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# A SPLENDID RECEPTION

## Accorded to James F. Egan, Delegate of the Irish Amnesty Association, AT WINDSOR HALL, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES.

### A Sad Story, Dramatically Told, of the Sufferings Endured by Irish Political Prisoners in British Prisons—The Voice of Montreal Irishmen Raised in Protest—Justice Has Been Satisfied and Clemency Should Now be Exercised—C. R. Devlin, M.P., and Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., Deliver Addresses—The Expectations of the Leaders of the Amnesty Movement.

THE arrival of Mr. J. F. Egan in this city on Saturday evening was signalized by a large turnout of the members of our national societies. To receive in a befitting manner the delegate of the Irish Amnesty Association. During Sunday and Monday the St. Lawrence Hall—where Mr. Egan stopped during his visit—was crowded with Irish citizens who desired to pay their respects to him.

The representative of the TRUE WITNESS called on Mr. Egan, and found him busily engaged with a deputation from the united Irish societies, which had assumed the management of the mass meeting held at the Windsor Hall. Mr. Egan, however, found time to say a few words regarding the progress of the work of the organization which he had come to this city to represent.

In answer to the question, as to what he attributed the recent release of some of the prisoners at Portland prison, Mr. Egan said that it was solely due to the agitation inaugurated some time ago by the Amnesty Association, which exposed the severe treatment which was meted out to the Irish prisoners. In some instances, Mr. Egan said, it was so harsh as to render some of them insane.

In speaking of the work of the Association and its influence with the Irish people throughout Ireland, Mr. Egan said that it was the only movement which had received the approbation of the people without regard to creed or political leanings. In point of fact, said Mr. Egan, it has been the chief aim of the organizers of the Amnesty Association to avoid any discussions of a political nature. In referring to the probable outlook of securing amnesty for the other prisoners, Mr. Egan stated that he expected all the prisoners at Portland would be liberated in about two months, and that he was confident Her Majesty the Queen would grant a pardon to the Phoenix Park prisoners on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth year of her reign.

Mr. Egan, in answering the arguments used by the opponents of the amnesty movement, who said that it was an unjust proceeding to commute the sentence of Irish prisoners, said that in his opinion 18 years should satisfy justice. He instanced cases where other prisoners, confined for murder, were released after having served periods of 7, 10 and 12 years. Mr. Egan expressed himself as being well satisfied so far with the results of his trip to this side of the Atlantic. Already, said he, I have sent \$3500 to the headquarters in Ireland to relieve the wants of the families of the prisoners.

The TRUE WITNESS representative left the presence of this prominent worker in the cause of amnesty with mingled feelings. The intensity of the man had been contagious; the vivid pictures of the horrors of those British prisons were still before his eyes. The calm, deliberate manner in which Mr. Egan had told not only of bodily hardships suffered for the cause, but of mental sickness and of reason tottering, had been ten times more dramatic than any impassioned outburst of rage could possibly have been.

Leaving back in an arm chair, weighing every sentence fully before delivering it, with a far-away look in those eyes which can at times flash lightning, with hands tightly clasped together, he had spoken almost as though he were thinking aloud and I was not present, of those long hours in the still watches of the night, when he realized that memory was leaving him, and that he must rely upon his God and the prayers of Ireland's

saints to preserve for him his mental balance. The man, still young, with his hair already whitened, and his sharp, almost pinched features, was a revelation of the results which have followed the employment by England of such men as "Red" McDermott and LeCaron the spy.

#### MEETING IN WINDSOR HALL.

James F. Egan, the delegate of the Amnesty Association of Ireland and Great Britain, met with a royal reception at the hands of Montreal's Irishmen on Monday night last in the Windsor Hall.

Hundreds of the city's best citizens assembled to hear the liberated sufferer plead on behalf of fellow martyrs to the cause, who have been less fortunate than himself and who still linger in English prisons, and whose families the Amnesty Association seeks to assist.

On the platform were Dr. Guerin, chairman; J. Kilfeather, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; W. J. Hinchey, Young Irishmen's T. A. & B. Association; M. Sharkey, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Ed. Quinn, St. Ann's Young Men's Society; President St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Geo. Clarke, No. 1 Division, A. O. H.; B. Wall, No. 2 Division, A. O. H.; the Presidents of Nos. 3 and 4 Divisions, A. O. H.; Ald. Connaughton, ex-Ald. Cunningham, A. E. Phelan, J. J. Costigan, Mrs. J. F. Egan.

Letters of regret were read from Sir Wm. H. Hinuston, M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., Hon. Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Scott, Flynn, and Hackett.

The choral section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, under the direction of Mr. P. J. Shea, rendered the following programme:—

- Overture....."Irish Airs."
- Mr. P. J. Shea.
- Song and Chorus....."The Dear Little Shamrock."
- Mr. M. E. Mullarky.
- Song and Chorus....."Keep the Old Flag Floating."
- Mr. T. C. Emblem.
- Quartette....."Kerry Dance."
- Messrs. W. Murphy, Jno. Morgan, R. J. Hiller, and Ed. Quinn.
- Recitation....."Fontenoy."
- Mr. M. J. Power.
- Selection, Irish Airs.....
- Mr. J. J. Shea, Master Shea, and Miss Shea.
- God Save Ireland.....
- Mr. Ed. Quinn, soloist.

It was 8:30 P.M. before Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., chairman of the United Irish Societies, took the chair, with Mr. Egan at his right, and in appropriate terms welcomed all present.

Mr. Egan, upon being introduced by Dr. Guerin, was received with deafening applause. His voice, while not powerful, filled the spacious hall and his every word was listened to with marked attention. He thanked the Irishmen of Montreal for the welcome given to him as the representative of the men who had been carrying on the struggle for Irish national existence, now seven hundred years old. England had committed more crimes than ever Ireland or her children had. Only lately a lot of filibusters had made a raid on an offensive people, not as the Irish, to demand what she should possess, but to rob and plunder, to destroy property and life. The men who embarked in that were received by the ruling classes of England as heroes. For years Irishmen had asked for the redress of grievances, but their requests were steadily refused by England. Was it any wonder, then, that in 1867 some Irishmen thought the time had come for using force of arms? Scarcely an Englishman to-day but admitted that the Irishmen of that time were justified in what they did. According to common sense and reason, they were justified. The men in prison and those who had been released followed in their footsteps, considering their policy right.

A good deal had been said about dynamite, but the use of dynamite had never been taken up by Irishmen at home or in England. (Applause.) There was no need for such reprehensible methods, seeing how well the constitutional agitation was succeeding. Led on by the genius of Charles Stewart Parnell. (Prolonged Cheers.) But the English Government employed men like McDermott and LeCaron (hisses) to work up the dynamite scheme in Ireland, and these men put the explosives in the hands of a few men. Mr. Egan illustrated the methods of these men by describing the events which led up to the arrest of John Daly, Featherston, Dalton, Deasy and others.

This was not the time to discuss the innocence or guilt of these men. Even if guilty, Mr. Egan declared, he would work for their release the same as those he considered innocent, believing they were actuated by good motives. He gave a graphic description of the treatment of Irish political prisoners. Never in the whole history of England had she committed such a crime as towards these men. Never before did any country stoop to such low and miserable means to destroy the body and mind of fellowmen. Detained for years in the cells reserved for the punishment of ordinary convicts, it was no wonder that men went insane. Of the Irish prisoners six had gone insane, four had died in

liberated. Justice has been asserted and her ends have been reached, no clemency can accomplish more than can cruelty, however refined.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Home Secretary."

