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OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, Que.

Remittances may be by Bank cheque, Post-office money order, Express money order, or by Registered letter.

VOL. XLVI., NO. 15:

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FATHER O'DONNELL

Pastor of St. Mary's and Delegate to the Irish Race Convention, Home Again.

HE RECEIVED A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION FROM HIS PARISHIONERS A Grand Entertainment in St. Mary's Hall and Presentation of an Address of Welcome.

An Interesting Interview With the Esteemed Pastor by a Representative of "The True Witness," at St. John's, P.Q.—Some Interesting Details of the Leinster Hall Meeting—It Recalled the Ancient Days of Tara Hall, and Disposed of the Question of the Capability of Irishmen to Govern Themselves—A Prophecy that Ireland Will Have a Parliament in College Green Within Five Years.

Last night was one of special joy to the parishioners of St. Mary's. From Amherst street eastwards, and in the vicinity of the presbytery and church, there was an immense throng of people of both nationalities assembled to accord an enthusiastic greeting to the esteemed pastor, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, who had returned from Ireland, where he was representing this city in conjunction with Mr. E. Halley, as delegate at the great Irish Race gathering in Leinster Hall, Dublin.

well worthy the efforts of such distinguished genius and such enlightened patriotism. We were convinced that not only the voice but the heart of the O'Donnell was there, with the same blood coursing through it as pulsed in the veins of the famous O'Donnells of other days.

The train bearing the party reached Bonaventure station at 8 o'clock in the evening, and a large delegation of the local parish societies was present to receive them. Carriages were then taken and driven along Craig street towards the St. Mary's Hall.

When Ireland is a nation once again these names shall illumine the brightest pages of Irish history relating to the closing years of the 19th century. When that day comes—and come soon it will—when all our wrongs shall be righted, though we may remember the cruelty that clothed its naked villainy with old odd ends stolen from Holy Writ and that seemed a saint when most it played the devil.

When the carriages reached St. Mary's Hall, Father O'Donnell was immediately escorted by Mr. Thomas Heffernan, whose powerful physique was exerted to the full in gaining an entrance to the stage. In the hall there were also assembled a large number, who were awaiting the arrival of Father O'Donnell, and as he entered he was given a warm reception.

Each representative of that greater Ireland over the wastes of waters in both hemispheres was actuated by such motives as these, as he wended his way to the portals of Leinster Hall. Sweet and pure is the religion that adorns the minds of exiles, and the sons of exiles, with such charitable sentiments.

Rev. P. F. O'DONNELL, P. P., St. Mary's: Rev. and Dear Father O'Donnell.—There are moments in life when the sentiments that stir the hearts of a people beating in affectionate union for a common cause become so sublime and intense that they never can be portrayed by the most lofty efforts of eloquence.

Oh! England can to-day easily perceive that persecution has been a signal failure; that the blood of Irish martyrs has brought forth good seed; and that the devotion and chastity of Irish exiles has been prolific in the perpetuation of a noble Irish manhood the world over.

Your voice, Rev. and dear Father, was heard in Leinster Hall, in Belfast, and in other great countries of old Ireland, and that voice reverberated across the broad waters of the mighty Atlantic, till it was re-echoed in the Irish homesteads of free, grateful America.

Just here we deem it appropriate to mention that we owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude to Rev. Father Shea for the able manner in which he administered the affairs of this parish during your absence and we beg to congratulate him in your presence for the kind interest he so nobly manifested in our welfare.

the old Irish hundred thousand welcomes. We welcome you, then, as our Irish Priest from that holy land where St. Patrick planted the Faith.

We welcome you from the green hills of Ireland—the land of our nativity:

"She's not a dull or cold land, Not she's a warm and bold land, Oh! she's a true and old land, This native land of mine."

We now earnestly hope that in the wise dispensation of Providence your superiors will kindly permit you to remain with us always. But if ever again you leave us it will be on another mission to Ireland to congratulate her generous sons and daughters in the day of their glorious success.

THOS. HEFFERNAN, Chairman, DENIS MURPHY, Secretary, JAMES MORLEY, Chairman of Concert Com.

Father O'Donnell was received with a perfect storm of applause when he arose to reply. Despite the fact that he was very much fatigued after his long journey, he delivered an eloquent and stirring address.

In an interview with a representative of THE TRUE WITNESS, Father O'Donnell gave some interesting details regarding the great Convention, to which he had been a delegate from Montreal, and its immediate and probable subsequent effect upon the all-important question of Home Rule.

"The Convention itself?" he said. "It is without doubt the greatest, both from the point of view of its numbers and of its representative character, that has ever been held in Ireland in the history of modern times."

"How did you enjoy your tour through Ireland, you say, after the Convention. From what you saw and heard, what is your impression as to the prospects of the success of the Home Rule movement?"

"The principles laid down at the Convention are sinking deep into the hearts of the Irish people as a whole. They are now beginning to see through the motives that actuate the self-seeking leaders who have been endeavoring to turn them from the proper path."

"Well," he replied, "that is a somewhat delicate question. I think, however, the time has come to speak out. Both these gentlemen are endowed with considerable ability, but the course they

have pursued and are still pursuing has hindered instead of helped the cause to which they profess to be devoted. The Convention gave them an opportunity of proving their sincerity. Did they avail themselves of it? No. On the contrary, they did their best to make it a failure.

Canada than anybody else. Father O'Donnell heard a genuine Irish bull, too. While speaking at the Convention a Philadelphia priest, whose parents had been Irish, but who is of American birth, expressed his pleasure in seeing the land of his nativity for the first time!

A MEMORIAL ALTAR To the Late Very Rev. P. Smyth, O.P. There are many people in this city who will be pleased to learn that on the Feast of the Holy Rosary a beautiful new altar in memory of the late Very Rev. T. Smyth, O.P., ex-Provincial of the Irish Dominicans, was unveiled in St. Saviour's Church, Lower Donk Street, Dublin.

A Montrealer's Success. The many friends of Mr. Frank Brennan, formerly engaged in the coal business in this city, will be pleased to learn of his success in his new job as laborer, the silver mines of Pinos Altos, New Mexico.

Japanese Boycotting. An English firm doing business at Yokohama recently sued a Japanese merchant in the native courts and secured a decision under which he would have to accept and pay for certain goods that had been imported by his order.

Australian Crops a Failure. There has been a total failure of the harvest in the northern part of South Australia, caused by a long-continued drought. Numbers of farmers have been ruined by the loss of the crops, and are in a destitute condition.

Telegrapher's Competition. A competition has just been held in Belgium between the telegraph operators employed by the government, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the telegraph. There were three prizes offered, one for reception by ear, according to the Morse code, another for reception on the telephone, and the third for transmission by the Hughes keyboard.

There was striking evidence on Monday evening, at the Seminary Hall, that the C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Canada, in the district of Montreal, is an institution which has not only come to be regarded as one exercising a powerful influence in the community, but also destined to attain a still higher place, ever far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its enthusiastic administrators.

AN IDEAL RECEPTION

C. M. B. A. of the District of Montreal Honor Grand President Hon. M. F. Hackett.

A Most Enthusiastic Gathering—Eloquent Speeches Delivered by Rev. J. E. Donnelly and Rev. Father Laroque—The Scope and Character of the Organization and its Splendid Career Dwelt Upon.

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Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn and Chancellor Germain, M.D., acted as joint chairmen, and accompanying them on the platform, besides Hon. M. F. Hackett, were Hon. L. O. Tailleux, Rev. Father Laroque, Rev. Father Donnelly, Rev. Fr. Shea, Rev. Father O'Mara, Rev. Father M. Callaghan, Ald. Compton, Dr. Rivet, Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn, G. C. M.P., Frs. Martineau, M. L. A.; L. J. A. Survever, F. X. Lenoir, M. Sharkey, J. Bohan, ex-M.L.A.; A. B. Pettus, J. A. Doniger, P. Reynolds, J. Reynolds, ex-Ald. Tansy, M. J. Folan, James Shea, G. A. Carpenter, H. J. Ward, Judge Purcell, J. L. Jensen, C. O'Brien, C. Dandelin, J. A. Castigan, A. H. Spreding, B. Charbonneau, P. O'Reilly, Grand President Grand Council C.M.B.A. of Quebec; Joseph Bohan, ex-M.L.A.; H. Krieger, J. Courtois, C. A. McDermott, Dr. Hackett and P. C. Shannon.

Let us regret at their inability to assist at the reception were read from Mr. Justice Curran and others. In opening the proceedings, Grand Chancellor Finn, on behalf of the seventeen branches of the C.M.B.A. in the district of Montreal, in a neat speech, welcomed those who had assembled to do honor to Hon. Mr. Hackett, Grand President C.M.B.A. Grand Council of Canada, who had done a considerable amount of work in this Province towards the advancement of the Association.

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CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

# THE IRISH RACE

## An Interesting Outline of Their Record on American Soil.

### An Open Letter Addressed to the President of Harvard University,

#### Pointing to an Omission of a Serious Character in a Recent Paper of That Educationalist, and Entitled "Five American Contributions to Civilization."

In a recent issue of the New York Sun the following open letter was addressed to the President of the Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., by Mr. J. D. O'Connell, of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, Washington. It is an excellent document replete with statistical information and many features of the record of the Irish race in America with which our readers may not be familiar. We give the letter in full as follows:—

I have read with great interest your article on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," published in the Atlantic Monthly for October, 1896, as I have many other of your published papers. If my commendation is of any value I offer it to you without reserve, and have only one criticism to make. You do not credit Irish immigration with any share or part in those contributions.

In almost every work on the make-up of the American people that I have read I have found Ireland credited with furnishing a large number of emigrants to this country, as well before the Revolution as since; yet you do not mention the Irish among the other "peoples" who were already in the colonies at that time. If you had not mentioned the Scotch I would have supposed that the Irish were included under the word "English."

I think it is very well known that the Irish furnished a larger proportion of soldiers to the American cause in the Revolution than all the English, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, French, Portuguese, and Swedes, then in the colonies, combined. If I am correct in this statement, I think your omission to mention the Irish as an element of the mixture of peoples in the colonies at that time is somewhat strange when you have mentioned so many other nationalities. You speak of the Germans as being well diffused and having established themselves in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Georgia; and that the Scotch were scattered through all the colonies. A like statement could have been made of the Irish as well.

Mr. Froude, in his "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," tells us of one year of immigration when 20,000 Irish emigrants settled in the New England colonies; a number probably largely exceeding all the emigrants from England up to that time. You would probably call these people "Scotch-Irish," as they came from the north of Ireland mainly; but that term is a misnomer peculiar to this country and of comparatively recent invention. It originated from a misapplication of the word "race" to any of the English, Scotch, and Irish inhabitants of the British Isles. I recognize no distinction that would classify those inhabitants as of different races. It would be just as inappropriate and erroneous to use the phrase "American race" to designate the people of this continent, who are descended from the various European nationalities that make up the American people.

An "Englishman" is a person born in England, whose grandfather may have been a Dutchman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman; an "Irishman" is a person born in Ireland, whose father, grandfather or great-grandfather may have been a Frenchman, an Englishman, a Scotchman, or a Yankee; and an "American" is a person born in America, whose father, grandfather or great-grandfather may have been an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, a German, or a Frenchman, or a Portuguese, a Swede, or even a Congo negro.

Now, as we know that a commingling of people of various European nationalities has been going on for centuries in England, Ireland, and Scotland, similar to that which has occurred on this continent, I submit that when you undertake to designate the "English race" as "predominating now as in the eighteenth century" in this country, it is, to say the least, a misleading statement; because at the present time, and for centuries back, the English people were not a distinct race, but a conglomerate mixture of various peoples and tribes of the Teutonic and Celtic races. An Englishman is, therefore, either of the Teutonic or the Celtic race, or both; but he would be a bold man who would undertake to demonstrate that the Englishman distinctively belonged to either of these races. It is a fair inference that he is a man of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood; and the same holds true of the Scotchman and Irishman, the Welshman alone approaching nearest to a distinct type of race, namely, Celtic.

I therefore take the position that the descendants of English and Scotch settlers in Ireland are neither "English-Irish," nor "Scotch-Irish," but simply Irish, as there is no such race as an English race, or a Scotch race, or an Irish race. Therefore, if you undertake to designate people by their nationality, instead of by race, I claim that a person born in Ireland and of British allegiance is an "Irishman" in every respect, and

should be so called without regard to the nationality of his grandfather, or great-grandfather, or great-great-grandmother. When you assume that the "English race" predominated here in the eighteenth century and predominates here at the present time, of course you mean that the predominant element of our population was and is of English extraction. Are you not mistaken in this? Is it not far more likely that the predominant element of the population then and now was and is of Irish extraction? And when I say Irish I, of course, mean neither Celtic nor Teutonic, but a mixture of both. It would be as absurd to say that in the eighteenth century or any part of the nineteenth century the Irish were Celts as it is to say that the English people are or ever were "Anglo-Saxons," or that there ever was an "Anglo-Saxon race."

"Prior to the year 1820," says Dr. Edward Young, formerly Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, in his Special Report on Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of March 7, 1871, "no official records were kept of the influx of foreign population to this country." It is therefore, impossible to give an accurate statement of the Irish immigration into this country prior to that date. But if we take subsequent reports as a standard of measurement, it will be found: that Irish immigration prior to 1820, was by far the largest from the British Isles. Dr. Young says that "the population of the colonies at the commencement of the Revolutionary war has generally been estimated at 3,000,000; and it is probable that as many as one-third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the parents of a large portion of the remainder were among the early immigrants. During the Revolutionary war the tide of immigration was somewhat suspended." Dr. Young's estimate of the aggregate immigration between 1776 and 1820 was 250,000. Since that date we have the official figures of the number and nationality of the immigrants. These figures show that from 1820 to 1870, inclusive, the number of "alien passengers" arriving in the United States was 7,803,365, of whom only 3,857,850 were from the British Isles, classified as follows:

	Number.	Per Cent.
England	516,192	13.70
Ireland	2,700,493	70.00
Scotland	84,623	2.00
Wales	12,435	0.30
Not specified	544,107	14.90
Total	3,857,850	100.00

As far back as the decade ending with 1830, the number of immigrants from Ireland was 57,278, in an aggregate of 81,827 from the British Isles, or about 70 per cent.; in the decade ending with 1840 the number from Ireland was 108,233, in an aggregate of 283,191 from the British Isles, or about 70 per cent., and of the 283,191 there were 74,495 not classified; but, according to Dr. Young, these were mainly Irish. In the decade ending with 1850, the number from Ireland was 733,484, in an aggregate of 1,047,763, or about 70 per cent., of which 277,264 were not classified. In the decade ending with 1860, the number of arrivals from Ireland was 936,665, in total of 1,338,093, or about 70 per cent., of which total 109,653 were not classified. In the decade ending with 1870 the number of arrivals from Ireland was 774,883, or about 70 per cent., in a total of 1,106,976, of which 77,333 were not classified.

Dr. Young states that of these "alien passengers" about one and two thirds per cent. should be deducted for aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

We thus see that for a period of fifty years the Irish immigration to this country was almost uniformly 70 per cent. of the total increment of population from the British Islands, while that from England was only a fraction over 13 per cent., Scotland only a fraction over 2 per cent., and the "not specified" a little over 14 per cent., which latter, Dr. Young states, were mainly Irish.

It is a reasonable inference that between the close of the Revolutionary war and the year 1820 at least 70 per cent. of the immigration to the United States was Irish, because it is well known that during that war Ireland strongly sympathized with the colonies against England; and it is also reasonable to suppose that the English emigration during that period fell off very largely on account of the hostility of the English people towards the Americans. And it is a fair inference, also, that prior to the Revolutionary war there was a large emigration from Ireland to this country, from the fact, as has already been stated, that in one year alone about 20,000 persons emigrated from Ireland to the New England colonies. And as we have seen that the emigration from Ireland to the United States during the half century ending with 1870 was steadily about 70 per cent. of the whole immigration from the British Isles in all probability the percentage of Irish immigration was about the same during the half century ending with 1820, which included the period of the Revolutionary war and the development of our constitutional form of government.

The large number of Irish soldiers in the Revolutionary army adds strength

to this estimate. The above quoted official statistics make it conclusive that during the time the "Five American Contributions" which you mention were being made to civilization, the Americans of Irish origin formed by far the largest element in the population. And that the Irish element should be credited with a full share of those contributions, at least in the proportion of 80 per cent., as compared with England's 14 per cent., is apparent from the fact that there are no immigrants from Europe who assimilate as speedily or as thoroughly with the American people as the Irish, while, on the other hand, the Englishman, and, in a lesser degree, the Scotchman in America, always desires to retain his alien nationality, and does not easily assimilate himself with the American people. Neither the Englishman nor Scotchman is often wholly an American, whereas every Irish immigrant is American in all his aspirations from the moment he sets foot on our soil. It cannot be denied successfully that Ireland has furnished at least fivefold more of the brain, bone, blood, muscle, and mental and physical force of the American people than England, to which it is now the fashion to ascribe the "origin of our people" and "our Anglo-Saxon" institutions.

"From the very first settlement of the country," says the editor of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Medill, "in field and street, at the plough, in the Senate, and on the battlefield, Irish energy was represented. Maryland and South Carolina were largely populated by Hibernians. Maine, New Hampshire and Kentucky received many Irish emigrants. During the first half of the last century, the emigration to this country was not less than a quarter of a million. When our fathers threw off the British yoke, the Irish formed a sixth or seventh of the whole population, and one fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general officer killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a fort by land, were Irishmen; and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from the Green Isle espouse the cause of liberty, that Lord Mountjoy declared in Parliament, 'You lost America by the Irish.' [The 'Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution' might well make a note of this and take pride in their Irish ancestry.] Who were the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the Fitzsimmons, and the McKenays of the Revolution? Whence came Andrew Jackson, J. C. Calhoun, and McDuffie? Whence the projector of the Erie canal, the inventor of the first steamboat, and the builder of the first American railroad?"

