

umber 8 1900  
James Street  
September 8  
Clothing!  
good deal to do  
boy with a new  
better work, is  
superior, and has  
boy who goes to  
confidence—two  
Thousands of  
ing parents and  
GONAL TWEED  
serviceable School  
E SUITS, Norfolk  
\$3.25.  
TWEED SUITS,  
with farmer satin,  
available for school.  
pieces, strong and  
ng, neatly lined.  
ND CAPS.  
Every shape  
and style in  
Boys' and  
Youths' Hats  
and Caps for  
School wear.  
bbon bound and  
22c to 50c  
f Caps .....24c  
ps .....24c  
ps .....25c  
lt Hats .....25c  
ts .....75c  
ats .....\$1.00  
L TAMS.  
r's Sailor Tams.  
r Tams, soft  
gilt lettered  
Quality Cloth  
r stiff crowns,  
bbon band, nice-  
c.  
Colored Serge  
owns, with rib-  
NTS.  
\$.10 to \$4.15  
10 to 45  
14 to 1.00  
2.50 to 4.25  
06 to 50  
05 to 20  
CATALOGUE.  
IMITED.  
ect, Montreal.  
inos  
New Fall  
ale in no  
of confus-  
with any  
TERMS.  
R CO.  
S  
Mattresses in our  
vision. We can  
ay if wanted. Let  
SON,  
erine Street.  
TS.  
es unprecedented.  
d Drapes,  
ing of the newest.  
nd Ottawa.  
hat which is most  
our and favor, so  
our is often the  
viding to attract  
y violently.

# The Daily Witness

Vol. L, No. 10 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## 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 holiday of obligation, making it very difficult for the soldiers to attend Mass.

On Thursday King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left Rome for Naples en route for Capodimonte, 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 Quirinal Palace enlarged, and will apply to this work part of the money received from the life insurance of the late King Humbert.

### THE POPE'S FIRM STAND.

The Supreme Pontiff has caused a circular note to be sent to the various 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-clerical 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.

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 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.

### THE HOLY FATHER TO THE CARDINAL-VICAR OF ROME.

Elsewhere we comment editorially upon the recently expressed attitude of Leo XIII., in regard to the incursions of Protestantism into Rome, but more especially in the peninsula, and with special interest in this matter, addressing ourselves to Our Cardinal Vicar in pontifical letters of 18th June, 1878, and 25th of March, 1879. We repeatedly imparted exhortations, counsel, and warnings to the faithful, putting them on their guard against the multiplied attempts which sects of every kind, coming from far distant countries, have made here under the protection of the public laws to sow in believing souls the poison of heresy and of error. But if on the one hand we are glad to recognize that Our word increased in value by uninterrupted solicitude, and was not barren of good results, on the other we are forced to confess that, redoubled as is the pertinacity of the enemies of the Catholic religion with the potent assistance which comes to it from abroad, the evil, instead of diminishing, is always augmenting, especially in these latter days.

It is necessary for Us, therefore, My Lord Cardinal, to return to this painful and important argument, so intimately connected with the rights and duties of Our Apostolic ministry and with the tender and fatherly love we bear to Our people of Rome. It is now known to every one by the evidence of their eyes that the incursions of these heretical sects, which are so numerous, have been able to penetrate into the very heart of the city, and to corrupt the minds and hearts of the people by the torrent of unhealthy and depraved doctrines which break out daily, and with impunity, from books, lectures, theatres, and newspapers, there must be added to all these causes of perversion the insidious work of heretical men who, at strife among themselves, find themselves only in accord in vilifying the Supreme Pontifical Magistrate, the Catholic clergy, and the dogmas of our holy religion, of which they do not understand even the meaning much less the august beauty. Therefore the faithful who from all religions, even the most remote, come in pilgrimage to Rome, to find comfort for their piety and faith, must remain profoundly sorrowful to see this ground, bathed by the blood of martyrs, invaded by sects of every kind, only intent on eradicating from the souls of the people that religion which has also been declared the religion of the State, and which forms the glory of the city, always so devoted. You will easily understand, my Lord Cardinal, how such a state of things brings grief to our heart, and how lively is Our desire to see opportune remedies adopted to-day, the object of their love and devotion. You will easily understand, my Lord Cardinal, how such a state of things brings grief to our heart, and how lively is Our desire to see opportune remedies adopted to-day, the object of their love and devotion. You will easily understand, my Lord Cardinal, how such a state of things brings grief to our heart, and how lively is Our desire to see opportune remedies adopted to-day, the object of their love and devotion.

### OTHER IMPORTANT AUDIENCES.

On the 24th ult., His Grace Monsignor Canon, Archbishop of Buffalo, U.S.A., accompanied by the Very Rev. John Biden, rector of the cathedral of the same city, were received in private audience by the Holy Father, who spoke for some time with His Grace, desiring to be informed of the condition of his diocese, and then bestowed the Apostolic benediction not only on the Most Rev. Archbishop and the rector, but also on all the faithful of the diocese of Buffalo. Monsignor Canon and Father Biden made an offering of 8,500 lire of Peter's pence. On the same day His Grace Mgr. Periera, Bishop of Nicaragua, was also received in private audience by His Holiness.

### AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

On August 18 last, the "Osservatore Romano" printed what was obviously an official communication from the Papal Secretary of State. The communication ran as follows: "On account of the ecclesiastical funeral honors rendered to the deceased King Humbert, and of a certain prayer published on behalf of his soul, not a few persons in Italy and many more abroad have made complaints against the ecclesiastical authority, as if it had in this matter derogated from the most holy laws of the Church. "It is necessary to announce that the ecclesiastical authority tolerated the funeral services of the late King not only in order to protest against the execrable crime committed upon his person, but also, and still more, by reason of the personal condition of the deceased, who, especially in the later period of his life, gave unquestionable tokens of religious feelings, so much as even to state that he desired to be reconciled with God through the sacraments in the present holy year. "This being so, it is to be presumed that in the last moments of his life he would have implored the infinite mercy of God, and that, if he had had opportunity, he would not have hesitated to reconcile himself with Him. "And it is a law of the Church, declared on more than one occasion of the Sacred Penitentiaria, that in such cases consent may be given for the ecclesiastical burial even of a person to whom otherwise, regard being had to the quality of the deceased, external pomp could not be granted. "As to the noted prayer, composed in a moment of supreme and comprehensible anguish, as it is not conformable to the laws of the Sacred Liturgy, it cannot have been, and has never been, approved by the supreme ecclesiastical authority." This should close all further comment upon the attitude of the Holy See in regard to the Requiem Masses for the late King, and to the prayer that the Queen had composed, but which the Sacred College could not sanction.

