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Vol. L., No. 9.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOTES FROM IRELAND

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The criminal statistics for Ireland for the year 1899 have just been published in the form of a Blue-book. From this it appears that the increase in the number of indictable offences in the year 1898, noted in the report for that year, did not continue during 1899, the number of such cases in that year being 8.5 per cent. below the number of such cases in that year being 8.5 per cent. below the number of 1898, and 3.4 per cent. below that for 1897. The number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences was stightly less than in the year 1898, but such cases exceeded the corresponding average for the ten years 1899-98, and, allowing for the decrease in the population, were relatively more numerous than in any year during that period. The chief increases in the non-indictable offences are compared with the corresponding averages were in cases of drunkenness, offences in relation to dogs, and offences against the person, which, after having fallen from 867 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year which prospect of it clearing, although it may already have done throughout the country.

BISHOP HENRY'S LET for the following year, rose to 873 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 last year. The total number of cases of murder was 26, being eight less than in the preceding year. The number of cases of offences against property with violence reported to the police during the year 1899 was 480, being 57 under the number for the preceding year, while as regards offences against property without violence, these formed 71 per cent. of the total number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1899. The number of cases of malicious injuries was 823, of intimidation by threatening letters, notices, etc., or an increase of 22, as compared with the number for the corresponding year.

BISHOP HENRY'S LETTER.

BISHOP HENRY'S LETTER.—
The following letter from the Right
Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of
Down and Connor, has been addressed to the Belfast "Irish News":
Dear Sir.—I am informed that an
attempt is being made to mar the
success of the collection which is at
present being taken up with my approval from house to house for the
registration of Catholic voters in
Belfast. The unpatriotic attempt to
thwart the action of the Catholic Association is being made by members
bf a local political organization
whose ringleaders have become notosettings, authors, sec. or in hemitable for the corresponding year.

SUCCESS MINT COME — Pather Kane, thring the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, for sub-montpreached last wee sociation is being made by members of a local political organization whose ringleaders have become notorious throughout the country for the scandalous warfare they have been waging against me, especially in a newspaper which they import from Glasgow. I am disposed to give the utmost freedom to our Catholic people to subscribe generously, through proper channels, and at opportune times, for National purposes. I disapprove, however, of these collections being made with the object of frustrating such useful and necessary work as that of registration. These persons, while unwilling or unable to look after registration themselves, have been all along putting obstacles in the way of the Catholic Association, which, notwithstanding, has already done excellent work in putting Catholics on the register in every quarter of the city. Politicians who pursue such a policy may impose on the ignorant, or the blindly-prejudiced, but I need hardly remind the intelligent Catholics of Belfast that they are not the agents through whom either our local interests or the interests of the country are likely to be advanced.

THE HARVEST.—Although the weather up to a fortnight ago (says the "Irish Farming World") was characterized by intermittent rains, which culminated in a downpour of quite exceptional severity during the opening days of the month, we have been greatly reassured as to its previously reported devastating effects by the special reports of a number of esteemed correspondents, which we publish in another part of the paper this week. From these it appears that the intermediate evil effects of the recent heavy rains were the flattening and twisting of the corn crops to rather an alarming degree, the encouragement of the disease amongst potatoes, and the flooding of low-lying lands. In some cases the corn crops have been so very badly laid that reaping by machinery is completely out of the question, and a return has to be made to cutting the crop by hand; but in others the damage has only been partial, and under the genial influence of the truly delightful weather of the past two weeks matters have assumed a very much rosier aspect. Potatoes for the most part have badly suffered—atmosphere conditions having fevored the development of

esson that we give the case as preented:—

"In relation to the public schools, Catholics seem to have no rights except to pay taxes to support them. Our children are discriminated against when they apply for admission into them; they are forced under Protestant influences so long as they attend them; and when they fit themselves to teach in them, they are ostracized whenever possible.

"A recent case of this effort to

ostracized whenever possible.

"A recent case of this effort to crowd Catholics out of the benefits of the public schools, has come to the attention of the "Observer." A young lady who has successfully taught for 11 years in a public school in one of the cities of this diocese, being dissatisfied with the salary paid her, declined a re-appointment, and sought a position elsewhere where her ability would be better appreciated financially. She applied to a teachers' agency in Ohio, submitted her credentials, testified concerning her experience and success as a teacher, and expected a fair chance with other competitors for a good position. This is a letter she received in reply:—

The Central Teachers' Agency, J. M.

The Central Teachers' Agency, J. M. Adams, Ph. M., and W. G. Compher, A.M., Ph. D., Prop. The Ruggery Building.

Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1900. Miss——: Your letter at hand and the contents noted. We regret as much as you do that we have not as yet been able to secure you a position, as it is from positions that we

must make our salary as the registration fee does not pay expenses.

We have had you in mind for several positions that your qualifications well fit you to hold, but we find on investigating that they do not employ one who belongs to your Church, and, of course, we had to let the matter drop. This is, frankly the reason.

reason.

We shall within the next few days write to all the Catholic schools in the country and ascertain if there are any vacancies in them, and shall let you know the result. We trust that we shall be able yet to secure you a good position.

With this explanation, we hope that you will excuse our seeming neglect.

with this explanation, we hope that you will excuse our seeming neglect, but we assure you that it was not intentional on our part, for we are just as anxious to serve you as any of our patrons, and trust that we shall do so yet.

Very truly yours,
The Central Teachers' Agency.

"The young lady wrote back that she thought that this was a land of civil and religious liberty, that she understood the Constitution to forindemaking a religious test for public office, and that she did not believe that any member of any Board of Education had the right to so unite Church and State as to vote that only non-Catholics should be emplored to teach in the common.

ployed to teach in the common schools.
"But, protest or no protest, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, she remains blacklisted because she is a Catholic!"

HEROIC PRIESTS.

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. -During the whole course of the Boer war the world has been kept informed of the noble deeds, wonderful heroism, bright companionship and unbounded charity of Rev. Abbe O'Leary, of Quebec, who went as chaplain to the first Canadian con-

fight as well as preach, for at Hasheen he took his place among the fight as well as preach, for at Hasheen he took his place among the fighters and did execution with his revolver. Later in the fight, when it was necessary to send a message to a distant part of the field, across ground swept by the enemy's bullets, this brave chaplain volunteered to carry it, and crossed the zone of death as unconcernedly as he might walk to church. No wonder that he was the hero of the army; the only wonder is that his militant Christianity was not rewarded with the 'Cross for Valor.''

There are hundreds of similar, but unrecorded cases. The Catholic priest has ever played a conspicuous part in the wars of modern times. It is easy, however, to understand his heroism. He is there to perform a certan duty, and he performs it, no matter what the consequences to himself. Virtue lends him courage and the extraordinary grace of God makes him capable of self-multiplication at the call of duty.

SAVED A NUN.—Another striking

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

On the occasion of the recent jubile festival of St. Mary's Lea, near Preston, Bishop Whiteside delivered a most interesting and eloquent discourse, from which we take the following extracts:—

Let them go in spirit back one hundred years ago and note the names of the bench-holders. They would recognize many of their own kith and kin, whose blood flowed in the vens of most of them. Many would recognize, if not their parents, at least their grandparents. And they knew what were the thoughts—they could picture to themselves the thoughts that crowded into their minds when the great event took place one hundred years ago—the opening of that chapel. It was thought after the years of persecution that the Catholic Church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public churchs in Lancashire. With regreated to the number of sonds its was opened, the total number of priests in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Liverpool diocese 416. and in Salford diosecs 274, or altogether 690 priests in Lancashire there were 274, or altogether 690 priests in Lancashire there were 2074, or altogether 690 priests in Lancashire there were 2084, and at the present time there were 2097 public churches in Lancashire. With reference to the churches, in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened, the total number of priests in Lancashire. With reference to the churches, in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened, the total number of priests in Lancashire. With reference to the churches, in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened, the total number of priests in Lancashire. With reference to the churches, in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened, it was th

country, and so it was, except in this part of Lancashire. What was the reason that in Lancashire the Faith was kept alive? Several reasons would probably occur to them. One was that here in the Fylde Cardinal Allan, who was born at Rossall, founded a college at Douai for the education of priests who were to keep the Faith alive in England at the risk even of life itself. Another reason was the fidelity of the people themselves to the ancient Faith. Another explanation was the loyalty of our Catholic gentry to the Catholic Church. They not only kept the Faith themselves, but they were the means of preserving the Faith of Catholics living around them, who were enabled to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments in their private domestic chapels, where priests either enterprises that stated times during the year. Twenty-two years before the close of last century a respite came in these series of persecutions. An Act was Catholies living around them, who were enabled to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments in their private domestic chapels, where priests citter permanently resided under the guise of tutors or chanced to visit at stated times during the year. Twenty-two years before the close of last century a respite came in these series of persecutions. An Act was introduced in Parliament through the exertions of a man who had the courage to say that the existing laws against Catholics were a discredit to humanity itself. When Lea chapel was built there were already five chapels built in the neighborhood. Cottam congregation had built their chapel, Claughton people had built one, the congregations at Fernyhalgh, Westby, and Great Eccleston had also erected chapels. It might interest them, perhaps, and give them ground for thankfulness te Almighty God, if he just outlined for them the advance that had been made by Catholicity in this Lancashire of thee state of Catholicity in the year 1800, but there was one document that was of some use to them. England before the "Reformation."
There were 32 convents in the Salford diocese, which made altogether
80 convents in Lancashire. He might
mention, as showing the progress
made within the last six years in
the Liverpool diocese only, that ten
religious houses had been opened and
there had been 81 additional Sisters
in the last six years. Of charitable of the state of Catholicity in the year 1800, but there was one document that was of some use to them. When Lea chapel was opened Bishop Gibson was Bishop of the Northern district. In 1804 the Bishop furnished Propaganda with a summary of the religious state of his diocese. From that statement of his they could gather some facts which would enable them to compare the progress of Catholicity in Lancashire in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened. He (the Bishop) could not say exactly how many priests there were in 1800. Bishop Dicconson gave 68 priests as the number of secular and regular clergy in 1741. In 1819 they knew

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL

No more impressive ceremony has been witnessed at Cliff Haven since been witnessed at Cliff Haven since

No more impressive ecremony has been witnessed at Cliff Haven since the founding of the school than the dedication of the new chapel of Our Lady of the Lake on Sunday, by Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, D.D., bishop of Ogdensburg, in whose diocese the Summer School is situated. After these services, the closing Pontifical High Mass was celebrated.

The congregation was greatly privileged in having the opportunity of listening to Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C.S.R., who delivered a magnificent sermon on "The Individual and the Church." It was in all respects an exceptional sermon, because of its superior excellence in matter, form and delivery, and because of its thorough and exalted Catholicity.

The last lecture courses of the session of 1900 were begun on Monday, one being a series of talks on "Distinguished Catholic Laymen," by Henry Austin Adams, A.M., and the other, a course of lectures on "Irish Music," illustrated with some very fine vocal selections by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, of Brooklyn, assisted by her husband, Mr. Bernard O'Donnell.

Mr. Adams' lectures especially appealed to his audiences, because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal and incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal and incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of the services of the servic

ONE RESULT OF BEING A CATHOLIC.

Last week we had occasion to refer to those publications that seek to impress the world with the ides that Catholics, if individually competent and in every sense qualified, and no obstacles on account of their faith, to advancement. In fact, they cite as an instance the exceptional career of the late Lord Russell, Lord Cale Justice of England. But they forget that neither in England, nor late that neither in England, nor late United States are there many cases of Catholio promotion. In

From the personal testimony of Father Bruck, O.M.I., says Marion J. Brunowe in her entertaining article in the current number of the "Catholic World Magazine," an interesting sketch may be gleaned of life on an Indian reservation in the far Northwest.

"On arriving at the reservation," writes Father Bruck, "I found the aged missionary whom I was to succeed. He was living in a poor wooden building, consisting of only two rooms. The house was open to all the winds, and in winter so cold that during Mass the Most Precious Blood would freeze in the chalice. For the ablutions it was necessary to warm the wine and water; cold water would freeze instantly. I had

TRIALS OF OUR MISSIONARIES.

CATHOLICS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

At present we have the deplorable spectacle of seeing almost all the bishops in exile, and the few who yet remain in their own dioceses deprived of their support because they are unable to conscientiously swear fidelity to the constitution and to the law of Patronato imposed upon them by the present government in defiance of the Roman Pontiff. The reverend canons and parish priests repeat in their own lines on a smaller scale the same unhappy condition of affairs. In the Cathedral the solemn functions have been suspended, and the seminaries have been obliged to reduce the number of their students, to limit the course of studies almost to the very elements of moral and dogmatic theology, and not selfom the curates of the small parishes find themselves in abject misery. The Rev. Antonio Metalli has recently been named parish priest of Esmeraldas and vicar-general of the province. Behold a vicar without priests, a pastor without a church and destitute of proper vestments wherewith to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; alone he bears upon his shoulders the awful responsibility of sixteen thousand souls and a few Indian tribes scattered throughout the province.

Quito, Ecuador, August 3.

The following is a pen picture from a distant South American city explaining the status quo, the trials and persecutions of the Catholic Church in the Republic of Ecuador the writer says:—Nor will the reading of this letter be merely a pleasant pastime. It will, I trust, open the eyes of some of the Catholics of the United States to the real nature, hostile attitude and pernicious effects of Freemasonry. If, as we are taught, Freemasons are the same the world over, then readers may well understand from the present communication why the Church has condemned this world-wide secret organization.

In the year 1895 there was published in this country the "Voz de labeled and person and to the realigious communities who are anxious to feed the souls of her familishing peoples with the bread of life.

It would be difficult for your read-

understand from the present communication why the Church has condemned this world-wide secret organization.

In the year 1895 there was published in this country the "Voz de Vinces," under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Metalli. After a precarious existence of two years the paper was suppressed and the editor was imprisoned in Guayaquil. In 1898 there appeared the Catholic journal "La Voluntad Nazional de Guayaquil," but the powers that be, anxious to prevent free speech when there is question of religion, soon suppressed the paper, exiled the editor to Panama, and the above-named Dr. Metalli, who, in addition to his duties as rector added those of coditor, was banished to the city of Esmeraldas.

In this city of Quito not long since the type used in setting up the two Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "El Industrial," was cast into the fire, and so to-day, under our Free Masonic regime, there does not exist a Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "El Industrial," was cast into the fire, and so to-day, under our Free Masonic regime, there does not exist a Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "El Industrial," was cast into the fire, and so to-day, under our Free Masonic regime, there does not exist a Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "El Industrial," was cast into the fire, and so to-day, under our Free Masonic regime, there does not exist a Catholic papers, "La Verdad" and "El Industrial," was cast into the bird, and the deplorable spectacle of seeing almost all the bishops in exile, and the few who yet remain in their own dioceses deprived of their support because they are unable to conscientiously swear fidelity to the constitution and to the land of the world in spreading God's truth in a country where the Catholic press has been completely destroyed.