In moving the resolution, Dr. Guerin said these men were suffering from the duplicity of English spies, and were victims of British prison misrule. English public opinion was beginning to condemn the treatment meted out, and the Government had to-day an opportunity for reparation, which, no doubt, would be made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P., made an eloquent speech in seconding the resolution, and received an ovation. He said he felt it was his duty to absent himself from his Parliamentary duties that night to speak on behalf of Ireland's martyrs. He was proud to stand beside one of these heroes in the person of James Francis Egan. (Cheers.) Eng-

interests had been his care for twenty years. Though suffering from lameness, in consequence of a fall from his horse, he was dragged along to a spot several days' march from Tananarivo. In a state of exhaustion from want of food, he was perched to a tree and left in that position for twenty-four hours. Then the Fahalalos fell upon him, tore the clothes from his body, and without actually killing him, stabbed and backed him with knives and assegais in the most frightful manner. They next compelled a servant who had accompanied him to strike at him with a lance and his man, through pity for his master, put an end to his agony by giving a stroke which at once proved mortal. Such is the report which appears in the Evénement, and it is doubtless correct, for the accounts from other sources prove that the Fahalalos are capable of any brutality. But the statement of our Parisian contemporary that they are under the command of English officers we cannot but regard as an embellishment due to the fervour of the journalistic imagination. The Fahalalos attack all Europeans alike, irrespective of nationality, and the lives of Englishmen in Madagascar are not a whit safer than those of the French residents.

#### SUNSHINE AND HEALTH.

A merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive bookkeeper gradually lost his health and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear room where the books were kept opened in a back yard so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared, and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidentally a window glass of the family room was broken, in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connection, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window pane should not be replaced.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of her time were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Dupuytren, the Napoleon of physic, was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone, the house being situated in one of the narrow streets, or, rather, lanes of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."

The lungs of a dog become tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows spindly, pale and scraggling if no sunlight falls upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regarded sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health.

From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars and rooms on the northern side of buildings or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as family rooms or chambers, or as libraries or studies. Such apartments are only fit for purposes which never require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that the living-room and the bedrooms shall be the most commodious, lightest and brightest apartments in his dwelling.—Home Queen.

#### CATHOLIC POPULATION.

##### INCREASE IN NON-CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

The following statistics are given by the "Economiste Français," which give some idea of the great increase in the Catholic population in certain countries, since the beginning of the century.

	In 1850.	In 1890.
Germany (Catholics)	6,000,000	16,000,000
Switzerland	2,500,000	4,000,000
Turkey in Asia and Europe	6,000,000	12,000,000
India	175,000,000	2,000,000,000
Indo-China	210,000,000	600,000,000
China	387,000,000	500,000,000
The United States (now ten millions)	61,000	7,077,270
Canada	120,000	2,000,000
The Antilles and British Guyana	110,000	277,750
Oceania	28,000	2,000,000
Africa	47,000	3,000,000
England and Scotland	120,000	1,400,000
Holland	370,000	1,400,000
Russia (Poland not included)	20,000	2,000,000
Total	8,882,000	42,728,745

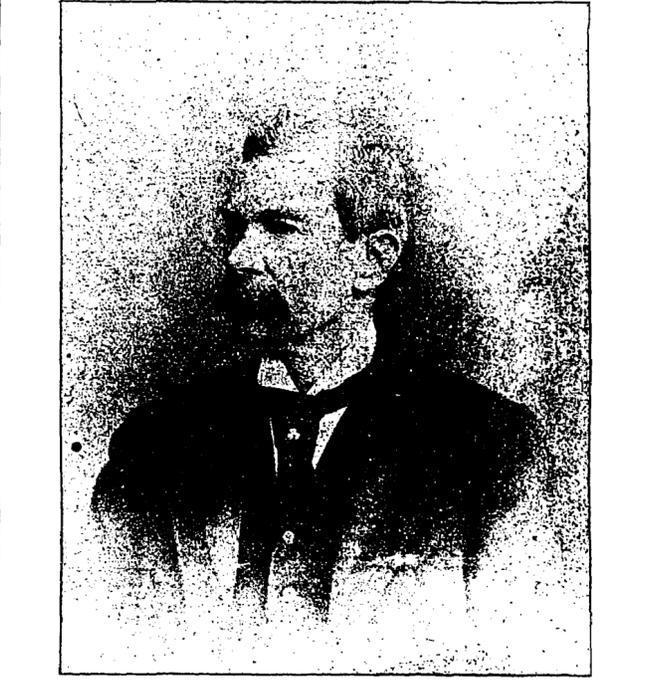
#### REPARTÉE.

In the midst of a stormy discussion a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense." "Exactly," interrupted another; "that is precisely what you do want."

But Sir Edward Clarke's retort in the Jameson trial is still more to the purpose. The Attorney-General had argued against Sir Edward Clarke's points as being contrary to common sense. Sir Edward objected. "Then you think," said the Lord Chief Justice, dryly, "that common sense has nothing to do with a legal point?" "No," replied Sir Edward, with that quickness and felicity which never fails him; "I am only of Archbishop Whately's opinion, who said that 'common sense is an authority to which every one appeals on any subject he does not fully understand.'"

#### A CATHOLIC MARTYR.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says:—From details received by Paris Evénement of the final moments of Father Berthier, whose death in Madagascar we have already recorded, it appears that he earned the martyr's crown. The tortures inflicted on him were of the most atrocious kind. The good Father was surprised by the Fahalalos whilst leading in to Tananarivo for greater security the little flock whose spiritual



MR. JAMES F. EGAN, DELEGATE OF THE IRISH AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

prison and three died soon after release. The present Government had shown far more humanity than the late one, but much remained to be done. There would be no peace in any part of Britain so long as a single Irishman lay within prison walls. (Applause.) The amnesty movement had been started by men who never knew defeat, and who were determined that the prison gates must be open and their countrymen set free. They were determined that the agitation would not cease until all Irish political prisoners were released and once more breathed the free air which is the birthright of every man. The liberation of these men was wanted now, however, not later. (Applause.) Why should the English Government wait until torture and persecution had robbed men of their reason to release them? Release them! they release the body, what have they done with the mind? The mind cannot be released; it has been executed. Of the twenty prisoners in Chatham prison in 1890 six were murdered and six driven insane. The prisons of England are mismanaged and schools of vice. They are evidently not intended to correct or appease, but rather to embitter the prisoner and if possible to drive him altogether from the country. It is another means of transportation. This is the general system, but the treatment dealt out to an Irish political prisoner seems to have for its single object the extermination of the man.

Mr. Egan thanks the citizens of Montreal for the hearty manner in which they welcomed him, and expressed the hope that they might all meet again when the cloud of adversity was lifted from off the Old Land, and the bright warm sun of prosperity shone again upon her cherished soil.

Mr. Egan made a very favorable impression on his audience, speaking in an earnest, moderate manner. The following resolution was then moved by Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.P.P., seconded by Chas. Devlin, Esq., M.P., and carried amidst tremendous enthusiasm:—

"Whereas a number of fellowmen have for the past fifteen years been confined in British prisons, and are therein enduring the most cruel sufferings for offences of a political nature; and whereas several of said prisoners have, in the judgment of many, been unjustly convicted during a period of great political excitement, when action is not always guided by calm deliberation.

"Be it therefore resolved, that we Canadians of the City of Montreal, in mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the various Irish societies, and who sympathize with Ireland in her trials, do hereby plead in the most earnest manner for the liberation of those still confined, and not permit a greater number to be deprived of reason and health, as those who have been recently

#### OUR RAMBLER

##### ON THE PRACTICE OF PUBLICLY PARADING THE FIRE BRIGADE.

MR. JAMES McSHANE SAID TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR TWO PUBLIC OFFICES—MR. McGUERIN'S NAME MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HARBOR BOARD.