"The fortunes of the Irish in America," says T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture, in his History of Ireland, pages 785, 786, "though less brilliant for the few, were more advantageous to the many. They were, during the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, a very considerable element in the American Republic. It is very certain that Washington placed great weight on the active aid of the gallant Pennsylvania, Maryland and Southern Irish troops, and the sturdy Scotch-Irish of New Hampshire. Franklin, in his visit to Ireland before the rupture, and Jefferson in his correspondence, always enumerate the Irish as one element of reliance in the contest between the colonies and the empire. \* \* \* That the achievements of the Irish in America produced a favorable influence on the situation of the Irish at home, we know from many collateral sources."

In 1789 Washington, responding to an address of Bishop Carroll and other Maryland Catholics, used these words: "I hope to see America free and ranked among the foremost nations of the earth in examples of justice and liberality, and I presume that you, fellow citizens, will not forget the patriotic part which you Irish took in the accomplishment of our rebellion, and to the valuable assistance which we received from a nation professing the Catholic religion."

And when the patriot army lay at Valley Forge twenty-seven members of the "Sons of St. Patrick" in Philadelphia subscribed between them £103,500 of Pennsylvania currency for the American troops.

"I accept," said Washington, when elected a member of the Sons of St. Patrick, "with a singular pleasure the ensign of so friendly a society as that of the Sons of St. Patrick, a society distinguished for the firmest adherence to our cause."

And here is the testimony of Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis: "To-day the grass has grown over the grave of many a poor Irishman who died for America before any one here assembled was born. In the Revolutionary war in this country Ireland furnished one hundred men to any single man furnished by any foreign nation."

I now come to another honored name and find the testimony of Verplank. When the Catholic Emancipation was passed there was a banquet in New York city to celebrate the event, and this distinguished citizen said: "Both in that glorious struggle for independence and in our more recent contest for American rights those laws [England's Penal laws] gave to America the support of hundreds of thousands of brave hearts and strong arms."

In the year 1778 the English Parliament appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the American war. In answer to a question put by a member of that committee, Gen. Robertson, who had served many years as Quarter-master-General to the British forces, replied: "Gen. Lee informed me that half the Continental army were Irishmen." The report of the committee is now in the British Museum.

These evidences make it conclusive that there was a large immigration to the colonies from Ireland in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and why not before that time? Religious persecution and trade restrictions drove thousands of the inhabitants from Ireland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. What was the character of those inhabitants? Let Sir Edward Coke answer. He says, in the Fourth Part of his Institutes, chapter 76, "Of the Kingdom of Ireland," which was written toward the close of his life:

"I have been informed by many of them that have had judicial places there, and partly of mine own knowledge, that there is no nation in the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice (whereof we shall principally treat) than they are, which virtue must of necessity be accompanied with many others; and besides they are descended of the ancient Britains, and therefore the more endeared with us. \* \* \*

"To conclude with somewhat which tends to the honor of that noble nation. Certain it is that, while the liberal sciences in Europe lay in a manner buried in darkness, then did their lustre shine forth most clearly here in Ireland; thither did our English Saxons repair, as to a fair or market of good letters; whence of the holy men of times we often read in ancient writers. Amundus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam" (He was sent into Ireland to study there.)

This is high encomium from a jurist, an author who at the end of his great career said of "justice," that it was *architectonica virtus*; and of the Irish: *Sunt in bello fortes, et in pace fideles*.

The Irish at the earliest colonial period were certainly in nothing inferior to the "English Saxons;" they loved "justice," that architect of all the virtues. Why, therefore, refuse to give credit to the Irish immigration for its share in peopling the colonies and developing the Five Contributions to American Civilization, especially when it is a necessary inference that no nation of the Christian world contributed more largely than Ireland to that of civilization? It would be no disgrace to an Eliot or to Harvard University itself to acknowledge this debt. They both owe more than they can ever repay to the ancient Harvards and Eliots, who preserved the liberal sciences and caused their lustre to shine forth in Ireland when all other countries of Europe lay buried in intellectual darkness, and when the Englishman went to Ireland for an education in the liberal sciences centuries before Oxford and Cambridge were heard of as foundations of learning.

### JOINS THE CHURCH.

The Niece of Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church becomes a Catholic.

Quite a sensation was created in Episcopal Church circles when it became known that Miss Florence Thompson, the favorite niece of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, had become a Roman Catholic.

While rumor has it that her conversion to Catholicism occurred a year ago, it was only a fortnight ago that her family learned of it.

Mrs. Launt Thompson, the mother of the convert, was Maria Potter, the sister of Bishop Potter. She married Launt Thompson, a noted sculptor, 25 years ago. The couple took up their residence in Florence, where Mr. Thompson died five years ago, leaving a large income and a magnificent home. They had three children, and "Flossie," as she is lovingly called by Bishop Potter, is the youngest, being 18 years old. The family have always been great entertainers, and they have received the most select of American and English society.

Mrs. Thompson is credited with having carefully excluded from her circles of visiting friends all members of the Roman Catholic Church. Her husband, however, had filled some very important orders in works of art for ecclesiastics of the church and for wealthy families of that faith, and it is believed that the daughter, who inherits the beauty and brains of her mother's family and the artistic skill of her father, formed some close friendships in Florence while studying in her father's atelier. Among Episcopalians it is said that a fortnight ago she confessed to her mother that she had entered the Roman Church a year ago, and that she could not be shaken from her belief.

### A BLIND BARGAINER.

She Picks Out Dress Goods and Trimmings with Amazing Skill (From the Chicago Tribune.)

Shoppers in one of the big stores downtown last bargain day curiously watched the movements of a blind woman at the dress goods counter. She was about 30 years old, her face showing great intelligence and refinement. She was richly dressed for the street, and a girl about 20 years old accompanied her.

The blind woman examined the fabrics placed before her by passing them through her hands. She depended upon her own sense of touch, apparently, for she seldom spoke to her companion, and then only in answer to questions. She appeared to be quite critical, and before she made her selection the counter was piled high with patterns of all kinds.

After she had examined a large number of pieces, she took up one of the first that had been shown her and decided to buy it.

When the clerk had measured it she verified the length herself by measuring it with her outstretched arms. Satisfactorily satisfied that the piece contained as much as she had bargained for, she took a transfer ticket and went to the counter where trimmings are sold. There she selected the material with which to finish her dress, examining the laces and other delicate fabrics most critically.

After the blind woman had left the store the floor manager said her shopping was not an unusual thing. She was but one of the many blind customers who came into the store regularly. This woman, he said, was not only able to make the nicest discrimination in the matter of trimmings, but so delicate was her touch she could often distinguish colors. He added, however, that she never depended entirely upon her touch in matching shades, but verified her selections with the eyes of the clerk and her companion.

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## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SUBJECT OF AN ABLE DELIVERANCE BY FATHER KING, S. J.

THE VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS COMPARED—THE SUPERIOR TRAINING OF THE FORMER.

The Rev. M. King, S. J., delivered the following eloquent sermon at the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, Eng. We reproduce it as it is an additional valuable contribution upon the subject of Catholic Education:—

Father King took for his text, "This is eternal life, that they should know the one true God and Him whom Thou hast sent" (St. John, 17c. 3v.). The reverend preacher said that it was in these words that our blessed Lord spoke on the night before His death, and it was this very knowledge of the one true God and of Christ Jesus that was denied to the children who were educated in the undenominational schools of England. In these schools God might be spoken of as a force, a power, a Being Who was distinct from the world, and Jesus Christ might also be spoken of in His purely personal character as One Who lived and died, as a Biblical personage, with Whose sayings and doings it was well the children should be acquainted. God, in other words, might be an abstraction and Christ a man Who lived and worked and died, but of the God that they, his hearers, knew, of the God of love, of the God of Whom they taught their children to speak with such loving familiarity and respect, of the Christ with His loving human heart and the strength of His Divinity, on these subjects it was not allowed to base instruction in the undenominational schools of England. Those in whom the spiritual life was not as deep and real as it was in them sometimes asked why Catholics made such sacrifices to get their children educated in Catholic schools? There were schools open to them, magnificent buildings with all the modern improvements, where the children would receive an education that would fit them to take their part in the battle of life. Why was it that Catholics neglected these splendid opportunities and put themselves to great sacrifices, to great pain, in order to educate their Catholic children in Catholic schools? Yes, said the rev. preacher, it was true indeed that these schools did furnish a good education for this world, they sent the children out well equipped for this world, ready to take their part with those whom they would meet, but they did not use that precious time when the mind was opening, when impressions were so strong, to fill the child's mind with those great truths of which they so well knew the importance of their responsibility in this world as human agents of the destiny before them of their duty not only to their neighbor, but their duty to the God who made them. They wanted the child to have something which would ennoble him, something which would lift him up above the narrowness of his surroundings, they wished to show him where his sins would be forgiven if his soul was unfortunately dimmed and had lost its lustre in the face of the temptations of this world, they wished to lift his soul above this earth, and in order to do that, they who were believers in Catholic Education, they took the child at the time when his mind was tenderest and impressed it with truth, knowing that if through human frailty he fell away, at least he would have some principle in him which would get him through in his journey towards his Heavenly home. This was eternal life that they should know the one true God and Him whom He had sent. Our Lord was the lover of children. He came down to make Himself one with them, and they knew what a wonderful way He had of appealing to the child's heart. Their effort then must be to make Our Lord known to the child and this was what they did. They took the child at an early age and drew and led him to Our Blessed Lord. They surrounded him in his early years with emblems of piety and devotion. In his schoolroom they had the statue and the picture of Our Blessed Lady and the statue or the picture of the Crucifixion. They thus drew and led his mind and thoughts to God. They showed him where God was, and when he reached the age when sin might have defiled his soul, gently and quietly they taught him of the Sacrament of Confession, how he might receive forgiveness for his sins. Then when his mind was more open they led him to the altar rails, and there they spoke to him of the

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, hip diseases, etc. Consumption is scrofula of the lungs. In this class of diseases Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

God Who would come down to live in that little heart which He had formed, and they hoped and they thought that by these means they were giving to their children an outfit which would enable them to take their places in this world and the next. If their Catholic schools were deficient in secular education, if they did not give their children an education which would enable them to stand side by side with those who were educated in the Board school, then his appeal would lose half its force; but when he appealed to them on behalf of a system of education which gave all that the other schools gave, and more besides, which gave their children the power to take their place in this world and also in the next, then, indeed, there was strength in the appeal. He appealed for the children, not merely to give them human knowledge, but also that supernatural knowledge which they knew was of such value and importance to them. They knew also that the money which they gave was not squandered. They did not have immense palatial buildings. The Catholics did not waste money which was not theirs in erecting vast buildings and decorating them and fitting them up superbly. Their schools were plain enough. Their work was the result of the self-sacrificing zeal of Catholics who devoted themselves to the work of Catholic instruction. They had not the appliances which other schools had, and they had to make up for it with extra energy and zeal, and with God's blessing the Catholic schools of England stood in the forefront of the schools of the Board and the other denominations. God had blessed their efforts, but it was only by their generosity that the schools could be kept in the position in which they found them. They were good, they were excellent schools, these schools in their midst for which he appealed that day. The Burlington Street schools were known for the excellent education which they gave. The Bishop had spoken highly of them. The inspectors had spoken highly of them. They gave an outfit for this world and they gave an outfit for the next world. It was for this education that he appealed, an education which taught their children what would fit them for this world and the world to come.

# the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

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The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 66 Soraruen Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my four children of croup or a low fever. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has cured several other children in my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness." H. O. BARROW, of Little Rock, N. B., writes: "As a cure for croup Pny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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OUR WAYFARER

Condemns the Practice of Introducing Children on the Stage.

Something About the Literature of the Day.

Benefit Societies and Their Ways—The Month of the Rosary—A Suggestion to K. Dolores—A Pen Picture of People Who Practice a Peculiar Kind of Edification—Li Hung Chang Again.

Specially written for THE TRUE WITNESS. As "a literary gentleman," though happily without "a wooden leg," it gives me much pleasure to second the proposal of "Babette" in a late issue of the TRUE WITNESS...

If the crusade of the Star against city noises proves successful it will deserve the thanks of the public at large. The necessity of restraining the exuberance of their spirits may be a little hard upon ice-men, scavengers coal cart and milk wagon drivers...

The "Liberty of the Press" is a great and glorious thing, of course; but one is sometimes tempted, after a glance into some of the shop windows, to ask himself where liberty ends and license begins. We are continually being told that this is an age of great intellectual progress...

"Branagh" in the Catholic Record and "Babette" in the TRUE WITNESS, are registering protests against the stereotyped resolutions of condolence in vogue amongst Catholic benefit associations, and they are right. I have an idea that the constitutions of most of these societies provide for a general Communion on the occasion of the death of a member...

And now the Month of the Rosary is with us again, and we have the opportunity to put into practice the good resolutions we made while we were disporting ourselves on the seashore or amongst the mountains a month or so ago. It is funny how devout we are in prospective, especially at such times as conscience tells us we are dispensing ourselves a little too freely from the safeguards of church going and prayer...

At the risk of being considered old fashioned, I venture to enter a protest against the modern custom of bringing

young children forward as entertainers. The practice of putting tiny tots of seven and eight years of age upon stages and platforms to strum little pieces of music and to strain their weak vocal chords in an effort to sing, seems to me to be a ludicrous and unwholesome. It robs children of two of its greatest charms, simplicity and unconsciousness, and fosters instead the germs of vanity and jealousy. Anybody who has observed the air of self importance that too frequently characterizes children thus unwisely brought forward will agree with me...

Do bishops ever joke? I am afraid they do. Only the other day Bishop Potter of New York announced with much gravity that he was glad Rome had pronounced against the validity of Anglican orders, for this would lead good churchmen to look for the true apostolic doctrine in the right direction next time, i.e., to the Eastern instead of to the Western Church. If the reverend bishop does not see the humor of appealing against Rome to a Church that has already repudiated Anglicanism as emphatically as ever Rome did, other people will. But I really think he must have been joking, or why did he quote St. Cyprian? A Father who calls the See of Rome the "source of ecclesiastical unity."

If there is a being on this big round earth that I dread and flee from it is the person, male or female, who deliberately sets out to "edify" me. Uncharitable! Yes, of course it is, I admit it at the start, so we will consider that point settled. I repeat, I have no affection for the one who wants to edify me. Suppose my conversation and learning do not square with such a person's ideas of right and wrong, why should he assume that his ideas are the correct ones? Why, if I grumble a little at the weather, need he remind me that Providence governs the elements?

If I express a preference for one preacher more than another, why, oh! why, must he be at pains to inform me that he looks more to the substance of a sermon than to the style of its delivery? I hate to have it insinuated that I haven't common sense. If I have a corn or a headache, and cannot smile and look pleased about it, why should he think it incumbent upon him to lug in some reference to Purgatory—or worse—instead of getting me something to relieve the pain? If he only knew the wild opposition he arouses in unregenerate breasts by his persistent determination to see "good in everything," he would make and appalled resolution never to try to edify anybody again as long as he lived. Really religious people never talk "shop."

Once, at least, in his tour the wily Li Hung Chang was caught napping, and that was when he allowed himself to be made the mouthpiece of the A. P. A. in insulting the Irish in America. The Celestial may have a monopoly of "tricks that are vain," but for "ways that are dark" he must yield the palm to the western heathen.

PARISH LOYALTY.

Members Who Assist at Services at Other Churches Bound to Support Their Own Parish Church.

His Grace, Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, last week issued an important circular to all the clergy of his diocese. While it is of interest chiefly to the latter, there are many points concerning the laity. His Grace directs that no pastor must rent seats in his church to any member of another congregation without knowing that the member is doing his duty in his own parish. Accordingly it would seem that a person renting a seat in some other church must also retain a seat in his own church. Persons are not allowed to hear Mass on Sundays and holidays in the chapels of hospitals or other charitable or religious institutions, excepting the inmates of such institutions. If any exception should be advisable on account of infirmity or for other reason, the persons must have a note to that effect from their own pastor. The Archbishop also directs that the hours of service be posted at the church doors and in the hotels. "In our days of almost universal travelling, Catholics often lose Mass for want of such information."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

A Well-Timed Rebuke to Lukewarm and Diplomatic Catholics

The current number of the Angelus Magazine prints the following timely remarks on the subject of parochial schools:—

The subject of Catholic free schools was brought into prominence this fall by Archbishop Ireland's determination to inaugurate a free-school system in his ecclesiastical dominion in the Northwest. The presumed object of the movement is to place the parochial school upon a secure footing financially, by furnishing adequate revenue for its support, and to enable the parish priest to maintain his school at a desired standard. These aims will find general support, and the prelate who proposes the innovation has gained admirers by this step towards fostering the Catholic separate school which is shown, from day to day, to be the more necessary, as the fruits of irreligious training are made apparent throughout the land. The idea has grown in the non-Catholic mind that the parochial schools of the United States are greatly inferior to

the public schools. Even Catholics are led to believe this error, and are quite free in expressing their opinion as an excuse for sending their children to the State schools or as an argument against the continuance of the separate school by the Catholic Church. It has taken proofs such as were furnished by the display of parochial-school work at the World's Fair to uproot the idea. Yet this belief has gone so far into the souls of some Catholics that they can only see in the future their co-religionists as slaves to non-Catholics, forced in the drudgery places of life as beasts of burden to carry the contumely and pick-and-shovel pack of the Nation. This seems incredible, but it is true. How educated Catholics who ought to be able to prize even a mediocre Christian education above a higher but Godless one, can sanely think in this way, it is difficult to imagine. Yet they do it. Hence, any step which tends to advance the parochial school will be doubly beneficial—good for future generations which will use the school, and good as an argument to convince Catholics of the truth. We would like to see the parochial schools of every city occupying the position which they hold in Chicago, where the Board of Education admits parochial school children into the high school on a par with the pupils of the public schools.

A DOLEFUL PICTURE

Of the Condition of Affairs in the Old Land.