At present we have the deplorable spectacle of seeing almost all the bishops in exile, and the few who yet remain in their own dioceses deprived of their support because they are unable to conscientiously swear fidelity to the constitutio

that these societies are not so bad as they are painted, tell him to glance at the Ecuador of Garcia Mo-reno and at the country as Masonry has made it to-day.—Correspondence of the Catholic Standard and Times.

qua non" of domestic-economical theorizing. Her last venture does not
appear to us to be any more happy
than have been many of her previous
attempts at dictating to the world
rules to be followed under conditions
that are not within her experience.
On the subject of "Early Marriages"
Miss Wilcox says that "there is more
danger of disaster in early marriages
than in those contracted at full maturity. The youthful choice is apt
to be unwise. The man whom a girl
thinks she loves at seventeen would
rarely appeal to her so strongly if
she were twenty-five, and the girl
whom a young man of twenty-one
believes he would like to marry would
probably not be his selection if he
were thirty. A knowledge of the
world before marriage is conducive
to contentment afterwards. The most
unfortunate unlogs I have ever
known were formed while the husband and wife were still in early
youth."

There may be cases, within the knowledge of the writer of the above, that carry out her contention to a certain degree: but the history of married life during the past century, in different countries, gives a flat contradiction to this theory. We need take but two races, amongst which early marriages are the rule, and in whose annals unhappy marriages are accedingly rare—divorces are almost unknown. We refer to the Irish people and the French-Canadians. In Ireland early marriage has been almost a national custom for long generations; the same has ever prevailed amongst the French-Canadians. Yet, we know of no two peoples that have exhibited more universally the beauties and charms of connubial bliss. Even to-day in Ireland and in Lower Canada the demon of divorce is almost unknown—or if

land and in Lower Canada the demon of divorce is almost unknown—or if known, it is as the Irish know the Phooka Horse, or the French-Canadians know the Loup-garou—fabled monsters with which they frighten children when unruly.

To what do we owe the sterling, noble, health-imparting, life-engendering qualities of our parents if not to the early marriages? But, even this error on the part of the lady-writer would not command our attention to any marked extent, were it not that she advances a most immoral principle in support of her contention. She says:—

ciple in support of her contention. She says:—

"The man, when he assumes the responsibility of matrimony before he has reached maturity, has had little or no experience of the typical bachelor life, and its attractions are likely to seem much greater to him than if he has already tasted them. The wife who was married very early also feels the temptation to taste of life beyond the prosaic domestic circle, although usually in less degree than in man."

We have heard this same theory advanced by others in a more bare-faced manner, but they all mean the same thing. It simply means that it is better for a man to have had some years of "bachelor life" before marriage, than to join with a young wife, when still young himself, in the duty of "dividing the cares of existence, but doubling its hopes and its joys." We have no hesitation in saying that this is wrong, it is not in accord with Christian morals, it is dangerous in the extreme, and it is prejudicial to the future of both the parents and children. There is absolutely no necessity of a man "going through the world's mill" for ten or fifteen, or twenty years, in order that We have heard this same theory adthrough the world's mill" for ten or fifteen, or twenty years, in order that he should become a sure and reliable husband. The truth is, and general experience teaches it, that if a man marries after having contracted "bachelor habits" he is liable, in nine cases out of ten, to always have a bankering for old associations and which he urges with mass advantages of rural life, makes the following statement:

"There are no statistics available to show what becomes of the multitude that pushes itself into our large cities, but who that is familiar with the condition of things in cities, cannot guess? The poverty, vice and crime, the question of the unemployed, the broken in health, failure, want and distress, are all * subjects that go far in accounting for the results of overcrowding cities. Only a fixed number can hope to find legitimate business in the professions and failure is written in large led prosperous and happy lives. Now wreck and failure is written in large letters all over their career. The great majority are condemned to the frunctional for the two and if this number be greatly augon or custom of early marriages.

ployed, the broken in health, failure, want and distress, are all subjects that go far in accounting for the results of overcrowding cities. Only a fixed number can hope to find legitimate business in the professions and if this number be greatly augmented business becomes illegitimate or the professions starve. It is a commonplace that the professions are overcrowded in our large cities. "There is always room at the top," and there is likely always to be, but that is because so few reach those serene regions. The fact is bad enough, but when we remember the anguish of soul that accompanies failure, its demoralizing effect, the distress engendered by a sense of the unwisdom in choosing a life work, now alas beyond hope of repair, the picture, all too common, is a melancholy one of the subject of the common is a melancholy one.

"But what of the opportunity for the mistake of their life in leaving the country. There they might have led prosperous and happy lives. Now wreck and failure is written in large letters all over their career. The great majority are condemned to the drudgery of a hireling life with no taste of the sweets of independence enjoyed by him who possesses in fee taste of the sweets of independence enjoyed by him who possesses in fee simple the title to his home and when he works or plans the reward of his energy belongs to himself. And thus with the din and clash, the rush and roar of industrial activities and excitement of speculation around about us; when we travel by steam and talk by electricity; when thought takes to itself the pinions of lightning and speeds to the uttermost parts of the world, no wonder the spirit of unrest has invaded the quiet haunts of the country lad and the country lass.

all too common, is a melancholy one to look upon.

"But what of the opportunity for self improvement and culture? It is true that there are churches and other influences in cities that make for improvement, but one might ask, are these agencies for good given a chance to do their work? It is a known fact that the people of cities are not church-goers. A census taken in some of the principal cities has revealed an alarming state of things as far as church-going is concerned. Young people entering cities are soon surrounded by other influences and drift away from the church or remain half-hearted members. This is truer of young men than of young women. The city environment in which young men find themselves is not calculated to guide them churchward. Great preachers there are, if

EARLY MARRIAGES.

APLEAFOR RURAL LIFE

The rector of St. Paul's Seminary, you will, but have they great comminmesota, in a recent article in which he urges with much force the advantages of rural life, makes the following statement:—

you will, but have they great congregations to preach to? And as for other agencies of good, a lecturer will not draw, when a vaudeville theatre, a prize fight or a variety show will play to standing room on-

women. In that sphere she is probably a success; but she should keep away from philosophical, political, and economical themes. We say this because she possesses a species of moralizing propensity, without the deep reading that makes the philosopher, the keen perception that is needed in the politician, and the practical experience that is a "sine

"THE PROHIBITED CITY."

Not a little interest in that country has been awakened in the world at large by the present conflict in China, and people who regarded the stories concerning the palaces and "sacred" places in that semi-barbaric land as mere fables, or effects of the elastic imaginations of writers, are surprised to find that even the whole truth has not been told in these accounts. It would have been difficult for any European to describe certain places in the East, for the very good reason, that these localities are "sacred" to the inhabitants and are preserved from the profanation of Christian feet. The Christian and even the foreigner in general, is looked upon as a dog, or worse by these superstitious, ignorant and fanatical natives. At the present moment, while the thunders of war clash over Pekin, it may be of interest to know something of that famed sacred, or prohibited city, that constitutes a greater portion of the Chinese Capital. The following account seems very exact and sufficiently detailed:—

"The Tartar or Northern City consists of three inclosures, one within the imperial palace and surrounding buildings; the second is occupied by the several offices appertaining to the government, and by many private residences; the outer one, for the most, part, consists of dwelling houses, with shops in the large avenues. The inner area is called Kin Ching, or Prohibited City, and its circumterence is about two miles; the wall is nearly as solid as that around the city, faced with glazed bricks, and covered with yellow tiles, which, at a distance, and in the sunshine, look

brilliantly. A gate on each side of this area gives access to its buildings, and the space and rooms appertaining to them furnish lodgment to the guard which defends the approach to the Dragon's Throne; a tower at each corner, and one over each gateway, also afford accommodation to other troops. The interior of this inclosure is divided into thresparts by two walls running from south to north, and the whole is occupied by a suite of court-yards and apartments, which, in their arrangement and architecture, far exceed any other specimens of the kind in China. According to the aptions of Chinese, all here is gold and silver; he will tell you of gold and silver; he will tell you of gold and silver pillars, gold and silver roofs, and gold and silver fishes."

The southern gate, called the Meridian gate, leads into the middle division, in which are the imperial buildings; it is especially appropriated to the emperor, and whenever he passes through it, a bell and gong, placed in the tower above, are struck; when his troops return in triumph, the prisoners they bring are here presented to him; and here the presents he confers on vassals and ambassadors are pompously bestowed. Passing through this gate into a large court, over a small creek spanned by five marble bridges, which are brnamented with sculptures, the visitor is led into a second court paved with marble, and terminated on the sides by gates, porticoes, and parallel corridors. The next building of importance is at the head of this Court, called the Gate of Extensive Peace, and is a superb marble structure, one hundred and ten feet high. It is a sort of balcony where the emperor, on new year's day, his birthday, and other occasions, receives the homage of his courtiers assembled in the court below; five flights of stairs, decorated with balustrades and sculptures, lead up to it, and five gates open through it into the next courty and.

"Beyond it are two halls, one called that of Perfect Peace, where His Majesty examines the implements.

tures, lead up to it, and five gates open through it into the next courtyard.

"Beyond it are two halls, one called that of Perfect Peace, where His Majesty examines the implements used in the annual ploughine; the other, that of Secure Peace, where ae banquets his foreign guests and other distinguished persons on new year's day. After ascending a stairway and passing another gate, the visitor reaches the Kien Tsing kung, or Tranquil Palace of Heaven, into which no one can enter without special license. In it is the Council Chamber, and here candidates for office are presented to their sovereign. The building is described as the loftiest, richest and most magnificent of all the palaces. In the court before it is a small tower of gilt copper, adorned with a great number of figures, and on each side are large incense vases, the uses of which are no doubt religious. It was in this valace that Kanghi celebrated a singular and unique festival, in 1722, for his reign. His grandson, Kienlung, in 1785, in the fiftieth year of his reign. His grandson, Kienlung, in 1785, in the fiftieth year of his reign. His grandson, Kienlung, in 1785, in the fiftieth year of his reign, repeated the same ceremony, on which occasion the number of his guests was about three thousand. This building is considered by the Chinese as the most important of all the imperial edifices. Beyond it stands the Palace of Earth's Repose, where the empress, or 'heaven's consort.' rules her miniature court in the imperial harem: and between which and the northern wall- of the Forbidden (it is the imperial Flower Garden, designed for the use of its inmates. The northern wall of the Forbidden City is the imperial Flower Garden, designed for the use of its inmates. The gardens are adorned with elegant pavilions, temples and groves, and interspersed with canals, fountains, pools, and flower-beds. Two groves rising from the bosoms of small lakes, and another crowning the summit of an artificial mountain, add to the beauty of the scene, and afford the immates of the palace an agreeable variety."

EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN INDIA.

From the Bombay Catholic Examiner.

In the course of an article on the Roman Catholic mission in Mysore, a Bangalore paper observes: "It may interest some of our readers to know something of the history of the Roman Catholic mission in the Mysore Province centuries before British rule in this part of Southern India was known. The mission was established so far back as A. D. 1325, by the Dominicans during the reign of the Bellal Rajahs, a year previous to which an expedition was sent, by Mahomed III., when Dwarasamoodrum, the capital, was finally destroyed, and the declining government was removed to Tonoor, twelve miles north of Seringapatam, in the Mysore district. The next we hear of the mission's doings was in the your 1400, when a church was built by the Dominicans at Anekal, in the Bangalore district. After that, in 1587, during the reign of Rajah Wodeyar of Mysore, the Franciscans arrived on the scene, but the mission was not firmly essablished until the arrival of the Jesuits in the middle of the seventeenth century. The first regularly built church of which there is a trace was at Sathiamangalam, and the founder of the Jesuit mission may be said to have been I'e-ther Sirnami, who appointed his headquarters at the town of Seringapatam, many years before the capture of that historical fortress by the British. Beginning with the eighteenth century, churches were built in Kankanhalli, Harubale and Alesur, as well as in Bangalore, the Ust Mary's, Blackpully. Then came the Fathers of the Foreign Mission, the most eminent among them being the Abbe Dubois (of whom much has been recorded in previous history), who resided most of the time at Mysore, Seringapatam, Palhall and Settinal II, establishing churches in those places. At that time a Bishop was appointed for Pondicherry, and the Mysore Roman Catholic mission formed part of that mission. In 1841 St. Patrick's Shoolay was built, the designer of which sacred structure was appointed for Pondicherry, and the Mysore Roman Catholic mission formed with the sacred From the Bombay Catholic Examiner

and painful experiences he related in court.

Mr. George N. Proctor, solicitor, appeared for James Warke; and Mr. James E. Proctor, solicitor, represented Watt, McClelland, McGuggin, and Kearney.

In reply to Mr. J. E. Proctor, James McClelland stated that he had hired young Warke to act as farmservant on 12th May at £4 10s for six months. The young fellow left the employment on the 22nd July.

James Warke, in reply to Mr. G. N. Proctor, said he entered James McClelland's employment as farm servant at £4 15s for the half year. He remembered the 4th July, which was a Wednesday. He was on that day weeding in a corn field. He stopped there till three o'clock. About five the same evening witness was in McClelland's house. Witness was sitting on a settle bed. James McClelland came over to where witness was sitting.

Mr. G. N. Proctor—What did Mr.

Mr. G. N. Proctor-What did Mr Mr. G. N. Froctor—what did Mr. McClelland say to you? They said, "We will make you an Orangeman." What did you say? I said I would not let them.

What happened then? James McClelland and the others came over to

what did they do to you? They tied my legs with a rope.
What else? They put a cloth on my eyes.
While you were in that position what did they do? They burned the back of my hands with hot tongs.
Who was it put the cloth on your eyes? James McClelland.
How many took you in charge when your eyes were blindfolded?

How many took you in charge when your eyes were blindfolded? Four.
What did these four do to you? They burned me with red tongs.
Did they tie your feet? They did.
That was all they did on the 4th

July, was it? Yes.

Mr. J. E. Proctor—Quite enough for the initiative step. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. N. Proctor—Did they interfere with you upon another day?

Witness—Yes; upon Friday, the 6th

What were you doing on that day?

What were you doing on that day? I was putting in a load of grass. What occurred to you then—tell it in your own words? James McClelland came over and took the graip from me, and then Wm. Watt took off my clothes in the barn.

What next? Did they leave any clothes upon you? No; they left no clothes upon you? No; they left no clothes upon me at all.

After your clothes had been taken off what occurred to you? They tied my legs.

Mr. G. N. Proctor—After they tied you with the rope on the 6th what did they do to you? They "stanged" me with nettles and jabbed me with pins.

pins.

Who did that? David Kearney jagged me with the pins and John McGuggin stung me with the nettles.

How had they you fixed? With a

ope. How? They had one rope round my

legs and another around my waist.

What was the rope around your waist for? For swinging me back-

ward and forward.

Where was the end of one of the ropes put? Put over a beam.

Who put it over the beam? Willie Watt.

How long were you in this pleasant position? For most of half an

ant position? For most of half an hour.

Did you cry out or squeal? No: I could not get squealing I was going that hard. (Laughter.)

Did they let you down at all? Yos, they did.

After they let you down what happened? I fainted.

When you came to what did you see? I saw them standing all round laughing at me.