As most people are aware, there are quite a number of begging gypsies in the city. From appearances, they are typical representatives of a nomadic people, and, though an atmosphere of romance may cling around them, they can hardly be classed as desirable visitors. In the city proper their solicitations for alms do not bother people very much, as we are used to that sort of thing at every street corner and may ever welcome a variation; but I understand that in the outskirts these gypsies are very annoying in their persistent importunities from house to house. Unless they can settle down and work, which is highly improbable, steps should be taken to make them move on.

One moment! Perhaps they are waiting for something, came here with an object in view.

Poor people! they left a far-off distant home after hearing tales of our unique greatness. Overcoming obstacles and difficulties insurmountable to the ordinary human being, persevering when others less dauntless would have fallen by the wayside fatigued and despairing, they were sustained and strengthened all the time by the one invigorating, nerve-giving thought that, in the end, when Canada's fair metropolis would spread itself at their bruised bare feet, and the red setting sun brighten their complexions as it shone o'er the brow of historic Mount Royal and danced through the greenish waters of the kindly St. Lawrence, they would silently, and with a calm feeling of hope, long deferred, about to be realized, pitch their tents and await the invitation.

Noisless though their tread had been for the last fifty miles of their journey; stealthily though they had crept along "neath the shadow of night," still, having full faith in the narratives related round the camp fires of their fathers, they were confident that their presence was not unknown to the chairman of the Fire Committee and that Montreal's Fire brigade would be put on parade for their edification and amazement.

This is what they wait for, why they tarry. Albermar Stevenson, what are you thinking about? Would you lose your reputation amongst the tribes of Bœhemia? Why make an exception in their case?

Traits of his boyhood hang around the man. Remnants of the rustic, traces of the rural, are to be found in the very centres of great, throbbing commercial cities.

We cling to some of the hobbies of our budding manhood with strange pertinacity in our more mature years and take an odd pride in exhibiting as marvellous what has ceased to be uncommon, in displaying as phenomenal what time has made quite natural.

Is there any good reason why our Fire Brigade is trotted out to exhibit itself upon the least excuse? Somebody of uncertain consequence comes to town and immediately the members of the Brigade are instructed to polish themselves and the apparatus up to the shiniest possible condition, and then, in formidable, shimmering array, "show themselves to the gentleman."

There are lots of other Fire Brigades just as nice and impressive to gaze upon as ours, and I don't think the genial chairman of the Fire committee himself can honestly imagine that anyone travels to Montreal for the purpose of looking at a street parade of engines and ladders and a body of men, good and true though they are, who would rather stay in their stations until called by actual duty than pose as curiosities or prodigees.

There are numerous interesting sights in and about Montreal to hold the attention of visitors for an indefinite period, and our habit of "showing off" the firemen must strike the traveller as decidedly green and more or less funny. It would look all right for the fire-extinguishers of Longueil, Ottawa, Lachine or Toronto to turn out for inspection and amuse visitors, but Montreal is too big for that sort of thing, and it is about time Ald. Stevenson and his confederates realized that fact.

If anybody comes to Montreal who will not believe we have a fire brigade until it is shown to him, let him go around and see it in sections, and by this means break the great fact of its existence to him:—gently.

The name of the Hon. James McShane is mentioned in connection with several high Government offices, notably the post-mastership and the chairmanship of the Harbor Commissioners. If the Hon. Mr. McShane deserves anything from the Liberal party he has earned the best.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn's first effort in the House of Commons was a success, and members of both parties, as well as the general press, unite in congratulating St. Ann's new member. This should be very satisfactory to Mr. Quinn's constituents.

Amongst the possible Harbor Commissioners of the near future is Mr. Michael Guerin.

MEDICOS MEET.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY DR. RODDICK, M.P.—INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association opened in the St. George's School House last week, under the most auspicious circumstances. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm was manifested in the inaugural proceedings.

It could be said with certainty that the asphalt pavement of this city had promoted the health of its inhabitants, had insured to them a greater immunity from disease, and had considerably reduced the mortality.

In another respect, continued Dr. Roddick, the city had changed. The facilities for teaching the profession and caring for the poor were much greater than formerly.

success in the handling of patients who were presumably inoculated with rabies was well known, and the knowledge that they had recently obtained respecting the treatment of such diseases as hydrophobia, anthrax, tetanus, diptheria, tuberculosis, Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and septicaemia had already been productive of good results, and was likely to do much more in the future.

Alter passing reference to the deaths of Drs. Fenwick and Sanders, of Kingston, and Dr. Macfarlane, of Toronto, three well known members of the Canadian Association, who had passed away during the year, from the effects of septic poison received in the discharge of their duties, Dr. Thorburn went on to speak of the subject of registration.

In his concluding remarks Dr. Thorburn referred to the relation of medical men to life insurance, and to the question of professional secrecy. With reference to the former, he said that many men could diagnose a case with almost positive certainty, but few could form an idea as to the duration of life.

With reference to the question of disclosing professional secrets, Dr. Thorburn characterized the recent judicial decision in England as one of doubtful expediency. The old maxim was the best, "Speech is silver; silence is golden."

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

A largely attended meeting of the Bar was held last week, to meet Mr. J. T. Bulmer, representing the Bar of the Lower Provinces, and hear his views regarding the formation of a Canadian Bar Association composed of lawyers from all parts of the Dominion.

The Hon. Mr. Robidoux, batonnier, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. He referred to the previous interview between Mr. Bulmer and the Council of the Bar, who seemed to favor the project, but would not take upon themselves to decide such an important point without consulting the members of the profession.

On rising to speak, Mr. Bulmer was received with applause. After thanking the meeting for the kind reception tendered him, he explained that, in their efforts to form a Canadian Bar Association, the members of the profession in the Maritime Provinces had no desire to impose their views upon the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Down by the sea lawyers had a high opinion of the jurisprudence of Quebec in the appreciation of the Roman and civil law, and careful study showed them that they had very much to learn from this province.

At the Wednesday session a very interesting paper, and one which was listened to with the closest attention, was read by Dr. T. S. Harrison, of Selkirk, Ont., on "Some observations of heredity of carcinoma (cancer)."

Dr. Thorburn then delivered his annual address, in the course of which he treated of many matters of vital interest to the profession. In his opening remarks he gracefully expressed his thanks for the honor which the Association had bestowed upon him in electing him as its presiding officer.

Proceeding, Dr. Thorburn reviewed the work of the profession during the past year in other lands as well as in Canada. Speaking of the death of Pasteur, and the irreparable loss to medical science caused by his demise, President Thorburn said that the great advance in the practice of surgery in recent years was due largely to the discoveries of such as he.

The following resolution was then proposed: "That the members of the Montreal Bar express their cordial approval of the

proposal to form in Canada a Dominion Bar Association, and authorize the Council of this section with such other members as they desire to associate with themselves, to co-operate with members of the Bar from other provinces." Carried.

Mr. Abbot proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bulmer, which was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by Sir Adolphe Chapleau—Railway Special Fares.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, has accepted the invitation of the Montreal Exposition Company to open the forthcoming exhibition. The formal opening will take place on Monday, September 14, at which the Lieutenant-Governor will be presented with an address.

The present state of affairs in connection with the exhibition may be summed up as booming, applications for space for exhibits coming in from all quarters of the Dominion and many from the United States. From British Columbia there will be sent exhibits of gold taken from the newly opened mines.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as far as Toronto and North Bay, inclusive, including Ottawa section and branches; Sept. 15 and 17, from stations east of St. Martin's Junction and south of Montreal as far as Quebec, Lake Megantic, and Newport.