## REV. DR. SHEEHAN'S ADDRESS.

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, is that of a proper system of university education (appliance). 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 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 share—in every work of public utility, which they put their hands to, 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). An hour that this injustice continued, and every advocate that they won over from the ranks of their opponents, made them feel the injustice the more (applause). They were not yet emancipated after seventy years of Catholic emancipation. The doors of the university were closed against 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 spurned the oath that he was asked to take. Catholics of the present day might enter the university and sit down to acquire learning provided they did what O'Connell was asked to do and refused. Whatever 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 (applause). They asked for a Catholic university that would be consistent with the principles of their faith. They had given up a great deal already; they had yielded by degrees much of what they justly claimed fifty years ago, but they had come to what the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh had described as "the straining point." There they would take their stand, and the cry of Ireland would go forth until the wrong was righted (applause). In conclusion His Lordship 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 guns, 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 Botha does not intend to offer any spoils of war to the enemy. His army will be but a barren capture. The gunners of every piece of artillery in his command, which includes the vast bulk of the Boer field armament, announce that they will reserve the last round of their powder for the purpose of blowing up their guns. These statements are made on the authority of burghers who have been in the closest touch with the young republican general throughout the recent operations in the northeastern part of the Transvaal. They regard as definitely confirmatory of this intention on his part the recent action of the Portuguese Government in despatching a thousand troops to the vicinity of the South African frontier. On the evacuation of the Transvaal by the remnants of the Federal army, President Kruger and Steyn will leave the country for Holland or the United States. One of these two countries is certain to be the destination of the deposed president.

## 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 ownership is not helped by abuse of Mr. William Murphy. I take 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 infinitely credit to the writer, but was only what one might expect from Mr. Davitt.

### BLACKROCK COLLEGE, Co. Dublin.

has carried off the Blue Ribbon of the Intermediate Examinations this year, Master Thomas Rahilly obtaining first place in the senior grade and the large gold medal attached to that distinction. He has also taken the gold medal for classical studies in French. No less than three exhibitions in this grade, out of a total of twenty, fell to Blackrock. First, third, and fourth places in English in the same grade were also won by Blackrock students, Austin Moran winning the gold medal for this important subject. In the Middle Grade the results are equally good—first place in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, with the gold medal for modern languages, four new exhibitions, nine retained exhibitions and eight prizes.

### BOYS' BRIGADE.

The inauguration and ceremony of the blessing 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 non-commissioned officers took place. Immediately after the boys marched in 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 read the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung by the entire battalion. 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 nineteenth 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 fully explained the rules and objects of the boys' brigade, and the 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

## 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 Dolours. 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, two 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 ceremonies, and what he termed the "monkey-slines" 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 usualunction 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 "conversion" for the ministry. The priest took issue with him on this, and said that was not possible, as vocation meant a call from God, and he could not have a divine call to teach heresy. The young man laughingly agreed to call it a pro-

cession then. This meeting led to a more intimate acquaintance, and much study and less bigotry on the part of the young man. About the time the priest, owing to ill health, was obliged to leave 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 St. Wayne. He made his theological studies at St. Charles Seminary, in Maryland, St. Viator's III., 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 September 16 deliver the dedicatory sermon.—"Catholic Colonian."

### KEEP PEOPLE AT HOME.

Mr. John Fitzgibbon, M.C., presided at a well-attended meeting of the South Rosemount Executive U.L.L., recently. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting of delegates of the several branches of the U.L.L., above named, desires to express its opinion that the continued tide of emigration from our country is deplorable, and should be checked as far as possible by every Nationalist at home and abroad; and that we consider the best means of keeping our people at home is to plant them on the holdings of from twenty acres upwards, from which their ancestors were formerly evicted; and to bring about this condition of things we call upon the holders of grazing lands, held under the eleven and twelve months systems, to surrender same in order that those lands be left idle until they are purchased by the Congested Districts Board and equitably divided amongst the people."

### LORD RUSSELL.

In Newry, the birth place of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, a monument has been inaugurated having for its aim the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. The undertaking is receiving the support of all classes.

### AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture has determined to give practical demonstrations in fruit-growing to Irish agriculturists. It is intended, as a commencement, to establish model farms in the county Meath. Four plots of a rood each will be laid out in strawberries, and other marketable fruits will also receive due attention. Farmers in the neighborhood will be invited to visit the farm and make themselves acquainted with all the details of the culture, besides acquiring information as to the best varieties and other necessary particulars.

### NATIONAL SYNOD.

Referring to this grand gathering, the "Irish News" remarks:—"The thoughts of Catholic Irishmen will turn instinctively to the great National Synod which is now being held within the walls of the ecclesiastical college of Maynooth. A quarter of a century has passed since the last solemn Council of the Irish Church, and we may be certain that questions of moment affecting the moral and spiritual welfare of our people will be under the consideration of the august assembly. Every devout Catholic will pray that the divine light and blessing may descend upon and direct its deliberations."

### ABOUT BOYCOTTING.

The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, has been giving some timely counsel to his flock in respect of the growing tendency to glorify in boycotting and to disregard religious precepts observable in some localities at the present time, says an Irish exchange. 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 newspaper politicians, in which uncharitableness and vituperation are the prevailing features.







OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON "ZIONISM."

While I have generally confined my weekly observations to matters of local interest, still there is nothing, 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 at realizing Dr. Theodor 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."

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 Alliance upon 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 concerning 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 united—no more on the question of "Zionism" than upon any other one. This I will briefly explain.

All the sections of Protestantism—or nearly all—claim Christ as the Messiah and the Founder of Christianity; upon this one point they agree, upon every other tenet of religion they differ. They are all Protestants—inasmuch as they "protest" against the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church—but no two of them hold the same doctrines. In a lesser degree, because of a smaller number of sects, all those who belong to the Hebrew nation, and are Jews in religion, have one vital point upon which they are united; on others they differ, more or less radically, according to their respective degrees of orthodoxy, or heterodoxy. They all believe that the promised Messiah, the great "King of Israel," the one destined to lead them, as God's chosen people, into the possession of their ancient heritage, is yet to come; but they do not agree upon the form that Messiah will assume, nor the manner in which he will appear, nor even in the mission that he will have to fulfil. It is this division, or rather these many divisions, that have cut up the Jewish people into various denominations. In this city alone we have

two, or three of them. The Orthodox Jew is as strongly opposed to the Reformed Jew as the Anglican Christian is to the Baptist Christian. But I am not going to inflict a history of the "variations" of Judaism upon the readers—I leave that important work for some new Bossuet, should ever an emulator of the great "Eagle of Meaux" arise in our midst. 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 movement 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; he is 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-possession 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 enthusiastic meeting of liberators, regenerators, or whatever else they choose to call themselves. It is absolutely useless for the learned and wealthy children of Israel to contend with the existing order of things. Nineteen hundred years have rolled over the descendants of the twelve tribes, and throughout the desert of existence, generation after generation of them, has aimlessly wandered—without a country, a home, a prospect. During all these long decades the Church that the Crucified established has been growing in strength, expanding in influence, augmenting in numbers, proving by the very miracle of its stupendous development and immortal vitality, that her founder could have been none other than the Messiah foretold by the prophets, expected by the patriarchs, and announced and described in the sacred books of the Old Testament. The "Zionist" movement may serve as a harmless amusement and afford an innocent employment for the less occupied of the Jewish race; but its conception is so visionary, that not even a tenth of the Jews, all over the world, can be made to believe in it.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

So-called philosophers are every day seeking to discover something new, something to attract public attention towards themselves, something that may aid in effecting God from the records of life. The latest philosophic fad is that of Prof. William Boelche, of the University of Leipzig, who claims that animal and human life is derived from the stomach. The theory is elaborated in a most mystifying article of several columns, this is the article in question. While scientists have been searching for a century through the whole universe for the cause of the origin of man the secret has been at our very doors. "In any pond, in almost every drop of stagnant water on the street is the clue to this hitherto mystery, but now a mystery no longer. "Look into a drop of muddy water with a microscope and you will see a small oblong, fish-like object. It is an infusorium, a little organism that has neither heart nor lungs, neither limbs nor sight, yet it grows, moves and probably enjoys life. "This creature has been found to

be practically one simple cell, which performs all the functions of life. But as its principal function is to 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." "Shipping the mending development of these ideas we come to the con-

clusions reached by the professor. He says:—

"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. By this social economy progress is made possible far beyond anything that Robinson Crusoe could accomplish. 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 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 the place of this stomach is 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, and called "flesh," is 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 arrangements, and countless multitude make up the whole being. Here is a wonderful complex thing, but immediately any one who is interested in the first stages of life will ask: "How, then, did this complexity start?" "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 "stacks" of millions of millions of cells, the original creatures. The elementary organism, then, behind all living things which existed on earth millions of years ago was a cell creature, a single 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 developments. 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 this division of labor, and each group does nothing but its special work. This is the secret of the development of the organs of higher organisms or creatures. These organs are the result of a highly specialized evolution. They arise in the great process of evolution 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 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 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 all evils—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 overturn 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."

ARE YOU LOSING FLESH? Then something is wrong. To the young it always means trouble. It is a warning to any one unless they are already too fat. Scott's Emulsion checks this waste and brings up your weight again.

CURES AT LOURDES. Many cures of various ailments are reported at Lourdes, recently. Among them are Mms. de la Dollerie, of Paris, who suffered five years from

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY. Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only means the original beneficiaries are very poor. On application, each member receives gratis a Central Register Book with 500 days' record, for the Homeless Boys.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CARPET DEPARTMENT. Fall Season 1900.

UNBQUALLED LINES OF WILTON, AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS. Importations for this season comprise patterns and colorings of even more than usual merit and attractiveness, which will afford improved opportunity for selection by all classes of trade.

Templeton's Celebrated Victorian Axminster Rugs. The following sizes are always to be found in stock: 6-7 x 4-6, 10-6 x 7-6, 10-6 x 9-0, 12-0 x 10-6, 13-6 x 10-6, 15-0 x 12-0.

Ollcloths, Linoleums, Cork Carpets and Inlaid Linoleums. A large range of patterns to select from in both florals and tiles. Plain CORK CARPET and plain LINOLEUMS carried in stock in large quantities for public buildings, etc.

HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, OUTSIDE DOOR MATS in COCOA, RUBBER and WIRE, in all sizes. CARPET SWEEPERS BISSELL'S "GOLD MEDAL," BISSELL'S "GRAND RAPIDS," BISSELL'S "STANDARD."

ORIENTAL RUGS. 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 RUGS, 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 immersion in the holy basin she suffered intense pain. Then followed a complete cure, confirmed by the doctors. Louis Paquet, of Paris, suffering from locomotor ataxia, was cured during the passing of the Holy Procession. Sister Sainte Brigette, of Villepinte, had been unable to move for seven years, her limbs being paralyzed. At the procession of the Holy Sacrament she rose, now walks and is well with no suffering. Marie Laveris suffered long from spinal disease, but has been completely cured. Thirty were reported cured on Wednesday alone.

CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN.—A Catholic education for a boy can alone produce a Catholic gentleman—our country's and the Church's greatest need.—Church Progress.

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

WALTER KENNEDY, Dentist, No. 758 PALACE STREET, Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill.

INTERNATIONAL Business College PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. Best methods and latest systems of teaching Commercial subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Day classes resumed August 27th. Call or write for Prospectus. Telephone Main 32, 7-13. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

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

The Catholic School Commission of Montreal. The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Commission, will take place on Monday, September 3rd. For all particulars apply to the Principal or Director of each School. 7-5

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

Chinese Guild, on East Forty-second street, applications for servants have been accumulating for two months, but not one-twentieth of them have been filled. Men for chamber work, cooks, and valets chiefly are asked for, and pay as high as \$50 a month is offered. Persons living both in the city and in the country make the applications, although those filed in the last week are from people at the fashionable summer resorts, who ask the Guild to find suitable servants for them upon their return to their town houses.

Heavy Shipments of ..CARPETS.. Put into stock. See the Novelties and extra values offered by THOMAS LIGGET, 1254 Notre Dame Street, 1244 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. 175 to 179 Sparks St. OTTAWA

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME For the Winter by adding a little new Furniture in some of the rooms 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, 553 Craig Street. 2442 St. Catherine Street.

JOHN MURPHY & 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 suit every taste. Stylish Dress Goods in all the New Autumn Shades, 44 to 54 in. wide, at \$5c, 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 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 regular prices.

Black Waists. Just put to stock 2 cases of Black Mercerized Saten Waists. Special prices \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 and \$1.90 each. Nothing nicer than these Waives for Fall wear. Also Good Black Alpaca Skirts, lined and new shape, only \$1.75. For your Autumn Dry Goods come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2442 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 933.

Roofing and Asphalting, Tiling and Cement Work, Roofing Materials, Building Papers, Stove Linings. Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in cans of 5 & 10 lbs. GEO. W. REED & CO., 783 and 785 Craig Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS. 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 Goods.

CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS. The very latest material for fall and winter, we are showing this favorite fabric, in all the new autumn tints, both plain and illuminated effects.

EMBROIDERED DRESS LENGTHS. Each one a work of art, beautiful designs, in Pastella colors from \$10 up.

REVERSIBLE MATERIALS. For heavy Skirts, also used for tailored costumes, no lining necessary, 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, 2 1/2 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

OGILVY'S Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. CHURCH BELLS. Church Bells, Chinese and Pasts of Best Quality. Address: The Foundry, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.

Manufacture Superior Church Bells. TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Anyone can ride prosperity and a camel when they walk, but when they run most persons are apt to be lost.



The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

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

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00.

All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director "True Witness" P. & F. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138. TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE WARS.—There are two wars still going on—we cannot say raging. 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 Boer war is over. Still DeWet is making Tommy Atkins dance around amongst the kopjes, just as a fidler would make the fairies dance in the glens of the Galtees. Baden-Powell 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 withdraw her forces from the Celestial Empire. They say that the Queen Dowager has at last been taken prisoner. If she has not, the situation remains as it has been for over a 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 solve it.

A PILGRIMAGE TO ANTWERP.—The pilgrimage to Our Lady of Antwerp, which took place this year under the auspices of the Catholic Association and the Guild of Our Lady of Ranson, passed off very successfully. The pilgrims, who were accompanied by Father Fletcher and Mr. C. J. Munich, reached Antwerp about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, 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 meantime singing their English hymns. After Mass they assembled before the statue of Our Lady of Antwerp, where, after the hymn "Hail, Queen of Heaven" had been sung, a short address was delivered by Father Byrne, and prayers for the conversion of England was recited.

A PRIEST FOR BANNOCKBURN.—Bannockburn is one of the most sacred spots in Scottish history. There was fought the great battle which has ever remained the theme, the inspiration and the boast of the Scottish people. Some time ago there was opened there a school-chapel, and now for the first time since the so-called Reformation, a Catholic priest ministers to the people, the station having been put under the

charge of the Rev. Francis McManus, of the Cathedral in Broughton street. Father McManus has the reputation in Edinburgh of being a hard worker, and an energetic priest, and Bannockburn 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 of the parishes made a new innovation this year and held them to the coast for the day. St. Joseph's went to Stirling. St. John's visited one of their curates who has lately been appointed to the charge of the pleasant little sea coast mission of Saltcoats, and here, too, the St. Francis' League of the Cross, with Father Richard at their head, betook themselves. Fortunately the day was all that could be desired.

IS DEWET PARANOID?—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. "The imaginative Celt," says the "Mail," "has built up a romantic story to the effect that Parnell did not die and was not buried; that he attended the funeral which was supposed to be his and smiled at the credulity of his countrymen. Now it is actually believed in many parts of Ireland that he really is Christian 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 for the benefit of their prejudiced readers. 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 elements seem to suddenly be let loose 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 depths of our severe winters, experienced storms such as the one which swept over Galveston, Texas, on 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 of an eye-witness, Mr. Richard Spain, a newsdealer of Galveston, says:—"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably 1,000. The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea."

The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measur-

ing instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm began at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind's first came from the north, and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city. About noon it became evident that 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 wind and the crashing of the buildings 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 velocity, roofs, chimneys, 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 equaled. 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, bewilder, almost frighten us, on merely reading them, the gentleman above quoted said that:—

"It will take a week to tabulate the dead and approximate the property 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 the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, lifeboats, and oyster sloops. The lifeboats of the steam sailing station were carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses bay, lies high and dry five 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 destruction 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 unroofed, and the streets were littered deep with debris. Some score of lives were lost in the city and its environs in this gale, and the damage done reached nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, one schooner 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 wires were down for three days. Other 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 entirely 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 off the gale.