Were you still naked? I was.

What were you lying upon? The bare floor.

bare floor.
Did they help you to put on your clothes. Willie Watt gave them to me.
Where had he them? In a pair of

Where had he them? In a pair of fans.
Did they help you on with your clothes? Yes.
Did anything else happen to you? No more happened to me that day. Cross-examined by Mr. J. E. Proctor—Were you anxious to become an Orangeman? I was not.
Can you swear that? Yes, I can. The magistrates convicted the fendants, fining them £8 and costs, ordering £2 additional wages to be paid to Warke, and directing that McClelland be fined 10s 6d for the assault on the 23rd.—Cork Herald.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a complete list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marjon & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal. 68,195—Robert Reid, Quebec. P. Q., rotary engine. 68,219—Baldwin & Johnston, Smith's Falls, Ont., riding plows. 68,267—Cyprien Laurin, Lachine, P.Q., bicycle. 68,254—S. J. Bjorneson, Vernon, B.C., line guide. 68,292—Felix Grosjean, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., pneumatic straw stacker.

Haptiste, Man., pheumatic strawstacker.
68,334 — Ulric Hebert, Riviere
Noire, P.Q., coffin handle.
68,300—George A. Smith, Albernia
B.C., drill.
68,352—Daniel Campbell, Fairville,
N.B., ash remover from boiler furnaces.

naces.
68,469—D. Chasse, St. Guillaume
d'Upton, dairy appliance.
68,537—Mrs. G. P. Bordua, St.
Hyacinthe, P.Q., yeast.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyse the blood upon which these organs depend.

organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifice, vitalises and enriches the blood. It curee you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rhearmatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has does me more good than any other medicine I have taken." Mrs. Parrick Krimth, Farampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." Minum Jaguzs Cahano, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparille Never Disappe

Rood's Fills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and aly enthantic to take with Rood's Saresparilla

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COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

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Last week first portion "In the Bye which appear may have b gard to tha Irish ballads proval of ev terature. contribution approval ar already mar method of p lic with sor and vulgar lect and lea these are that Irish I duce. This appreciation thor has t sports, or a land. I pur to details agh's stater other like b tions and li the land; for call attentic hurling and says: ford an ins

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IRELAND'S NATIONAL GAMES.

A REVIEW BY " CRUX "-CONTINUED.

Last week I commented upon the first portion of Michael MacDonagh's win the Be-ways of Rural Ireland, which appeared in the August number of the "Nineteenth Century." I may have been a little severe in regard to that writer's selections of Irish ballads; but I am confident that my censure will meet with the approval of every lover of genuine Irish I terature. I stated that I read this contribution with mingled feelings of approval and disapproval. I have already marked in no uncertain manner the disapproval of the author's method of presenting the English public with some of the most common and vulgar songs that he could select and leaving the impression that these are fair samples of the best that Irish poetic gentus could produce. This week I have to mark my appreciation of what the same auapprociation of what free a appreciation of what the same author has to say regarding games, sports, or athletic exercises in Ireland. I purpose going more fully into details concerning Mr. MacDonagh's statements about fairies and other like beings, about olden traditions and lingering supersitions in the land; for the present I will only call attention to his remarks about hurling and other field sports. He says:

"The outdoor games of a particular approach of the same about as little to do with my review as has his pages on this subject to do with the main object of his article. From ball-playing to fairly land is a quick transition; I will take, however, a week to effect the same.

**MacDonagh's about as little to do with my review as has his pages on this subject to do with the main object of his article. From ball-playing to fairly land is a quick transition; I will take, however, a week to effect the same.

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**MacDonagh's about as little to do with my review as has his pages on this subject to do with the main object of his article. From ball-playing to fairly land is a quick transition; I will take, however, a week to

were ultimately victorious.

"But it is a far cry from a hurling match in the prehistoric time of Cuchullin to a hurling field in a Munster valley at the end of the nincteenth century. The field is laid out for a hurling match. The ground, 180 yards long by 120 yards broad, is marked by boundary lines. At each end of the ground are two goal posts—as in football—twenty-one fect apart, and with a cross-bar ten and a, half feet from the ground. There are also two upright posts standing in each goal-line, and twenty-one feet from the goal-posts. The rival teams—not less than fourteen or more than seventeen players a side in regular matches—are arrayed in cross-barred ierseys, knee-breeches, long stockings, and shoes. Each man has a caman or hurley—a stick, about three feet long, with a bend or curve at the end. The captains of the rival teams toss for the choice of sides, the winner selecting, of course, the side which gives to his men the advantages of sun and wind. The rival hurlers then stand in two lines in the centre of the field, opposite each other, and catch hands, or touch hurleys across, and then separate. The ball, covered with leather, and about five inches in diameter, is thrown by the referee along the ground between the lines of players, and the game begins. The aim of each side is to drive the ball with their hurleys to the goal posts. A goal is won when the ball is sent between the goal posts and under the cross-bar. A point is counted when the ball is sent over the cross-bar. The game lasts an hour, and the players change sides at half-time. The match is decided by the greater number of goals. Where no goals are made, or where the goal posts and under the game goes to the side which has the greater number of points, five of which are equivalent to a goal. There is a great deal in all this of interest to many of our readers. The days of hurling and football are not over in Ireland; and as to the latter game, it threatens strongly to become the rival of baseball in the United States.

BISHOP OF COLUMBUS. — The Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller was consecrated Bishop of Columbus at the Cathedral in Cincinnati on Aug. 25. Archbishop Elder and the Bishops of Indianapolis. Atlanta, Covington, Grand Rapids, Nashville and other dioceses, together with about 240 priests, participated in the imposing ceremony. The Very Rev. Louis F Kearney, provincial of the Dominicans at Zanesville, O., preached an eloquent sermon.

says:—
There has been considerable agitation of the topic of the Federation of Catholic societies, and its necessity for the protection of Catholic interests. In several cities meetings have been held and a semi-organization of forces made looking to the adoption of the scheme outlined in the original programme. It is evident, therefore, that the idea would have moreforce if some action followed all the talking.

HIS HOLINESS AND LATE KING.

—The following important bit of information is taken from the editorial columns of the "Midland Review" —

The statement may be of much interest generally that, according to "Vaterland," of Vienna, usually considered an able, reliable journal, the Holy Father celebrated no Mass for the repose of the soul of King Humbert when the latter was assassinated. Neither did he send, nor authorize the sending of any message of condolence to the Italian Queen.

With regard to the church-burial HIS HOLINESS AND LATE KING.

Cathedral, Scranton, died Wednesday morning in Washington, where he was being treated by a specialist.

He was born in Ireland, April 4, 1847. While yet in his youth he came to Boston to reside, and there his young manhood was spent. There also his parents still live. In 1872 he joined the Jesuit Order and made his novitiate in Montreal. After two years spent there he went to England, where he studied English literature for a year. He then went to Louvain, Belgium, where he reemained for three years. There he received minor orders from the Right Rev. Bishop of Ghent. He came back in 1880 and continued his studies at the Jesuit novitiate at Woodstock, Maryland, where on May 19, 1884, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

ABOUT FEDERATION. — The 'Irish American' is practical in its remarks on this subject, when it says:—

There has been considerable agita-

ABOUT MONEY LENDERS.

SOME WICKED JEWS .- Under the SOME WICKED JEWS.—Under the above strange caption — strange because of the peculiar details that follow—the "Boston Pilot" says:—A clerk in the employ of a Jewish New York business house found himself two years ago in straitened circumstances, so that he was obliged to borrow thirty dollars. A firm of benevolent money-lenders, who were not Jews, accommodated him with a loan nominally for that amount. He

MOTES OF CHROLIC LEWS.

| However, and the period of the p Comments of the second of the

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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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by the administrator of Gordon's estate against a farmer for money lent was dismissed by the jury, on the ground that the rate of interest was extortionate.

Roofing and Asphalting,
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LONDON STREET RAILWAYS.

Municipal ownership and operation of transit facilities are a success in London. A year ago the city took over the lines and has since operated them. The first year's report of municipal operation shows that 6,500,000 more passengers were carried than under private ownership. Fares reduced to 1 cent, wages are raised, hours of labor reduced, and the net earnings are actually greater than under the corporations. Encouraged by this experience, the county council has served notice on the companies in three parishes requiring them to surrender their franchises. Announcement is made that street railway properties shall be taken over by the county council as fast as their grants expire, the latest being in 1910. "Public ownership of traction utilities," says the vice chairman of the highway committee of the county council, "is no longer a debatable question in London. The council is firm on one point— never to consider giving another franchise to private interest." Municipal ownership and operation

CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the drawing of August 29th, of Canada, Mr the Society of Arts of Canada, Mr. B. Smith, 645 Sherbrooke street, won a painting worth \$1,500.

yours to-day. Did you? Think he's Mark-Very much.

Mark—Yes; he asked me for some noney.—Philadelphia Press.

****************** WALTER KENNEDY,

...Dentist...

No. 758 PALACE STREET, Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill. 255 and 257 St. Antoine Street, Re-opens on September 3rd, with a full staff of qualified teachers. Pupils prepared for Diplomas. 7—1

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Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in

GEO. W. REED & CO... 783 and 785 Craig Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
SUPERIOR COURT.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted by Dame Celina Boyer, of the parish of St. Philippe, district of Montreal, against her husband, Pierre Riel, of the same place, farmer.

GEOFFRION & MONET,

Attorneys for the plaintiff.
Montreal, 8th August, 1900.

The MISSES McDONNELL, 675 Lagauchetiere Street,

Will re-open their Classes for young ladies and children on Monday, September 3rd, An evening class for girls in connection with the school. 7-3

The Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the cationic Commercial Academy, and at the other Schools under the control of the Commission, will take place on Monday, September 3rd.

For all particulars apply to the Principal or Director of each School.

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ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

BOER NAMES .- It is peculiar how

easily people take to names of places with which they suddenly become ac- denced a sorrow so universal that it quainted; it is like the street-arabs left no exception amongst the numthat run about, for a couple of weeks, whistling new tunes, and saintly priest.

keeping them up until the novelty It is not for us to pronounce the talking about Mafeking, Pretoria, ably did not know that such a race as the Boers existed. Now it is quite fashionable to display a considerable amount of knowledge concerning South Africa, in fact, every hundreds of editors dashed started off columns, bristling with Boer names, just as if they had been for years acquainted with the subject. is the introduction into our every- Church, and is the one in which we day conversation of words that add most heartily join. nothing to the power of expression that English possesses, but which merely indicate that the persons ry O'Brien, whose life of Parnell was using them have been reading about noticed in these columns and which the war, and that they wish to has been widely read, is writing the make others understand that they life of Lord Chief Justice Russell, of have been doing so. Our pasture whom he was a lifelong friend. LABOR DAY .- While the celebraour hills will be styled kopies. Recently a lady was heard addressing tion which, according to law, takes her little boy, who had carried off a place on the first Monday of Septemaggeration.

It seems to be the fate of the English language to have every imaginable kind of expression—barbaric or otherwise crammed into it; and, as a rule, these words eventually become English. No wonder that Byron characterized the English lang-uage in the somewhat harsh terms of his familiar quotation: "The mongrel breed of a thousand languages."

Mr. Piche; to-day it is our sad duty to inform our readers that Death's most unexpected moment and sum-moned away another of the most beperson of the Rev. Canon Leclerc, pastor of St. Joseph's parish On this, as on the former occ it was the sympathetic and eloquent voice of our gifted Archbishop that

Notes of the Week. | fied to the love and veneration in which the dead priest was held by his sacerdotal co-workers; the crowds of the faithful that thronged the Church-despite the celebration of Labor Day, that was going on-evibers who knew and honored the

ars off. To-day we have thousands eulogy of such a splendid character His memory shall long remain gree Bloomfontaine, and all the other amongst the people he loved and "fountains" in the Transvaal, who, served so well; the institutions which six months ago, had never heard of he had been instrumental in founding these places, and who, very prob- or in supporting and encouraging stand to-day, as the grandest monu ments that the hands of gratitude could build to his name and fame But men of Canon Leclerc's calibr sought not the glory of the world, person is supposed to know all about nor the fictitious reward of human that country. When the war first praise; such men are ever ready to leave their deeds in the hands of God, assured by a promise that could never fail, of an et?rnal reward awaiting them beyond the confines of Of course, we have no objection to time. May his good soul find unendall this; but what we do object to in repose is the prayer of Holy

LIFE OF LORD RUSSELL .- Bar

old, if you commandeer that jam I'll belonging to the great labor orjust sjambok you! So the sooner you trek the better!" And this is no exity. All can properly participate in the demonstrations of Labor Day. But apart from the individual interest of each worker in the great an nual celebration, there is a social aspect to the occasion which mands the world's attention. The two great powers which to-day contend for supremacy are capital and labor. They are both absolute ne-ANOTHER PRIEST DEAD.—It seems only the other day that we recorded the sudden death of the late lamented pastor of Lacking. without capital to employ and re-munerate, labor would be a mere useless expenditure of vital energie The two must of necessity go hand in hand; and any action tending to antagonize them is injurious to the cause of both, is an attempt to efface the mutual benefits that should naturally flow from a thorough and sympathetic understanding between these two great factors.

The celebration of Labor Day-

very proclamation as a general holi-day—should be considered as one of the healthlest signs of the times. In such a demonstration as we beheld last Monday, the worker has an opportunity of seeing and appreciating his own importance and the importance of his vocation; while, in the ance of his vocation; while, in the same demonstration does capital behold the good it is destined to do and the amount of dependence it is obliged to acknowledge. Nothing but good can result from the observance of such a featival. The very constitution of all species of labor, the mere fact of the wast number of citizens active-

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS .- Our A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Our remittances, during the past month, from subscribers in certain sections of the country have been up to the standard, but the returns from other districts are very disappointing. We hope this little reminder will have the desired effect. The amount due —\$1.00—is very small, to each subscriber, but it amounts, in the aggregate to a very spur sum, which if gate, to a very snug sum, which if within the reach of our treasurer, would be used to good advantage at

PANIC IN A CHURCH.-While service was proceeding at the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Begona, says the London "Universe," a lighted candle fell and caused an outbreak of fire. In the panic which ensued one woman, a servant, was trampled to death, and another young girl was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. A large number of the congregation were severely bruis-

HORSE THIEVES .- Montreal's reception of horse thieves is a warm one as may be seen from the following sentence imposed on William Larocque, one of the most renowned and dangerous horse thieves and allround crooks. He was sent to Vincent de Paul penitentiary on Tuesday, for fourteen years for having stolen two horses from Edward

LOST IN THE CATACOMBS.

According to a despatch fer Paris, a curious order of the d was issued by Colonel Clamorgan, the Second Regiment of Marines. To order fully explains itself:—

flight before the enemy.

"For this reason it is a painful but a just custom that military honors are not rendered to suicides.

"A soldier who believes in God and who loves his country would have no temptation to commit suicide. Let us therefore be true believers and patriots in order that a noble hope may sustain us during life, and that all of us, sons of France, and soldiers first of all, may know how to keep our blood for the defence of our fatherland."