A Dublin correspondent sends a doleful tale of the Nationalist political outlook, and says that a want of party funds will compel all future Irish members of Parliament to maintain themselves. This means a practical disfranchisement of some constituencies by the absence of the poorer men from the House. He says:—"We are now where Butt was in '78, with a divided country, a torn party, an empty exchequer, and a strong government arrayed on the other side. Whether it is death or only a sleep before a new birth, none can say, but certainly it is a very heavy sleep at present. Meanwhile the drain of emigration continues. The population now is little over what it was in 1788. Such a fact is a terrible indictment against our rulers."

THE VACANT OFFICE.

Rector of the Catholic University of Washington.

Three names have been selected by the Catholic University, and will be sent to Rome, from which the Holy Father will select one as the successor to Bishop Keane as rector of the university. The names selected are Rev. Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., and president of the Catholic Summer School at Pittsburg, N.Y. The others named are Very Rev. Vicar-General Mooney, of New York, and Rev. Daniel J. Riordan, of Chicago. Rev. Dr. Conaty is highly esteemed by Archbishop Williams of Massachusetts and is well known as a church and scholastic lecturer, besides being one of the leading total abstinence advocates of the country. He was twice president of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society. He was educated at the Sulpician institution at Montreal, and later was honored with the title of D.D. by the Georgetown University. He is of Irish descent and about 48. Rev. Dr. Conaty is also well known in this city, having occupied the pulpit on several occasions at St. Patrick's.

Father Mooney is a successful pastor of one of the large parishes of New York and has wielded great influence in that State. It was in his church two years ago that the par-honors decided to vote for the Tammany candidate. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, was educated at Troy Seminary, and later was Professor of Philosophy at Troy Seminary for eight years.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS.

A Movement to Reform the Present System.

An American paper says:—Recent developments in athletics as practised among the colleges are bringing to light the most interesting tendency which they have manifested for several years—that is, the spread of conservative views on athletic matters, due in great part to the growth of alumni influence in the arrangements and methods under which the various sports are carried on. This influence, at first attacked by the undergraduates as an unwarranted trespass on their rights, and in some quarters still a subject of denunciation, is now coming to be recognized as the great restraining force in these matters, and is chiefly responsible for the present growing reaction against excessive indulgence in and attention to intercollegiate contests. The attitude of those who mould college opinion, however, is no longer lenient on such points, and of this change of view the growing react on against excess and brutality is the direct result. Time was, and very recently at that, when the presence at a college of an athlete who had no visible means of support was passed over with a laugh—especially if the man helped to put his adopted alma mater higher in the athletic ranks. Now, when such practices fortunately are no longer common, the leaders in many colleges have come to see plainly that they must never again be resumed. The best way to get rid of these evils, it has become evident, is to

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lessen the number and importance of intercollegiate contests; and efforts to this end have already met much success. There has been, of course, no organized plan to bring this about; none was needed. It became manifest to those who had the best interests of genuine athletics at heart that athletic contests had assumed too important a part in the college world; and this opinion, having spread to the great body of the younger alumni, is already beginning to affect the undergraduates.

UNDER REVIEW.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART

TAKES EXCEPTION TO THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROME OF INNOMINATO IN THE NEW YORK SUN.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for November, in discussing liberalism and the so-called liberal movement in the Catholic church in America, amongst other views advanced, says: "The policy of simplicity and straightforwardness in the church is called conservatism, while the opposite policy goes by the name of liberalism." The language of conservatism is plain, direct, uncompromising; it gives things their proper names. Liberalism, on the other hand, is always hedging, trimming, minimizing, conniving, toadying to secular power, cringing to all but lawful authority, impatient of all that is traditional and time-honored, often arrogant and abusive, fulsome in its praise and violent in its vituperation, generally inconsistent and not seldom insincere. It is fond of publicity, rushes into print, is never done discussing the "spirit for the age" and the "needs of our country," and forecasts the broad outlines of the future. It loves to expatiate on commonplaces, such as Americanism, patriotism, freedom of conscience and speech, civil and religious liberty, toleration and the communion of "fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man."

In days gone by this liberal policy was managed through the agency of a French newspaper in Rome, known as the "Moniteur de Rome," which gave the cue to the American secular and liberal press. With the failure of the liberal policy this French sheet also went under. Since then its work has been carried on chiefly by a bi-monthly correspondent to the New York Sun, who signs himself Innominato. Mr. Innominato is we do not even pretend to conjecture. This we know, that he is an able writer, who understands how to make the worst cause appear the better, who can don the garb of an angel of light and deceive not only "the elect," which we hold to be a comparatively easy matter, but even the New York Sun, which is a rather arduous undertaking.

Innominato has thoroughly mastered the language of European liberalism and knows well how to translate it into United States. He is a careful reader of the Roman and Parisian newspapers, and is well posted on the liberal sentiment in America. For the rest the letters might as well be written in New York, London or Constantinople as in the brazen gates of the Vatican. The language of the letters is always dignified and elegant, yet somewhat Johnsonian. Their policy is exactly the same as that of the defunct Moniteur—a policy of mis-representation, always within the limits of what is probable and credible, at least to the un instructed public. They rarely deal with facts, but rather with motives, policies and future possibilities. They profess the highest admiration for, and loyalty to the Pope and high officials of the Roman court. They affect to know the Pope's mind on any given subject of ecclesiastical policy. In short, Innominato's letters are models of liberal style and liberal tactics.

We often wondered why it was that some representative of the Catholic press has not long since torn the mask from the face of this pretentious fraud. Besides those who have read his hectorations with any attention for the last few years cannot fail to perceive that from the very outset he has forecast a line of policy for the Holy Father which has not only not been borne out, but flatly contradicted by the facts. \* \* \* Some time ago a report was spread that the successor of His Eminence Cardinal Satolli would be Mgr. Falconio, a Franciscan friar, who would doubtless have been a very fit subject for the appointment. Our "sacred seer" thought there was reason to believe that Falconio, because he was a monk, would be a persona ingratia to certain bishops of the United States. He knew, moreover, that Falconio had received another appointment that was likely to be permanent. \* \* \* But he made his reckoning without his host this time; and before he had time to write another epistle Leo XIII. had appointed not only a monk but a hermit to fill the office of delegate to the United States, taking no account of the supernatural wisdom of the "divine seer" Innominato.

A Marriage Settlement.

We know of a working man who, on the eve of his marriage, signed a promise to abstain from intoxicating liquor. He put the document into a frame, and presented it to his wife after the wedding as a marriage settlement, and certainly there cannot be a better marriage settlement than for a young husband to settle his habits.—From "How to be Happy Though Married."

Trade Returns.

The trade returns for the month of September show imports of \$11,390,000, compared with \$9,843,000 in September of last year, an increase of \$1,547,000. The duty collected amounted to \$1,810,000, as against \$1,817,000 last year. The exports for the month were valued at \$12,026,000, compared with \$10,497,000 in the same month last year.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA,

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We are offering great value in Cotton and Down Comforters. 50 hales just received at surprisingly cheap prices. A good sound Cotton Comforter, fair size, extra value, 49c. 300 full size Comforters, equal to Real Down, filled, covered in Art Material, Reversible, \$1.75. 250 Extra Quality Comforters, extra large sized, covered in Art Satin and light as real down, also reversible, only \$2.15. Real Down Comforters, just received a special purchase at very cheap prices in large sizes, all real down, \$1.90.

BLANKETS.

We were fortunate enough to secure the balance of a Mill Stock of Blankets at very favorable prices. Our customers will benefit by this fortunate purchase, as we will sell every pair at Wholesale Price. 300 pairs White Wool Blankets, good size and Fancy Colored Borders, \$1.35. 250 pairs Heavy Wool Blankets, large size, colored Borders, \$1.90. 220 pairs of Extra Quality Heavy All-Wool Blankets, New Style Borders, \$3.00. Also a large lot of Fine Blankets All-Wool, Heavy Make, up to \$13.50 pair.

Furniture Coverings.

In Rich Brocatelles, Tapestry Brocatelles, Raw Silk, Plush and Velvet. Special value in Brocade Furniture Covering, 54 inches wide; also suitable for Curtains, 38c. Brocade Furniture Covering, in Art Patterns, New Colors; this line is also suitable for Curtains, 60c. Roman Stripe Curtains Material, 54 in. wide, all colors, 20c. Velvet Cretonnes for Curtains, New Material, is Reversible, and very effective, in all Art Designs and Colors, 54c.

Men's Overcoats.

We have made up a Special Line of Men's Overcoats in Beaver Cloth for late Fall and Winter Wear. Lined, wool and interlined with Fibre Chambray, in the best Silk Velveteen. The price of the overcoat is sure to create a sensation. Extra good value; price \$10.00. Youth's Overcoats in same style and finish, \$8.40.

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The True Witness

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 28, 1896 MONTREAL'S FIRE RECORD.

The threefold tragedy which appealed with such force and not without substantial results to the hearts of our citizens is full of suggestions. So much has, however, been said already on almost every phase of the subject, that it might almost seem as if it were exhausted. No due tribute of praise has been withheld from the victims who fell in the discharge of their duty, and so far as the authorities and citizens could do so, they have lightened the blow that struck three families at once, leaving mothers widowed and children fatherless. The school that the Church never denies to her faithful children was rendered in unfeigned measure to the sorrowing survivors. Death, under such circumstances is robbed of its worst terrors and the living, in their grief, have the consolation of knowing that the dear ones whom they mourn have not gone to unhonored graves.

The heroism of those who face death while protecting the lives and properties of others is of a type quite equal to that of the soldier who falls on the battlefield in defence of his native land. And there are not many cities that have not furnished more striking examples of such courage than Montreal. It is, indeed, curious evidence of the undesired factors that contribute to the development of the communities that successive conflagrations have helped to make Montreal what it is today. The record of its hardiest streets, most stately buildings and most important improvements is very largely a record of fires.

Under the Old Regime every citizen and inhabitant in town and country was obliged to assist in extinguishing fires. They were also obliged to supply leather buckets, which were kept in convenient places to be used when necessary. The ordinances for the regulation of the fires of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal refer to the frequency of fires in the 17th and 18th centuries. Many of the early churches of Montreal were destroyed. The change of rule brought no change in this respect.

In May, 1767, a fire broke out in the house of a Mr. Livingstone, of St. Paul Street, which was not arrested until it had destroyed about a hundred dwellings and turned nearly a thousand persons homeless on the streets. The cause of this fire shows that the stringent regulations of the Old Regime were not called for. This terrible conflagration, which swept away a great part of the city of those days, having been caused by the ashes being carelessly left in a gutter. It was at last checked by pulling down part of the Hospital of the Sœurs de la Congrégation, on Notre Dame Street, and some contiguous houses. The flames were said to have been so fierce that they surrounded the walls and attacked some of the houses on the outside, near the Grey Nunnery. So great was the destruction caused by this extensive conflagration—the first to visit the city since the cession of Canada to Britain—that a collection was begun in the Old Country, the then young King George III., sending the list of subscribers with £500. The total loss, according to a statement sent to the authorities in London by the Governor, amounted to £1,073,185. 6s. 1d. a large sum of money for a town of some 6,000 inhabitants. A list of the families burnt out enables us to follow pretty closely the course of the fire, there being 87 on St. Paul Street, 54

on St. Francois Xavier, 26 on St. Louis Street, 6 on St. Sacrament, and the rest on other streets within and without the walls.

Three years later another fire broke out near the St. Lawrence gate, in the house of a person not inappropriately named Tison, which destroyed a hundred houses, two churches and a school building.

In 1819 a new experiment in fire extinction was made, when a shower of snowballs was rained upon the burning building.

In 1825 a fire broke out at the corner of St. Mary and Campeau streets which soon gained such headway that many families were almost surprised in their sleep.

The burning of the Parliament House belongs to political as well as civic history. There are still among our readers, doubtless, some who can recall that time of excitement. There may, however, be some others who have more cause to remember the later fires of 1852—a memorable in our annals by the destruction of a large part of the city. The first fire of that year occurred on the 7th of June. It began in St. Peter street, in rear of the old church of St. Andrew, and never stopped till it destroyed nearly all the buildings between St. Peter and St. Francis Xavier streets, on the one hand, and between St. Sacrament and St. Paul streets on the other. It crossed from St. Paul street to Custom House square and, after sweeping everything on its course, ended by destroying a block of stores on Commissioners street. Notre Dame Church, the Hotel Dieu and the shipping in port escaped as if by a marvel.

This conflagration had not ceased to be talked about when a fire, starting on St. Lawrence Main street, extended to Vignonne street, where it assailed a wood yard, and the flames, fanned by a westerly wind, carried everything before them, till they reached St. Denis street, by which they swept on all the way to Craig street, and beyond it, till they seized a timber-yard and saw-mill, near the river. Meanwhile, some wooden buildings on Notre Dame street had caught fire, and the flames sped onward to and beyond Dalhousie square, taking the Hayes block en route. The day closed, but the fire continued on its destructive course till the whole eastern part of the city, between Lagachetiere street and the river and between St. Lawrence street and Papineau Road, was in ruins. Only those whose memories can traverse an interval of forty-four years will be able to recall the indescribable desolation of the scene that Montreal then presented to the beholder.

The great fire of 1852 may be said to have been the starting point of new Montreal. It was also a great crisis in our railway history, marking the completion of communication between Boston and Montreal. The substitution of stone for wooden buildings, and the organization of an effective service for protection against fire, if they did not follow immediately, were at least suggested by that conflagration.

The perfection of our fire brigade was of course a process that took many years. The old volunteer system did some good work in its time, and the spirit that inspired its members survived its disbandment. In 1868 a volunteer, who sacrificed his life in the effort to extinguish a fire in St. Paul street, shared in the popular gratitude and in the honors of the regular firemen who fell at the same time in the discharge of their duty. More than once subsequently to the fatal St. Paul street fire has the same lot awaited the protectors of our lives and properties against Montreal's old enemy. As cities grow, while protective organization is perfected, the risks to life seem to increase. Several reasons may be alleged for this seeming contradiction. The search for those reasons, and the study of the whole question of risks to life from fire, are best undertaken not by a coroner's jury, which deals only on a special case, but by experts carefully examining every phase and detail of the subject. All such investigations ought to be kept apart from any personal element, and are, therefore, most satisfactorily undertaken at a time when the public mind is not excited by some recent casualty. If this were done, it is likely that protection to life would be more effectual. But the first essential is a thorough knowledge of the structure of the houses of the city as regards the security of the several storeys in case of fire. And there is only one way to secure this knowledge.

THE SADLIER PRESENTATION FUND.

Under the apt title, "A Worthy Cause," a correspondent writes us a letter, which will be found in another column, on a subject that will, we have no doubt, enlist the cordial and practical sympathy of our readers. The writer has presented his case so fully and so well, that nothing which we could say could add to its force and completeness. It is unnecessary for us to add that we gladly open our col-

umn to "The Sadlier Presentation Fund," which we hope will soon assume dimensions proportionate to the worthiness of the object.

BUSINESS TACT.

The qualities that win success in business are various, and they are distributed in varying proportions. A man may not always be aware of the elements in his character, disposition or demeanor that have best served him where he has succeeded or stood in his way when he has failed. Sometimes one or other fortune seems to come without regard to personal attributes. Even the most wary cannot always foresee the rocks that imperil his course or the favoring breezes that will waft him into the haven where fortune awaits him. But when every allowance is made for unknown and for contingencies, it is to something in himself and inseparable from his personality that a man owes his position in the art, craft, profession or branch of business to which he devotes his energies. One man may seem to be encircled by a sort of aura or influence that begets confidence, that makes others feel at home with him, that attracts strangers and retains friends; while in another, intellectually as well endowed and in the scale of morality as high, there is an indefinable something that repels rather than attracts. By those who know him thoroughly the latter is respected, if he is not beloved, and there may be occasions when they give him the preference over his more genial rival.

But those occasions do not occur for the world at large, which always keeps somewhat aloof from the man who does not meet at half-way. In the long run the latter, by the exercise of industry, prudence and perseverance, may outstrip the more popular business man, for those negative qualities which, in one sense, are a very real drawback, are, in another, a safeguard against temptations that popularly generally brings along with it. There is, at the same time, no reason why the bon homme in question may not be associated with excellent sense, judgment and self-control, and it sometimes happens that this combination of business gifts is found in the same person.

The point to which we would call attention, however, is whether it is not possible, and, if so, whether it is not a duty, for a man where business brings him into constant or frequent contact with the public, to cultivate those graces of manner which attract, and, when habitual and sincere, retain the confidence of customers or clients. By sincerity in this connection, we mean that the demeanor is the expression of a genuine desire to shew attention and sympathy and to be of service in every possible way. That such a manner can be acquired, when there is a real foundation of kindness in the disposition, most business men will acknowledge. A boy who has been well trained at home will carry with him to his office or store or workshop the polite and obliging ways that have become second, if not first, nature to him. But it largely depends on the milieu in which he is placed, whether he will improve, by adopting, those manners to his new surroundings or will follow a bad example by gradually discarding them while at work, thinking, perhaps, to resume them at will in company. Many a boy has, by being thrown among rude associates or through the example of coarse or careless seniors, contracted habits of speech and manners that proved an obstacle to his future success. On the contrary, where the tone of behavior is refined, the apprentice or clerk has an advantage that is more than sentimental. A customer who, entering a store for the first time, is waited upon not only politely but with attention and sympathy—the salesman or saleswoman taking an interest in his wants and endeavoring to satisfy him—will be likely to return to that store whenever again he requires such goods as are sold there. If, on the contrary, he is treated with indifference, answered curtly, and little trouble is taken to gratify his peculiar tastes, he is more likely to eschew that establishment in future than to patronize it. And if the incident be often repeated in such a place of sale, the proprietor is pretty sure to be a loser sooner or later. There are doubtless stores in Montreal that not reckon such affronted customers among their losses, but there must be others that know the value of good service and employ only properly trained, obliging and tactful salesmen and saleswomen.