The current number of the Angelus Magazine contains an article on the subject of advertising in papers from which we take the following extract: "The religious press appeals to a class and touches its readers on the side of the most vital topic which can engross humanity on its journey through this valley of tears."

ADVERTISING IN CATHOLIC PAPERS.

Leslie's Weekly, in referring to the abuse of the text-books monopoly in the neighboring Republic, says: "The public school system of the United States is deservedly an object of pride to the great body of our people."

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Advertisements found in conjunction with religious or quasi religious matter and other advertisements which offend neither credulity nor moral sensibility, are given a favor which they would not possess if keeping busy-gurdy company.

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INTEREST VS. RENT.

"It's cheaper to pay interest than rent," so said a business man reputed to be shrewd, when asked about the heavy mortgage on his house. And he carried the idea into effect in securing a house for his son-in-law.

ALL THE SAME.

Acquaintance (in the street car)—Hello, Boris! Haven't seen you since you got your last book out. How are you, anyhow? What's in that paper?

Struggling Author—A roast. Acquaintance—I don't mean the brown. I mean the paper you are reading. Struggling Author (with evident reluctance)—I have a roast in that, too.

ZANZIBAR. BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

A SHORT BUT DECISIVE FIGHT—THE WARSHIPS "RACON," "THRUSH" AND "SPARROW" IN THE ENGAGEMENT—THE REBELS FOUGHT WELL—BRITISH RESIDENTS TAKE REFUGE ON THE WARSHIPS.

LONDON, August 27.—The Foreign Office has received despatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping Sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender this morning in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and, after the bombardment, was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels.

A later despatch says that Said Khalid and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German consulate. Still later despatches say that at noon the palace and the old custom house were a blazing mass of ruins.

The bombardment of the palace lasted fifteen minutes. The firing was done by the warships Racon, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Khalid were stationed behind a barricade, and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers and marines until their position was carried.

The loss of Said Khalid's force was heavy, but the exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injury of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Many of the British residents boarded the warships lying in the harbor before the bombardment began, all of the ladies taking refuge upon the St. George, the flagship of Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, but a large number of Europeans remained on shore. Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though after the first broadside was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed.

Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times, and the Racon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

TEXT BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Leslie's Weekly, in referring to the abuse of the text-books monopoly in the neighboring Republic, says: "The public school system of the United States is deservedly an object of pride to the great body of our people."

Advertisements found in conjunction with religious or quasi religious matter and other advertisements which offend neither credulity nor moral sensibility, are given a favor which they would not possess if keeping busy-gurdy company.

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HIS IDEA.

"What are you going to be, dear Jack, when you're quite grown up?" I said. "Will you be a lawyer, like papa, or a soldier, like Uncle Ned?"

HE SHOOK HIS CURLY HEAD AND SMILED;

"Then answered, 'I think it is queer Papa wanted to be a lawyer when he might be a pioneer.'"

"A pioneer, dear laddie?" I cried, "Why, how brave and bold you must be. But if you roam, you must come back home. Your poor little mother to see."

penses and bribing the trustees when elected, if such a course be necessary. Further than this, they make it most uncomfortable for any teacher or superintendent who has the independence to say that a proposed or selected text-book is bad or unworthy.

These things are not imaginings; they are sad facts. But we believe that the people are entirely competent to deal with them and to reform them. Misinformation is worse than no information; if we are to continue to pay taxes to support schools we should see to it that these schools are not made instruments of misinstruction to our children and sources of corrupt profit to conscienceless makers of worse than worthless text books.

THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

It is an unpleasant reflection that 1 in 46 of the population of Ireland are paupers, says an Irish exchange. Yet this is what appears by the figures in the annual report of the Local Government Board. And this, it is to be remembered, represents a decrease upon the previous year. During the past year 98,183 was the average daily number in receipt of relief, which was 15,012 under the previous year.

There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

How a boy may make a barometer. There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

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How a boy may make a barometer. There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A doctor is authority for the following statement: He declares that he knew once upon a time a delicate woman who began rubbing her neck and chest with cod liver oil for some weakness there, and that she not only cured herself of the trouble by the remedy, but that she developed a beautiful round throat instead of her old time prominent collar bone while doing it.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24th. Call or Write for Prospectus. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

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MANHATTAN COLLEGE

ON THE HUDSON NEW YORK CITY. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE PREPARING FOR THE SEMINARY.

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ON THE HUDSON NEW YORK CITY. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE PREPARING FOR THE SEMINARY.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Education.

HUNTINGDON, QUE. Boarding School, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, on the G.T.R. and St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railways.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.

Complete English Course. Board and Tuition only \$6.00 per month. Studies will be resumed on September 2nd.



MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

444 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal. Under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. An excellent Commercial Course. Fully equipped for a complete Scientific Course.

Manhattan College

ON THE HUDSON NEW YORK CITY. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE PREPARING FOR THE SEMINARY.

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The re-opening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other Schools under the control of the Board, will take place on Monday, August 31st.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc.

Manhatten College

ON THE HUDSON NEW YORK CITY. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE PREPARING FOR THE SEMINARY.

J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College, Montreal, Canada.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME. COTE-DES-NEIGES, MONTREAL, CAN. This Institution, directed by the religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 5 and 13 years.

THE C. M. B. A.

GRAND COUNCIL IN CONVENTION AT OTTAWA.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL GATHERING—THE KEY-NOTE WAS STRICTLY BUSINESS METHODS—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HON. M. F. HACKETT UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT—THE OTHER OFFICERS.

The Grand Council of the C.M.B.A. of Canada held its annual convention at Ottawa last week. The opening proceedings were marked by a series of religious ceremonies at the Basilica, at which His Lordship Bishop Emard officiated.

After the religious exercises the delegates marched in procession to the Opera House, where an address of welcome was delivered by his Worship Mayor Borthwick. The Mayor spoke as follows:—

My predecessor in the office which I have the honor to fill extended to your Council, when in session in the city of St. John two years ago, an invitation to hold your meeting this year in our city. I am pleased to know that with the influence of our representatives from this district, the invitation was accepted, and you are now doing us the honor of holding your tenth Convention in Ottawa.

Our citizens are always ready to extend a hearty welcome to those who visit us on legitimate business, but coming as you do, representing an Association that is so numerically strong, and its objects of such a lofty and beneficial character, and the fact that there are so many residents of our municipality and surrounding districts who are bound to you by the same bonds of fraternal brotherhood, gives me all the greater pleasure in extending to you a cordial welcome. I find I cannot congratulate you on having an ancient history as an organization, or on the fact that your order had its birth on Canadian soil, but I can congratulate you on the noble work you have done during the time you have been in existence. We have had many instances in our own municipality where the wolf has been kept from the door by the thoughtful provision of the heads of families in being members of your order.

And though your organization is of American origin I am not one of those who believe that no good thing can emanate from our American cousins, but I am satisfied that what is good will rise none of its elevating influence when it is imported and reflected in our Canadian citizens, and thus I feel that the grand object of your order, which is to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members, and to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality, to teach them contentment and to make provision for their families at a most trying time, will be honored and duly appreciated by our people. I can ask for no better evidence that such is the case than the fact that there are so many of our prominent and respected citizens members of your order.

Gentlemen, in bidding you welcome to our city, I do so, not merely in a formal manner in my official capacity, but with a sincere desire that your deliberations may be conducted with wisdom; that harmony may prevail; that the welfare of your Association may be promoted by insuring its permanency and stability, and widening the bounds of its influence, so that the light that you shed may attract eligible candidates in every section of our Dominion, and when your business is over you may leave feeling perfectly satisfied that the city of Ottawa was the proper place to hold your convention.