This order is a mere item in the

This order is a mere item in the daily routine of a barrack; but it is significant beyond expression. In the first place it leaves us to understand that even if the name of God is ignored by the French Government, we have the evidence that the army and navy still believe in God and publicly acknowledge Him.

tration of the wisdom of the Church in all that she approves and in all that she condemns. It is a well-known fact that when a person deliberately and in sane mind takes his own life, the Church refuses Christian burial to the remains and offers up no prayer for the soul. Possibly there is a difference in the reason for the Church's action from that which actuated the French colonel; but the principle, after all, is the same. The action of suicide is not only cowardly, but criminal in the first degree. The one who ceases to live by any predetermined deed of his own is guilty of usurping the prerogative of God—therefore of sinning against the majesty, the authority, the power, the will, the mercy of the Omnipotent. He takes away that which he cannot restore, and

\$8,000 for church improvement; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$2,000; to the House of the Good Shepherd, West Philadelphia, \$1,000; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; to St. Joseph's Home for Industrious Boys, \$1,000; to the Catholic Home, \$2,000; to St. Vincent's Home, \$2,000; to Little Sisters of the Poor, Germantown, \$1,000; to the House of the Good Shepherd, Germantown, \$1,000; to St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia, \$2,000.

At the death of Patrick Corr and his wife Ellen the principal of \$5,000 is to revert to St. Joseph's House for Industrious Homeless Boys, and at the death of his sister Catharine, a trust fund of \$5,000 is to be devised to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Westminster avenue.

To Rev. Francis B. Dougherty, of St. Clement's, \$10,000 to Father Fitzmaurice and his three assistants stationed at St. Michael's Church, \$10,000 'to say masses for the repose of my soul.'' To the parochial school attached to St. Michael's Church, \$2,000; to Archbishop Ryan, \$10,000, to be used by him for charity as he may see fit; to Father J. Fitzmaurice, pastor of St. Michael's Church, \$2,000; to Archbishop Ryan, \$10,000, to be used by him as he sees fit and proper; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000, and to the Altar Society of St. Michael's Church, \$10,000 to be used by him should be seen fit and proper; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000, and to the Altar Society of St. Michael's Church, \$1,000.

The property, 1500 North Fourth street and household effects and furniture to Mary Corr for life, and alter her death to St. Michael's Church, \$1,000.

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The property, 1500 North Fourth street to the p

tical statement. It is well worth a careful perusal. It says:—

The letter from Mr. Hemelryk, chairman of the Liverpool School of Commerce, which we publish in our present issue, seems to us to strike a note which deserves to be strongly emphasized. In the days when Mr. Gladstone was fighting stubbornly for Irish land legislation he used to dwell with great earnestness upon the necessity of rooting the Irish people in the soil. If we Catholics are to grow and increase in this country we must become rooted in its business. Let it not be said that there is danger to faith through wealth resulting from business activity. The man who is energetic and upon whose time there are constitut demands as far less likely to fall into temptacion that the idle man, whether rich or poor, and as a rule, he is a source of many benefits to the community in which he lives, helping forward movements aiming at the general welfare. The better business men we turn out from our colleges and schools the more decided will be our success as a religious denomination for our power in connection with the manufacturing, mineral, artistic, and agricultural productions of the country, that is to say, in promoting national weal, will be enlarged. But unfortunately we are not sending as many well-equipped young people as we might send into the ranks of the mercantile and commercial classes. In this respect we are under the in-

many went-equipped young people as we might send into the ranks of the mercantile and commercial classes. In this respect we are under the influence of a tendency which is not peculiar to Catholics, but affects the whole population. The children of agriculturists, and shopkeepers, and mechanics are not content to work in the same sphere of life as their fathers; they aspire to the professions, and the outcome of this crowding in a particular direction is that not a few professional men are starving, and would now be glad had they spent in preparing for a business career the time, money, and efforts required to attain a professional status.

What are our Catholic colleges do-

LOST IN THE CATACOMIS.

LOST IN THE CATACOMIS.

A thort, but very important interest of each content from Bonn, to the content of the content

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A largely attended meeting of the above society took place on Sunday evening, Sept. 4. The committee appointed at a previous meeting made their report. On the revision of the bye-lews, notices of several changes were given. At next meeting (October) the members will discuss the changes, which if satisfactory will be adopted and become part of the new bye-laws. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance of members, as the meeting is sure to be an interesting one. The success of their recent excursion has been the means of reviving the spirits and energies of the members of the old organization.

ALL MEN GO TO MASS.

Academy, who is at present in Switzerland has evidently been much struck with what he has seen in the catholic canton of Valais. Writing to the "Echo de Paris" he says: All the men of the country go to Mass. By the chestnut-fringed waysides are crosses and Calvaries, and little oratories in which through their grilled windows are to be seen between bouquets of artificial flowers, statues of saints and other plous emblems. These little rustic chapels are called "prie-Dieu," and the women as they pass them cross themselves and kneel for a moment, while the men raise their hats. And yet these Catholic peasants are staunch Republicans. They never even dreamed of such a thing as a king or an emperor of Switzerland. Their municipal life is full of activity; their rights and liberties are much larger than those of our French peasants, and they exercise them unfailingly. Meanwhile the peasantry of France, which no longer goes to Mass, stupidly resigns itself to oppression and deception, contenting itself with sending to the Chamber some lying Freemason who only laughs at them, votes for unjust laws and gets what he can out of the squandering of the public money.

ABOUT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In a letter to the papers Senator Pessina, professor of jurisprudence, to whose efforts was largely due the abolition of capital punishment in

abolition of capital punishment in Italy, urges that capital punishment should now be adopted in the case of "political murderers."

"It is bad enough," he observes, "that our land should have accounted the horrible repute of being the fatherland of brigands; but it is now in still worse repute all over the world as the fatherland of regicides and political murderers. It would seem as if our Italy produced heroes of the dagger and revolver as articles of export. From Orsini to Passanante, Angiolillo, Caserio, Luccheni, Acciarito, and Bresci, all the gross offenders against national and international justice have been Italians." 'In the name of universal justice, and the fair fame of Italy before her sister nations' the great jurist demands "the re-erection of the gallows in Italy for regicides."

FOR RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Fifty-one young ladies received the habit of the Sisters of St. Francis at Glen Riddle, Penn., Aug. 21, and fifty-one made their profession. 102 in all, in the presence of nearly 1,000 persons. On Aug. 30, the cornerstone of the new novitiate was laid.

Twenty-seven postulants were received into the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame, Aug. 22, at the convent of Sancta Maria in Ripa, St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Catholic University at Washington is to receive at least \$150,000 by the settlement of the late Archbishop Hennessey's will.

SOUTH BOSTON.—By the will of the late Mrs. Dyer, \$200 is left for the building fund of the new Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, and \$100 to the Little Sisters of the

WASHINGTON.—By the will of the late Marie E. Dries, of Washington, \$1,000 is left for the establishment of a scholarship at the Catholic University, for boys of St. Mary's German Church in that city.

ELECTION TALK .- That the ge

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SCHOOL sides come. openings of that the at same intere ST. ANN

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PROF. J. A of St. Patrick to arrive in Professor Fov months' holistives in Engla Exposition. In thim while in the pleasure on music in the leasure of the musical of tended while ler will resur-ately on his r

> MORTALITY times, to wo melancholy re contain many for the past 25 the total city was 128, were Catholic Jews. The pr were: Diphthe typhoid fever infantile dobtion and othe For the wee the total deal 127 were: Infan aumption an 23, diphtheris phoid fever 5,

US LIFE. dies received the of St. Francis at , Aug. 21, and

profession, 102 e of nearly 1,000 to, the corner-vitiate was laid. ulants were re-er of School Sis-Aug. 22, at the aris in Ripa, St.

ION.—The Cath-Vashington is to 0,000 by the set-Archbishop Hen-

By the will of \$200 is left for the new Gate of th Boston, and Sisters of the

Local Notes.

A DESERVID TRIBUTE. — Father Strubbe, the beloved pastor of St. Ann's parish, has been accustomed to give pleasant surprises to many of his parishioners during his long and successful association with the parish, but a few evenings ago the tables were turned, and Father Strubbe was treated to a real surprise, when the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, headed by their president, Mr. D. J. O'Neill, presented him with an oil painting of himself. Father Strubbe's endeavors on behalf of the youth of st. Ann's would, if published, be very interesting reading. During his residence in this city he has always shown himself to be a true friend of the Catholic young men. It is not surprising, therefore, that the organization of which he is the founder and spiritual director, should give such an expression of their deep respect and profound regard for such a worthy and enthusiastic spiritual guide.

SCHOOLS OPENED. - From all sides come, the reports of successful openings of our Catholic schools after the summer vacation. It is said that the attendance on the opening day surpassed that of all previous years. This is as it should be. If Irish Catholics were to manifest the same interest in all other matters, their success as a section of this community would be assured.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL .- This historic educational institution, presided over by the Christian Brothers, from the portals of which thousands of talented Irish Catholic boys have gone forth to fight the battle of life has undergone a much needed renovation during the vacation term. The class rooms of the school have been class rooms of the school have been considerably enlarged and fitted with all modern improvements. The furnishings are all new, and special attention has been given to the ventilation and sanitation of the building. Everything in the interior is new and the only thing left of the old building are the outside walls, so that St. Ann's parish will now have one of the finest school buildings.

The section of the building in which the meeting rooms, gymnasium, library and other apartments of the St. Am's Young Men's Society and the drill hall of St. Ann's Cadet corps are situated are also being thoroughly everhaulted, and the buildings will be a credit to St. Ann's ward, and stand as a monument to the energy and zeal of Rev. Father Strabbe and the parishioners. class rooms of the school have been

contain many lessons. The statistics for the past two weeks are as follows:—For the week ending August 25 the total number of deaths in the city was 128. Of this number 112 were Catholics, 9 Protestants and 2 Jews. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 8, whooping cough 4, infantile dobility 57, and consumption and other chest diseases 17.

For the week ending September 1, The total deaths were 141. Of these 127 were Catholics, 12 Protestants and 2 Jews. The main causes of death were: Infantile debility 55, cursumption and other chest diseases 23, diphtheria 1, scarlet fewer 1, typhoid fever 5, whooping cough 3.

A PERSONAL NOTE.—Mr. Jam

some 30 members, and left C.P.R. Windsor Station on Monday evening, 27th August, at 8 p.m., for Farn ham, Que., where their triennial convention was held on 28th and 29th August. On arrival there at 9.30 p.m., they were met and received by the membership of Farnham, and es-corted to the Balmoral Hotel, the proprietor being a member. After registering names, they were shown



CHOLD SALONE CLEB.

The control is the street of the stree

ing business to remove to more commodious and central quarters in Chaboilez Square. We congratulate our fellow-countryman on his success.

LEAVES ST PATRICK'S. — Last Standay, Rev. Father Hallissey, who came to St. Patrick's Church about a year ago, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. Factor of the labors with the hearty wishes for his future success of the hosts of friends he has made during his all too brief residence in our midst.

C. M. B. A. CONVENTION.

The officers of the Quebec Grand Council and representatives of branches of C.M.B.A., of Montreal, were joined by their brother officers from the city of Quebec, there being some 30 members, and left C.P.R. Windsor Station on Monday evening.

REMORS FROM SAITH AFRICA'

Amonto Station on Monday evening.

REMORS FROM SAITH AFRICA'

Of their fathers and mothers, their brothers and sisters, but driven there by the system of landlordism and by the gresonal experience, not merely of the fact which you all know, that our people are fleeing from our slices, that many of them sleves in the lund of the saider and more transfer, without briends, without prevalence, P.P. C. L., and the system of landlordism and by the system of landlordism and brothers, can determine the provincial, "Succursal state that provide a standard and

ECHOES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

BURIED IN BLANKETS. — Some of the terrible features of war are outlined in the following words of Rev. Father Morley, who says the management of the company of the terrible features of war are outlined in the following words of Rev. Father Morley, who says the management of the floor before sweeping, dusting the desks or wiping the minimum on one of the troopships bringing home invalided soldiers. Father Morley was in Kimberley all throught the siege. He had just put on his alb one morning for Mass when an explosion outside the church brought him out to be witness of one of the few deaths caused by shells. A colored woman in the street had had her head partly blown off. After the relief of Kimberley, Father Morley spent two months at Bloemfontein amongst the enteric cases and the wounded. "I might have stayed there altogether," he says, referring to the risks to life. It seems that being buried in a blanket does not, somehow, look so correct or so comfortable as being buried in a coffin. Father Morley speaks very highly of the religious faith of the Irish soldiers. And many a time they were overjoyed to find suddenly that it was the "sogart," although bearded, who was by their bedside. They never thought to see a priest (when out of reach of the army chaplain) in the wilds of South Africa, "at the back of Godspeed." The officers and nurses in this campaign have noticed how after the priest's visit the patients were calmer, and the tempor. BURIED IN BLANKETS. - Some

made the following spirited remarks about the present condition of affairs in Ireland. He said:

Now, what are our aims? In the first place we want to get the control of—rule—the regulation of the destinies of the people of Ireland into the hands of the representatives of Ireland, sitting in an Irish Parliament on Irish soil and in the Irish capital. We are convinced, and each generation of Irish men and women are more convinced than that which preceded it, that the only way and the only method by which our people can be properly governed is to be governed not by the stranger; but by themselves in their own Parliament; and if we require proof of the truth of that proposition we have only to look around at these beautiful and fertile fields which but a generation or two ago were studded, almost every acre of them, by the coltage of the industrious fathers of families, and which to-day are almost desplate in many parts of the country, including some areas of this country, as if they had never yet been trod by the foot of civilized men.

Ireland has lost nearly 500,000 men and women in ten years by famine and emigration. I called attention in that great and magnificent convention held in Dublin a few weeks ago to the fact that this drain of the best blood of Ireland, this departure from her soil of men and women in their youth and their strength, in the bloom of their manhood and their womanhood, instead of coming to an end, was going on almost as fast as ever, and that in the last ten years of division and disunion and weakness, as a result of that division and disunion, in that period we had lost nearly 500,000 men and women, or about ong-ninth of the affaired propulation lost to Ireland by famine and emigration, and I suppose there is not a man or woman in this great gathering which I am addressing that has not a relative in America, driven to America not by any weakness of their devention for Ireland, not by any desire to leave the house and the old home

HEALTH SUGGESTIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The official confirmation of the appointment of Cardinal Steinhuber as prefect in Rome of the Congregation of the Index was received at Washington last week, says an excanage.

It is understood, says the author of the report, that Cardinal Steinhuber has some decided views on the adoption of a better standard of church music than now precalls in adoption of a better standard of church music than now prevails in this country. With his appointment as head of this congregation he will have direct control of the St. Cecilia's Society and other organizations looking to the betterment of church music in the United States. The operatic airs which are now generally sung by the choirs here are obnoxious, it is said, to the spirit of the Catholic Church, which for centuries has recognized no other form of eccelsiastical music than the Gregorian chant. The despatch concludes thus: The authorities at Rome are determined to support societies are determined to support societies like that of St. Cecilia, whose pur-pose is gradually to eliminate what is considered baneful in church music.