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

It was a similar storm that on August 27, 1893, ravaged the coasts of Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, being most severe in 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 last Sunday evening, a new monument the gift of Mr. Stuart Coats (a recent convert to the Church), was used in St. Margaret's Church, Ayr, for the first time. The monument, which is of exquisite design, richly set with precious stones, was greatly admired.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Henry R. Gray and family have returned from Aspen Farm. Mr. E. B. Devlin returned from Europe on Sunday by the Lake Champlain.

FATHER SAVARD DEAD.

It would seem that in each succeeding issue we have to record the unexpected death of some venerable, some universally esteemed, some beloved member of the priesthood of our archdiocese. 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-Bountiful Creator, the winged messenger rushes down through infinite space with the summons, and bears back to the Father in Heaven, the soul of whose presence is required in the realms of unending glory. Thrice, within almost as many weeks has that order been carried to priests of our acquaintance. 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.S.S.R., of St. Ann's parish, was seated in the confessional—absolving 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 the 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 St. 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 the world to "let little children come unto Him." These words made a deep and lasting impression upon the heart 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 by-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 neglected homes; and he drew these little ones to Christ, to the Church, to a life that they had never expected to enjoy. What prayers must not have gone up, from young and innocent hearts, for the repose of his good soul! What tears of regret and of genuine gratitude must not have been shed over his tomb!

Rev. Louis Savard, C.S.S.R., was born at Malbaie, April 21, 1851, and was ordained to the priesthood April 8, 1878. Two years afterwards he was named parish priest at St. Fulgence, Chicoutimi. He entered the Redemptorist Order, Belgium, in October, 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 Quebec or the New England States in which his eloquence and fine personal qualities were not known, and appreciated.

The funeral yesterday morning was the best evidence of the esteem and love entertained for the good and gentle priest of St. Ann's. From the Archbishop, upon his throne, down to the humblest child that owed a debt of gratitude to the departed, all 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-remembered 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 a certain dislike for the Irish language; nor do we care to find fault with him for that which is most natural in such a nature as his. But we were amused, in presence of the gigantic movement now sweeping over the world, the result of which none can tell—to find that the "Star's" correspondent could, only quote a fellow of Trinity—by nature an anti-Irishman—to serve as an au-

thority upon the value of the Irish language. Here is what T. S. B. says:—

"Dr. Anthony Trill, the well-known senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, does not seem to have a very high opinion of the Irish language, 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, there are only a couple who can speak it, and that badly."

Now the above is what Dr. Anthony Trill thinks about the Irish language; but it must be remembered that everything coming out of that old un-English College, called Trinity, is stamped with a specially English seal. Such men as Dr. Trill do not want to see a revival of the "Celtic tongue; they know how much depends for a people upon their language—it is the talisman of their future nationhood. The richness, the beauty, the exactness, the harmony of the Irish language are none the 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 English; but he advises them to learn 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. Trill 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 Conemara, just as if an Elizabeth had never reigned, a Henry had never murdered, and the iron hoof of a Cromwell was never set on the bosom of the Island. The Irish language revival will go on, just as if a Dr. Trill had never expressed an opinion upon it; just as if Mr. T. S. B. had never misrepresented it in the columns 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.

THE POPE AND PROTESTANTISM.

Considerable surprise has been created in higher Protestant circles, especially in England, by the letter of His Holiness to the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome. We publish the translation of that letter in another column. It 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 peculiar to their calling, and seek to show their employes some fruits of their labors. The Holy Father knows his people; he knows that the Italian will scarcely ever become a sincere Protestant. He will fall into infidelity, irreligion, but not Protestantism. In the majority of cases, without ever actually losing his faith, the Italian pervert, through necessity and like causes, sinks to a level of religious indifference—and indifference is the portico of infidelity's temple. The higher, and better class of Protestants have as much repugnance to these low and underhand methods of "drawing fish to the Protestant net" as have the members of our Church; nor can they well be held responsible for the conduct of these mercenaries of their own faith.

An English paper, dealing editorially with this subject, gives the following example:— "But if, as the Holy Father remarks, they cannot count upon the force of truth, they have great reliance on the power of material resources, especially when employed in mean and underhand practices. People of mature years have convictions and can argue; the minds of the young are so easily impressed, by those who are more advanced in life. Therefore one of the chief aims of

the Protestant propagandists is to get hold of children. How is this purpose carried out? They are aware that Italy is a land where want is acutely felt. So they approach the poor—approach them often in an indirect, insidious way. A good lady has taken a house in a neighboring street or village. She says little or nothing of her Protestantism. The kindly soul cultivates above all things the character of a bountiful benefactress. She is astonishingly generous and open-handed. Little Nicholas has no boots; she buys him a pair and presents them to the parents. Nay, she adds a jacket and a cap, and is loaded with blessings by the father and mother, who are lost in wonder at the large-heartedness of the rich lady from a foreign land. Soon she calls upon them again and brings articles of apparel and money for food. They are effusive in their thanks. Whilst they are pouring them forth she timidly suggests that as she teaches a class at her house it might be well if little Nicholas were sent to her day by day. He would learn something. Not only would the instruction cost him nothing, but she would provide him with food and clothing. No mention is made of religion. The father and mother now strongly suspect that the funds wherewith the foreign lady procures the food and clothing are supplied by a proselytizing society, but they do not give utterance to their suspicions. They merely express the hope that little Nicholas, who is a Catholic, will not be prevented from honoring the Madonna, through whose intercession they have received so many favors. Positive assurances are given on this point and little Nicholas is sent to the lady's school. He is delighted with his reception: No serious efforts on his part are required to keep pace with the educational work. A good deal of his time is spent in play. At home it was a feast day when he obtained at meals anything beyond mackerel or a crust of bread. In the school he is fed like the son of a noble. Meat is plentiful, and he heartily relishes the different courses set before him. True, he is sorely troubled when beef is offered to him on a fast day. He discloses his difficulty to the foreign lady. In her blandest manner she conjures it away, telling him that he is really too scrupulous and that he should eat nourishing food when he could get it, particularly as he is not atoning. Later, when little Nicholas is being taught a lesson, the hint is casually thrown out that Roman Catholics are deprived of their freedom—that they are only allowed to think and believe as the priests wish. Thus the process of perversion goes on. Little Nicholas conveys tracts and presents from the foreign lady to his parents. They accept the gifts of food, clothing and money with pleasure; the tracts they put aside in order that they may be able to produce them when their benefactress visits them again. All three—father, mother, and son—when they are by themselves smile contemptuously at the idea of becoming Protestants; but, as a matter of fact, thanks to the scheme of the agent of a foreign society for undermining their Catholic faith, they have lapsed into religious indifference. The case may be regarded as typical."