There are other qualities—such as punctuality, honesty, truthfulness—that enter into the ethics of business and of which a good deal might be said. The first of these is a rare virtue, and so many business people and tradesmen think nothing of breaking an engagement that one may sometimes regret that they escape the infliction of damages. Ultimately, indeed, they pay heavy damages, for if the unpunctual and those who disregard their pledged word succeed in life, it is through miscarriage of justice and not desert. Some may, perhaps, think such matters too commonplace for the page of our hebdomadal

clio, but it is from the commonplace that the joys and sorrows, the trials and triumphs of life, most often spring. In the daily task well done lies the secret of a life's success, and it is well to bear in mind that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

TENDENCIES AND RESULTS.

When one looks around at the condition of affairs in the world at large, one sees in some directions a marked difference between tendencies, or what we have some reason to regard as tendencies, and results. Divines and moralists and jurists assure us that the civilized world is becoming more humane, more forbearing, more peace-loving. Comparisons between the past and the present are almost always in favor of the latter. We are constantly reminded of the justice and mercy of our laws as compared with those of our forefathers, and a few pages of Blackstone will doubtless be convincing on that point. The horrors of the slave trade were once familiar to so-called religious men and women without affecting their enjoyment of the good things of life. A good many of us can remember when men, women and children were bought and sold on this continent by men in whose families there were gentle mothers and tender-hearted maidens. The treatment of the soldiers and sailors who won England's battles in the Napoleonic wars is dreadful to read of. A regimental court-martial, composed of a captain and four subalterns, had the power of inflicting 999 lashes, and offences that are now punished by a comparatively short imprisonment were considered worthy of death. The civil courts were not more merciful. Acts of dishonesty, for which a few months in goal would be now deemed ample requital, doomed the unhappy offender to the gallows.

If we go a little farther back and question the tribunals of half a dozen generations ago, we find justice not only blind, but often deaf to any plea of reason and dumb as to any word of equity. We gain also doubtless in the matter of charity compared with the last century and that which preceded it. The poor are not uncared for and the sick are not left untended. The orphan does not perish for lack of friends. There is more consideration for the manual worker and for the thrifty there are organizations that help them to make provision for the future. Religious wars have ceased, at least within the confines of civilization, and, if controversy still raises its voice, there is no actual persecution. Penal laws are happily of the past. Nor is a man asked to forswear himself by taking oaths that defy his conscience. If the day of universal and lasting peace has not yet dawned, there is some attempt to mitigate the cruelties of war. The flag of truce is respected and the citizens of a hostile state who are not in arms are unmolested. The wholesale devastations that were once thought fair in an enemy's country are no longer resorted to, and much of the vindictive savagery, of which men who called themselves civilized were not ashamed, is no longer tolerated by enlightened opinion. The Geneva Red Cross has free passage through the lines of all belligerents.

On the other hand, a military terrorism keeps Europe perpetually in a state of strained expectancy. The despatches that take the lead in the daily papers are those that treat directly or indirectly of the probabilities of war. From time to time an Emperor, a President or a Prime Minister makes a pacific speech. To read such utterances one might conclude that territorial ambition, the desire for revenge or the lust of warlike renown, was the most remote of all sentiments to the Sovereigns and Statesmen of our time. Their thoughts are all devoted to the promotion of peace, of industry, of commerce, of enlightenment. To make war is to them a forgotten art. Yet all the time they have made Europe an armed camp. Defiant militarism has become a necessity of their existence. The number of men who are in Europe's armies at this moment or have served in them, and may at a moment's notice be summoned back to the ranks to fight to the death with men similarly conditioned, across a frontier some hundred miles away, is almost beyond belief. The total force of France, for instance, including the three classes just mentioned, is about 3,750,000. The war strength of Germany is given at 3,000,000. That of Russia is from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. In case of war the number of men who could be obliged to serve in the Austro-Hungarian Landsturm is set down as some 4,000,000. The war footing of the regular army is over 1,800,000. The annual cost of the Russian army in round numbers is more than \$250,000,000; of France's army, not far from \$200,000,000; of Great Britain, \$180,000,000; the entire annual cost of the Great Powers for military purposes, more than \$900,000,000. It is the constant contemplation of such an expenditure as this, not for the purpose of checking disorder, putting down all kinds of rascality, and making the world better and happier, but as a force, the material sections of which may, with what suddenness the wars that

went before enable us to imagine, be ordered to march to the slaughter of each other, that causes some earnest and thoughtful men to lose heart at the progress that has such an outcome. How easily, with such armies awaiting the order to advance, the profession of peace and friendship may be changed into the rude tones of menace and insult. There is much talk in our day of arbitration and we have had some fair examples of the substitution of that quiet mode of settling differences for the appeal to the sword. There are nearly 100 organizations in Europe and America whose professed object is the maintenance of peace. There is the learned Institute of International Law, composed of jurists-consults of various nations, and there is the International Law Association, also made up of lawyers of erudition, whose special work is the codification of the Jus inter gentes. The demand for a tribunal of arbitration has been made again and again and is made persistently by some of the societies already mentioned. The learned and humane men who are represented by these bodies stand assuredly for a tendency to which thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, possibly, of others contribute, that is all in favor of peace. To what extent the advocacy of what is known by the expression, "peace at any price," is indicated by the proposal to establish an international tribunal we cannot say. There are, it is true, out-and-out foes of war under all conditions, like Count Ly, of Tolstoi, who professes to give his coat or cloak to the robber and to turn his cheek to the smiter, and holds that nations which call themselves Christian should do likewise. The eminent Russian allows no exception. We should think that even if all the Christian powers bound themselves to abide by the decisions of an international court, and had resort to it only for the settlement of disputes, they would still be wise to claim some freedom of action in dealing with a nation or a ruler that acknowledged no law—the Sultan of Turkey, for instance. And indeed it is just in such cases that the system would be most fruitful in justice and happiness to the oppressed subjects of inhuman tyrants. If all the great powers were bound to peace with each other, there would be concert in dealing with such outlaws, and a terrible reproach would be effaced from the conscience of Christendom.

For such a peace, with power to strike the wrong-doer and the wrong-doer only, it is our duty to pray.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—Gratitude, is, perhaps, one of the most estimable of human virtues. As between individuals there is often cause of its exercise, so, at times, does the great body of the public owe certain obligations towards those who have conferred special benefits upon a people. It is too often the case that, when the benefactors are beyond the reach of earthly enjoyment, efforts are made to perpetuate their names and to glorify their lives by means of elaborate biographies or splendid monuments; but seldom do they reap any reward during their lifetime. Public gratitude, once stirred into action, is very far-reaching; but, it would seem, as a rule, that the deserving one must first go down to the "silent majority" before that well-deserved expression is made. However, there are a few noble exceptions to this unfortunate rule; and, to prove that the great Catholic body of America belongs rather to the class of exceptions than to the rule, I have taken the liberty, through your columns, of calling the attention of your readers to a most worthy movement now set on foot in Canada, but which in all justice should extend over the whole Continent, and particularly over the Eastern States.

There is scarcely a Catholic home in America where the name of Mrs. Sadlier is not a household word. In the days when our literature was but scant, when books were few and the requirements for good, sound, healthy reading were many, Mrs. Sadlier took up her pen and by dint of hard and constant labor, helped more than any one in America to fill up the void. It would be out of place for me to here give a list of all the benefits that flowed for the Catholic people from her pen during a period of nearly half a century. It suffices to recall her name—dear to every sincere lover of Catholic literature in America—to at once conjure up before the minds of all the memories of the fondest and most cherished nature that twine around the hours of "twenty golden years ago."

Two years ago Notre Dame University, of Indiana, conferred upon Mrs. Sadlier the signal distinction of the Lucretia Medal. Never were there more sincere rejoicings all over America than when it was known to whom the medal was to be accorded. That it was well deserved and well-earned not one voice will deny. It must have been a consolation to that venerable and noble lady to feel that there were yet those who honestly recognized her merit. But while a medal carries to the recipient a certain degree of honor, it by no means assists in smoothing the path of life, when the twilight of existence is drawing its folds around the weary form.

A number of influential citizens, persons who fully appreciated Mrs. Sadlier's work, decided to make her a fitting presentation and one of such a substantial nature that she would be enabled in peace and happiness, amidst the tender memories of the past and the friendships of the present, to "husband out life's taper to the close."

In consideration of all that Mrs. Sadlier has done for Catholic literature in the United States—the home of her

younger days and the scene of her great labors—I feel that you, Mr. Editor, will have no objections to open your columns in so worthy a cause, and render whatever assistance you can in securing a grand success for the movement on behalf of our first and noblest Catholic writer.

J. K. FORAN. Montreal, Oct. 23, 1896.

DR. BERGIN DEAD.

His Long Career in Public Life. Dr. Bergin, M.P., whose death occurred at his residence in Cornwall, on Thursday last, was well known in this city and highly respected for his many noble qualities. In the House of Commons he was always found foremost in the ranks, advocating the cause of his nationality and creed.

Dr. Bergin's death was the result of a paralytic stroke accompanied by a fall down stairs on the night of September 18. He had spoken briefly at an entertainment given by the local St. Patrick's Society, and with Mr. Devlin, M. P., had gone home and was about to retire when he was stricken down. At the time the attending physicians feared that he had not long to live, in fact it was rumored that he had passed away, and one or two papers published his death and obituary. He made a great fight for life, but his age, 70 years, the fall, and the wound caused by the broken lamp, combined against him. His death is regretted throughout the whole eastern district, for he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the entire community irrespective of creed or race.

The funeral, which took place on Saturday, was largely attended by the residents of Cornwall, and the surrounding districts, as well as by many leading citizens from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Dr. Bergin was the eldest son of Wm. Bergin, C.E., of King's County, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1823, and married a daughter of the late John Flanagan, of Charlottetown, Gengarry. His son Darby was born at Toronto, on the 7th September, 1826, was educated at Upper Canada College, and received his degree as M.D. at McGill in 1847, choosing Cornwall as a place of residence. In 1862, when the outrage on the Trent threatened to bring about war between Great Britain and the United States, he raised a company of militia, which later became part of the 59th Battalion, and of which he became lieutenant-colonel. On the outbreak of the second Riel rebellion in 1885 he was appointed Surgeon-General of the forces sent to the Northwest. He was first returned to Parliament for Cornwall and Stormont in 1872, by acclamation. He was defeated in 1874, but was successful again in 1878, and continued to represent the constituency from that time forward. Dr. Bergin was one of the examiners of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, President of the Ontario Pacific Railway Company, and a trustee of the Cornwall High School. He was unmarried.

St. Patrick's Court, C.O.F.

The annual Hallowe'en Concert and Social of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F., will be held in the Armoury Hall, on Friday next, at 8 p.m. The committee in charge of the arrangements have secured the services of first-class musical talent, and have engaged Davis' Orchestra for dancing. Among the invited guests will be Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M. P., who are both members of St. Patrick's Court, the Chief Rangers of the other Courts, and His Worship the Mayor.

Mullin-Redmond.

In St. Gabriel's Church, Point St. Charles, on Monday morning, Oct. 27, with all the solemnity that the Catholic Church attaches to the union of her children, Mr. Jeremiah Mullin and Miss Lizzie Redmond, daughter of Mr. Peter Redmond, Island street, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Lamont assisted as groomsmen and Miss B. Redmond, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The presence of a large number of friends at the nuptial Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Meara, and the many substantial tokens of esteem received by the contracting parties, testified to the high regard in which they are held by a wide circle of friends. After the wedding breakfast, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, the newly married couple left by the G.T.R. for a short tour through Western Canada. As the train moved out showers of rice and other "good luck" tokens were in order. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin, on their return to the city, will reside on Richardson street, Point St. Charles. We wish them every success in their future life.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

A regular old sailors' concert was the order last Thursday evening, most of those taking part being seamen from the different vessels in port, and well indeed did the jolly fellows please the large audience, with their songs and choruses, recitations and jigs, displaying more talent than perhaps some would care to give them credit for. Mr. P. J. Gordon, was usual, was the able chairman. Miss Wheeler presided at the piano. Miss Smith, Miss Davis, songs; Mr. J. P. Curran, song, and was loudly applauded; A. Reid, song and dance, and was well received; J. M. Hannab, recitation; J. Currier, clog dance; Geo. Summers, man, song and chorus; Arch. Jewin, seaman, song; Jas. Milloy, song; J. P. Cooper, Jos. P. Walsh, Jas. Kehoe, J. Cunningham, seamen, songs. Although the season is drawing to a close, numerous kind citizens still lend their encouragement.—F.C.L.

Another Pratte piano has been exported to the United States recently. This last one has been shipped to Chicago, and is a credit to Canadian Art Manufacture. We understand another is ordered to be shipped shortly to a prominent American musician.

AN ERA OF SELF

A Picture of a Montreal Saturday Night.

Drunkness on the Increase—Sad Scenes Witnessed on Leading Thoroughfares—A Lamentable Lack of Public Spirit—The Reigning Passion of Selfishness and Greed for Riches Supersedes all Else—The Apathy of the Police—The Feebleness of Local Organizations—The Reputation of the City at Stake.

Sad, pitiful, and discouraging, to the observant citizen who takes an interest in the moral and social welfare of Montreal, are the scenes to be witnessed almost nightly, but particularly at a late hour on a Saturday night, in some of the leading thoroughfares of the city, on St. Lawrence Street and Notre Dame and Craig Streets, for example.

The besetting sins which characterize large aggregations of population—drunkness and vice—are in painfully palpable evidence here not only at such an hour, but far into the early portion of the Lord's Day, the day of religious observance and of physical rest. So familiar have these sights become to the ordinary citizen whose avocation necessitates his passing through the thoroughfares indicated, that he has long ceased to pay any special heed to them. And he is consequently far from realizing that Montreal is year by year, despite the sustained and increasingly active efforts of religion, making steady progress in the ways which have earned an unsavory reputation for other cities with which Montrealers would feel inclined to object that theirs should be compared. Scores of men, and not a few women, are to be seen leaving saloons in an advanced stage of intoxication, often at a time when these drinking shops should, according to the law, be closed; and women and even young girls, whose gait and mien proclaim their nameless occupation, are met at almost every turn, displaying their wicked wiles with impunity.

In this motley collection are to be found representatives of many classes and of many states of life—the father to whose squandered earnings a family has both a moral and a legal right; the young man on whom a widowed mother or an invalid sister depends for her daily bread; the husband whose wife, whom he has vowed to love and cherish, awaits in vain for his arrival with the money needed for the provision of the necessities of life; the girl or woman, whose fall from virtue, through the machinations of some heartless libertine, is the cause of abiding sorrow and disgrace to parents and relatives; the "sport," the only aim and end of whose existence is sensual enjoyment of every description, to procure which he spends freely either his own or somebody else's money. Ribald and blasphemous ejaculations grate upon the ear now and then; and not infrequently a hand-to-hand fight lends a variant element to the spectacle. The fact cannot be denied that drunkness and vice and crime of other kinds have of late years been increasing in Montreal in a degree out of all proportion to the augmentation of its population. Is it not time that public attention were called to this grave condition of things, in order that the causes which have contributed to bring it about, and the means for removing those causes and for remedying their present baleful effects, may be discussed?

Undoubtedly, one of the principal causes is the non-enforcement of the law by the civic authorities. This culpable failure to enforce the regulations which have been drawn up for the purpose of securing order and good government in the community has come to us in the form of a bad example from many of the cities of the United States, where it has long been a social curse. It is the plain duty of the Montreal police to see that saloon-keepers obey the law relating to their traffic; but it is never performed; or, if it is performed, it is only in a few isolated cases. The superintendent of the force has been known to state that it was not the duty of his men to enforce this law; but the law itself explicitly states that it is. If this law were rigidly put in force a good deal of evil would be prevented. The bars would be closed on Sundays, which would be a great boon, and they would be closed at an early hour during the remainder of the week, which would be another. No intoxicating liquor would be sold to minors. And cans of beer and bottles of whiskey and gin would not be daily furnished to young errand girls and boys, on whose receptive minds the seductive sight of the bar-room, with its wealth of bright lights, its polished mirrors, its more attractive than decent pictures, its carefully arranged rows of bottles with multi-colored labels and fancy capuled corks, and its false but alluring air of cheerfulness, would not, as they do now, exercise a dangerous influence which may have disastrous results in the years that are to come. If the police condescended observance of the municipal by-laws vice would not be so rampant in our midst as it is. At present no attempt is made to lessen the ravages of the social evil.

The only way to secure compliance with the law is to create and foster a public sentiment favorable to the enforcement of its provisions. Such a sentiment, it is unnecessary to remind the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, should have as its foundation the principle of love for our neighbors which was laid down by the Divine Founder of the Church, and which its accredited ministers never cease to inculcate. The absence of this righteous public sentiment is due to that indifference to the welfare of others which is born of

human selfishness. That this unchristian selfishness largely prevails amongst us is shown by a glance at the general conduct of the moneyed class towards the poor class. All around us there are indications—not openly expressed, it is true, but clearly enough implied—that the old notion, by which the rich regarded the poor as mere instruments to be used for their welfare, has not been entirely stamped out. True, the idea no longer finds itself embodied in the law; and in recent years the condition of the worker exhibits unmistakable signs of great improvement. Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that this improvement is altogether the outcome of a generous desire on the part of men to recognize the claims of their neighbors upon their sympathy and love, although it is largely due to such a desire. The more equal distribution of power and of opportunity has had much to do with it. The greatest obstacle to the creation of the wholesome and salutary Christian sentiment, the existence of which is necessary to the enforcement of law and order, is the passionate and selfish pursuit of personal success by the majority of our business men. Each success opens up the possibility of still further success, and increased range of vision usually means increased desire, a longing to press forward and grasp, at all hazards, the new possibilities held out; for he that loveth abundance is not satisfied with increase; gratification but whets the appetite of desire. So absorbed does the business man become, as a rule, in the furtherance of his own material welfare, that soon his nature becomes almost wholly materialized. As a thoughtful English writer says—"The excellency of the social state does not lie in the fulness with which wealth is produced and accumulated, but in the fact that it is so distributed as to give the largest comfort and the widest hope to the general mass of those whose continued efforts constitute the present industry of the nation, and the abiding prospect of its future well-being." This statement, however, is but a half-truth. The excellency of the social state lies in the extent to which its laws are founded upon the principles of religion, and enforced from a sense of religious duty.

