c; new crop, do., 69c to 69½c; new crop rye, 57½c; new crop No. 2 barley, 47½c; oats at 29½c to 30c.

FLOUR. — A moderate trade is passing, with values steady. We quote: Manitoba spring patents, \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

ROLLED OATS. — The market continues very quiet at \$3.30 to \$3.40 per barrel and \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag.

FEED. — This market retains its firmness, in consequence of continued good demand and limited supplies. We quote: Manitoba bran in bags. \$16; shorts, \$18; moullie, \$24; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$15.50, and shorts, \$16.50 to \$17 per ton.

MAPLE PRODUCTS. — Market is dull, and prices fairly steady. We quote: Syrup, 70c to 75c per large tin, and 50c to 60c per small tin; 64c to 7c in wood; sugar, 8c.

HONEY. — Business is slow with values unchanged. We quote: White clover comb at 13c to 14c; white extracted, in large tins, 9c to 9½c, and is small tins, 10c to 10½c, and buckwheat, extracted, 7½c to 8½c.

BUTTER. — The market continues heavy. the quotations for finest creamery being around 20c to 20¼c, which is about 2 cents lower than was obtained about the middle of August Seconds range from 19c to 19½c, and dairy butter from 17½c to 17¼c.

CHEPSE. — The market continues firm with a tendency to exact fractionally higher prices. We quote: Finest western, 11½c to 11½c; finest eastern, 11½c to 11½c; finest Quebecs, 11c to 11½c.

FIVE STOCK. — About 900. head of butchers' cattle arrived in the city on Wednesday and Thursday, a large number of which were sold, yet some 600 head were brought to the East End Abattoir on Thursday. There was a good demand and fair prices paid for good animals, but the common and inferior beasts were dull of sale and brought considerably lower prices than they have been doing during the past fortught. Really prime cattle sold at from 4%c to 4%c, do; the common dry cows and thrifty young months of the common dry cows and thrifty young

SATURDAY, September 15,

...AUTUMN...

## Jackets and Capes

... PARIS AND BERLIN NOVELTIES ...

### COSTUMES. STYLISH .



### FALL COSTUMES.



are the styles, make and general appearance and finish.

Neat and Stylish 

## STYLISH FALL DRESS GOODS.

A wonderful array of New Fall Goods is now being exhibited in this section, and judging by the throngs of people that visit the Dress Goods Department daily, they must be rapidly selling. Delicate weaves of Wool and Silk and Wool and Textures of all newest kinds are here, in fact, everything that Fall Fashions can demand.

### NEW DRESS GOODS.

Here are some New Dress Goods just received. Monday morning will be your time to see these goods.

New Rich Dress Tweeds, in small fancy checked designs, in a variety of choice colorings, 44 inches wide, yard 70c.

New Homespun Dress Goods, for Fall Suits, in shades fawns, drabsand greys, 56 inches wide, yard 70c.

New Camel's Hair Tweeds, in rich colorings, such as gold and brown, mauve and black, royal and black, and several other color combinations, 40 inches wide \$1.45.

NEW FALL SILKS.

Rich, stylish and pretty wearable—Silks, in a variety of pretty shades, with scroll designs, for Fall Waists, yard \$1.25.

New Plain Colored Satin. With braid, applique designs, in variety of stylish shades, for fall wear \$1.30.

Fancy Silks, black grounds, with fancy colored designs, in a variety of shadings, \$1.35.

TABLE LINENS.

### HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Strong, durable, pure, Flax Linen Goods, moderately priced, are points that make this store popular.

50 dozen All Linen Glass Towels, with wide blue or red borders, size 25 by 28 inches. Monday you can have them for, each 746.

10 dozen All Linen Huckaback and Oatmeal Towels, with colored borders and fringed ends, size 19 by 36 inches. Good value for 15c. Monday, each 10c.

Fancy Linen Damask, in good pat-

The best of everything is procurable at The Big Store. Homekeepers go direct there when seeking Special Linen Values.

Fringed and Open Worked Linen Oatmeal 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, 31 inches square. Special value for 20c. Monday. each 25c.

Fine Quality Half Bleached Linen-Damask Table Cloths, with red borders, ready for use.

Siges, inches—82-72 60-66 66-66 66-72

inches. Good value for 15c. Monday, each 10c.

Fancy Linen Damask, in good patterns, for Sideboard Runners, 16 and 18 inches wide, yard 40c.

Several ends of Bleached Linen Table Damasks, all perfect, in good patterns, extra finish, to be cleared at about manufacturer's prices.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

## THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

Do You Need One?

We are ready for Fall business with the most attractive pianos in Canada to offer you. Six great makers, among them the best in the world.

> Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman, Howard, Ennis.

No other firm can offer you so many good pianos. Our prices are as attractive as our pianos. No matter what price you want to pay, or how small per month. Come and see us about it.

LINDSAX-NORDHEIMER CO.

2266 St. Catherine Street

## NOTICE.

Centrally loc ments in recently remodeled Brick Building, corner St. Maurice and O'Connell streets; 4, 5 and 6 room dwellings, newly painted and tinted; sanitary plumbing; new W.C's; cemented basements; ready for occupation. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to

M, BURKE,

BEASIDE RESORTS. Tourist Fare from Hontreal.

PORTLAND RANDN \$10.50

PLD ORUMARD RANDN \$11.00 ireal, Fertiand and Old Orchard Service-

HPROVED TRAIN SERVICE

Ordain

God and favo See, Archbish

Dearly beloved Sovereign Pontifithis year of jubilithis Church Triufor the Church bestowed more a earth those trea pardon of which Leo XIII. rejoid claiming the sar of many of the amongst this John Baptist de the institute of Christian Schools more especially because his some especially because his some especially because his some especially because the sou and the benefits secondly, because to have largely about the signal ization. You must that one of the were required took place in outhe parish of this secondly, because to have largely about the signal ization. You must that one of the mere required took place in outhe parish of this sus at Maisonne One of the memity. Brother from an incurabe an injury to the malady had redistate of weakne as incurable by tors, the sick medical between the sick medical to look wand to assist him is wrought; the Church permits Brother Nethelm viving, that them, that he had them, that he had them, that he had the gets win the gets win the sick of the Church, so prud cumspection, where the Holy Father nethern This event was honor and rejoid especially for Man france, Leo to proceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his em and the seed of the Porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and it was his emi and the porceed with and i

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