Here, in the Province of Quebec, we can well understand this base system, 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 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 indifference—which almost always ends fatally for the soul.

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 liberal-minded 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 detect fraud in matters of religion, and no readier hand to trace its condemnation.

HUMAN RESPECT.—Let the answer 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 but one public position in America wherein the Catholic is absolutely equal to his non-Catholic fellow-citizen, and that is the front rank of our contending armies. No Catholic can complain that he is the victim of proscription when it comes to standing before the enemy's cannon.—Catholic Transcript.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—If those who complain of the cost of supporting parochial schools were to examine many of the text-books prepared for the use of pupils in public schools, and were to hear the monstrous opinions on religious subjects often expressed by teachers, the burden laid upon Catholic parishes would seem altogether bearable. Think of a "schoolmaster" in Massachusetts (an "anti-Irish" in history) who told his class that the Lord had "two brothers and sisters."—Western Watchman.

MR. D. At a d... bur, Co... during... practical... ing appe... We ha... the territ... flicted up... during th... but no w... restituta... a loss on... try as th... lost with... in my ow... dual proo... lardism w... own land... on to-day... der heave... fore the p... calculated... cept the... I say that... united mo... sion is at... tion is no... ner as to... mine fight... Commons... our peopl... weakened... emigration... men left... any furth... true that... people hav... ing men b... man in th... I am sur... ten or tw... and the... could rely... but who g... cess goes... have none... young boy... and indeed... against th... fight is ke... who used... meetings i... gone, and... no more... to the ext... have care... against th... fact that... ernment... what woul... compel the... land to th... and nothi... than that... ried throu... fully, and... ed on the... mons, not... than that... three year... Ireland, a... masses, w... lords and s... There ne... was withi... weightier c... Ireland; an... who have... of us who... League do... greater dif... path of the... with confid... at this mes... throughout... selves with... organization... set their ha... immediately... by parish... land to add... tion Fund... battle strik... and will b... of war; an... the answer... overwhelm... THE FI... Our day... are not, ex... the implem... in our hand... grip on thei... ly when des... ever the fie... But indust... habit to cu... control a w... that lurks... The wise... thropist an... holiday now... for idleness... and the mor... readjustment... advice is the... certain cra... which stra... winds, stig... flows with... ful to the c... needed phil... we will tak... go play, lea... and worries... earned rest... Of course... simply lettin... ing away. B... this we soon... find whose... us of the fa... never be fou... the sigh of g... that "art is... span"; that... men of the... but work. "I... shine," it y... man shall see... shall be empt... spirit of our... of a guilt w... enjoyment. R... tively in th... science, this... at "opportu... Post never h... the office ar... a single mo... pected wou... strain of m... full, open p... recreation. T... the desk, th...







CAMERAS AS DETECTORS OF CRIME.

It is only within the past decade, says the "Evening Post," of New 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 used by a notary and declared a true copy, has almost the same value as the original exhibit. Many photographers do more or less legal work; at least they photograph letters or documents for the use of lawyers.

tenements will be built on 70 per cent. of the ground space, leaving 30 per cent. for light and air. There will be no light or air shafts. The building will be fireproof throughout. Each room will have a window opening into the outer air. Each apartment will have a private hall and bath, play grounds, clothes drying chambers and baby carriages and bicycle storage rooms provided. The cost will be such that the rentals will average \$1 a week for each room, and still yield a profit.

A MONASTERY NOW.—Bonaparte Park, Bordentown, N.J., for many years the home of Joseph Bonaparte, 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 FEDERATION PROJECT IN PHILADELPHIA.

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.

An interesting meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union was held Thursday evening, August 30, at the Loyola Hall, 220 South Third street.

PERILOUS FEAT.—A. Alizewski, a painter, in painting the spires of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic Church, at La Salle, Ill., saved his life by his teeth. The spires are 160 feet high. He reached the top of them without scaffolds, his only support being from ropes suspended from the top of each spire.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS BY CATHOLICS

THREE NEW ALTARS.—This year's anniversary of the Feast of St. Rose was celebrated at St. Rose's Church, Sunday, by the gift to the church of three altars, from the widow of Louis Fischer in memory of her late husband, a member of the congregation, says the "Catholic Citizen," of Milwaukee. The gift was a complete surprise to the congregation, as the altars did not arrive until Saturday, when they were set up in place ready for the Sunday morning services.

AMERICAN NOTES FROM MANY SOURCES.

A.P.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 ceremonies.

PASTOR REMEMBERED.

Over 500 people of St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, gathered at the clergy house last Thursday evening to pay their respects to Rev. Father J. J. Keogh, who has been his pastor for twenty-five years.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S LIVELY VISITOR

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. 453 Madison avenue, directed the efforts of his butler and two young men as they overpowered a vandal who had been interrupted in the act of destroying furniture and glassware.

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, and was presented to the Church of St. Peter and Paul by one of its former parishioners, Mr. Jeremiah Walsh, formerly Miss McCaddin, in memory of her brother. 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 died, and the property to the parish without any conditions.

PORTABLE SCHOOLHOUSES.

Ten experimental portable wooden schoolhouses are to be set up in different parts of the congested districts of Boston. These buildings will accommodate six hundred pupils, but it is thought that it will still be necessary to hire some stores.