Grand President O. K. Fraser replied in English, thanking each respectively for the kind sentiments voiced in the address. The Grand vice-president, Dr. Bourque, also replied, in French, and the ceremonial part over, the delegates adjourned for lunch, after which the business of the convention was taken up.

THE DELEGATES.

The officers are as follows: Chancellor—Dr. John A. McCabe, Ottawa. President—O. K. Fraser, Brockville. First vice-president—Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Que. Second vice-president—L. M. Bourque, M. D., Moncton, N. B. Secretary—S. R. Brown, London. Assistant secretary—J. E. H. Howison, Toronto. Marshal—W. G. McKee, Windsor. Grand Marshal—J. J. Weinert, Neustadt. The following are trustees of the association: Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London. P. J. O'Keefe, St. John, N. B. J. J. Behan, Kingston. W. P. Killackey, Chatham. The delegates besides the above are as follows: J. Davis, Picton; J. O. Sullivan, Renfrew; P. H. Cassidy, Teeswater; J. A. Thesereau, Lachine; J. Giguere, Levis; C. A. Parent, Quebec; J. Gibson, Campbellford; M. Mulvill, Westport; J. Skel, Baden; L. P. Normand, Three Rivers; T. N. Nihill, Waterloo; Dr. M. J. Hanavan, London; R. J. Clarkson, Ferry Sound; J. Bulger, Cobourg; P. Kerwin, Quebec; E. Blais, Quebec; V. P. Fayle, Toronto; E. J. Kyle, Merrickville; F. R. C. Phelan, Waterloo; W. J. Walsh, Niagara; J. Clancy, Chapatow; J. J. Giblin, Merriton; J. Kennedy, St. Mary's; B. M. Mulligan, North Bay; T. Moran, Aylon; P. Pigeon, Mattawa; A. J. Fortier, Pembroke; D. C. Simon, Hull; G. N. Schmidt, Deemerton; G. Herringer, Mildmay; L. W. Dion, Trenton; P. Kuntz, Formosa; W. Cullin, Montreal; L. Dasome, Penetanguishene; C. D. Macaulay, Belleville; T. J. Brady, Lindsay; Rev. Father Jeffcott, Oshawa; M. McFarland, Gananogue; H. Benoit, Tilbury; D. Halpin, Smith's Falls; M. Austin, Kingsbridge; C. Daudelin, Montreal; Dr. J. J. Cassidy, Toronto; T. Hart, Deseronto; G. Beland, Montreal; P. J. Burch, Orangeville; J. Hainey, Perth; W. J. Devlin, Peterboro; F. H. Frank, Guelph; M. Corrigan, Wingham; T. McDonald, Morrisburg; W. Gallaher, Almonte; J. Kidd, Goderich; J. O'Leary, Port Lambton; C. Shields, Hamilton; J. Lally, Cornwall; F. J. Hartman, Hamburg; W. J. Rafferty, Montreal; Rev. M. J. Brady, Woodstock; S. J. Geash, Brockville; H. H. Devine, Armprior; D. Rocheleau, Tecumseh; A. Weachter, Walkerton; H. Campbell, Arthur; M. Seitz, New Germany; B. J. Cronin, Toronto; T. J. O'Neil, Montreal; T. Kennedy, Barrie; F. W. Russell, Winnipeg; J. P. Noonan, Mount Forest; C. O'Brien, Montreal; J. Noll, St. Agatha; A. T. Filgrand, Hamilton; N. J. Frawly, Orillia; J. N. Rattey, Ottawa; F. H. Laperriere, Dublin; B. O'Connell, Dublin; John Mooney, Windsor; P. B. Reath, St. Thomas; J. B. Robidoux, jr., Amherstburg; P. Cook, London; W. B. Schuler, Brantford; H. O'Reilly, Strathroy; J. N. Tibodeau, Sargis; M. Brennan, Chatham; M. J. McCarron, Kingston; T. Hickey, St. Catharines; A. Baner, Dundas; J. Hoy, Berlin; B. Maurer, Stratford; C. A. Gormally, Galt; W. J. Brader, Toronto; F. Fry, Prescott; E. B. Kelly, Niagara Falls; A. Frezil, Ingersoll; E. Mooney, Maidstone; J. Boegel, St. Clements; Rev. J. Ronay, Wallaceburg; Wm. Frendergast, B.A., Seaforth; J. Battle, Thorold; J. H. Feeley, Montreal; A. Kavanaugh, Petrolia; T. Smith, Petrolia.

The ladies of the reception committee entertained the lady friends of delegates and visiting brethren in the Russell House. It was a very pleasant affair. Among the ladies who called were Mesdames Bourque, Coffey, Corneau, Miller, Kennedy, Rafferty, Connors, Baldwin, Noonan, Cullin, Cowan, Greeney, Daudelin, Folger, Farrell, Harris, Carleton, Noonan and others.

The musical programme consisted of quartets, vocal and instrumental duets and solos, by Dr. and Mrs. Valade, Prof. Tremblay, Mrs. McKenna, Mme. Laframboise, Mr. and Mrs. Trudel, Miss Richardson, Miss Smith, Miss Mina Smith, Miss T. O'Reilly, Messrs Breton, Mathe, Gauthier, Des Rivieres, Caldwell and J. P. Clarke.



HON. M. F. HACKETT, PRESIDENT.

The delegates then turned their attention to the serious business for which they were called together.

After the reception of the grand president's, solicitor's and other reports, the convention resolved itself into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on laws. The Hon. Mr. Hackett was called to the chair. The report favored the restriction of the privilege of sending delegates to the convention to branches having a membership of 25 or over. The proposal met with a storm of objections and cries of "Hands off" and "Equal rights to all" were heard on all sides.

The delegates seemed to be opposed to debarbing weak branches the right to sit in the convention and very few there were to speak for the committee's recommendation.

Mr. Carleton of New Brunswick championed the committee's propositions, but it was of no avail. The proposal was rejected.

The companion proposal to the restriction of representation, that the branches pay expenses of delegates instead of the grand council, was also defeated.

Clause B, proposing triennial instead of biennial conventions, was defeated almost unanimously.

Clause C, The delegates, in addition to receiving railroad fares, per diem, etc., are allowed Pullman cars.

Mr. Carleton moved to strike out the words "birth rates." Judge Rolleau, of Winnipeg, Mr. Beck and others from the prairies wouldn't listen to a proposal that meant no sleep for three and four nights for delegates coming from the far west.

Clause 3 of the report of the committee on laws was then taken up recommending that the executive be given power to engage organizers to push the interests of the order whenever deemed expedient.

Mr. Coffey explained that it was not the intention to make it imperative, leaving it entirely to the judgment of the executive. The motion carried unanimously.

Clause 5, giving the financial secretary power to accept arrears of dues and re-instate members between meetings of the branches, was carried without discussion.

Clause 6, instructing the Grand Secretary to publish in the official organ the date when all branches pay their assessments, caused a short discussion, but carried unanimously.

Clause 7, demanding that the Financial Secretary as well as the President make a sworn declaration as to the standing of deceased members, the change to take place when new forms are issued, was carried without discussion.

A proposal was made to have the funds of the branches protected by a guarantee company. At present the financial secretary and treasurer are required to give

bonds and in the event of an absconder there is loss incurred. There seemed to be strong objection from the larger branches.

The vote resulted in a victory for the proposition by a large majority.

There were many other proposals to amend the constitution which were of a minor character.

A clerical committee was appointed to draft a message to be sent to His Holiness the Pope, and the Rev. Father Burke of Prince Edward Island reported that the following cablegram was sent, the original being in Latin:

"To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Rome: The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, now assembled in convention in the city of Ottawa, humbly kneeling at the feet of Your Holiness begs the apostolic blessing."