No movement started for the purpose of enforcing the enforcement of law in Montreal can succeed unless it is initiated by and obtains the active support of the representatives of the majority of its citizens. Associations with this laudable object in view have existed in the past, and there are others in existence to-day. But they have made no progress towards the desired end; and this because they were formed of representatives of a minority, who, though well-intentioned, have been unhelpfully aggressive considering their numbers, and because they have never obtained the co-operation of those who represent the majority.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

AN IDEAL RECEPTION

Rev. J. E. Donnelly, the talented pastor of St. Anthony's, was then introduced by the Grand Chancellor and rendered a most enthusiastic reception. Father Donnelly, who was the first spiritual director of the first branch of the organization established in this Province, occupied but a few moments in the task of assuring the audience that he was an earnest admirer of the C.M.B.A. He has a happy and easy method of steering clear of what some people are inclined to call glittering generalities in dealing with a question, and impresses his listeners with the marked disposition to grapple with facts. Father Donnelly's deliverance was chiefly devoted to the advantages derived from membership in the Association, from a moral, intellectual and social standpoint. In referring to the latter feature, he said that the cream of Catholic society in this city was associated with the organization. In every walk of life, in the professions, in trade and commerce, in manufactures, in agriculture, were to be found the representatives of the C.M.B.A. He drew a vivid picture of the great work of the Church in fostering the world. Many of them, said he, have disappeared through one cause or another, but among all these societies or combinations of Catholic men, having for their aim the good of humanity, there was none which occupied a higher rank than the C.M.B.A. He also eulogized the great achievement of the noble and saintly founder of the Association, the late Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, whose name, he said, would be always revered.

Father Donnelly, in closing, made a powerful appeal to the young men to associate themselves with the C.M.B.A. which possessed all the facilities both for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

The event of the evening then took place. Mr. J. J. Costigan, one of the secretaries, read the following address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Hackett. It was printed on a light tint of green satin and exquisitely placed on a brass frame:

To the Hon. M. F. HACKETT, M. L. A., Grand President, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada.

HON. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On this auspicious occasion permit us to give expression to our heartfelt pleasure, in welcoming you to our midst. It is our privilege to congratulate you on having attained well-earned promotion to the highest office in our brotherhood. The C.M.B.A. of Canada counts amongst its membership many of our Dominion's best and brightest sons, whose names will figure in the history of our land. In greeting you, we extend a welcome to one who has already achieved a proud position in the profession of his choice, and whose marked ability and genial qualities must command still higher honors. We are always gratified at the success of any member of the C.M.B.A., but in your case, the reasons for rejoicing are not a few. We do not forget that, in the great struggle of the past, your eloquent voice was never silent when needed to vindicate the true principles of the association and earnestly urge the adoption of such a course of action as would ensure a solid basis for a prosperous future. You spared no pains, and the services rendered were always given with such good will and heartiness, that it was a pleasure to accept them. Under your presidency we are confident of better days for the association, to which we are

satisfied you will devote your energetic ability as in the past. Please accept the assurance of our highest esteem and affection; may your days be long and happy, and may Divine Providence extend to you and your family its many blessings.

Signed on behalf of the Seventeen Branches in the City and District of Montreal,

Grand Chancellor, T. J. FINN, Chairman. Chan'lor A. GERMAIN, M. D. J. J. COSTIGAN, Sec'y. T. A. DENIGER, Sec'y. Montreal, 28th October, 1896.

A similar address in French was also read, after which the Grand President, in the midst of great applause, began his reply.

Hon. Mr. Hackett, who was suffering from a severe attack of hoarseness at the commencement of his speech, gradually recovered the full use of his fine musical voice, and fairly electrified the immense gathering by his wonderful gifts as a speaker. The one glad note which permeated his masterly deliverance was the elevation of the Catholic masses, not as an aggressive faction against other creeds, but on the broad lines of peace and for the betterment of their rank and position in the community. He said:

I can hardly find words to fitly express the pleasure and pride which I feel on this happy occasion. To have the opportunity of meeting so numerous a representation of the Brethren of the great City of Montreal is, indeed, a pleasure which is only transcended by the pride that I feel at so tangible an evidence of the wonderful growth and power of the Association over which I have the honor to preside. In fact, when I look around me and note the numbers and the respectability of the brethren who have gathered here to-day to extend to me the hand of welcome and fraternity, I am inclined to marvel that one so undeserving as myself should have been chosen to fill the exalted and responsible office to which I have been raised by your untrammeled wish. I can only pray that I may be enabled to do my duty in a way that will at least leave you no occasion to regret the honor done me.

There is much satisfaction, however, for me in the reflection that in all the efforts I may make to advance the interests of the Association, which is deservedly so dear to us all, I can rely upon receiving the full benefit of your heartiest sympathy and support. In what direction should those efforts tend? This is a question which I have often seriously pondered, but I come always to the same conclusion—that what we chiefly need to cultivate as much as possible is a greater, broader and deeper spirit of union and fraternity among Catholics. The C.M.B.A. affords the necessary machinery for this purpose; its organization is excellent and its ramifications are already so extensive that it may be said to embrace the entire country. It brings within the reach of our co-religionists opportunities for union, fraternization and mutual improvement, which are unsurpassed and which no element, desirous of winning and retaining the respect of the other elements of the community, should neglect. One of the world's great thinkers has said that "men are mystically united; that a mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one." But when to their natural bond is superadded that of a body like the C.M.B.A., one of whose principal aims is the cultivation of the spirit of union and fraternity between its membership, it is easy to see how this sense of brotherhood is advantageously intensified. Moreover, we live in an age of combination, when individual effort is, so to speak, powerless, and when a union of all the forces available is necessary to attain given ends. In the C.M.B.A. we have an exemplification of this union, and I think I do not exaggerate when I say that the remarkable growth of the order and its present widespread ramifications are substantial proof that it has supplied a real want among Catholics of all origins in this country, and that it is realizing its great and noble mission. That mission is to a large extent the cultivation of a wider and deeper spirit of fraternity between those who worship at the same altar and whose interests are, so to speak, common. Fraternity has been described as the reciprocal affection, the sentiment which inclines man to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him. To inculcate this sentiment, and to give it practical shape and effort, is the great object of an organization like this, and how far it has succeeded in attaining it can be judged by gatherings such as the present. Here we have, brought together by the mere force of the fraternal bond of the C.M.B.A., men of different races and qualities, who, under other circumstances, might never have come into contact with each other, and who thereby learn to know each other better and to take a deeper and kinder interest in each other's welfare. A spirit of brotherly regard and mutual interdependence is thus begotten, the vast advantages of which cannot be overestimated. High and low, rich and poor, are equally embraced in the fraternal bond of our membership, all class lines are effaced; and we present to the world the spectacle of a great Catholic body, knowing no race or other distinction except that of faith, and thoroughly cemented together in a brotherhood of love for our moral and material good. Well, indeed, may we take pride in such an Association, when we bend all our efforts to extend its salutary influence. Need I say that a movement of the kind should have the active sympathy and co-operation of the leaders of Catholic opinion throughout the land. Of these we have happily not a few who are a credit to their faith and their country. Indeed Canada has produced many eminent Catholics, many great men, who sincerely desire the elevation of the masses of their co-religionists and the benefit of whose assistance and example would be inestimable in a connection like this. To such men, the C.M.B.A. affords a precious means of attaining their desired end, and I earnestly appeal to them to take advantage of it as soon as possible. It will bring them into direct contact with all classes of their co-religionists, whom it is not possible for them to reach through other channels, and the educating influence of such Association would be more valuable. The innate politeness of our French Canadian fellow countrymen has often been remarked. Politeness and courtesy

seem to come natural to even the most illiterate among them. But if one of their noted writers is to be believed, these do not proceed from any special disposition, but from early associations. It is related that, in the infant days of the colony, when self-protection was the great necessity of the hour, the *seigneurs* were brought into daily and hourly contact with their *seigneurs*, their priest, their notary and their medical men, the result being that the settlers gradually, and almost unconsciously, acquired the more polished manners of their educated superiors and have since handed them down from generation to generation. And as by associating with their co-religionists of all classes in the C.M.B.A., would the superior Catholic minds of our own day beneficially influence their surroundings and inspire them with higher thoughts and more ennobling aims. In fact, I think that I cannot lay too much stress upon the mutual advantage derivable from the extension of the membership of the C. M. B. A. among all practical Catholics. Nor is there any reason for our separated brethren, our Protestant friends, to view a movement of this kind with distrust. Far from aiming at the consolidation of the Catholic body for purposes of aggression or encroachment upon the rights of any other element, the C.M.B.A. only seeks the elevation of the Catholic masses, their moral, intellectual and material advancement, and in so desirable a result, which will conduce to the greater good of all, every element is interested. Indeed all high thinking minds will wish the C.M.B.A. God speed in its noble mission. Already, all over the land, its salutary influence is felt. This is evidenced by its ever increasing numbers and strength, which are not a menace to kindred Associations, because there is field enough for all, and the C.M.B.A. covers ground that can be reached by no other. As for the members of the Association themselves, there is something inspiring for them in the thought that they belong to a body which throws the mantle of its protection over them from the Atlantic to the Pacific and which makes them feel that they are sure to find brothers and friends wherever they go. They are also to be congratulated on the fact that they are members of an organization which has the approval of their pastors and which is a credit to their Faith. Let them therefore cherish it as an institution that not only does them honor, but enhances their influence. Let them above all cultivate that fraternal spirit which constitutes the great strength and usefulness of all the Associations of the kind. It is unnecessary for me, I think, to further enlarge upon the benefits of our order and its remarkable growth and vitality. These are well known to you all. But, while thanking you once more for your splendid reception, I may be permitted to express the hope that the day is not far distant when the Canadian membership of the order will recognize but one jurisdiction and that we shall all combine to form but one great Canadian Catholic body, whose beneficial influence will extend all over the Dominion. With our brethren in the United States we are in full sympathy, but we believe that Canada is able to govern itself in this as in other respects, and it would conduce to the greater good of all if the Canadian branches were all united under a single head. Before concluding, let me repeat, gentlemen, the great pleasure I have in meeting and making the acquaintance of the Montreal Brethren. I am proud to see the C.M.B.A. so powerfully represented in the commercial metropolis of the country, and to be able to carry your fraternal greetings to the brethren in Quebec, with whom I will have the pleasure of dining to-morrow evening. The ancient capital may not be able to compare with Montreal in most respects, but I can assure you that there are few places where our order is in a more flourishing condition and where its brotherhood is more warmly or thoroughly appreciated.

Hon. Mr. Hackett also replied in French, after which the gathering dispersed.

THE OLD LAND.

Its Historic Memorials and Charming Scenes Ably Described by Mr. Edward Halley.

The complimentary entertainment given under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association to Mr. Edward Halley, in the Windsor Hall, on Monday night, was a success. The attendance was not up to the expectations of the organizers, but what it lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. The feature of the evening's programme was the series of scenes in Ireland thrown on canvas and described by Mr. Halley. Previous to the presentation of the views, Mr. W. J. Hinphy, the president of the Association, expressed the appreciation of the organization at the presence of so many of their friends, and introduced Mr. Halley, who referred to the enterprise of the Association in being represented at Dublin while other and older societies had done a good deal of talking, but had failed to send over a representative. Mr. Halley possesses in an eminent degree all the talents for a lecturer in the position in which he was placed on this particular occasion. At times his descriptions were markedly by an inspiring pathos which aroused his listeners to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Halley excelled himself in many of his patriotic references as the superb views of historic places in the Old Land were thrown upon the canvas. During the evening an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed in an able manner. Bishop Curtis, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilmington, has asked the Pope to relieve him from his episcopal cares, in order that he may become again a simple parish priest, and the Pope has granted his very remarkable request. This desire of the humble minded Delaware ecclesiastic could only have its parallel in a general who would ask to be reduced to the ranks, on the ground that there he could better serve his country; but neither in secular nor re-

ligious life do we recall actually a case corresponding to that of Bishop Curtis. He must indeed be a man of God, who seeks to lay up treasures in heaven rather than on earth.—New York Sun.

A South American Union.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senor Cerqueiraes, strongly opposes a proposition now before the Chamber of Deputies to increase the duties upon all productions of the River Plate republics. The Minister believes these republics would rotate in kind. The Minister's plan is that a great South American union should be formed, comprising Brazil, Chili, Argentina and Uruguay. The main features of the union to be analogous to those of the German Zollverein.

A Revengeful Smoker.

A St. Petersburg paper prints the story of two ladies who complained to a railway conductor because a man was smoking in the car reserved for non smokers. The insolent conductor's only reply was that he, too, lighted a cigar in the car. At the next station the ladies complained to the agent, who censured the conductor. A few hours later, when it was dark, the conductor suddenly stopped the train, told the ladies they had arrived at their station, and helped them out. When the train had left, the ladies discovered that they had been abandoned in a field, with no house in sight.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building, Room 706. Bell Telephone 1733

Hello! ... Hello!

"Is this the largest FUR STORE in Montreal?" "Yes, sir, not only in Montreal, but in the Dominion of Canada!" "Well, how about your stock of furs?" "Our stock of furs is the finest and richest; in fact, we are the only place in Montreal where handsome furs can be bought at prices extremely low!" "Where did you get all your furs from?" "We import all our furs from the largest trade markets of the world. In this way we can save our customers a large amount of money, as no middle profits have to be paid." "Don't you also repair furs?" "Certainly, we do—repairs of furs being our specialty. Old furs remade as good as new. Cut, workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed. Our rates are very moderate, and defy all competition!" "All right. I thank you for giving yourselves so much trouble, as my wife will need to have her sealskin coat made over, and as I will be wanting some fine furs we will go down to see you?" "Very well, we will be glad to see you. Good bye!"

All Invited to Visit our Establishment.

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CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE., 1537 St. Catherine St.

Hair.. Mattresses, \$7 and \$10.80.

ARE PURE... MADE UNDER OUR SUPERVISOR, WE CAN GUARANTEE THEM.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISE

GLOVES... Up-to-Date. NEW COLORINGS, New Stitchings, NEW IDEAS.

LADIES' 4-Button KID GLOVES at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair.

Ladies' Suede Gloves from 1-button to 21-button lengths; prices for 4-button \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair; suede Evening Gloves from \$1.50 pair up; Ladies' Driving Gloves (leather) from \$1 pair.

LADIES' WOOL GLOVES—Everything new and pretty for Fall and Winter wear.

MEN'S GLOVES. Don't Walk or Drive in Kid Gloves at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25 pair. 21-button M. W. Buck gloves for 30-in. wood-lined, to clear at \$1.00 pair; regular price \$1.25. Men's lined gloves, all kinds and styles, prices from 75c up. Men's leather gloves from \$2.25 pair. Men's Wool Gloves, all sizes and prices.

CHILDREN'S Gloves and Mitts In Wool or Lined Kid at rock bottom prices. Children's Double Wool Mitts from 75c.

MANTLES. Finest of new materials to select from at less than wholesale prices! Our stock embraces all the latest styles and designs, imported direct from the leading centres of the world. No lady should buy a Fall or Winter jacket before visiting us.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3838.

TERMS, CASH. BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, and its Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President. Montreal, 21 October, 1896. 15-5

THOMAS LIGGET

Is showing a very extensive range of Household Furniture in a large range of new designs, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library and Bedroom Suites

Carpets

Careful buyers claim that the one place above all others to get quality, effect and value in Carpets is

THOMAS LIGGET'S, 1881 Notre Dame Street, GLENORA BUILDING.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 800. Dame Ellen King Austin et al. Plaintiffs, vs. Dame Stephanie Meloy et al. Defendants. On the seventh day of November, 1896, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendants, No. 608 Sherbrooke Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, cited in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Conditions: Cash. Montreal, October 27th, 1896. H. LAJENESSE, J.S.C.

Hard on the Jesuits.

Under the heading of Irish News, the Providence Visitor says:—Mr. William Johnston, the representative of Ulster Orangemen in the House of Commons, presided at a meeting of the brethren in Dublin lately, and gave an explanation of the Armenian question, which is quite a relief. He solemnly believed, putting his hand on the book in front of him—"that the Jesuits were working to bring about a European war. They were trying to embroil the United States with England, and England with the other States of the world, and their aim and object was to restore to the old man on the Tiber the States of the Church which were wrested from him."

Railway Across Siberia.

The New York Times says: While not denying the importance, from a political standpoint, of Russia's new railway across Siberia, English exporters and shipping men assert that not for many years, if ever, will it become an appreciable factor in international commerce. The road, they say, will make possible the transfer of troops, and, perhaps, of a few favored passengers from St. Petersburg to the Pacific in 10 days, but its facilities for moving freight are of the most primitive and inadequate kind. This is true of the oldest and best equipped railways in Russia. It takes a week for goods to reach Moscow from the capital, and the time on the new road will be at least thirty days, which, taken in connection with the much higher freight rate, will make competition with the English steamship lines out of the question.

# STOLEN MONEY.

### A Record of the Losses Suffered in American Centres.

The Only Safeguard Against the Evil is the Employment of Men of Integrity and Honesty, With Salaries Worthy of Their Position.

There has been put in operation a scheme to keep a daily record of all embezzlements, in the United States. An American exchange, in referring to the manner in which it is carried out, and in giving explanations of the methods adopted, furnishes some very interesting figures which evidently make it very plain that in the majority of instances where money is taken by employees, it is in connection with semi-public institutions. In the classification of establishments, bank and insurance companies as well as public offices hold a very prominent place. There are of course a number of instances where the mercantile classes suffer, but it can be safely inferred from the statistics now made public that the amounts are very small. It may also be said, that in view of the vast amounts involved in the transactions of these institutions, and the feebleness of the methods of coping with dishonest employees, as well as the outlay it would entail to have a careful scrutiny of all the operations, the wonder is that there is not a greater amount of money lost.