"MODEL TENEMENTS"

for the working classes is a problem ever uppermost in the minds of the speculator. Here is an item on the subject, taken from an American exchange. It will require a little calculation on the part of our readers to figure out the annual cost of living apartments for a family.

MODEL TENEMENTS.

tenements will be built on 70 per cent. of the ground space, leaving 30 per cent. for light and air. There will be no light or air shafts. The building will be fireproof throughout. Each room will have a window opening into the outer air.

up stairs when they were started by the crashing of wood and the smashing of glass.

They went to the dining room and there they found John Nestor, the butler, and two young men who had been summoned from the street in a struggle with a well-dressed man.

Nestor said that the man had called at the house at 7 o'clock last evening, and had asked to see the Archbishop. Upon being told that he could not see His Grace at that hour, he asked for Father Connolly.

He seized a large cut glass bowl 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.

In response to the questions of the police, the man said that the East Fifty-first street station, that his name was John W. Hanley, and that he was a book agent. He said that he lived at No. 229 East Thirty-ninth street. He was heavily built. He is supposed to have become temporarily insane from brooding over the death of a brother.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LORD RUSSELL.—Among stories of Lord Russell's early life is that of his successful competition for the prize essay of the Newry Institute, says the "Daily News," London. The subject was "The age we live in its tendencies and exigencies." Young Russell, who was then in his eighteenth year, treated the theme in such a manner as to carry off the prize. His first success at penmanship, in a case after his leader, Mr. Edwin James, had thrown up his hands. The Judge, Mr. Justice Compston, was rather testy when the junior rose and pointedly asked, "Don't you know, sir, that your leader has left the court?" Mr. Russell without flinching, said he did, but there were some points which he thought it his duty to lay before the jury. "Oh, go on," said the Judge, "I am afterwards interrupting you to ask this audacious young counsel's name." "Charles Russell," said the barrister, with every confidence, and calmly resumed his speech.

TELEPHONES WITHOUT WIRES.

At Saturday's session of the physical science section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in annual session, in Bradford, England, Sir William Henry Preece made the annual announcement that as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He said that it was a practical commercial system, and might be extended to communication between ships and the shore.

LINCOLN'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 listening. I took a seat to one side, and as I wanted to see him while he tried those cases, I shall never forget the simple and great man as he sat listening to the troubles of all kinds that were put before him. He seemed to go to the bottom of every case at once, and to give simple justice all the time. The last one of the crowd

was a girl who was deaf and dumb. All she wanted was to see the President. Lincoln sat there for almost half an hour and wrote answers on the girl's tablet and talked with her in that way.

The Best of Advice

TO THOSE WHO FEEL SICK, WEAK OR DEPRESSED.

Miss Belle Cohoon, of White Rock Mills, N.S., tells how she regained health and advises others to follow her example.

At White Rock Mills, within sound of the noisy swish of the Gaspareau river, is a pretty little cottage.

In this cottage there dwells with her parents Miss Belle Cohoon, a very bright and attractive young lady who takes a lively interest in all the church and society work of the little village.

Three years ago this spring my health was very much run down. I had not been feeling well for some time, and when spring opened up and the weather became warmer my condition became worse. The least exertion exhausted me and was followed by an awful feeling of weakness and a rapid palpitation of the heart.

Keep your Hands White

SURPRISE won't hurt them. It has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes, but is harmless to the hands, and to the most delicate fabrics.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL POWDER, the only powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three weeks. Cures Pimples and Liver Complaint.

GOOD FOR YOU

There are a lot of things that seem to be good for you, but that are not. They are good for you, but they are not good for you.

BECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents.

Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland, 12mo., 424 pages, Cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, R. REV. JAMES, D.D.—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar.

Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of Meditations. Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Kroust, S.J., 18 mo., 18 and 120 pages. Cloth—40 net.

KUEMMLER KONRAD.—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories.

In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray, 18mo., 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design—50.

HAMON, E., S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Beyond the Grave. From the French. By Anne T. Sadler. With the "Impressions" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, 12mo. (810 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.00. This book is the most consolatory spiritual truths—the most comforting reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably. (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted by Dame Odette Beaudin, of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Grâce, Montreal, against her husband, M. Beaudin, of the parish of St. Louis, Montreal.

Kosmetics and Face-Washes ARE NEVER USED 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 Effervescent 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 skin will be healthy too.

NEW INVENTIONS.

- For the benefit of our readers, Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us with a list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the American Government: 657,074—David J. Archer, Toronto, Can., hair-clipper. 675,290—William Bohne, Toronto, Can., phonograph. 657,157—H. Bunker, Barrie, Can., and G. E. Horn, Cavalier, N.D., machine for making straw or peat fuel. 657,128—William McCloskey, Windsor, Ont., spacer-bar for wire fences. 657,855—Joseph Nagler, Toronto, Ont., tide-motor. 657,185—John E. Roethermel, Toronto, Ont., parcel-carrier for bicycles. 657,471—Frank L. Van Dusen, Ottawa, Ont., match machine. 657,390—Thomas Booker, Hamilton, Ont., bottle cradle. The "Inventor's Help," containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in all countries, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.



Keep your Hands White SURPRISE won't hurt them. It has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes, but is harmless to the hands, and to the most delicate fabrics. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

GOOD FOR YOU

There are a lot of things that seem to be good for you, but that are not. They are good for you, but they are not good for you.

BECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents.

Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland, 12mo., 424 pages, Cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, R. REV. JAMES, D.D.—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar.

Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of Meditations. Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Kroust, S.J., 18 mo., 18 and 120 pages. Cloth—40 net.

KUEMMLER KONRAD.—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories.

In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray, 18mo., 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design—50.

HAMON, E., S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Beyond the Grave. From the French. By Anne T. Sadler. With the "Impressions" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, 12mo. (810 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.00. This book is the most consolatory spiritual truths—the most comforting reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably. (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted by Dame Odette Beaudin, of the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Grâce, Montreal, against her husband, M. Beaudin, of the parish of St. Louis, Montreal.