The following reply was received and was communicated to the convention by Rev. Father Burke. It read:

"The Most Holy Father lovingly imparts the blessing asked for."

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

The closing session was decidedly enthusiastic. The business of the session was the election of officers and after roll call and a few words of earnest exhortation from the retiring president to select the best possible men for office, the nominations commenced.

For president Mr. Bernard O'Connell, of Dublin, Ont., nominated the Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, P. Q. Mr. Hackett's name was received with tremendous applause, and there being no other nomination he was declared elected. His appearance upon the platform to acknowledge the honor was the occasion for another demonstration. The delegates went wild with enthusiasm, jumping upon the seats, waving umbrellas and hats. Mr. Hackett, says the Free Press, thanked the convention in one of the most eloquent speeches that has ever been listened to in the Ottawa Opera House.

For first vice-president there was a contest, Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island, and Dr. Belliveau, of Shediac, N.B., being nominated. Dr. Belliveau was declared elected.

For second vice-president there were nominated J. B. Murphy, of Halifax, Bernard O'Connell, of Dublin, Rev. Father Burke and Thomas McDonald, of Morrisburg. Others were nominated but withdrew. Contrary to expectation, the first ballot decided the result, Mr. Bernard O'Connell having received the requisite number.

For grand secretary there was only one nomination, as every one expected, Grand Chancellor MacCabe nominated Mr. S. R. Brown, of London, and "carried" came from every voice.

Mr. McKee, M. P. P., of Windsor, was re-elected grand treasurer.

Mr. O'Keefe, of St. John, N.B., and Mr. P. J. Rooney were elected trustees.

The other committees were re-elected. Votes of thanks were accorded their excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the mayor and corporation, the local committee, the press, the ladies, and the retiring president, O. K. Fraser, after which the installation of the officers took place, and the convention adjourned to meet at Quebec, August 1898.

THE OFFICERS.

The newly installed board of trustees and officers convened at the Russell House and appointed the non-elective officers. The list as completed is as follows:—

- Grand Spiritual adviser—Archbishop Walsh, Toronto. Grand Chancellor—O. K. Fraser, Brockville. President—Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead. First vice-president—Dr. B. Belliveau, Shediac, N.B. Second vice-president—B. O'Connell, Dublin, Ont. Grand Secretary—S. R. Brown, London. Assistant Secretary—J. E. H. Howison, London. Grand Treasurer—Mr. McKee, M.P.P., Windsor. Grand Marshal—P. J. Montreuil, Levis, Que. Grand Guard—J. J. Weinert, Neustadt, Ont. Trustees—Rev. M. J. Tiernan, of London; W. P. Killackey, of Chatham; J. J. O'Keefe, of St. John, N.B.; P. J. Rooney, of Toronto. Committee on Laws and Supervision—T. P. Coffey, of Guelph; Judge Rolleau, of Calgary, N.W.T.; J. L. Carleton, of St. John, N.B. Committee on Finance and Mileage—John Ronan, of Hamilton; George W. Cooke, of Amherst, N.S.; C. D. Hebert, of Three Rivers. Grand Medical Supervisor—Dr. Ryan, of Kingston. Grand Solicitor—F. R. Latchford, of Ottawa.

One of the pleasing features of the convention was the visit of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. His Grace was accompanied by the Very Rev. Vicar General Routhier, and on being introduced by President Fraser, received a warm welcome. His Grace delivered a felicitous address in French and English, complimenting the Order on the progress made and on its fidelity to the Church. He made pleasing reference to the visit to Ottawa and hoped all would enjoy their stay at Canada's capital.

"Perkins, how can a fellow tell if he is really getting old?" "One sure sign is when he wants to have some boy arrested for going in swimming."—Chicago Record.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Big Western Warriors.



TEGUMSEH vs. SHAMROCK, S.A.A.A. Grounds. SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.

Ball Faced at 3 o'clock. - Play Rain or Shine.

RESERVED SEATS, 50c. GRAND STAND, 35c. ADMISSION, 25c.

For sale at the S.A.A.A. Office, 180 St. James Street; Lyon's Drug Store, Craig Street; Tansey's, Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street; Pearson & Co., Chabouille Square; McMillan's Drug Store, Phillip's Square; Phelan's Book Store, St. Catherine Street; Lewis' Drug Store, corner University and St. Catherine Streets.

Members desiring of securing Reserved Seats may do so at reduced rates by presenting annual pass at the S.A.A.A. OFFICE, until 11 o'clock on Saturday only.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

Still another very pleasant evening was enjoyed at last Thursday's concert of this popular Club, which has, after a long and determined struggle, won very favorable notice, judging from the large number of citizens who attend every Thursday evening, no matter what the weather. Mr. P. J. Gordon presided and opened with the following programme:—Middle Dances, piano solo; Miss Ina Reid danced the "Highland Fling" in capital style; Miss Mary Coghlan, bandola solo; Miss Nory Coghlan song. These three little girls are indeed very clever, and delighted the audience. Miss B. Wright, recitation; Mr. Parizeau danced a fine clog reel; Mr. Keegan, SS. Nuidimid, and Mr. John Stone, SS. Labrador, were loudly again and again applauded for their very fine singing. Messrs. Barrie, Whelan, and Griffiths, seamen, were each good in song. Mr. John Hanahan, recitation. Mr. J. Sims, seaman, surprised all present by his admirable singing of "Killarney." Messrs. Milloy and Read, duet. This interesting programme closed with the encore of the Independent Church choir, under the direction of Mr. L. Lebrun. The beautiful rendering of "Annie Laurie" by this French choir of 18 or 20 voices was indeed a grand treat, and they were heartily thanked by the chairman.

For to-morrow evening is promised the concert of the season, when Messrs. Hayes and Pearson, Montreal favorites, will appear in Irish dances, accompanied by Mr. P. O'Brien, the Irish piper. Also, the St. Patrick's Church choir, under the direction of Prof. Fowler; as well as the Ville Marie Guards, in their Fancy Drills; all whose valuable services are kindly offered. Two hours' pleasant enjoyment; everything respectable and orderly; seats provided for all.—F.C.L.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Head's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

(From Current Literature.)

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.

The English language is spoken by only about 125,000,000 persons, while the Chinese is spoken by over 400,000,000.

The total wealth of Great Britain with all her possessions is estimated by an American authority to be \$40,000,000,000. France comes next with \$37,500,000,000. The wealth of the six largest nations of the world aggregates \$165,000,000,000.

A penny was recently sold at auction in England for \$1,000. It was of gold, worth 20 pence (40 cents) and was coined in 1257 by order of Henry VIII. But two other specimens are known to be in existence. They are in the British Museum.

There are some 60,000 costermongers who carry on business in the streets of London. Their capital is supposed to be \$250,000, while they are said to do a trade during the year of \$15,000,000. The profits of this turnover are about \$5,000,000.

The ten largest cities in the world and their respective populations are: London, 4,231,000; Paris, 2,447,000; New York, 1,801,000; Canton, 1,600,000; Berlin, 1,579,000; Tokio, 1,389,000; Vienna, 1,364,000; Philadelphia, 1,142,000; Chicago, 1,069,000; and St. Petersburg, 1,085,000.

National flowers have been adopted in various countries, as follows: Greece, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de-lis; Germany, corn-flower; Ireland, shamrock; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek.

By actual measurement of fifty skeletons, the right arm and left leg have been found to be longer in twenty-three, the left arm and right leg in six, the limbs on the right longer than those on the left in four, and in the remainder the inequality of the limbs was varied. Only seven out of seventy skeletons measured, or ten per cent, had limbs of equal length.

A PROMINENT LAWYER SAYS: "I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA.