ADVANTAGE OF RICHES.

C. P. Huntington, the millionaire, deceased, will have a \$300,000 mausoleum. "It crowns a crest of a hall overlooking stile Bronx valley," says a New York exchange. That's nice. An Emerald islander said of an Irish lord who had had a marble coffin built for himself: "Int' it a final fin built for himself: "Isn't it a fin'thing to be rich? Shure, that'd last a man his lifetime."— Intermountain

Dudley asked the mountaineer if it were a fact that he was an Episcopalian.

"Oh, yes," replied he. "I'm an Episcopal."

"Where were you confirmed?" inquired the Bishop. The poor man had never even heard the word.

"Where, then, were you baptized?"

"I know all about that," replied he, "though precious few folks are baptized in these parts, but I don't know whether I was ever baptized or not."

"Then, why do you call yourself an Episcopalian?" continued the Bishop.

"Well, now, stranger, I'll tell ye," said he. "Some five or six years ago I was summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was kept over Sunday, and after breakfast, as I knowed nobody thar and nobody knowed me. I tuk a walk down the street, from my lodgin's, and directly I saw everybody goin into a great big fine church, and sez I to myself, I'll go, too. So I went in and sat down, and in a little while the bell it stopped a-lingling; there was some kind of big music rolled around, and then it stopped, too, and a feller in a long white gown he got up at the other end of the room from me and said something or other I couldn't hear, and then every man, woman and child in that room got down on their kness and sex they: 'Oh, Lord, we've dun the things we orter to ha' dun, and we ain't dun the things, we orter to ha' dun, and we ain't dun the things, we orter to ha' dun,' and sex I to myself, that's

NEW SEASON'S CATCH HERRINGS AND LING.

Soe Kers Finest East Coast of Sections Full White Merrings
(With Ross and Milts), \$1.75 per keg.

Our advices from Leith are to the effect that the East Coast fishing is again almost total failure. Prices are therefore correspondingly high, but the quality we guarantee to be the finest packed.

Also, FINEST EXPORT SEETLAND LING FISH, 12; cents per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers. Italian Warehouse, - - 207, 209, 211, St. James Street.

me. I'm one of them very kind of fellers, and when we all cum out I asked a feller what kind of a church that thar wuz, and sed he, 'It's an Episcopal church,' and so, stranger, I'we called myself an Episcopal ever since that trip to Louisville.—Catholic Standard.

(North Sydney Herald.)

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY OF THE SEA

In some parts of the western shore of Newfoundland storms cause the sand to drift in ranks in forty-eight sand to drift in ranks in forty-eight hours as high as fifteen and twenty feet. At some place, these sand drifts reach to a height of thirty-five feet. At one place between Port-a-Basque and Codroy the moving sands are very troublesome to the railway officials so much so that a board fence had to be constructed to protect the railway track.

had to be constructed to protect the railway track."
Within the past week a representative of the "Herald" visited the Codroy district, and while there saw some human bones, which is about all that is visible of what must have been one of most sad tragedies which has occurred on the rugged western coast of Newfoundland in by-gone days. Near the entrance of the Codroy from the sea was a sand drift days. Near the entrance of the Codroy from the sea was a sand drift some thirty feet in height. Some few years ago a heavy wind storm cut a channel through the drift, revealing to view a large boat some thirty or thirty-five feet in length. The boat lay in the sand bottom up and when it was turned over, to the amazement of those who discovered it, were the skeletons of twenty-four persons. The supposition of those who discovered the boat and the gruesome sight which it covered, was that some steamer met with disaster outside many years ago, and her that some steamer met with disaster outside many years ago, and her passengers and crew took to boats, and the one found in the sand drift reached the mouth of the Codroy river with her human freight. Find-C.M.B.A convention last week from the elements the ship-wrecked occupants on the bleak shore turned their big boat bottom up, took shelter beneath and then perished from exposure, or would it be possible

their big boat bottom up, took shelter beneath and then perished from exposure, or would it be possible that during the storm while they lay under the boat they became covered by the sand drift. The particulars of this sad tragedy of the sea have never been published so far as we can learn. There was no name on the boat to identify the vessel or steamer to which it belonged, neither was there any article that could identify those who met such a terrible fate. In all probability the craft which met with disaster was either coming down or going up the St. Lawrence when disaster overtook her. The human bones which the North Sydney "Herald" representative saw were picked up near the spot, none of them being buried by those who discovered them. Many of them are now no doubt covered by the sand drift. The particulars of this sad catastrophy will likely remain among the many mysterious main among the many mysterious tragedies of the sea.

DEATH IN THE COBWEB. Beware of the cobweb! It contains

fin built for himself: "Isn't it a find thing to be rich? Shure, that'd last a man his lifetime."— Intermountain Catholic.

A MOUNTAINEER'S RELIGION.

A MOUNTAINEER'S RELIGION.

Last summer Right Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Episcopal Bishop of Kenstucky, thought he would make a lourney through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and look up the scattered members of his flock and endeavor to get a foothold for his church among the mountainers. But as he journeyed from settlement to settlement without meeting a man who had ever even heard of the Episcopal church, he grew somewhat discouraged. At last he came to a village where, upon inquiry, he was told that there was "an Episcopal" in the neighborhood, and so the good Bishop proceeded to look him up. After introducing himself and disclosing the object of his visit, Bishop Dudley asked the mountaineer if it were a fact that he was an Episcopalian.

"Oh, yes," replied he. "I'm an Episcopal."

"Where were you confirmed?" inquired the Bishop. The poor man had never even heard the word. "Where, then, were you baptized?"

"I know all about that," replied he, "Though precious few folks are baptized in these parts, but I don't know whether I was ever baptized or not."

"Then, why do you call yourself an Episcopalian? continued the Bishop. "Well, now, stranger, I'll tell ye," said he. "Some five or six years ago I was summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was keept over Sunday, and after breaks summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was keept over Sunday, and after breaks summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was keept over Sunday, and after breaks summoned down to Louisville as a witness in one of these 'moonshine' cases, you know. Well, we was keept over Sunday, and after breaks that the blood."

Surface manners are like cut flowers stuck in a shallow glass, with just enough water to keep them fresh an hour or so; but the courtesy that has its growth in the heart is like the rose bush in the garden that no inclement season can kill, and no dark day force to forego the unfolding of a bud.

Love is a great thing, yea, a great and thorough good. Noth-ing is sweeter than love, nothing more courageous, nothing higher, no-thing wider, nothing more pleasant, nothing fuller nor better in Heaven and earth, because love is born of God, and can rest but in God above all created things.

SCHOOL

Bring the chilfitting them out for School. Our Children's School Boots please para ents by their durability and low price, and please the children bes cause they are of the latest style.

RONAYNE BROS.

2027 Notre Dame Str. et, Corner Chaboilles Square.

Never sets on the KARN Piano. It is used in every clime. You find it in the leading homes of the land, in the leading Conservatories and Convents.

KARN pianos have been supplied to some of the BEST families of this city.

Fine stock of these celebrated instruments, in various woods, now on hand. We have several secondhand Upright and Square pianos, in first-class condition, ranging in price from \$90.00 up.

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JOHN F. SCALLON,

THE WHELAN MONUMENT FUND

(From the Charlottetown Herald.)
The demonstration in aid of the Whelan monument fund, held at the Athletic grounds on Monday last, was eminently successful. The weather was fine and the attendance was large. Across the track opposite the centre of the grand stand a platform had been erected for the speakers. On this platform were seated Hon. C. W. Howlan and Mrs. Howlan, Mrs. Whelan, widow of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, George V. McInerney, M.P., Richibucto, N.B., orator of the day. Hon. Senator Ferguson, A. C. McDonald, M.P., Alexander Martin, M.P., John H. Bell, M.P., Edward Hackett, Esq., W. S. Stewart, Q.C., and John C. Underhay, Esq., who had been present at Head St. Peter's Bay when Mr. Whelan was first nominated for the Legislature in 1846. (From the Charlottetown Herald.)

minated for the Legislature in 1846.

The most important feature of the proceedings was the oration by Mr. McInerney. His reputation as an orator preceded him and much was expected of him: but it is safe to say he surpassed all expectations. His address was most lofty in conception, classic in language and splendid in delivery. Mr. McInerney is a most eloquent, polished and deliberate speaker, and every word he uttered was easily heard by the large audience in front of him. Hon. Mr. Howlan, as chairman, opened the proceedings. He expressed regret that, owing to impaired health, he was unable to speak at any length on the theme so dear to his heart as the one that had brought the people together on this occasion, to do honor to the memory of his dear friend, the great departed statesman, Hon. Edward Whelan. After speaking briefly of the many noble qualities of Mr. Whelan and the great works in which he was engaged during his all too brief life, Mr. Howlan introduced Mr. McInerney, the orator of the day.

Mr. McInerney's address lasted

me was eaged thing in the produced Mr. McInerney, the orator of the day.

Mr. McInerney's address lasted about an hour, during which time he held the rapt attention of his audience. He began by pointing out that in all periods of the world's history the living were wont to perpetuate, by suitable monuments, the memories of the illustrious dead. This was true of pagan as well as Christian nations, and it was most fitting that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, who had done so much for the land of his adoption. He next alluded to the circumstances of the time of his birth in Mayo, Ireland. Curran and Grattan were but a few years dead when Whelan was born, and Daniel O'Connell was still in the hey-day of his strength and the zenith of his greatness. At an early age he came to Halifax and was apprenticed to the "Nova Scotian," conducted by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. At the ago of nineteen he came to Charlottetowa and started the "Palladium," which he edited for a short time. This paper was conducted in the Interests of the people as against the family compact, which at that time held the reins of government and ruled the destinies of the province. Subsequently he was for a brief space editor of the "Morning News," and finally established the "Examiner." Througaout his life, by pen and tongue, he devoted all his energies to the cause of the people as against the landlord class. In 1846 he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature from the second district of King's County. These, the eloquent speaker

and Canada, with a population of about a million, and with seventeen miles of railway, was an aggregation of scattered provinces with little cohesion. The speaker then graphically sketched his labors when in Legislature in behalf of responsible Government, free schools and the abolition of landlordism. The introduction of responsible Government, the formation of the Coles-Whelan Government and the subsequent agitation regarding Confederation were all described in fascinating language. The first conference held at Charlottetown to discuss the question of Confederation and its adjournment to Quebec were nassed in review. At this conference Whelan met Sir John McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper, all men of renown, whose names are memorable in our history. Whelan's great speech in aid of the patriotic fund was characterized by the speaker as one of the finest in the English language. His last speech in the Legislature and subsequent defeat, in consequence of Confederation agitation were all gracefully alluded to. Reviewing the career of Whelan as an orator, journalist and statesman, Mr. McInerney had no hesitation in placing him beside McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper. Well merited applause and cheer's followed the close of Mr. McInerney's splendid oration.

Mr. John H. Bell, M.P., followed, and spoke for some time on the life and times of the deceased statesman. Alexander Martin, M.P., was the next speaker. He pronounced a fitting eulogy on the departed statesman, and held him up as a model worthy of initiation. We are now enjoying the fruits of the labors of Whelan, performed under the most trying conditions. Mr. A. C. McDonald, M. P., spoke briefly in eulogy of the life and labors of Whelan. During his political career he had represented a portion of King's County in the Legislature, and had he lived, the speaker had no doubt he would be representing King's County in the House of Commons, and would have, long ago attained a high place in the councils of the Dominion. Hon. Senator Ferguson next addressed the audience, and delivered an excellent speech. He alluded to the early struggles regarding Confederation and other burning questions in which Whelan took the lead, and referred to his own associations with the deceased statesman, when he (Ferguson) first took lead, and reletion ciations with the deceased statesman, when he (Ferguson) first took an active part in matters political. This close association with Whelan had afforded him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the noble traits of the man's character, and Mayo, Ireland. Curran and Grattan were but, a few years dead when Whelan was born, and Daniel O'Connell was still in the hey-day of his strength and the zenith of his greatness. At an early age he came to Halifax and was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the "Nova Scotian," conducted by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. At the age of nineteen he came to Charlottetown and started the "Palladium," which he edited for a short time. This paper was conducted in the interests of the people as against the family compact, which at that time held the reins of government and ruled the destinies of the province. Subsequently he was for a brief space editor of the "Morning News," and finally established the "Examinfer." Throughout his life, by pen and tongue, he devoted all his energies to the cause of the people as against the landlord class. In 1846 he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature from the second district of King's County. These, the eloquent speaker pointed out, were memorable times. Two years previously, in 1844, Sir John A. McDonald, was first elected to Parliament from Kingston, Sir William Pitt was Prime Minister of England,

like other regiments, the victims of red-tape. After passing the prescribed tests, the Essex men expected the order to proceed to the depot at Warley. Their patience was sorely tried, however, for the order was long, long in coming. The reason of the delay afterwards leaked out. It was all a question of the color of a tunic. "The 2nd Volunteer Battalion wear a black uniform with green facings, while the 1st Essex, which is at the front, ordinarily wear the scarlet tunic of the line regiments. The authorities, it is asserted, made it a condition that before the Essex Volunteers went to the depot at Warley for training they should be dressed in the complete home service uniform of the territorial regiment. Consequently they had to wait till their corps was able to procure them scarlet coats, pipe-clayed belts, etc. The military tailors, as was well known, were not able to meet all the orders that had been pouring in during that time, hence the delay. And yet it was in khaki, not in scarlet, that the men would join the 1st Essex in South Africa. Could red-tapism go further than that?"

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only soccents

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his third artiele on "Christian Education" in the Baltimore "Catholic Mirror," says

Baltimore "Catholic Mirror," says:

The religious and secular education of children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. The usual consequence of such a separation is to paralyze the moral faculties and to foment a spirit of indifference in matters of faith. Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the infant is nourished feeds not only its head, but permeates also at the same time its heart and other organs of the body. In like manner the intellectual and moral growth of our children must go hand in hand. Otherwise their education is fragmentary and proves often a curse instead of a blessing. Piety is not to be put on like a holiday dress, to be worn on state occasions, but it is to be exhibited in our conduct at all times. Our youth must put in practice, every day, the commandments of God and the precepts of the church, as well as the rules of grammar and arithmetic. How can they familiarize themselves with these sacred duties if they are not daily inculcated? The religious and secular education

Guizot, an eminent Protestant writer of France, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point clearly and forcibly on this point that I cannot forbear quoting his words. "In order," he says, "to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. . . It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere and should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour; it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives."

The catechetical instructions given

The catechetical instructions given The catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday schools, though productive of very beneficial results, are insufficient to supply the religious wants of our children. They should, as far as possible, every day breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in those schools where not only their minds are enlightened, but where the seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated. By what principle of justice can you store their minds with earthly knowledge for several hours each day, while their hearts, which require far more cultivation, must be content with the paltry allowance of a few weekly lessons.

There are many who consider mental culture a panacea for every moral disorder. "Let knowledge," they say, "be diffused over 'the land, and religion and morality will follow in its track."