MO... If mother... She would... rest... And some... And it should... The fun... With the pat... mouth... And the 'M... True, mother... When you... And she stop... the house... As busy as... When she rot... dears... And sent you... And were her... out... And her... And her eyes... away lo... That peac... One of these... Mother will... She will fade... The mother... Then, what v... light... And what in... And father, t... Pray, what... If you want... You must... Must give her... And draw h... If your moth... dears... She'd buy h... With buttons... And ruffles a... And she'd let... While she's... That mother... through... It strikes m... REVENGE... badly-made pr... and delicious... of it with del... it, it will... When we com... lightful sweet... smelling, evi... disgusts and... sists in eating... carefully gues... monster last... lite leave beh... gulf, them fr... to a step th... body and sou... KIND WORL... the music of t... acts as balsam... and it is rene... A man was... poor boy from... restoration he... "What can I... "Speak a kin... times," replic... gushing from... A man was... A kind word... had it in his... money, clothes... little fellow cr... as a kind wor... man had ever... must certainly... granted a kin... such a man... you don't thin... but that poor... whom everybo... that he had... someone spok... GOOD FOR... There are a l... who seem to... that is, they... to themselves... good for other... mischief-makin... ing their time... of doing good... the front ever... such circumst... young men wi... sent they ar... den society, a...



Our Boys and Girls.

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 rest.

And sometimes a trip to town, and it shouldn't be all for the children, 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, and sent you all to school, and wore herself out, and did without.

And lived by the Golden Rule. And so your turn has come, dears; her hair is growing white, and her eyes are gaining the far-away look.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and what in the morning when she is up and about, and she'll be away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

and a dishonor to themselves and their parents. STUDY HARD!—Now that the scholastic year is beginning again, we would strongly advise the young to become diligent and persevering at study.

Don't make a narrow door narrower with a heavy drapey. Don't use large patterned wall paper in small rooms, or a deep border with low ceilings.

Don't have any fanciful arrangement of window draperies in rooms in daily use. Don't put chairs that are not well made and comfortable or lounges that are not low and broad.

PROPER CARE OF THE FEET.—If the microbes that accumulate on a shoe in its journeyings and development in its use are visible to the naked eye what a show it would be!

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The surest way of obtaining that is by the LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER. In the current number of the "Country Gentleman" a correspondent thus answers the question: why farm labor is scarce?

PACKING FRUIT.—There is a great art in knowing when and how to pack fruit that has to be sent away by parcel, post or rail.

THE FAT IN the food supplies warmth and strength; without it the digestion, the muscles, the nerves and the brain are weak and general debility follows.

death. Hiring out for eight months at a stipulated sum, every hour lost during the summer, through sickness, accident or pleasure, had to be made up by a good hard day in the fall, even including national holidays.

These are some of the methods used to strengthen the ties that bind a young man to the farm. He is expected to spend hours on his horses in many cases, but it is an unwritten law that he must not have the use of one to carry him away for an evening or a Sunday hour from the scene of his drudgery!

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.

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 as a farmer grows to have no other interest, and becomes willing that his life fences should circumscribe his life and his interests.

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

How different was my farm experience! Up at 5.30 and an hour's work before breakfast. Not a minute for rest after dinner; up and off. Supper at 5. Back in 30 minutes to the field, and work as long as there was light enough. Then to a bed that had probably not been made up for several days.

From 16 to 21 years of age I was a "hired man" for farmers, who, with one exception, tried to work me to death.

The quality of our knowledge is more important than the quantity. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geology, for instance, is a noble effort on the mind. The object of all knowledge is to influence action.

THE QUALITY OF OUR KNOWLEDGE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE QUANTITY. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geology, for instance, is a noble effort on the mind.

These are some of the methods used to strengthen the ties that bind a young man to the farm. He is expected to spend hours on his horses in many cases, but it is an unwritten law that he must not have the use of one to carry him away for an evening or a Sunday hour from the scene of his drudgery!

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.

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 as a farmer grows to have no other interest, and becomes willing that his life fences should circumscribe his life and his interests.

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

How different was my farm experience! Up at 5.30 and an hour's work before breakfast. Not a minute for rest after dinner; up and off. Supper at 5. Back in 30 minutes to the field, and work as long as there was light enough. Then to a bed that had probably not been made up for several days.

From 16 to 21 years of age I was a "hired man" for farmers, who, with one exception, tried to work me to death.

The quality of our knowledge is more important than the quantity. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geology, for instance, is a noble effort on the mind.

THE QUALITY OF OUR KNOWLEDGE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE QUANTITY. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geology, for instance, is a noble effort on the mind.

THE QUALITY OF OUR KNOWLEDGE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE QUANTITY. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geology, for instance, is a noble effort on the mind.

Professional Cards.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. A. KARCH, Architect, MEMBER P.C.A.A., No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Business Cards.

THE STANDARD ROOFING CO., Gravel and Cement Roofing, Cellar Work a Specialty, Concrete and Asphalt.

M. SHARKEY, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all business.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER, Successors John Riley. Established 1860. Plaster and Ornamental Plastering, Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE, Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Land, INSURANCE, FARM, VALUATIONS.

WM. P. STANTON & CO., Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, Contractor and Builder, RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL.

J. P. CONROY, (Late with Paddon & Nicholson), 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.

C. O'BRIEN, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanger, Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils, 187 MCGORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa.

DANIEL FURLONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, 54 Prince Arthur Street.

Society Directory.

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.

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.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and La Prairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill College.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street.

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.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized, 18th November, 1883.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 3066. Dame Melina Gadioux, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Charles Desjardins, contractor, of the same place, has, this day, entered an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

SAVE YOUR WIFE'S EYES. Use of BROWN'S EYE-SALVE. Many of our readers have written to us asking for a remedy for their eyes. We have a very simple and effective remedy for them. It is BROWN'S EYE-SALVE. It is a simple and effective remedy for them. It is BROWN'S EYE-SALVE.