The system of auditing in actual working in many institutions is not of a character which will in every case be equal to the craftiness and expertness of a dishonest clerk. The auditors who would keep a close supervision on the transactions of a large mercantile firm, a bank or other public body, must necessarily follow the operations in detail, and in point of fact examine each entry and practically do the work a second time, without of course the physical labor which the clerk or bookkeeper had employed. There is only one way to surmount the difficulty in connection with defalcations or breaches of trust, and that is to employ men of integrity and honesty and pay them a remuneration commensurate with the measure of their responsibility.

The following is an outline of the plan of ascertaining the number of cases of embezzlement in certain centres in the United States—

By a new idea, recently put into operation, experts are able to figure out just what sum is embezzled every month in the United States. It will open many people's eyes to read how many trusted employes have been putting their hands in their employers' pockets and how many of Uncle Sam's servants have been enriching themselves at his expense. These figures tell tales. They are mute, yet eloquent testimony of a state of affairs scarcely suspected. It is only the big embezzlements by some bold bank cashier or nifty railroad wrecker that catches the public's attention and causes a few days' talk. The little ones pass unnoticed but when they are grouped together the sum total is astonishing. These figures are very instructive and interesting, although they shake one's faith in human nature. They show, first of all, that this, in common with other classes of crime, such as murder, suicide and burglary, follows some great natural law of variation with stated periods of maximum and minimum, causing the so-called epidemics and corresponding periods of quiescence. The believers of heredity in crime will doubtless profess to see in them strong proof of their claim, that no matter what the environment of a man or woman may be, any hereditary taint will assert itself, which contention is not without reason as many of the embezzlers enjoy happy home surroundings and are in receipt of salaries that should place temptation beyond their thoughts.

The large surety companies that give bonds for employees, have just begun to compile their figures. They want to know just "where they are at," and this record assists them to a wonderful degree. The majority of embezzlements are of course comparatively small, ranging as a rule from \$50 to \$1,000. It is only about once each month that the high-toned embezzler or defaulter gets in his work and swells the amount into the thousands.

In New York the system of keeping such a record has been in operation for three months, and during April the defalcations reported from different parts of the country amounted to \$357,872.92. Of this amount the Federal Government cost \$15,236.82; various municipalities, \$83,408; express companies, \$7,000; railway companies, \$6,800; fraternal orders, \$11,018.35; building and loan associations, \$12,900; insurance companies, \$8,814.75; banks, \$77,700; miscellaneous \$100.

Mr. W. H. Lee, who is superintendent of one of the largest surety companies in the country, in speaking of these embezzlement statistics, told the following:

"A peculiar feature of this business and one which makes a record of this sort invaluable to us, is that if there has been what might be termed an epidemic of embezzlement, we can at once detect it from a comparison of the records, and as the defalcations increase, so do our rates for insurance against embezzlement and, on the other hand, if there have been but few defalcations our rates are correspondingly low.

is found to be a defaulter to the extent of \$150,000 and this only from one bank; so it will readily be seen how one month may vary from another and therefore how difficult it is to strike a fair average. "Of course the largest part of the money stolen is from big city banks and business houses. The smaller cities and towns have as many robberies and defalcations as the large cities, but the amounts taken are less. We find indeed more of them in the smaller banks than in those of large cities. These small banks are, as a rule, badly managed, and we practically decline to do business with them because the risk is so great."

As an illustration of how the amounts stolen each month vary: The total loss of April was \$357,872.92; during May the reported embezzlements were from the government, \$144,172; municipalities, \$29,064; express companies, \$4,700; railway companies, \$1,800; fraternal orders, \$4,000; insurance companies, \$3,800; banks, \$100,843; miscellaneous, \$693,021; making a total of \$982,000; or an increase of \$624,127.08 over the preceding month. During May, however, there were two defalcations in Washington of over \$50,000 each.

The work of keeping this record is done by a number of clerks who do nothing but look over the papers from all over the country, from every city, town and village and clip the stories of defalcations. These clippings are filed away on slips giving the date, city, state, employer, his business, the name of the defaulter, his position and the amount. The latter is for a time kept in pencil as there is often a big difference between the actual and the first reported amount stolen.

### HEALTHY DIGESTION.

#### A BOON AND A BLESSING TO MAN, KIND.

THE LIFE OF A DYSPYPTIC ONE OF CONSTANT MISERY—ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED FROM ITS PANGS POINTS THE WAY TO RENEWED HEALTH.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The life of the dyspeptic is proverbially a miserable one, eliciting universal commiseration. Not so much because of the actual painfulness of the ailment, but largely because it projects its pessimistic shadows upon all the concerns of life, and here they sit like a deadly incubus upon every enterprise. An impaired digestion gives rise to an irritability that exposes the person to much annoyance, besides being extremely trying upon others. We are all aware of the value of cheerfulness in life. It is a flower of the rarest worth and strongest attractions. It is a tonic to the sick and a disinfectant to the healthy. Those things that destroy a man's habitual cheerfulness, lessen his usefulness, and ought therefore to be resisted by some drastic and efficient remedy. The duties that devolve upon the average man and woman are invested in so much difficulty as to put a premium on hopefulness. The relation between the prevailing moods of the mind, and the health of the digestive apparatus is close and vital. Hence it is not surprising that many would-be benefactors have caught the patronage of sufferers from indigestion, judging by results. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a remedy unique in its success, therefore it is confidently recommended as a safe and adequate cure for acute dyspepsia. This claim is substantiated by experience, as the following facts will show.

Mrs. D. McCrimmon of Williamstown, Glangarry Co., suffered untold misery from a severe attack of dyspepsia, which manifested itself in those many unpleasant ways for which dyspepsia is notorious. Every attempt to take food was a menace to every feeling of comfort, until the stomach was relieved of its burden by vomiting. When not suffering from the presence of food in the stomach, there were other symptoms more or less disagreeable consequent to the functional disturbance of the stomach, such as impaired taste and appetite, unwanted languor, increasing apathy, and falling ambition. Such an aggregation of the symptoms produced a trying state of affairs, and relief was eagerly sought. One of the best physicians of the neighborhood was consulted. He prescribed. His medicine was taken and his directions followed, but unfortunately three months of the treatment brought no substantial relief. When Mrs. McCrimmon expressed her intention of trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the doctor laughed and held the thought in derision. However Mrs. McCrimmon decided she could not afford to leave untried such a well recommended remedy as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Hence she took a course of this medicine, which after a fair trial was eminently successful. From being only able to take stale bread and milk or soda biscuits, she became able to take a hearty meal of any variety, without the painful effects that once assailed them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

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# CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

### A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN TO FRENCH PRIESTS.

### A REFERENCE TO FATHER RAGEY'S BOOK—SOME OF THE OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS CATHOLICITY.

The Roman correspondent of an English exchange says:—

Certain French priests are doing their best to bring about a crusade of prayers for the conversion of England. Those thus employed are exceptions, for as a rule, French priests know but little about English affairs, and care less. The Rev. Pere Ragey, S.M., is among those to whom we owe much at the present time. His book, "La Crise Religieuse en Angleterre," against which the "Church Times" has entered the lists of late, is doing good work. This book, standing on its merits, needs no apology. We will only say that it is remarkable for disinterestedness of aim and breadth of view, and that it interests and edifies from its first page to the last. The leading idea it puts forward is that the colossal extent of the British Empire in modern times is due to the designs of Providence with respect to it, and that, should our country rejoin the Roman Communion and prove true to her mission, she is destined to be a second Rome of the early centuries, and to spread the Catholic faith to the confines of the globe. The obstacles to England's conversion in the matter of national character and circumstances are put forward, and here, instead of human means, the weapon that is insisted on is prayer. The author quotes from a letter written by Cardinal Wiseman in 1845, in reference to the great movement towards Catholicism that was going on around: "And this has been brought about neither by the wisdom nor the power, nor the skill of man." "Man had something to do with it, nevertheless," says Pere Ragey in his account, and continues: "This movement of conversion was evidently God's answer to a crusade of prayer organized by a pious disciple of St. Paul of the Cross," as Leo XIII. terms Father Ignatius Spencer in his Encyclical to the English people. "What is going on now is a reflex of what went on then. The request for prayers for England made to the French Bishops half a century ago by Cardinal Wiseman and Father Ignatius Spencer has been repeated in our time by Cardinal Vaughan. It takes a very distinct form in the Cardinal's preface to Pere Ragey's work. The author asks, at the end of his work, whether England will be reconverted to the Catholic Faith. He answers—Yes; if the programme of prayer traced by Father Ignatius Spencer and others, and which calls alike upon the action of clergy and people, be carried out. While a separate action with respect to England surrounds the Abbé Portal and the Abbé Klein, the impetus given to the movement seems to come from the headquarters of the Marists in Paris, 104, Rue de Vaugirard. We look northward and see another priest, second to none in earnestness and powers of persuasion, doing his best to promote the crusade of prayer for the conversion of England. This is the Rev. Pere Thiriet, O. M. L., of the basilica of Notre Dame de Pontmain. Spending most of his time in missionary work, in evangelizing the population of Normandy and Brittany, he loses no opportunity of requesting prayers for the League of the English Martyrs, which he considers a good work, par excellence. "Would," he says, "that with God's grace and Our Lord's blessing, I might be fortunate enough, to procure for my friends and money." By this means the League of the English Martyrs was recently prayed for at the most ancient shrine of Our Lady in Lorraine, that of Notre Dame de Sion. Writing on what is now going on in England, Pere Thiriet says: "It seems as if the Blessed Virgin were preparing a series of conversions in order to console the Church for the falling away of so many of her children unworthy the name of Catholic."

There's a sort of stimulation, Like the sparkle of champagne, When the merry queen, October, Starts upon her lavish reign. There's a spirit of contentment In the atmosphere and sky, When the red is on the maple And the pumpkin's in the pie.

There's a gladness in the schoolboy When rum books he hies him home To explore the fragrant meadow, Or o'er nut strewn woods to roam; There's a light of lasting friendship In the office seeker's eye, When the red is on the maple And the pumpkin's in the pie.

There's a sense of lofty rapture In the proudly strutting cock, And a gladsome thrill of pleasure When the corn is in the shock. Oh! the cider's getting harder And the nuts are getting dry, When the red is on the maple And the pumpkin's in the pie.

There's a note of exultation, When, beneath the hunter's moon, The hounds break forth in baying As they chase the wily coon. Oh! the season would the larder Of Lucullus' men defy, When the red is on the maple And the pumpkin's in the pie.

**Blood Is Life.** It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will very soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c.

### A Startling Truth.

Mr. Shocker.—Do you remember, my dear, our honest old neighbor, Mr. Withers, who met with such heavy business reverses, and became so reduced in circumstances?

Mrs. Shocker.—Very well, indeed. What of him?

Mr. Shocker.—Poor fellow! He is now filling a drunkard's grave.

Mrs. Shocker.—Impossible!

Mr. Shocker.—Not at all, my dear. He recently got the position of sexton at the chapel, and is over there now burying an inmate of the Inebriate Asylum. —Boston Courier.

### POWERFUL SPEECHES.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferer of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is. It is known to the public as not having its equal. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers. T. F.

There are some hair oils, powders, &c., which positively destroy the hair, and cause it to become diseased by the deleterious nature of the ingredients composing them. Luby's Parisian Renewer is perhaps the only article in the world which completely cures the scalp and restores grey hair to its original color, black brown or auburn. Sold by all chemists.

### LEGALLEE BROS.

General Engravers. ENGRAVED BRASS SIGNS White Enamel Letters. METAL AND RUBBER STAMPS SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS. Sole Agents in Province Quebec for Cook's Pat. Stamp Co. 674 LaSalle Street, BELLEFLEUR 2450.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. **FOR THE HAIR.** IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

time or other. The object of the new Toronto organization is the protection of pedestrians—hence its name, the Pedestrians' Protective Association. In the sister city, as elsewhere, it has been found in practice that pedestrians have no rights which some of the ever increasing army of cyclists consider themselves bound to respect. The new association is said to have already a large membership, who have pledged themselves to a system of assessments to fight in the law courts cases of prosecution or of damages for injuries inflicted upon any of them or their families by collision with bicyclists. There may be a necessity for such organizations, but happily the scorchers and the reckless ruffians who disregard the rights of pedestrians are not numerous anywhere and we think that the decent, law-abiding element among the wheelmen might be safely left to do their own police work and to frown down practices which are dangerous to individual life and limb on the public highways.

**QUEEN OF THE MONTHS.** (Signed Roth in Washington Times) There's a sort of stimulation, Like the sparkle of champagne, When the merry queen, October, Starts upon her lavish reign. There's a spirit of contentment In the atmosphere and sky, When the red is on the maple And the pumpkin's in the pie.

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**EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT**



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress. **PAIN-KILLER** is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all kinds of Complaints. **PAIN-KILLER** is THE BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pain in the Neck or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. **PAIN-KILLER** is UNUSUALLY THE BEST REMEDY MADE. It brings speedy relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc. **PAIN-KILLER** is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Plumber, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine in their hands, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; 10c. 50c. bottle. Very large bottles 50c.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. DE W. L. S. HAVE FURNISHED 250,000 BOTTLES OF PAIN-KILLER. WEST-TROY, N. Y. PUREST BEST GENUINE CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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MANUFACTURED BY **H. R. IVES & CO.**

Was Awarded MEDAL and DIPLOMA of Highest Merit at the World's Exposition, Chicago.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL:

HOSPICE AUCLAIR, Montreal April 30, 1896. Messrs. H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal: Dear Sirs.—With reference to the "Buffalo" Hot Water Heaters of your manufacture now in the Hospice Auclair, it gives me pleasure to state that after a most thorough test of the greater part of two winters I have found them the most satisfactory in every respect. Although last winter was an extremely severe one there was no complaint about them at any time from any cause whatever and the quantity of coal used was very moderate so that I can further recommend them as being economical as well as powerful heaters. Yours truly, (Signed) M. AUCLAIR, Curé.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. **QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL** Established 1859.

**SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.** OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed . . . Investments in Canada: **Forty Million Dollars. . . \$1,783,487.83.** MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. **WALTER KAVANAGH,** Chief Agent. Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

Losses Paid in Montreal Exceed \$500,000. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses Assured.

GOD ABOVE THE BALLOT BOX

A Timely Suggestion Given Outside of Political Parties.

The Existence of God Proclaimed by Reason and His Right to Rule and Judge all Human Movements—An Excellent Sermon by Father Paquin.

The following sermon was delivered by Father Paquin, of West Virginia, in his Philadelphia Church:—

"There was a time when people made unto themselves a God of gold; at another time they made unto themselves a God of silver. Nowadays gold and silver seem to weigh so heavily upon the minds of our people that I am afraid there is but little room left in them for the true God. Is there a God above gold and silver, and the other metals that are dug out of the bowels of the earth? Is there a God above the whole visible world, the beauty, order and harmony of which challenges our admiration? Is there a God in heaven who has a right to share our attention with the good things we find on earth, and to whom we are accountable for the use we make of these good things?"

"Of course, we Christians know there is a God. Our faith holds us constantly in his presence; our soul is ever conscious of his responsibility to his justice, and we feel in our hearts that he is our Father. But even had we not the faith, we are bound to recognize God, because our own reason reads his existence in the great book of nature open at all times to our gaze. This is the point to which I call your attention this morning. It is gratitude, indeed, for us to appreciate the gift of faith by which we believe in God; but it is wisdom to pay due regard also to the light of reason through which we know that God exists. Reason in our days submits everything to its test, and faith can only gain by passing through its crucible. Aye, reason and faith are mighty well fitted for a match, because they both spring from the same source and follow parallel courses, each one of them helping the other. They are bound to agree because the domain of faith is congenial to the light of reason, as the field of reason itself is congenial to the light of faith."

"But faith is a supernatural gift granted to some, not to all, and even those who receive it may lose it; whilst reason is a natural faculty, the attribute of all men of sound mind. Therefore, all men of sound mind, whether they are Christian or not, are bound to recognize God, if they only make a proper use of their reason. And the recognition of God as the creator of the world necessarily entails the recognition of His right to rule the whole world, the material world by the physical laws he has set to preside over its movements, and the moral world by the laws he has imprinted in the human conscience."

"It is therefore only a matter of course that the notion of the existence of God as a supreme ruler be at the foundation of all sound philosophy, of all sound ethics, of all sound honesty, political, commercial or international, of all sound money, be it gold, silver, or both."

"The recognition of the supreme ruling of God is the anchor that checks the whirling of human aberration, the compass that points to the right course. The laws of men may, and do, change with conditions and circumstances, but the law of God stands above all human circumstances and conditions the immutable standard of all human laws. And the law of God can exert its due influence upon the minds of men, only when men bear in their mind the idea, or rather the fact, that God stands over them, ever watching their purposes and the means they resort to in order to carry them out. Hence, above the ballot box stands the finger of God pointing for all citizens a duty of conscience, and above the gold or silver standard stands the supreme will of God, coining the Christian standard—the most genuine sound money—with which we can purchase the exports from heaven and secure the import of our soul into the land of eternal bliss."

"I know there are many men who fail to reach these conclusions, because they fail to make a proper use of their reason; many men who attempt to substitute their own will and schemes for the supreme rule and justice of God; many men who even deny God outright, in order to better have their own ways. But their denial can never remove God from the throne of His eternal existence or close the book of nature, the broad leaves of which are constantly open before the eyes of all men, solemnly proclaiming the existence of the Author who wrote it with His omnipotent, creative hand."

"When you open and read a book you see letters forming words, the words forming sentences, paragraphs, chapters, a treatise. It never comes to your mind to think that these thousands of words happen to be bulked there by mere chance, as a heap of pebbles on the beach. They are linked together into a chain which measures the scope of the treatise, and are the external figures of a series of thoughts which themselves link with one another in the building up of an argument. But these expressed thoughts necessarily presuppose and herald the operation of a human mind. Therefore, you say, there is a man back of that book. The conclusion falls in with a weight that defies the lever of Archimedes."