1066 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000. Tickets 10 cents.

A farmer lost his wife and out of love for her called the estate "Glenmary." A neighbor having met with the same affliction, and equally desirous of keeping before him the image of his dear departed, followed his example, and his farm is known by the name of "Glenbetsey."—Tit-Bits.

FOR A C.M.B.A. Piano OR A C.M.B.A. Sewing Machine GO TO A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, 708 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Where you can buy at C.M.B.A. Prices and Conditions.

PATENT REPORT. Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained. 58318, F. H. Burke, Peterboro, curry comb; 58323, Geo. A. Shaw, Toronto, bicycle stand and pouch; 58327, Artur Lovavalier, Montreal, clothes hangers; 58332, C. B. Fleurent, Ste. Brigitte, ditch plow; 58333, Alphonse Colet, Montreal, washing machine.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, 2084 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. CONDUCTED BY THE JESUIT FATHERS. A Classical School Under Exclusive English Instruction. OPENING SEPTEMBER 2nd. A Limited Number of Boarders Can Be Accommodated. THE REV. GREGORY O'BRYAN, S.J., 2084 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Pilgrimage (For Ladies and Gentlemen.) To the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Lanoraie and St. Ours Monday, September 7th, 1896, LABOR DAY. Steamer "Berthier" will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8.00 a.m. TICKETS. ADULTS, \$1.00. CHILDREN, 50c. Staterooms and Tickets can be procured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basin Street, Montreal. 62

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896

## THE RELEASE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

That the release of the political prisoners should have been determined on by the British Government is, we need scarcely say, a cause of satisfaction to the Irish people everywhere. The cause assigned—the state of health in which the attending physician reported them to be—was probably only one of the reasons for their release. The demeanor of President Kruger towards the political offenders who had pleaded guilty of the serious crimes imputed to them—what ever may have been his motives—must have had some effect on opinion in England with regard to the unfortunate men who for more than a dozen years had been pining in prison as a punishment for offences less grave. Some of the United States papers attribute their liberation to the fear lest some of them should die in prison and thus give rise to an outcry against the authorities which would at least have been unpleasant. Party capital could not, it is true, have been made out of such a consequence of their longer detention, as both parties had committed themselves to the same policy. It is, of course, allowable to suppose that, although Governments, like other corporations, have no souls, there is such a thing as the development of opinion even in Tory parties, and the recent land legislation may be taken as evidence of it. The non-enforcement of the coercion law comes under the same category and is, in one sense, still stronger testimony to a gradual modification of sentiment on the part of English statesmen towards Ireland. Account must, of course, be taken of the more tranquil condition of the country—a condition due undoubtedly to the passage of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons. For, although the measure was blocked in the Lords, the Irish people could not blame their friends who had stuck to them faithfully because an interested majority of territorial magnates had nullified their efforts. But here again we find emphatic proof of a change of attitude which no one would have ventured to predict a few years ago. Indeed, when rightly considered, the assent in the Upper House to the most liberal of all land bills is an event of which it would be difficult to over estimate the significance. Of course, it may be objected that the recalcitrant peers were brought to order only on compulsion—the threats of Mr. Balfour to abandon the government forcing them to choose between subordination and the possible disintegration and overthrow of the party. But, with all due deductions made from it as a free-will act, the hope of the peers on the land bill remains the most memorable concession of the landlords to the tenants' interest in Ireland that has ever been put on record. There is still another reason why we would attribute the release of the political prisoners—in part—rather to a change of view—largely unconscious, perhaps—than to any single direct motive. That reason is the school legislation, the support of which by the Irish party gave such offence to the Rev. Mr. Price and other fanatical or thoughtless partisans. For, although, from mismanagement, it was found necessary to drop it for the session, it was distinctly promised that

the beneficiaries by the measure would only suffer from the inconvenience of postponement, and that the new bill would satisfy all the claims of the supporters of the voluntary schools.

To whatever combination or succession of influences their mitigation of the old hostility towards Ireland may be due, it is particularly noteworthy at the present juncture. We do not refer to it as a ground for Irish confidence in the ultimate conversion of the coalition to Home Rule. It must not be forgotten that it was their common antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government bill of 1886 that brought the Tories and seceding Liberals into partnership. The House, it is true, has undergone several renewals since then, so that, with the death of some veterans, the elevation of others to the peerage, and the dropping out of others at general and by-elections, there is but a handful left of the original Liberal Unionist seceders from the old following of Mr. Gladstone. It is true that, small though it be, it has a very live chief in Mr. Chamberlain, who, still, doubtless, clings to unionism with characteristic tenacity. All things considered, the outlook in Irish affairs in the British parliament is now reassuring. The liberation of the political prisoners is a matter of great significance, and if the Irish party could be induced to put aside their wretched bickerings, and form once again into a solid patriotic party, the day of Ireland's greatest joy would be near at hand.

abilities, have undertaken to prove to the world that their countrymen are capable of self-government. Need we say that the first use the opponents of Home Rule are sure to make of such quarrels and divisions is to reproach its advocates with a total lack of the very aptitudes that fit a people for self-administration. How, they will ask, can we expect a population to have that self-control, that faculty of co-operation, that ability to sink personal ambition in deference to the general welfare, if their chosen representatives, the men who by position, education and moral qualities they deemed best fitted to champion the cause of independence, are wholly destitute of self-restraint and refuse to subordinate their petty rivalries and antipathies to the common interests of the movement, and of the nation that expects so much from it? If, now, when the representatives of Irish national aspirations are supposed to be on their good behavior and the eyes of civilization are on them, watching their demeanor and their acts, they care so little for public opinion as to engage in bitter controversies, what may we expect when they have everything their own way and can set the opinion of the United Kingdom at naught in pursuing their private aim?

This is no exaggeration. It is just the argument that the enemies of Home Rule have used again and again. Whenever the Irish party has shown any of the weaknesses to which all parties are liable. We have seen an English party break in pieces and a large portion of it go over to the enemy within the last dozen years. The same thing had happened about forty years before. Of little seceding groups, known at different times, under various names, the pages of parliamentary history have instances in abundance. We might quote with still greater pertinence instances of subordination from our Canadian annals. But we refrain from probing wounds hardly yet healed. For all such evidences of human weakness there is allowance made save when the offenders are Irish. For the latter there is no recommendation to mercy, they must endure the full rigors of the violated law.

Now the present Convention gives the Irish Home Rulers a fresh opportunity of appealing to the tribunal of public opinion. So far as we can judge by the names of the delegates from the United States and Canada, who must form the majority of the deputation from outside, the parliamentary party will have good counsel in the settlement of the points at issue. It is to be regretted that many of those nominated will be unable to make the journey. But, even without the absentees, the delegation, both clerical and lay, from over the sea seems to be unusually able and earnest. The task of spokesmen will, as usual in such cases fall to a few, and while the occasion may justify some display of Irish eloquence, wisdom and moderation will be in greater demand than any exhibition of oratory, however inspiring. Above all, it is to be hoped that controversial questions will be avoided. The least spark might kindle a conflagration. The one essential business of the Convention is to restore unity and harmony, and to do so only the most guarded reference should be made to the points in dispute. Any language that calls for protest, self-justification or awkward explanations, from any section, ought to be avoided, and emphasis should be laid on the greatness of the common cause, the obligations and the rewards of allegiance to it and the grand future that is in store for Ireland when the final victory is won.