The experience of other nations as well as our own shows that it is a very great illusion to suppose that intellectual development is sufficient of itself to make us virtuous men, or that the moral status of a people is

children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try

Scolla Emulcien.
It's both food and medicine.
It corrects disease. It makes
delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier, score and the contract of the contract of

to be estimated by the widespread diffusion of a purely secular knowledge.

When the Roman empire had reached the highest degree of mental culture it was sunk in the lowest depths of vice and corruption.

The Persian empire, according to the testimony of Plato, perished on account of the vicious education of its princes. While their minds were filled with knowledge they were guided by no religious influences.

The voice of conscience was drowned amid the more eager and captivating cries of passion, and they grew up monsters of lust, rapine and oppression, governed by no law save the instincts of their brutal nature.

It does not appear that vice recedes in the United States in proportion as public education advances. Statistics, I fear, would go far to prove the contrary fact. The newspapers published in our large cities are filled every day with startling accounts of deep laid schemes of burglary, bank defalcations, premeditated murders and acts of refined licentiousness. These enormities are perpetrated for the most part not by unlettered criminals, but by individuals of consummate address and skill that betray a well disciplined mind, uncontrolled by morality and religion. How true are the words of Kempis: "Sublime words make not a man holy and just, but a virtuous life makes him dear to God."

HISTORIC ARMAGH.

The new Cathedral at Armagh is indeed well worthy a visit. This noble structure was begun sixty years ago, and the different Primates who

ble structure was begun sixty years ago, and the different Primates who have ruled in the See of Armagh have all contributed towards its completion. The present Primate, His Eminence Michael Cardinal Logue, will, I hope, have the satisfaction of witnessing its consecration. On Saturday last a grand bazaar in aid of the Cathedral was brought to a successful close. I was told that £27,000, or \$135,000, were realized. In order to accomplish this wonderful result no part of the civilized world was overlooked. The little bundles of tickets with the Irish postmark, so familiar in America, certainly produced good results in this ease.

As I stood this morning on the Cathedral steps, high above the little town of Armagh and looked across the valley at that other St. Patrick's Cathedral, whose cornerstone was laid by St. Patrick fifteen hundred years ago, I certainly had no kindly feelings towards the government which confiscated it. But confiscation and persecution, no matter how relemtlessly both were waged, would never dim the Irish faith, and even though the venerable old Cathedral was wrested from the Catholic people of Armagh, one more magnificent to-day crowns a still higher elevation, never more to be despoiled by the wanton hand.

I cannot begin to describe the sensations experienced when making my way through the narrow, crooked streets of the ancient town of Armagh. Qn these very streets St. Patrick once walked! Here he implanted the faith in a people who to-day are the very life of the Church in Europe, America and Australia. Here, too, was the seat of monastic learning which burned brightly through western Europe, until the fierce and persistent Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries overwhelmed it.

Moving 'indeed are the historic associations closely connected with the

Moving indeed are the historic associations closely connected with the veanerable See of Armagh. I am pleased more than I can express that so soon after my arrival in Ireland it was my good fortune to walk the streets sanctified by St. Patrick and behold with my own eyes the spot where he enkindled the fire of faith which the Irish people have since carried to the farthermost part of the world.—Extract from correspondence of Rev. T. H. Malone to "The Intermountain Catholic." ed it. Intermountain Catholic."

EASE AND DISEASE. A SHORT LESSON ON THE MEANING OF A PAMILIAR WORD.

A guest at my summer place a few niles from Pablo, says a writer in ne Jacksonville "Metropolis," while athing was carried out to sea, and ope had fled, to our surprise we auddenly saw his body impelled for-ibly toward us. Then we saw it re-ede a few feet, and then again, as t were, shoot twenty feet toward the shore. This continued until my on and myself, at last able to reach aim, bore him insensible to the

shing the space and impeding the action of the heart. By turning over on the back this pressure is removed, the back being almost entirely a strong wall of bone and muscle. Also, when on the back, the entire body is nearer the surface and the surface waves tend toward the shore, the undercurrent out to sea, even the legs, when upon the back, being less exposed to the current that tends toward the sea. By floating gently upon the back the heart, relieved of its pressure, becomes calm and quiet, and the swimmer can regain his strength and float for hours. The bather whose heart is weak should always present, when standing erect, the right side of the body to the waves, and thus avoid the Sullivan-like blows of the incoming waves upon a crippled heart. In every bathhouse should be posted the injunction: "In case of exhaustion or accident, turn upon the back." TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" publishes the following story of the success achieved by two non-Catholic business men in the neighboring Republic. It is a sketch, but it contains many lessons of value to Catholic business men, young and old. It runs thus :-

Two Western men recently gave \$5,000,000 to a Western university. The quiet giving of this great sum and the simplicity of the whole transaction were of marked interest.

action were of marked interest.

The money was given to Washington University, St. Louis, by Samuel Cupples and Robert Brookings, two citizens of that city. Both men armerchants, the one, Mr. Cupples, well on in years, and the other, Mr. Brookings, in the very prime of life. The younger man had previously given nearly a million dollars to the same university. same university.

The younger man has previously given nearly a million dollars to the same university.

Long ago, Mr. Cupples set out from Pennsylvania to make his home and fortune in the then new West. Year by year his fortune grew and year by year his fortune grew and year by year his position in the public mind advanced in security. Then there came to him a young man from Maryland, Robert Brookings.

Mr. Cupples set him to work as a travelling salesman, through a territory from which results had been fur from satisfactory. In a year the territory became one of the most important in the whole West, and in five years the young man was taken into the firm, of which he shortly became the general manager.

Then Mr. Brookings began to suggest ideas for the development of a variety of interests outside of the boundaries of the business. The most important idea was that of building a great public freight station. The plan was laughed at by almost all St. Louis, but was carried out, and what is probably the greatest union freight station in the world is now the trade centre of the city.

Mr. Brookings next took an interest in one of the big libraries of the city. He found that it was not in a good way financially, and putting his shoulder to the wheel he placed the enterprise on a good footing. Then he built what is one of the greatest office-buildings, in St. Louis. His friends tried to have it named after him, but he shook his head and another name went over the marble doorway.

About this time Mr. Brookings was elected to the directory of Washing-

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CRITICS OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.) One of the most frequent criticisms passed upon the Catholic paper by alleged Catholics, is that it is "too-religious." There is a numerous class of our brethren who maintain that they imbibe "all the religion they need" from an occasional spiritual discourse or brief instruction at an early Sunday morning Mass. For them, the religious journal is a whole superfluous quantity. Naturally, this species of Catholic doesn't them, the religious journal is a whole superfluous quantity. Naturally, this species of Catholic doesn't ordinarily subscribe for Catholic publications of any kind. It sometimes happens that he allows his name to be taken by the canvasser of a Catholic paper, for reasons inexplicable. But he rarely or ever reads the journal, and usually cancels his subscription without much delay. When he speaks slightingly of the Catholic press, therefore, he does not speak from personal knowledge. The defects, which he deprecates under the vague generalization of "too much religion," exist mainly in his imagination. To this class, the religious press, as an institution, does not appeal. They have no compunctions about calling into question both its type of preternaturally knowing, liberal, easily-surfeited Catholic, is evolved the "hickory" kind and the poor creature who, lacking the courage to openly foreswear the faith, basely turns his back upon it in practice.

At long intervals, a subscriber is encountered who complains that his Catholic paper is "not religious enough." He is a rare bird. He objects to the burdening of the columns of the religious press with matter not strictly germane to questions of faith and morals. He is particularly severe on editorial expression that hus not to do exclusively with themes doctrinal and devotional. Discussion of topics of general public interest, but lying beyond the confines of polemics, he deems outside the scope and province of religious journalism. He looks to his secular publications for that sort of thing, he tells, you.

Between the two sets of opinions as to his office and functions the average C

Manufacture Suberior Church Bells march

COVERNMENTS MOVE SLOWLY.

Red-Tape plays a very important part in the Government of a country. We have a certain amount of the same material on hand in Canada. Even to our Deparement of Militia, there are so many orders that have to be given, so many questions to be asked and to be taken into consideration, that the wonder is how that branch of the administration has ever been able to cope with any matter. While by no means an admirer of the crab-like system—the extreme red-tapism—that prevails in our miniature war department, still we must admit that the war office in London is the most strongly bound sample of red-tapism on the continent of Europe. It is ridiculous that the Government does not devise some business-like method of transacting affairs, especially when individual interests are at stake. On this subject it seems to us that the following, from a leading London publication, is both interesting and instructive. The exchange in question says—"In the final 'redding-up' which the

of cases which could be multiplied indefinitely.

"To go into more detail in two or
three instances where red-tape would
seem at its worst: Early in the campaign the wife of a soldier serving at
the front applied for the allotment
money due to her. The reply received from the military officials was
that it would be paid when the "necessary authority" was received.
That authority had not been given
by those whose duty it was to attend to the matter till over two
months' money was owing. Meantime
the poor woman, with two children
to look after, had to subsist as best
she could. She had to pledge her
wedding-ring and other articles to
obtain the bare necessaries of tife,
and there were times when a meal
had to be passed over with nothing.
This is how the War Office helps
"The home that Tommy's left behind
him."

If a person were thoroughly acquainted with the methods that obtain in almost all Government offices, he would cease to wonder at Dickens' "Circumlocution Office." Red-Tape plays a very important part in the Government of a country. We have a certain amount of the same material on hand in Canada. Even to our Deparement of Militia, there are so many orders that have to be given, so many questions to be asked and to be taken

"A visitor to Netley Hospital was asked by one of the patients if lecould oblige him with a postage-stamp, and the officials were excused on the ground that it took saveral days under the regulations of the hospital, to obtain a stamp. Wounded soldiers were thus compelled at times to delay for days a reply to the anxious friends who might write them. The result of the request was that a volunteer post-bag was established in the hospital pending the inevitable long delay in sending an attraction of the regulation. Private philanthropy had to fill many gap left by the authorities in the arrangements made for the relief of the wounded.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "disease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease." is the opposite of ea efines disease as "lack

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"When I am g
"I'll give yo
A coat like qu
And a beaut
And he gently
cheek With a hand

"But, oh! m rich— Whatever sha For then I can I want to gi 'You'll alway said, "That which

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plexed,
Then looked
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Why, you'll b

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And I will call
Now, mammas
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My little girl "When I am grant "I'll give you A coat like quant And a beauti And he gently cheek With a hand

STARTING A The good old s with us. The finished, and rooms—the int departments — would advise a be punctual a ance each day, tention to their should be no h regard, pitch r regard, pitch reand energy and your efforts, re larity and punc physical or bot tention is the the soul, the w tual and attent is present body

BRIGHT HEA BRIGHT HEZ souls in the wo of finding joy leaving it behin Joy gushes frou like jets of ligh-an inevitable heart. It seems God's own g them. They giv ing to shine. I have a great w THE "BELLS

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

frequent criticisms satholic paper by is that it is "too is a numerous ren who maintain "all the religion on occasional spiriorief instruction at norning Mass. For quantity. Natural-fe Catholic doesn't fe for Catholic doesn't fe for Catholic doesn't lows his name to masser of a Catholic ver reads the journacels his subscript delay. When he ye of the Catholic e does not speak by the control of "too much all yellows in the complex of the catholic has the precates under the on of "too much all yellows, the religious ution, does not apno compunctions question both its urally knowing, libited Catholic, is its cory" kind and the olicity with a compresser the faith, back upon it in

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Our Boys and Girls.

CHANGING PLACES. By Goodloe Harper.

"When I am grown," said Ned,
"I'll give you a red silk gown.
A coat like queens in pictures wear
And a beautiful golden crown,"
And he gently stroked his mamma

With a hand as soft as down.

"But, oh! mamma, if I don't get rich—
Whatever shall I do?
For then I cannot buy the things I want to give to you,"
'You'll always give me," mamma said.

said, "That which is best and true.

*'Love is better than royal robes, Better than crowns of gold."

"Why, I can't give that," said little

Ned.
"To you when I am old;
I'll be too big, you know, mamma,
For you to kiss and hold."

She strained him closer to he

Tears started to her eyes;
Tears started to her eyes;
Ned's brows met in a thought perplexed,
Then looked he wondrous wise.
"I guess, when I'm big and old,
Why, you'll be undersize. "And I can do the holding, then;

You'll sit upon my knee,
And I will call you pretty names.
Now, mamma, don't you see
That when I am a great big man,
My little girl you'll be. "When I am grown," insisted Ned,

"Til give you a red silk gown, A coat, like queens in pictures wear And a beautiful golden crown." And he gently stroked his mamma's With a hand as soft as down.

STARTING AT SCHOOL AGAIN.—
The good old school days are again with us. The busy vacation time is finished, and work in the classrooms—the intellectual development departments — is in full swing. We would advise all the young folks to be punctual and regular in attendance each day, and give all their attention to their school work. There should be no half-heartedness in this regard, pitch right into it with vim and energy and success will crown your efforts, remembering that regularity and punctuality refer to the physical or bodily presence, but attention is the presence of the mind, the soul, the will. A regular, punctual and attentive scholar, therefore, is present body and soul. STARTING AT SCHOOL AGAIN .-

BRIGHT HEARTS. - There are BRIGHT HEARTS. — There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine. These bright hearts have a great work to do for God.

its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, beginning at midnight, the end of a watch, the bell is struck eight times; half-past twelve is one bell, one o'clock is two bells, half-past one o'clock is two bells, half-past one o'clock is two bells, three o'clock is six bells, four o'clock is eight bells again, and so on.

The bells, except the odd bells, are struck in pairs, thus: Three bells are struck clang-clang, clang. Four the progress is noted by the student and picce of sausage had fallen out."

The colonel was deeply moved. "You are a very good son," said he; and in order that you may support your parents more easily, you shall dime at my table every day."

He then invited all the officers to a festive banquet, assured them all of the ensign's innocence, and, in token of his esteem, handed him the gold graved the following:

"He even's choicest blessings wait on."

The bells, except the odd bells, are struck in pairs, thus: Three bells are struck clang-clang, clang. Four bells are struck, clang-clang, clang-clang.

strike the bells on the bridge and to hear them answered by the bells in the fo'c'sle, and all over the ship.

PHYSICAL HEALTH—As the boys grow up make companions of them, then they will not seek companionship elsewhere. Respect their little secrets; if they have concealments, worrying them will not make them tell, and patience will probably do the work. Remember that without physical health mental attainment is worthless; let them lead free, happy lives, which will strengthen both mind and body.