"Well, my Christian friends, the world is a great book written, not in cold and dead letters, but in living and moving creatures. Each being in the universe is a letter, each class of beings a word, each species a sentence, each genus a paragraph, each kingdom a chapter of the book of nature. A mere glance over that great book reveals at once four broad chapters in the four kingdoms: The mineral kingdom, with its abundance of

lifeless being in the earth and the other planets; the vegetable kingdom, with its variety of trees, plants and flowers; the animal kingdom with its many classes of beings living in the water, in the air and on the surface of the earth; the intellectual kingdom, of which man with his thinking mind and free will is a visible specimen. The four are linked together in a mighty chain, which measures the scope of a grand treatise; and the links are so visible that they cannot escape the notice of even the least attentive observer. The mineral kingdom supplies the plants, through the soil of the earth, with the materials they need for the building up of their organisms, and through the sun, with the heat and light necessary for their growth. The vegetable kingdom in its turn furnishes the animals with the food they need for their preservation and the display of their natural activities. And the animal kingdom, through man, who stands at the head of the series, is itself made subservient to human mind, by supplying it with the organs it needs for its intellectual operations."

"The human mind needs bodily organs for its operations in our present state of life, but not for its existence. It can exist independent of them, because, being a thinking principle, it is necessarily a simple substance, a spirit, and as such, above decomposition and destruction; wherefore, after man's death, it takes its flight into the invisible world of the independent spirits or angels as they are called in the scriptures."

"A closer observation shows that man is an arrangement of four kingdoms of nature, the culmination of the whole creation. He belongs to the mineral kingdom by the materials of his bones, muscles and other parts of his bodily structure, enters into the vegetable kingdom by the process of his nourishment and growth, reaches the animal kingdom by the operations of his senses, and, by his mind or free will, ascends to the intellectual or angelic kingdom. The four kingdoms, with their genera, species, classes and individual beings, are, like the four chapters of a treatise with their divisions, the component parts of a great book—the Book of Nature. But the types, or transcendent ideas, of which they are the external expressions, necessarily presuppose and herald the operation of a pre-existing intelligence. Therefore, there is necessarily a Supreme Being back of the book of nature, a creator back of creation. Therefore God is. The conclusion again falls in with such a weight as to stand proof against the lever of all the rationalistic Archimedes of the world."

"Let a man come and tell you, while you read your morning daily, that the paper you are reading has no author back of it, that it wrote itself and printed itself. You would stare at him in amazement and send him to his physician for a treatment of the softening of the brain. What will you think of a man who says the book of nature wrote and printed itself upon the broad face of the space, or creation created itself? And yet men there are—and strange to say, even men of brain—who say there is no God! I do not refer to Ingersoll and other monkey infidels who amuse themselves in rousing laughter amidst silly audiences, as monkeys behind a window glass cause crowds of foolish lookers to laugh at their grimaces. I speak of men of real scientific attainments, such as Comte, Lamarck, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndal, Haeckel, Spencer and others, who stand in the eye of the true scientist as living proofs of the limitedness of the intelligence of man, and of its liability, even in the learned, to gross mistakes."

"It would take too much time to dissect the many theories to which infidel philosophers have resorted in order to give the world an independent existence and do away with a God Creator. Let it be sufficient to say that their various systems rest upon a common basis: the existence of a natural force, to which they attribute a formative power, to which has shaped the world as we now see it. There is not the least doubt as to the existence of that force. It operates by attraction and repulsion over the whole visible universe, from the whirling of planetary revolutions down to invisible chemical affinity, from the slow process of vegetation up to the lightning rapidity of electricity. It is an immense ocean of never-ceasing activity in which the immense bulk of the natural world necessarily moves. But whence is that force?"

"I see a clock in motion and notice a force inherent to it, causing the various wheels to perform their respective revolutions, the one counting the seconds, another the minutes, another the hours, another the days, another the weeks. Whence is that force? From the winding up. Had the clock never been wound up, no force would work it. Well, my Christian friends, the world is a huge clock in which the planets perform their various revolutions, each one defining an assigned portion of time. The earth revolving on its axis marks the days, and by its revolutions around the sun the years. Mars measures two of our years by one revolution around the sun, Jupiter nearly twelve years, Saturn twenty-nine years, and Neptune, the farthest planet yet discovered, nearly one hundred and sixty-five years. On the other hand, the moon revolves around the earth in a little less than one month of the earth's time. And so on with the other planets and their satellites. Whence is that force that puts the various planets in revolution as if they were as many wheels of a colossal clock? From the winding up. There fore, it was wound up. God wound it up when he made it."

"This is enough to show that reason cannot do away with God. And no sooner has reason recognized God as its creator than human conscience follows suit and recognizes him its ruler; and man is thereby placed in the face of its true position towards the Almighty, being necessarily accountable to him for all his doings, whether he acts as a Christian or as a citizen, whether he goes to church or to the ballot box."

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

USE SURPRISE SOAP. Best for Wash Day. For quick and easy work. For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes. Surprise is best. Best for Every Day. For every use about the house. Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

PLUCKY GIRLS

Administer Lessons to Dullish Masters. That there are any number of the weaker sex who are equal to the occasion of meeting the sneers and tactics of modern masters is fully exemplified in the following amusing encounter out of which one of these fascinating young men emerged with an excellent lesson:

When the girls of the Le-nox Laundry in New York finished work on Monday night six of them, Margaret Tobin, Maise Spield, Bertha Blatz, Emma Spanekable, Annie Cooney, and Lulu Ditch, started to walk to their homes. They walked along Prospect avenue chatting pleasantly among themselves and turned into North Fourth avenue just as Eugene Fleisch, who is assistant manager of Bodecker's dyeing and cleaning factory, walked up the street toward them.

The girls describe him as a "strapping young fellow who dresses like a dude, with dark hair and eyes and a little snip of a mustache, you know, one of those baseball mustaches." He is about twenty years old and belongs to the Eleventh Separate Company of the well militia organization of the place.

Miss Tobin and Miss Blatz were in front of the boys. As the young guardsman approached them he raised his hat and with a short, jerky bow said:

"Ah there, Le-nox!" It might have been all right if he had not winked. Miss Tobin turned pale with indignation. She drew herself up to her full height, but did not say, "I guess you've made a mistake." Like a flash she let drive with her right and caught young Mr. Fleisch full in the jaw. He staggered back against a stone wall, and his new derby hat popped off. The girls closed in on him and banged him right and left with their fists. Those who could not get near enough to do this swatted him with their lunch buckets.

One grabbed the guardsman's hat and began to put it through a hand wringing process, while another yanked off his collar and tie and made material for the ragman with them. The others helped in a general way to complete the wreck of the young guardsman, and when he finally broke away and dashed down the street he looked as if he had been put through a clothes mangling machine. Miss Tobin gave him the last crack, exclaiming:

"Now, go home to your mamma!" After it was all over Miss Spield began to cry and Miss Tobin came near fainting. They continued on their way to Frogtown, however, and spent yesterday at work in the laundry singing blithely as if nothing had occurred. The Chief of Police sent a policeman down to learn the facts, but the girls said they were satisfied with the outcome of the case, and did not wish to make any complaint.

A somewhat similar incident occurred in this city a few weeks ago on St. Catherine street. Two servant girls were on their way to attend evening service at one of our churches, when they were accosted by three medical students. One of the latter, addressing one of the girls, said, "Hello, Bridget." He had scarcely finished his salutation when he was sent sprawling on the pavement from the effects of a magnificent right hand blow, much to the amusement of his companions. The girl who had administered the blow was heard to remark, "That young man will not be so familiar in future."

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it?

A DARING OPERATION

Attempted by Surgeons in New York. Edward Goodman, 11 years old, of North Adams Mass., died at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital on Sunday night, as the result of a remarkable accident, and in spite of a remarkable operation that was performed in an effort to save him.

Young Goodman was playing in the schoolyard at North Adams at recess time on the morning of the 12th. He had run a pin through a nut three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and was keeping it dancing in the air at the small end of a new clay pipe by blowing into the bowl and holding the stem erect. Suddenly, by a stronger blow than usual, the pin and nut shot away from the pipe, and as he gazed up, trying to catch it as it came down, the nut dropped into his open mouth.

His father, Frank Goodman who is a day laborer took him to a doctor, but the obstruction could not be dislodged. The boy suffered little actual pain, which showed that the plaything had gone beyond the windpipe. Dr. Brown, a throat specialist, advised the father to bring the boy to this city.

The boy was examined in the hospital here Thursday morning. He was then placed under the influence of an anesthetic and the operation of tracheotomy performed. The windpipe was cut into at a point very low down, and with a forceps and hooks repeated efforts were made to grasp the substance. The pin point was sticking upwards, however, and all efforts were futile. The pin and nut were at the bottom of the right bronchus, two inches below the bifurcation of the bronchi. It was decided on Friday that the only possibility of success lay in making an incision from behind. "This," said Dr. Lee, of the hospital, yesterday, "is an

The D. & L. Emulsion. Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine. The D. & L. Emulsion Will build you up if your general health is injured. The D. & L. Emulsion Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs. The D. & L. Emulsion Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada. The D. & L. Emulsion Is a refreshing food product and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

operation that I believe was never performed before."

An incision was made, and then two inches was cut from the ends of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ribs in the right side. The lung was pushed aside and the surgeons were right upon the bronchus in which the pin was imbedded. The boy was very weak, however, and further operation was postponed until Saturday.

At Saturday's operation the depth to which the obstruction had been inhaled made it necessary to cut through the lung itself. Had the cutting been done with a knife the boy would have bled to death, but a red hot cautery was used that cauterized the blood vessels of the tissues as it was pressed through. The obstruction could not be reached, however, and the boy was revived. Throughout his stay at the hospital the boy never weaned the attendants with complaints, and made friends of all. He was attacked by pneumonia, caused by the irritation of the bronchials, and the disease grew rapidly worse. He was too ill and weak to stand any operation on Sunday and at 10 o'clock at night he died.

An autopsy yesterday showed that the head of the pin and nut had eaten into the tissue of the lung itself. The point was firmly imbedded in the cartilage of one of the rings of the bronchus and it would have been an impossibility to draw the pin out.

The Chief Organ of the Body. When Rebellious and Out of Order Paine's Celery Compound is Your Only Hope. It Brings Comfort, Happiness and Health.

Too few recognize the fact that the stomach is the chief organ of the body. When this great and guiding organ is out of order, every other organ depending on it for nourishment is affected by sympathy. So long as digestion is properly performed, and healthy fluids secreted from the food, the body is nourished. When the stomach is inactive the system is impoverished, and disease rapidly develops.

If your stomach is rebellious and out of gear, be assured your whole system will soon give evidences of trouble, and your life will be a miserable one. When you suffer the tortures of indigestion or dyspepsia, just remember that Paine's Celery Compound has brought ease, comfort, happiness and health to thousands in the past. This marvelous and wonder-working medicine when used for a short time restores perfect digestion, and gives to every organ new life and activity.

Thousands of the strongest testimonials are on file from our best Canadian people testifying to the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound in cases of stomach troubles that could not be cured by any other medicine. These letters of testimony can be inspected at any time. It is folly, dear reader, to continue in suffering from dangerous stomach troubles. One bottle of Paine's Celery Compound may suffice to give you freedom from pain and misery; one single bottle has often banished the dreaded enemy forever. Your neighbors and friends have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound. Do not delay its use in your own case.

The Finest Creamery Butter IN 1 LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS. NEW LAID EGGS. Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c. OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST. D. STEWART & CO., Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets. TELEPHONE No. 3835.

GOLD THE TOPIC.

Arkansas Now the Scene of Prospectors. The universal topic in mining and political circles is gold. People will suffer the greatest hardships in search of it in the wilds of a mountainous country, and politicians will picture the direst distress in the midst of luxury and plenty. Within the last few weeks a number of miners have arrived at Hot Springs and are busy prospecting for gold in the mountains near that city. Rich finds are reported six miles northeast, and the mining fever is becoming intense.

Killed in His Office.

H. J. Andrus, President of the Arlington Chemical Works of Yonkers, was killed in his office last week by an explosion which the police are convinced was caused by a dynamite bomb. No motive for the supposed murder is known certainly as yet.

The Apple Crop.

The apple crop in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia promises to be unusually large. It is estimated that the aggregate yield of Canada will amount to 3,000,000 barrels.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER. THE SWIFTEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL PERFORMANCES FOR THE HANDS, FACE, NECK OR BATH. ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. One Way Weekly Excursions. CALIFORNIA. And other Pacific Coast Points. A Pullman Tourist-sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Friday at 10 a.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Mine Roofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834.

Legal Notices. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Lucie Olive Pellerin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Napoleon Lesage, civil employer, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. the said Napoleon Lesage, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said Defendant. Montreal, 29th September, 1896. AUGÉ, GLOBESK & LAMARRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Arand, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar Tessier, Defendant. Dame Marie Louise Arand, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Oscar Tessier, of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 13th October, 1896. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Advocates for Plaintiff.

Business Cards. The National Dress Cutting Academy, 88 ST. DENIS STREET. Courses of Cutting and Sewing under the direction of Mrs. E. L. FLETCHER, lately a pupil of the superior and professional schools of the famous Mrs. A. J. G. of the City of Paris. Instruction in the Art of Sewing is also given. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' French Hats, Dress Goods, and beautiful Trimmings, all of the latest styles, direct from Paris. Sewing Machine and Sewing Supplies. The greatest French Fashion Journal in America published by Mrs. E. L. FLETCHER, 88 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

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C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of St. Denis. Office, 647 MONTREAL.

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TRY A BOTTLE OF GRAY'S EFFERVESCING Bromide of Soda and Caffeine. Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, non-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable. 50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 142 St. Lawrence Main Street. P.S.—A large assortment of fashionable perfumery and toilet goods always on hand.

E. LEHNER & CO. BILLIARD, POOL AND BOWLING ALLEY. COLUMBIA BILLIARD TABLES. Are the Cheapest and the Best. Manufacturers, also Importers of Billiard Material; Sewing Machine, Tables, good as new. Prices from \$100 to \$250 each. ST. DENIS ST. MONTREAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTURE, LIMITED. A society established with the object of encouraging and helping the Arts of Sculpture, Architecture and Literature. Incorporated by Letters Patent, June 18, 1895.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.00. Special Distribution, October 30, 1896. By the Board of Directors, for the benefit of the Mercier Monument. The proceeds of this Drawing will be given to the Committee through its president the Hon. J. E. Robitoux.

Table with columns: VALUE OF OBJECTS OF ART, APPROXIMATE LOTS, and amounts. Includes items like 1 LOT \$3,000, 100 LOTS VALUED AT \$5, etc.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Finding \$2.00, Out Maple, \$2.50. 11 Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Block—Newly built, \$1.50. J. C. WARE, 1100 St. Denis St. Square, Tel. 1855.



ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Edward Halley, Delegate from This City, interviewed.

THE PEOPLE IN THE OLD LAND WANT AN IRISH PARLIAMENT ON THE OLD SITE.

The Thrilling Scenes of Leinster Hall—The Outcome of the great Gathering will be satisfactory—Blake the Coming Man—Interesting Descriptions of notable places in Ireland.

Mr. Edward Halley, the delegate from the Young Irishmen's Literary and B-nelit Association of Montreal, to the National Convention at Dublin, has returned, and brings with him tidings of great hope for the Irish people.

To the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association belongs the credit of Montreal's lay representation, and this organization deserves, as it has on former occasions, the cordial thanks of all true citizens of Irish extraction.

A reporter of the TRUE WITNESS had a very pleasant interview with Mr. Halley, and this affable and popular gentleman on being asked, "What do you think will be the ultimate result of the Convention?" said:—

"Beyond a doubt, the betterment of the Irish cause. The Convention was a grand success and its effects will prove lasting. As in all great meetings, there were several differences of opinion and every subject was discussed from diverse points of view, but everyone present was actuated by a desire to honestly and effectively assist the cause that is so dear to the hearts of all Irishmen and sons of Irishmen. Unanimity prevailed when each subject was finally disposed of. I shall never forget the grand, inspiring appearance of Leinster Hall with its three thousand delegates, four hundred from foreign lands, who had met there in convention for the sole purpose of helping old Ireland. Delegates from all parts of the earth, representing millions of exiled sons of Erin and their descendants, gathered together in Dublin city, preached reunion and unity and elected John Dillon the leader of the united party."

"Can there be any question as to which is the dominant party in Ireland?"

"None at all. The Irish party under John Dillon commands the respect of the people, as will be most emphatically shown at the next election. The delegates to the Convention went there without hesitation, they were unfettered and exercised their free will and judgment in acting for what they considered the best interests of the cause, and Dillon is their choice as leader."

"Redmond and Healy were not present at the Convention. Is it a fact that they openly opposed it and made attempts to circulate the impression that it was a failure?"

"It is a regrettable fact that such is the case. Both Healy and Redmond went out of their way to hurt the Convention and nullify its results. The latter in his paper, the Independent, before the Convention opened, ridiculed the idea and made unkind and graceless remarks in reference to the visiting delegates. I consider that these sectional leaders showed more bad taste than genuine patriotism."

"Who was the most conspicuous person in the Convention?"

"The chairman, Bishop O'Donnell, by all means. He commanded the respect of all from the beginning, and before the end of the Convention he was the particular idol of the delegates, who paid him the signal tribute of singing 'O'Donnell Abo' at the close of the meeting. I shall never forget this grand martial chorus sung by thousands of hearty voices; it is ringing in my ears still."

"How about the laymen?"

"Well it is difficult to make special mention of anyone where there were so many bright and brilliant men. Dillon, O'Brien, Davitt and Blake were, of course, the leaders, and I do not hesitate to say that our own Edward Blake was slightly the most conspicuous member of the party. His speech, dealing specially with the Paris Fund, was par excellence the effort of the Convention and its effect was extraordinary. William O'Brien is an impassioned speaker, and his very vehemence aroused the enthusiasm of his listeners, time and time again. Blake is a calm, logical reasoner. While he spoke a dead silence prevailed but for the sound of his own voice. He caught the attention of his audience without exciting their passions and claimed their reason. When he concluded an eloquent peroration the delegates arose en masse and the enthusiasm which was displayed beggars description."

"What peculiar characteristics in the leaders impressed you?"