TRICKS WITH FIGURES.—A very interesting and profitable evening can be spent in conjuring with figures. An old saying was that statistics never lied, but men could make them lie. So it is with figures; the funniest and most impossible results can be obtained with them. Ask somebody to put down three figures, such, for instance, as 345, and then change them about in reverse order, that is, 543. Now ask him to substract the lesser from the greater, which in this case will make 198. Then if the person doing the sum in substraction will tell you the first figure of the answer you can give the full result of the subtraction. The peculiarity of this is that the middle figure will always be 9, and the sum of the first and last will make 9. Thus, if the first figure of the answer is 1, the last figure must be 8, and if the first was 3 the last would be 6, and the middle one will always be 9. This result is always to be depended upon, and to the person suggesting the figures and doing the sum it will seem little short of the marvellous. TRICKS WITH FIGURES .- A very

UNKIND WORDS.—You have no idea what a wound an unkind word will sometimes inflict. If you were aware of the great sorrow so often occasioned by a petulant answer or a snappish question, you would be careful in the choice of your speech. There is no dart capable of inflicting a deeper wound to the heart than an unkind word, and all the repentance will not serve to erase the searing. Be careful, therefore, and shun unkind words, always.

A LOVING SON .- One day a cola LOVING SON.— One day a col-onel showed his officers, who were dining with him, as they sat at ta-ble, a new and handsome gold snuff box. After a while he wanted to take a pinch of snuff, tried in all his

take a pinch of snuff, tried in all his pockets, and said, with surprise, "Where is my box? Try, gentlemen, I beg of you, if any of you may not have put it into his pocket without thinking of it."

They all stood up immediately, and turned their pockets inside out, without the snuff box being discovered. The ensign only remained sitting, in evident embarrassment. "I cannot submit," said he, in a decided tone. "to turn my pockets out. My word of honor that I have not got the box must be sufficient."

A short while after the officers separated, shaking their heads; and each looked upon the ensign as the thief.

"Heaven's choicest blessings wait or filial love;

Wise men respect, and even fools ap-prove."

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

drain off the brine and cover them with vinegar and water, and let them stand another twelve hours. Drain off the vinegar and cover them with one and a helf gallons of scalding hot vinegar which has been boiled a few minutes with one pint of grated horse-radish, one-half pound of mustard seed, one ounce of celery seed, one-half cup of ground pepper, one-half cup of tumeric, one-half cup of cinnamon and four pounds of sugar. Let them stand until perfectly cold, then add one cupful of salad eil and one-half pound of ground mustard. Mix them all thoroughly together and place in jars.

Stuffed Peppers.—Select the large bell peppers. Cut around the stem, remove it and take out all the seeds. For the stuffing use two quarts of chopped cabbage, a cupful of white mustard seed, three tablespoonsful of sali, half a cupful of grated horse-radish. Fill each pepper with part of this mixture, and into each one put a small onion and a little cucumber. The the stem on again, put the pepper in a jar and cover with cold vinegar. A little sugar may be added if desired.

Pickled cauliflower—Take two cauliflowers, cut up; one pint of small onions, three medium-sized red peppers. Dissolve half a pint of salt in water enough to cover the vegetables and let them stand over night. In the morning drain them. Heat two quarts of vinegar with four table-spoonsful of mustard until it boils. Add the vegetables and beil for about fifteen minutes, or until a fork can be thrust through the cauliflower. EDUCATION ON THE FARM. -The charge has been often made that graduates of agricultural colleges were adopting other professions and not returning to farm life. This was were adopting other professions and not returning to farm life. This was a hasty assumption. It has been common in the past to discredit the practical influence of these institutions. It was an exhibition of impatience, perhaps characteristically American, which expects instant results. The machinery and methods of it had to be created, its teachers taught, and its spirit called into active existence. Thirty years ago it was plain to me that agricultural college professors must grow up in these institutions, and be graduated from them, before positive and striking results would be manifested. Now every year discloses new evidences of their influence on agriculture, and in nothing more than their uplifting of farm labor. Their students are generally returning to farm life or agricultural teaching, and their influence is helpful and inspiring, teaching better methods and securing higher results of labor.

That pioneer institution, the Michigan Agricultural College, has sent out 3,000 persons to teach and practical agriculture as managers of farms, directors of large stock-farming operations, expert cheese-makers, specialists in various rural lines, teachers, professors, and editors of agricultural papers. Some have gone to foreign countries as experts and teachers, and have made their mark

to foreign countries as experts and teachers, and have made their mark on agricultural education and farm practice in foreign fields.

Professor Roberts says that of more than two thousand students who have attended the College of Agriculture at Cornell, nine-tenths are now interested in agriculture, as teachers or farmers, and that fully three-fourths are actually engaged in rant and crab-apple jelly is made in the following manner: Take apples, wipe and slice them, use seeds, skins and all; add sufficient water to cover and coek until soft; strain through a cloth, taking care not to squeeze. To every pint of juice allow half the juice of a lemon and a pound of su-gar. Boil the liquid thirty-five min-utes over a quick fire before adding the sugar. Allow all to come to the boil again, then remove. The pulp teachers or farmers, and that they three-fourths are actually engaged in farming, and that generally they are centres of a new activity, almost of a new agriculture, where farms are conducted better than ever before, serving as an incentive to improvement of neighboring farmers.

the sugar. Allow all to come to the boil again, then remove. The pulp remaining in the cloth may be squeez-ed through it, and with lemon and sugar added in the same proportion as in the jelly makes a most excel-lent marmalade. The Wisconsin Agricultural College is sending to the farms many trained men. Its short course of two winters reaches large numbers of young men from farms, who study during the first winter, work on farms in summer in places secured by the college To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself. mer in places secured by the college authorities, and go back to complete the course in the following winter. Professor Henry is enthusiastic over the practical and beneficial results of this branch of college work. The Min-nesota college has a similar work in active operation, with similar results directly affecting, and transforming stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten, a little spring that never dries up in our journey through scorching years. The sooner you get a child to be a law unto himself, the sooner you will make a man of him.

Children need models more than criticism. directly affecting and transforming the agriculture of that religion. In less than a dozen years it has had about 3,200 students in its regular course, in addition to those in spe-We can never check what is evil in

The Iowa College is rapidly increasing its output of farm managers, experts in stock-feeding and dairying, and in other lines, where their services are appreciated and their pay liberal, while their influence and example affect favorably farm hands of every grade coming under their direction or in contact with them.

Professor Davenport says of the agricultural students of Illinois that they are all going upon farms. Their graduates are all interested in agriculture, though some temporarily engage as teachers.

Professor Hunt of the college connected with the Ohio University repels the insinuation that the graducept we must have in a home. But we must also have serenity, peace and the absence of petry faultfinding, if home is to be a nursery fit for heaven's growing plants.

There are no men or women, however poor they may be, but have it in their power by the grace of God, to leave behind them the grandest thing on earth, character; and their children might rise up after them and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious man.

THE "BELLS" OF SAILORS.— In reading sea stories did you ever notice that they never say what o'clock it is? The time of the day is always recorded by so many "bells," and "bells" does not mean "o'clock" either as a good many people suppose. For instance, "eight bells" does not mean eight o'clock, nor does "five bells" mean five o'clock, nor does "five bells" mean five o'clock, nor does "five bells" mean five o'clock, nor flow in the day, beginning at midnight, is divided into two dog watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half hours and its progress is noted by the sumber of strokes on the bell. For instance, "recovered to the colonel was deeply moved."

The following day the colonel sent to the spicular apious woman, or their father a pious woman and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious woman, or their father a pious woman are processor Hunt of the college connected with the Ohio University repels the insinuation that the graduent should early be taught to use their napkins properly, to lay them on the table, without folding them when they are dining out, and to use them only as a means of protection to the day is refused to show your pockets, as all the rest of the officers did?"

To you alone, colonel, "said the ending out as a means of protection to the date, without folding them when they are dining out, and to use them only as a means of protection to the able, without folding them when they are dining out, and to use them only as a means of protection to the able, without foldin

POTATO BLIGHT. - In answer to a correspondent "The Country Gentleman" has this to say on the

each other are a few of the nice things that really ought to be taught. And then when the boy or girl grows up and meets persons of refinement there will be no regrets that the dear mother at home had not been as careful about the bring-ing up as she might have been. subject :-It is very doubtful if spraying potatoes after they have been struck with the blight will be of material benefit. Spraying is a preventive and not a cure of the blight. The time to spray is when the vines are strong, healthy and show no signs of the blight. After the effects of the blight are seen on the vines, the mycelium has already penetrated the tissues of plant, and cannot be reached by the spray.

has already penetrated the tissues of plant, and cannot be reached by the spray.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the blight and what is known as "leaf scald." The blight is due to a specific disease, and the "scald" is physiological, and is caused by the hot sun.

We use on our potatoes two barrels, or 80 gallons, per acre at each spraying, and have sprayed four times. If a heavy shower follows spraying before the spray has become thoroughly dry, it will be washed off. But if the spray has had time to dry, it will require a prolonged rain to wash the Bordeaux mixture from the plants. It is doubtful if spraying again will be of material benefit. They should have been sprayed ear. They should have been sprayed ear to be sprayed, they should be sprayed while healthy and vigorous.

EATING AND SLEEPING.

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Society Directory.

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

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application ferms cass be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Mests in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secresery, Thomas Donohue, 812 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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

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

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

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26, for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the follow-ing officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-ing Secretary, Robt Warren Firm ancial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden,

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every menth, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather. T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen

District of Montreal.

Dame Melina Cadieux, of the City of tontreal, in the District of Montreal, wife ommon as to property of Charles Describins, contractor, of the same place, has, its day, entered an action in separation as property against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th August, 1900.

BEATIDIN CARDINAL

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. — A cooking teacher advises that in making a meringue a whip should be used instend of a Dover erg-beater. Put the meringue in a slow oven to harden to prevent its falling.

These are the days when tired feet are a common complaint. If to the night foot-bath a small lump of common washing soda is added, the relief to tender skin and strained muscles will be prompt.

If you are doing white work which you particularly want to keep clean, powder your hands occasionally with fullers' earth or any other white powder. On the hottest day your fingers will not soil the work, if you follow this plan.

To peel tomatoes, Mrs. Ewing says that there is only one proper and efficient way. Cover them with boiling water for half a minute, then lay them in cold water till perfectly cold, and the skin can be peeled off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken, and as firm as they were before they were scalded.

A Southern housekeeper writes that it is better to boil a whole ham un-

til it is about half done, and then to slice from it what is wanted for broiling or frying to serve with eggs. A trick of Southern smokehouses is to rub hams or strips of bacon that are to be kept on hand during summer with a thin coating of ashes from a stick of hickory. This will prevent mould or rust.

BABY'S EARS.—Few mothers and fewer nurses notice when they lay a baby down whether the soft little ear is crumpled under or lying close back to the head, and they rarely take the trouble when they hold a baby to see that its ears are in a natural position, but will hold it for the longest time with the head pressed against their bosom and the ear turned forward instead of back. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." applies with as much force to the physical as to the moral growth of a child.

jelly equal to the finest quince, cur-

rant and crab-apple jelly is made in

SOMETHING FOR MOTHERS. -

SOMETHING ABOUT PRAYER.—
There is something in prayer that harmonizes beautifully with the sweet impressions of a hidden life—that life of the soul which holds its deep communion apart from the busy maze of the world. It is as it were a chain binding hearts together, ever drawing them upward to Him who said, "Ask and ye shall receive." This is the promise indelibly stamped on the soul of the Catholic that through every danger, every grief, brings die light of courage to his desponding spirit and whispers "Hope—hope on, thou trusting soul, for even beyond the grave one prayer has power untold." How often in the peaceful evening of life do we, looking back through the shadows, find perchance a light cast about us by the remembrance of our childhood days, when in the twilight hour we knelt at mother's knee, our hands folded in earnest, simple prayer that God might lead us safely to the threshold of life, or to moments in its rosy morn when we began alone to brave the storms of this world's sea of care, influenced by a spirit of prayer, which ever glowed in our hearts, and radiated therefrom over every circumstance of our fears.

BISHOP HOWLEY AT ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.

On August 14, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Howley, Lord Bishop of St. John's, accompanied by the Very Rev. Fathers Reardon, P.P. of Placentia, and St. John, P.P. of Argentia, visited St. Pierre Miquelon. The steamer "Liberte" was placed at their disposal by Mr. Louis Legasse, Deputy of the French "Corps Legislattif," etc., and brother of our venerated Prefect Apostolic, His Excellency Monsignor Legasse. As the steamer approached the entrance to the "Rade" flying the tricolor at the peak, the town immediately responded by a general display of bunting from all the stores and houses. The "Quai de la Rouciere," at which the steamer was to dock, soon showed a most lively spectacle as the entire population turned out to greet the visiting prelate and suite. When His Lordship, wearing the full walking dress of the Roman Prelate, stepped upon the quay, he was received by Monsignor Legasse, accompanied by all the clergy of St. Pierre, and the cures of Miquelon and "L'Isle aux Chiens," the peres of the "Oeuvre de Mer" and the freres "des ecoles chretiennes." The people tendered a most enthusiastic and heartfelt welcome to the visitors. All proceeded directly to the church, where the Bishop, having offered prayer, gave to the kneeling concourse his pontifical benediction. The evening was spent in visiting the several ecclesiastical institutions—the pensional of the Sisters, the hospital, the orphanage, the schools, the "Oeuvre de Mer," etc., etc. In church the clergy became busily engaged in the confessionals, and in the preparation for the morrow's festival.

Wednesday, 15th August, Feast of

Wednesday, 15th August, Feast of the Assumption of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven, was also the great Catholic National festival of France, and it was to render a special "eclat" to the celebration that the Bishop had been invited. At half-past nine o'clock the bells in the steeple rang out a joyful "carillon," and in half an hour the procession was formed at the entrance to the residence of the Prefect Apostolic, whence, headed by the beadle in uni-form, and bearing a silver mace, it form, and bearing a silver mace, it proceeded to the front door of the proceeded to the front door of the church, and thence up the nave of the sacred edifice, which was filled with a vast and interested congrega-tion. It was indeed a remarkable day for them, as it was the first time day for them, as it was the first time in the history of the colony that a Pontifical High Mass was to be celebrated. The Bishop, having vested at the throne, proceeded with the Mass, assisted by his archpriest and deacons of honor. The Mass, which was the magnificent "Messe Royale" in plain chant, was splendidly sung by a choir of men in the tribune, who were answered attentively by the "enfants de choeur," composed of the boys of the Brothers' Schools.

ous welcome, which he looked upon as an expression of their faith and not as a personal tribute, as he was unknown to most of them; but he knew that in him they recognized a Bishop of the Catholic Church, which knows no limit of race or country, but includes "all nations" over which she claims jurisdiction by virtue of the command of her Divine Founder. He exhorted them to be firm in their faith, which is the proudest boast of their nation and the most brilliant gem in the diadem of France. He told them how, at this very moment, noble sons of France—bishops and priests of the Catholic Church—are sealing with their life's blood the tostimony of their faith on the distant plains of China. The function closed with the Pontifical Blessing.

At noon a number of officials and representative men were invited to meet the Bishop at a sumptuous dinner at the Prefecture. In the afternoon Solemn Pontifical Vespers having been sung, a procession of our Blessed Lady of the Assumption was organized and marched through the principal streets of the town, headed by cross-bearer and acolytes. Then followed the girls of the Sodality of the "Enfants de Marie," robed in white, and bearing banners and a beautiful statue of our Lady of the Assumption. Next came the orphans, the children of the convent schools, the alter boys in red and blue cassocks and berettas; then the clergy in vestments, Monseigneur the Pre-At noon a number of officials socks and berettas; then the clergy in vestments, Monseigneur the Prefect Apostolic in rocket and matalletto, and finally the Bishop in full pontificals, attended by his deacons. During the route the children and clergy sang, alternately, hymns, litanies and cantiques. The whole scene was impressive and striking in the highest degree. The attitude of the vast crowd who thronged the whole route was most devotional and edifying. On returning to the church, the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given, which terminated the celebration of the day, which will, be long remembered by the good will be long remembered by the good people of St. Pierre.

On Thursday morning His Lordship celebrated Low Mass at 8 a.m., after which he addressed the people in English. He hoped that this visit would be the commencement of a new era of mutual intercourse and friendship between the clergy of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre. He hoped next year to see a large number of people from Newfoundland coming over to witness the beautiful and touching religious ceremonial in coming over to witness the beautiful and touching religious ceremonial in which we had just taken part, as it could not but tend to the strengthening of their faith, besides being a most interesting and delightful tour of recreation and pleasure. The foremon was spent in paying visits to the Governor and public officials, and at two o'clock our distinguished who were answered attentively by the "enfants de choeur," composed of the boys of the Brothers' Schools.

At the close of the Mass the Bishop, having vested in mitre and cope, and bearing the crozier, addressed the people in French, thanking them for their warm and generative or the "Liberte," en route for Placentia.

"GIVE THE CHILDREN A CHANCE"

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

SEE OUR WINDOW.

cold storage people at an early date, and at the meeting scheduled for Tuesday next will be able to give a full statement concerning the actual

More than 50,000 cases of eggs are stored in the Quincy Market Cold Storage warehouse, and when the announcement was made that this enormous collection had acquired what is known in trade circles as a "fruity" flavor consternation reigned among the dealers in Boston. It looked for the moment as though the city was on the verge of an egg fam-

looked for the moment as though the city was on the verge of an egg famine, and as the news spread so did the accompanying consternation among Boston's house-wives.

Said one well-known dealer yesterday: "It is unfortunate that so much talk has been made about these eggs. The same thing happens every year in some part of the country and nothing is ever said. Behind it all there is a piece of advertising for a cold stor-

was asked.

"Oh, they will be disposed of in the usual channels, that is, the channels into which bad eggs flow. There will be no attempt made to sell them under any other guise than 'fruity'

Down where eggs are counted by the case instead of by the dozen there

Speak out! Don't be apprehensive about your reception if you are inspired by either truth or love.

& CO.

For Fall Business.

BOYS' READY-MADE SUITS.

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hing that is wanted for the Fall

Bring your boys here for their

Buits. You will get the best for least noney, and the fit and finish is all

Boys' Three-Piece Suits from \$3.60.

SPECIAL. A Splendid Line of Ladies' Golf Capes, from \$5.00. All the latest Paris styles. LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Boys' Sailor Suits from \$1.95. Boys' Tweed Suits from \$1.95. Boys' Fancy Trimmed Tweed Suits

that can be desired.

E. MANSFIELD, * 194 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

opinion should be strongly manifest-ed against this terrible source of pol-lution for the children of our towns and cities."

company, and to assess the damage.

Just what price will be paid per dozen for the damage to the eggs has not yet been decided, but the general impression is that it will be considerably less than the prices now prevailing in Brookline and the Back Bay.

Certain of the eggs have deteriorated but slightly, and consequently a trifling loss is sustained. Only those with a trained palate, so the dealers say, would be able to detect any change in the condition of the hen product.

A meeting of the egg committee, composed of egg dealers, having goods stored in the Quincy Market Cold Storage, was held at the Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, and these gentlemen reported that the cold storage company had admitted the fault to be theirs and had agreed to settle by means of arbitration. This committee will confer with the cold storage people at an early date, and at the meeting scheduled for We have not attempted, in Montreal, to compute statistics such as the foregoing, but we are confident that the evil is proportionately as great here as in any other city of the world. We would suggest the passing of a law that would deprive the one selling liquor to these little messengers, of his license, and providing fines and imprisonment for the parents of the children. It could not be too severe.

WHOLESALE WARKET REPORTS.

SEVERAL FAILURES in the local SEVERAL FAILURES in the local produce trade during the week has created some uneasiness, despite the fact, that considering the volume of business transacted in this city, the losses suffered are not large.

FROVISIONS. - A fair jobbing PROVISIONS.—A har jooding business continues, and prices are firm with an upward tendency.
We quote as follows: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18.50 to \$19; selected heavy Canada short cut

\$19; selected heavy Canada snort cut mess pork, boneless, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy Canada short cut clear pork, \$18 to \$18.50; pure Canadian lard, 9c to 10c per lb., and compound refined at 7½c to 8½c per lb. Hams, 10½c to 14c, and bacon, 12c to 14c

On the Liverpool market prices are unchanged. Pork, 72s 6d; lard, 35s 6d; bacon, 40s 6d to 42s; tallow, 24s 9d to 25s 6d.

EGGS. — There is still a good de mand for really first class stock.

We quote: Fancy boiling stock, 16c to 17c; selected, 14c to 15c; straight receipts, 12c to 12½c; seconds, 10½c to 11c.

is ever said. Behind it all there is a piece of advertising for a cold storage concern located outside the State. 'These "fruity' eggs are not at all bad and the chances are against a layman, that is the man not in the egg business (the term may seem somewhat incongruous), ever discovering any 'out' about the eggs if he were to eat them. If, for instance, you were in the habit of taking one each morning in a little sherry you might think that the sherry was of a somewhat earlier BUTTER AND CHEESE .- The ma BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The market remains unchanged around 22c to 21½c. There is rather a better market for cheese and prices are firmer. Quebecs are quoted at 10½c to 10%c, Townships, 10½c to 10%c, and Westerns at 10¾c to 10%c, but it is likely that these prices will have to be shaded to do business. Cable quotations are unchanged at 50s 6d for white, and 51s 6d for colored. sherry you might think that the sherry was of a somewhat earlier vintage. Never for a moment would the egg come under suspicion. To my way of testing the fruity flavor is no disadvantage, and only enhances the value of the egg if pleasure to the palate is considered."

"What will become of these eggs?"

HONEY. — There is no change to report, and prices are firm. Quotations are as follows: White clover comb is quoted at 14c to 15c; white extracted, in large tins, 9c to 91/2c and in small tins at 10c to 101/2c and buckwheat, extracted, at 71/2c to

FLOUR AND FEED.—The situa-tion shows little or no sign of change at present the case instead of by the dozen there is much fun over the matter.

More than seventy-five egg dealers are interested in the outcome of the conference between the cold storage company directors and their own representatives, and the amount involved runs way into the thousands, some placing it as high as \$50,000.

—Boston Post.

We quote: Manitoba spring fatents, \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; and straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$3.60; in bags, at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and Manitoba strong bakers, \$4 to \$4.20.

\$4 to \$4.20.
Rolled oats were unchanged at \$8.30 to \$3.40 per barrel, and at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag.
The demand for feed was fair, and the tone of the market continues firm. We quote: Manitoba bran in bags, \$16; shorts, \$18, and moullie, \$20 to \$24; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15, and shorts, \$16.50 to \$17 per ton.

There was no change to note in the was no change to note in the situation of the baled hay market.

We quote No. 1, \$9.60 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9, and clover, \$7.50 to \$8.25 per ton, in car lots, on track.

This is the title of a small penny pamphlet, written by Mrs. A. Craw ford, and published by the "United Committee for United Committee for Children," from the well-known to Children," from the well-known printing house of Eason and Son. 4 and 5 Euston street, Dublin. T. D. Sullivan, in his weskly notes in the Dublin "Nation," makes a lengthy reference to this little work. As we have, in Canada, and especially here in Montreal, to condent with the same terrible evil, might read with proof to early on the glittled. The expresses the wish that this pamphlet were read by every man, woman, and child in Ireland. As the main purpose of the writer is to call public attention to the evils resulting from the sending of children as messengers for drink to public houses, we cannot but draw some salutary lessons from a persal. The expresses the wish that the public attention to the evils resulting from the sending of children as messengers for drink to public houses, we cannot but draw some salutary lessons from a persal. The expression of the language they hear in those places; it does more—th leads them to make acquaintance with the beverages of which they are made the carriers; they take sups from the porter-cans and sips from the whisky bottles, either in the public houses or on their way home, and thus a commencement is made of those drinking habits which bring so finany of them to ruit in after life. It is a torist in Dublin—are actually child drunb are the public houses or on their way home, and thus a commencement is made of those drinking habits which bring so finany of them to ruit in after life. It is a torist in Dublin—are actually child drunb are the public houses or on their way home, and thus a commencement is made of those drinking habits which bring so finany of them to ruit in after life. It is a torist in Dublin—are actually child drunb are the public house of the pub LIVE STOCK MARKET. — There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 500 cheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. Besides these there were a good many cattle, calves and lambs sold here and at the stockyards yesterday afternoon. There were very few cattle offered to-day that could be called prime, and these sold at from 4½ to 45%c per ID.; pretty good beasts sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per ID. Trade was fairly brisk, and prices were about the same as on Monday's market, but decidedly better than on last week's markets. Calves sold at from \$3 to \$10 each, or from 3½c to 4½c per ID. Shippers paid from 3½c to 3½c per ID. Shippers paid from 3½c to 3½c per ID. for the others. Laubs were dearer to-day, and sold at from 3¾c to nearly 4½c per ID. Fat hogs sold at from \$5 to \$5.90 per 100 IDs., weighed off the cars. LIVE STOCK MARKET. -- There EVERY DEPARTMENT READY adolescence.

"Regarding the extent to which the system of sending child messengers into public houses is carried on in Dublin, Mrs. Crawford gives some appalling statistics, supplied by agents who were employed by one of the Dublin temperance organizations for the purpose of taking such records. From these it appears that during an average length of 37 minutes between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons (during four winter months of 1897 and 1898) 488 children carrying vessels for drink entered fifteen public houses; during observations of an average length of 46 minutes between the hours of 6 and 7 on Sunday evenings 1,544 children carrying vessels for drink entered 55 public houses; during observations of an average length of 38 minutes on Saturday afternoons 92 children with vessels entered 5 public houses; during observations of an average length of 38 minutes on Saturday nights after 9 o'clock 84 children carrying vessels entered 5 public houses, Mrs. Crawford gives also the number of children who entered those houses during the time stated carrying no vessels for drink, but as they may have been messengers for groceries, etc., we may for the present leave them out of this account. It is very bad as it stands, and very sad. The subject merits the serious attention of all philanthropic people in the community. Parliament has done something for the repression of this evil, but more will have to be done, and

GRAIN. — All lines of grain show steadiness, but sales are not large, with the exception of one or two transactions in oats for export.

Prices are: Peas, 68½c; old oats, 30½c ex-store, 30c affoat for new: rye. 57½c affoat; barley, 47c to 48c affoat for No. 2; Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, 75c affoat. Manitoba affoat at Fort William 80c for No. 1 and 78c for No. 2.

Liverpool prices: Spring wheat, at 6s 6½d; red winter wheat, 6s; No. 1 Cala. wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 5d; corn. 4s 2d to 4s 2½d; peas, 5s 10½d. Just put to stock several lines of addes' Tailor-made Costumes; al Ladies Tallor-made Costumes; an he latest Paris and New York styles. The fit and finish of these suits are squal to anything made in New York, and at nearly half New York prices. We show an immense range; prices from \$7.00 to \$65.00.

The right place to buy Ready-t-Wear Garments. ABOUT EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

New clothes make bright boys, and have a good deal to do with the progress they make at school. The boy with a new, smart, natty suit on, has a better chance, does better work, is more successful, commands the respect of his superiors, and has greater confidence in his abilities than the boy who goes to school in a suit transformed from his sire's. Good clothes will give a good boy pluck and confidence—two-attributes that will surely lead him to success. Thousands or Boys' School Suits, at inexpensive prices, will bring parents and their sons to The Big Store.

BOYS' 2 PIECE BROWN AND GREY DIAGONAL TWEED SUITS, neatly pleated, strongly sewn. Serviceable School Suits; from \$1.40.

BOYS' NAVY BLUE SERGE CLOTH 2 PIECE SUITS, Norfolk style, well lined throughout; prices from \$2.25.

BOYS' 2 PIECE ALL WOOL FANCY MIXED TWEED SUITS, neatly finished and lined throughout with farmer satin, from \$3.50.

neatly finished and lined throughout with farmer satin, from \$3.50.

BOYS' 3 PIECE NAVY SERGE SUITS, serviceable for school. wear, strong and well sewn, perfect fitting, from \$3.50. BOYS' FINE QUALITY BLACK SUITS, 3 pieces, strong and well made. nicely cut and perfect fitting. neatly lined. from \$4.45.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSE. Boys' Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose Girls' Plain Black Cashmere Hos

with double knees and feet, fashioned and finished. Sizes 7 7½ 8 8½ Price 30c 32c 34c 35c

Boys' Heavy Ribbed School Hose, trong and well made.

Sizes 7 7½ 8 8½ Price 53c 54c 54c 55c Girls' Fine Quality Black Cashmere Hose, fully spliced and fashionable

SCHOOL DRESSES.

Every new style in Children's Fall Dresses, suitable for school wear. Girls' Navy Estamene Serge Dresses, with large sailor collar, trimmed with white braid and lined through-

with white braid and lined through-out, from \$2.55.
Children's Navy School Dresses, with large colored collar, and white serge vest, bodice lined, from \$3.55.
Girls' Fancy Plaid School Dresses, trimmed velvet yoke and Valenciennes lace, lined throughout, from \$4.00.



Every shape and style in. Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps for School wear.

Boys' Scotch Caps, ribbon bound and with streamers '... 22c to 50c Boys' Navy Serge Golf Caps24c Boys' Tweed Golf Caps 24c Boys' College Caps Boys' Knockabout Felt Hats. Boys' Soft Fedora Hats \$1.00

GIRLS' SCHOOL TAMS.

Newest shapes in Girls' Sailor Tams. or school wear.

Girls' Fine Cloth Sailor Tams, soft or stiff crowns, with gilt lettered ribbon band 25c.

Girls' Extra Fine Quality Cloth-Sailor Tams, soft or stiff crowns, with gold lettered ribbon band, nice-ly lined and made 50c.

Girls' Fine Beaver Colored Serges Sailor Tams, soft crowns, with ribbon band 75c.

BOYS' AND CIRLS' SCHOOL WANTS.

Boys' School Shirts .. \$0.44 to \$1.25 | Boys' School Cuffs

Boys' School Collars.. 09 to 13 Boys' School Watches \$1.30 to \$4.15 Boys' School Braces.. 10 to 28 Girls' School Gloves .. 10 to 45

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See our Fall Carpets, Curtains, Rugs and Drapes,

In fact everything for Floor Covering and Window Draping of the newest-

THOMAS LIGGET, Montreal and Ottawa.

Vol. I

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