"Dillon was quiet, unostentatious and reserved; O'Brien, enthusiastic and nervous in the extreme; Davitt, uneasy and continually moving about bobbing with everybody. Blake is too well known here to require a description from me."

"Did you meet any of these gentlemen personally?"

"Yes, I had the honor, as a guest of Mr. O'Brien's, to meet Messrs. Blake and

Davitt at a quiet little dinner in the Imperial Hotel. There were but the four of us present, and I will always look back to that evening as one of the most enjoyable in my life. I found that our staid Edward Blake can tell a story or crack an after-dinner joke as well as he can make a speech."

"How did you find the Irish people as a whole?"

"The most hospitable race on top of the earth; warm-hearted to the core, and still strong in their determination to secure political autonomy for their storied island. They take about as much interest in English politics, where Ireland is not concerned, as we in Canada do, and the hope of the people is an Irish Parliament at College Green."

"How did Dublin strike you?"

"A beautiful city, wide streets, imposing buildings and universal cleanliness are the prevailing features. Dublin is attractive in its modern ideas and in its historic connections, and appeals to the visitor by its old edifices, relics of past ages, as strongly as it does in its present up-to-date beauty."

"Were you at Glasnevin?"

"Yes, I visited the grave of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Glasnevin is a non-sectarian cemetery, and the grave of the late Chieflain is close to the last resting place of his illustrious predecessor, Daniel O'Connell. Parnell is buried in a circular plot, about thirty feet in diameter, surrounded by an iron railing. There has been no monument erected to his memory, but the plot is shaded with floral tributes (under glass shades) which come from all parts of the world and are regularly renewed. Parnell's grave is a garden of ever-living flowers, emblematic of the place he holds in the hearts of his countrymen. The grave of Clarence J. Mangan, the poet, is in an out-of-the-way corner, deserted and neglected. It took one of the keepers half an hour to find it, and I pulled long hay from off the grave of the bard. It would take a long time to tell of all the great men who sleep their last long sleep in Glasnevin."

"Oh, by the way, did you see anything of the 'Irishman' portrayed on the American stage while you were in Ireland?"

"No, that type of 'Irishman' is not to be found in Ireland."

"What is the condition of the peasantry?"

"As a class, they are industrious, but poor. They are living from hand to mouth, and under present conditions their prospects are not very bright. There is hardly an Irish family who have not relatives in America, and the young folk at home are longingly awaiting the hour when they too will sail across the sea."

"What is the Irish intemperance in Canada?"

"Icebergs, ice-palaces and continual snow seems to be the idea that a large proportion of the people in the old country have of our fair Dominion. This is the result of Christmas and Carnival numbers of Canadian papers which have been sent to Ireland. If the Irish and Scotch people are to be encouraged to come to Canada, the Government of this country should take steps to disabuse their minds on the question of our climate. The only effective way to do this is to send a capable and trustworthy agent across to the other side, who, through the medium of lectures and views, can place Canada in its proper light before the people of Ireland and Scotland. There is a gross misconception of this country which cannot be removed too soon from the minds of the people on the other side of the pond."

"Coming back to the Convention, who were the conspicuous Canadians, and how were they received?"

"Hon. John Costigan, Dr. Foley, of Halifax, Dean Harris and Father Ryan, of Toronto, and Father O'Donnell, of Montreal, all spoke and spoke well. So favorable was the impression made by these delegates, that the fact of coming from Canada subsequently assured you a cordial welcome everywhere. During our stay in Dublin, Mr. Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, tendered a banquet to the Canadian delegates at the Shelburne Hotel."

"What is the popular estimate in Ireland of the different English parties?"

"The people appear to be about evenly divided between Liberals and Conservatives, having differences of opinion as to which party has done least for Ireland. On one point they are unanimous, however, and that is that the Irish party should not be allied with either, but should stand aloof from both."

"Who do you look upon as the Moses who will lead the Irish people into the Promised Land?"

"Edward Blake. I consider him the great leader of the near future. O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt, Redmond, and others, have their coteries of ardent admirers and a corresponding host of bitter opponents. While Edward Blake does not excite any extraordinary enthusiasm in any particular quarter, he commands the respect and confidence of everybody. I truly consider him the coming man."

"What sensations did you experience in leaving Ireland?"

"Regret at leaving a hospitable people, joy at the prospect of soon again breathing the free air of Canada. There is an atmosphere of espionage about Ireland which could never circulate in a free country. You experience a feeling, while there, as though your every movement was watched and recorded. The sensation is not a nice one and grate on the nerves of a Canadian. My trip home was a pleasant one, though hardly as enjoyable as my voyage on the 'Lake Ontario' to Liverpool on my way to the Convention, which was specially felicitous by the many kindnesses and attentions of Captain Campbell and officers."

REAL ESTATE

In New York City—The Effect of Loan Companies and Trust Funds on Values.

An American paper, in reviewing the Real Estate market in the city of New York, and in particularly dealing with the phase of values, says:—

"Back of this merchant are the large financial institutions of the country; trust companies, mortgage and title guarantee companies, life insurance companies, savings banks and large estates, all of which look to bond and mortgage on New York city real estate as the best security obtainable for their

loans. They have the historic tendency in New York city really to rely upon the experience, now of many years, of dealings upon a certain system, which is nearly scientific in its character and which reduces the element of risk to the lowest possible degree."

"The transactions of these institutions and their auxiliaries, the merchants and manufacturers, constitute so large a proportion of the actual business of the real estate market that they establish the value of all such properties as they embrace upon a permanent and enduring basis. With all such operators there may be an occasional year of diminished income, or more, but to the course of time even these deficiencies are made up, and there is positive, reliable profit in their business."

"Another fact of much significance in its relation to real-estate values is that there has accumulated in this community an enormous fund that is limited by law and by testamentary direction to loans upon New York city real estate for its investment. How great this sum is it would be difficult to say, but its existence and comparative magnitude are demonstrated by the fact that, whatever the condition of the money market, loans upon real estate security can always be secured at lower rates than upon any other forms of security."

"Investigations made by the census bureau of the United States government showed that at the close of 1889 the mortgage debt upon New York city real estate amounted, in round numbers, to \$840,000,000. Calculations bringing these figures down to the present day make the present mortgage debt something over \$1,100,000,000. This of itself is a force of impregnable power in the conservation of values."

NEW YORK CABMEN.

Rights of the Public and the Drivers.

We have heard a good deal in this city about the extortion of American hackmen, especially in the busy city of New York. The following statement which appeared in an American exchange may throw some light on the subject:—

"The movement to secure uniform reduced rates for cabs has brought out complaints of overcharges by the cabmen stationed at the large hotels. According to the Mayor's marshal the following are the respective rights of the public and these cabmen. These men, unlike regular hackmen, do not have to be licensed, and as a consequence they have not the privilege of soliciting. They are supposed to be present for the convenience of guests of the hotel only, the same understanding that exists between a private individual and a stableman whom he orders a carriage. The person who orders such a carriage in front of a hotel by implication holds himself out as a guest of the hotel. If he is not a guest he breaks the law. The cabman may take it for granted that a person who hires him in front of the hotel is a guest. If, however, he solicits a passer-by, or if he receives a person when he is not stationed in front of the hotel, he too breaks the law."

"No price is fixed by law. It is a matter of agreement between the parties just as it is if an individual orders a carriage from a stable."

CATHOLIC SCHOLARS

At Newcastle Achieve a Splendid Success in the City Competition.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool says:—"During the past month a Health Exhibition has been held at Olympia, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the visit to the city of the Sanitary Congress. Competition in physical drill and cookery for the children of the various schools of the city and neighbouring town formed no mean portion of the items of attraction upon the programme. The results of the competition proved highly satisfactory to Catholics and to all who watch the progress of Voluntary schools in their present strife with the Board schools. The distribution of prizes took place on Saturday at four o'clock, the Mayoress, Mrs. Riley Lord, presenting the awards. Of the classes (fourteen entries), the first prizes were awarded to St. Mary's (Catholic), and the second to St. Michael's (Catholic) school children, but the competition which created most interest, and which was fought out the most keenly was that of the physical drill. In the girls' competition there were eight entries, and the result may be best given in the words of Mr. Knight, Curator of the Exhibition, when announcing the victors: 'I now come to a competition which was most interesting, most entertaining, and very keenly fought. Hundreds of people have flocked here to witness it, and I may say, it has been a source of great gain to the exhibition, pleasure and enjoyment to the audience, and honor to the competitors. I have great pleasure in calling upon the children of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic schools to come forward to receive the first prize silver medals. They have given an exhibition of physical drill unequalled by any I have ever seen in my life.' While the children were receiving their prizes from the Mayoress, Mr. Knight continued: 'Ladies and gentlemen, you can judge for yourself why these children have been awarded the first prize—see the grace and dignity with which they receive their rewards. I speak highly for the training they get at St. Andrew's Schools.' The girls of 'Tod's Nook Board School received the second prize. The value of the victory will be better appreciated when it is known that a very high salary is paid to the teacher of physical drill in Newcastle Board schools, and also that the efficiency obtained by his pupils is so great that he frequently exhibits their progress in public halls and elsewhere. The victory is certainly signal, and reflects great honor on the teaching of St. Andrew's. The prizes must have been won easily, for even before the declaration of the results, so fascinating had been the per-

formance, that by public request the children had to repeat it, an honour conferred on no other "squad" of competitors.



Felt Like Flying. I couldn't sleep night and was so nervous that I felt like flying day and night; when I closed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs were fairly dancing to get out of my head; my mind ran from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had no mind. When I had taken Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myself cured. Have recommended the Tonic to others, and I always had the desired effect. W. H. STERLING. A Minister's Experience. CAPAC, Mich., Jan. 1894. On account of my vocation and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headache. Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I am entirely free from above troubles. REV. F. LOEB.

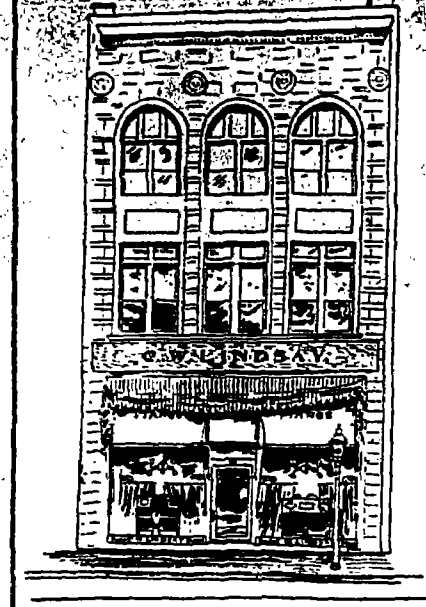
FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample Bottle to try at once. Your patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father G. M. of Fort Wayne, Ind. since 1875, and is now sold in all directions by the Koenig Med. Co., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bot. 50c for 2c. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLLETTE & NELSON, 1665 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. MCGALE, 2178 Notre Dame Street.

Movement for Unity. The Dublin Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, N. Y., says: "All over the country meetings are being held at which the chief resolutions go in for supporting the Irish Parliamentary party, as being the only representative body of the Irish people. They will also receive material support in their efforts to establish unity, an injunction which the American and Canadian delegates have given them on more than one occasion recently."

A Novel View of the Silver Question. The following cleverly constructed introduction to a somewhat lengthy article on the unchanging laws of finance appeared in a recent issue of the New York Sun and bearing the nom de plume, "A Catholic Priest":—

The question is honestly asked, Can we not have a system of finance exclusively American? We answer, Can we not have a literature exclusively American? Why read through the dimming mists of human tenderness Shakespeare's description of Cordelia? We can read the American Hoyt's play, "A Brass Monkey," and remain unaffected. Why not have an exclusively American religion? We have favored the world with two: Perfection, as taught by the Onedia Community, and the Church of Latter Day Saints of Utah. Why practise the simple marri ge derived from Europe when we can have the complex marriage of the Onedia Perfectionists? Why prefer the Sermon on the Mount to the Book of Mormon, an American production? If these propositions are ridiculous, so is the scheme of an exclusive American finance. The coffee that gives an aroma to the rich man's breakfast, the tea which is the only luxury of the aged saunter, the diamond glistening on the society queen, the cocaine relieving the tortures of amputation, all come from abroad. The real question is whether we shall go upward and onward or downward and backward. There is no more diversity of interest between rich and poor in the science of finance than there is in the science of astronomy. Astronomy teaches the Captain how to guide his vessel over the midnight sea, whether his passengers are millionaires or emigrants. Finance teaches men the true sources of prosperity, whether their possessions are large or small. The glorious modern astronomy presents unsolved problems to advanced students, but all who wish can master Kepler's laws. The beneficent science of modern finance has possibilities of good not yet evolved, but all who study can learn Gresham's law. It may be thus stated: In any nation having free intercourse with other nations two legal-tender currencies of an unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The poorer will drive out the better. This law was formulated before the law of gravity and is as absolute. Both reason and experience demonstrate the law.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article from the Angels Magazine, regarding the views of some American Catholics on the standard of their provincial schools. The same thing may be said of many Catholics in this city, some of whom occupy leading positions. The tendency to flippantly speak of these estimable institutions, which in the early days sent forth young men who are now the leading spirits in the professions and trade and commerce is nothing short of criminal and cowardly in the extreme. Much of this sentiment in Catholic circles is due to the fact, that the element which are its immediate authors have either become lukewarm in their Faith, or they are anxious to exercise that false spirit of amiability towards their friends of another creed which they seem to fancy is not only conducive, but necessary to their temporal welfare. The parochial schools are the same safeguards and splendid educational establishments now, which the pupils of twenty years ago demonstrated they were



The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of New Canadian and American Pianos. In Montreal will be found at C. W. LINDSAY'S NEW WAREROOMS, 2366 St. Catherine St., near Peel St. Prices very low. Terms Cash or payments to suit.

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW Blanket Department

In Basement, to-day. As an incentive to ladies to visit our new Blanket Department, the largest and most complete in the city, we will offer: Three Cases of 11-4 White Wool Blankets, full 2 yards wide, soft and heavy. We are offering them at a low price because of the burr specks in the wool; not bing to impair the Blanket for service, but they are not up to the standard. If they were, the price would be \$5.00 pair. To-day we sell them at

\$2.75 PAIR. Fifty Pairs of 12-4 Fine Norwegian White Wool Blankets with Fancy Borders, precisely the same size and quality that are to-day selling throughout the country at \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$9.00 pair. Your choice of any pair in the lot, to-day, at \$4.90 PAIR. HAMILTON'S ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS.

THE NATIONAL DRESS CUTTING ACADEMY. 88 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. COURSES OF CUTTING AND SEWING, Under the direction of MRS. E. L. ETHIER, Lately a Pupil of the Superior and Professional Schools of ABEL GOUBAUD, of the City of Paris. The Leading House of the whole World for Fashions and Dress Cutting. OUR COURSES COMPRISE Pattern Drawing, Cutting, Joining, Rectifying, Moulding, Transforming, Trimming Skirts and Cloaks. These courses, as may be surmised, are not only for Seamstresses, but for ladies and young girls, to whom we most specially recommend them. In order to proceed safely and give the kind of teaching suitable to each one, our courses are divided into two series, as follows: 1st Course for Ladies and girls. 2nd For Seamstresses. Let us add that when the course is finished we do all in our power to place our pupils in a special establishment where they can command a good salary. The names are registered at Mrs. E. L. Ethier's model-pattern parlors. Concessions are made for persons of the same family; the conditions are discussed and settled when the name is registered and according to cases.

PATENT REPORT. The following information is furnished to this paper by Messrs. Marion & Loberge, Temple Building, Montreal:— On the 20th instant, the United States Patent Office issued 411 patents. Out of that number, the following were granted to Canadian citizens. 589,820—Archibald A. Dickson, Toronto; reducing metallic sand or pulverized ore. 589,865—Arthur A. Forbes, St. Hyacinthe; let-off mechanism for looms. 589,887—William J. Moore, New Westminster; dredge bucket for placer mining. 589,882—Michael G. Mularkey, Montreal; sewing machine. 589,798—Theodore S. Newman, Rossland; car holder. The following Canadian Patents have also been granted recently. 587,797—R. S. Anderson, Toronto; bicycle handle. 587,801—J. H. Sutton, Windsor; metal weather strip. 587,793—S. R. Earle, Toronto; furnace grate. 583,809—R. I. F. Hoffmeister, Vancouver; gold mining machine. 583,808—P. E. Donalville, Toronto; bicycle and brake mechanism. 583,806—F. Gutheridge, Seaforth, brick press.

The Law Unconstitutional. The law passed by the Florida legislature, making it criminal to teach negroes and whites together, has been held to be unconstitutional by Judge Rhydon M. Call of that judicial district. In the majority of cases in the circles of small traders engaged in different lines of business in this city, there is an entire disregard for even the most elementary principle of keeping a record of their daily transactions. The system of bookkeeping in vogue seems to be of a pass book character. The wonder is that there are not more failures in business under these circumstances. Although the women voters of Colorado will have their first opportunity this year to cast their ballots for Presidential electors, they have manifested little interest in the campaign. Two years ago they were very prominent in the campaign, having State, county and precinct organizations, committees, clubs and speakers.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other accepted the bet, incredulously, but nevertheless lost it to his intense delight. Sold by all chemists. POWERFUL SPEECHES. Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Compound has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is. It is known to the public as not having equal. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers.

He Was Accepted. A man out West recently asked a girl to marry him, and though she had been sitting up nights for him for six months, she replied that she would notify him of her answer by mail. After spending a week in suspense, he received a letter from her, 3,000 words in length. In it she explained her position on the tobacco question, stated what she had always advocated as the best kind of baking powder, told him that it was with a feeling of deep gratification that she accepted the honor he had done her, and hoped that she would always faithfully preserve the traditions of good house-keeping, etc. He was nearly dead with exhaustion when he reached the post-office, which read: "You are so full of politics, I thought it might please you to be accepted like the candidates accept their Presidential nominations."

There is much discussion being indulged in certain circles about an Imperial Law. Many of the causes which are the immediate result of the necessity for such legislation are due solely to the lack of judgment of the

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