Notwithstanding the fears to which some of our contemporaries have given expression, we continue to place our faith in the patriotism, self-devotion and sense of duty of those to whom their fellow countrymen have committed so important a trust; and whether the new party will honor Canada by accepting an Irish Canadian gentleman as its chief, or the distinction be reserved for some Home Ruler of longer service, we look forward to the result of the reorganization in an ultimate triumph that will atone for long centuries of cruel injustice and of hope again and again deferred.

life, really hold a position that is curiously illogical. The time has passed when, on the analogy of the changes of a century and more, the hope of a royalist or imperialist restoration can be justified.

The Empire succeeded the old Monarchy in less than twelve years. Less than sixteen years intervened between the meeting of the States general and the elevation of Napoleon to the Imperial throne. And that period may be subdivided in accordance with the various constitutions and constitutional readjustments that distinguished it—the Assembly and Convention, before the King's death, and, afterwards, the Directory and the Consulate. The first Empire lasted less than ten days. The restored monarchy lasted about as long as the changeful period—from the fall of the Bastille to the foundation of the Empire. Louis Philippe did not reign quite eighteen years, which, however, surpassed the whole period of the Restoration. Then came the short second Republic, which enabled Napoleon III. to mount the throne of his uncle through the presidency to which he had been invited. He reigned about as long as the Citizen King. If we take the entire period of his power, some twenty-two years, it still comes short of the duration of the present Republic, which will soon be twenty-six years old. Three times it seemed as though its hour had come, yet each time it surmounted the danger. For years it has had the express approval of the Holy See. There are two passages in the Encyclical, *Immortale Dei miserentis opus*, that are peculiarly applicable to the duty of conservative Frenchmen. The first is this: "By these words and decrees, if the matter be judged dispassionately, none of the various forms of government is in itself condemned, inasmuch as they have nothing repugnant to Catholic doctrine and are able, if wisely and justly managed, to insure the welfare of the State." The other is this: "Wherefore there is evidently just cause why Catholics should take part in the conduct of public affairs, for they do not assume these responsibilities in approval of what is unlawful in the methods of Government at the time, but that they may turn these very methods as far as may be, to the real and true public good and at the same time use their best endeavors to infuse, as it were, into all the veins of the State the healthy sap and blood of Catholic wisdom and virtue." The movement started by the late Cardinal Lavergne and approved by the Vatican, in favor of a loyal recognition of the Republic, has not had the success that its eminent author expected from it. There is, indeed, a group of what are called "Rallied Conservatives" who support the present regime. They number from 35 to 40. Those that have remained steadfast to the monarchic idea, notwithstanding the counsel of His Holiness, number in all not more than 60. Looking at the past and bearing in mind how much longer the Republic has endured than any of the previous dynasties since the fall of the ancient monarchy, one may reasonably question the good sense of persisting in the attitude of irreconcilability.

On the other hand, men still living can remember with what suddenness governments apparently as strong have been overwhelmed in the whirlwind of revolution. It is indeed a suggestive retrospect, in which one sees so many crowned heads rolled in the dust of defeat, despair or death, legitimate sovereign followed by usurper who in turn followed by Kings of the old line, while these again give way to a scion of the younger branch and he again flies before the undreamed of advance of the usurper's heir for whom he had imprudently prepared the way. Why, ask the Royalists, may not the cycle have its completion by the accession of a prince with acknowledged claims to both branches of the ancient monarchy? And why, asks the Imperialist, may not the Napoleonic cult, which of late has drawn so many worshippers to the shrine of the mighty founder, a greater than Charlemagne, resume some day the form of political aspiration and Napoleon IV. become a name of authority among the powers of the world? All we can say is, that he is a farsighted observer of events who can detect in the actual political firmament any signs of yearning for such a restoration.

Mr. DALTON MCCARTHY, M.P., in his letter of resignation for the constituency of Brandon, says:

"I ventured to say in my place in the House of Commons last session, when the leader of the House practically announced the withdrawal of the remedial bill, that the House has seen the last of the remedial bill at either that or any future session. Is it presumptuous to refer to the accuracy of this forecast?"

Mr. McCarthy may cherish the idea that he has proved himself a prophet and that the last word has been said in the Dominion Parliament on the subject of remedial legislation. There is an old saying which is well for even Mr. McCarthy to remember—"Never count your chickens before they have been hatched."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that Premier Laurier will go to London, Eng., early in November.

THE reception by the Shamrocks to Lord Russell of Killowen to-morrow, at the new club house, promises to a most successful event.

MR. SUTTON, the Attorney General for Manitoba, seems to be the favorite in the running for the vacant portfolio of the Interior in the Laurier Cabinet.

SCARCELY had the doors of Leinster Hall been opened, to receive the delegates, ere the enemies of Ireland began the work of scattering broadcast reports that the seeds of dissension were being sown even in the ranks of the representatives who sailed from this side of the Atlantic.

Now that the session of the Quebec Parliament is within measurable distance, the promoters of amendments to the city charter, with a view of extending the borrowing powers of the city, are beginning to bestir themselves and prepare for the annual visit to the Ancient Capital.

THE Catholic schools opened their classes yesterday, and in many of them a very great increase in the attendance was apparent. Seldom if ever has the opening of the school year been marked with such a splendid measure of enthusiasm, as was evident in many of the establishments immediately under the supervision of the various religious orders.

WORDS OF GOLD

FOR YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

SOME VERY INTERESTING COMPARISONS REGARDING THE SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE SEXES—WHAT IS NECESSARY TO CLIMB THE LADDER OF FAME.

(From the Catholic Universe.)

A short while since an animated controversy raged in some of our Catholic papers concerning the relative superiority of Catholic young women to-day over the young men. It was pretty generally agreed by all who took part in the debate that the Catholic young woman has decidedly the advantage of her brother in the matter of culture and social qualification. The Catholic young woman, it was conceded, even by the strongest apologist of the other sex, has attained a position that leaves very little to be desired, while her brother is plodding away far to the rearward, seemingly lacking the requisite ambition and industry to emulate her progress. Of course

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE THING

is susceptible of various interpretations, according to the point of view, and the interchange of opinions on the subject. On one hand it was contended that the keener intuitive faculties of the girl gave her a sounder conception, and deeper appreciation, of the advantages resultant from cultivation of the finer intellectual and social instincts, than is usually developed in the boy nature, and it was maintained that in this respect she possessed a natural advantage and a stimulus of which he is devoid. On the other side it was claimed that the disparity is due to accidental and not to inherent differences; that the young man was indolent, sluggish and indifferent not necessarily from temperament, but chiefly from habit; that while he contented himself with such amusements and gratification as immediate circumstances permitted, she seized and profited by every available means of self-advancement with a distinct purpose of IMPROVING UPON CIRCUMSTANCES.

She is looking forward; he is living only in the present, his aspirations limited to the necessities of to-day. And then it was said that in the matter of educational facilities the young man is discriminated against by short-sighted parents; that while the girl is placed at school and kept there acquiring the polish and refinement of a finishing course the male youth is withdrawn from his studies just at the most critical time, and set to work in the hum-drum and practical routine of a wage yielding avocation. In the main the case is fairly stated, and it must be admitted that the conditions of life prevailing among Catholics leave no alternative to the plan generally adopted with regard to the young man. As a rule, necessity decrees that he shall begin the serious duty of earning a livelihood at the period when the sons of fortune's more favored children are pursuing their academical or university courses. In this way it happens that there is a predominance of well-mannered, well-read and well-appearing young women among the Catholic youth of the country. It is obvious that the young man is

NOT ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE

for the situation and that his apparent inferiority, in a social and intellectual sense, is not wholly the result of that difference which is sometimes ascribed as the cause of the existing inequality on these lines. But the facts as here admitted do not absolve the young man from all blame in the premises, and there is no reason why there shouldn't be a closing of the gap between the ranks of the young women and those of the young men. The circumstance of having to leave the class room for the hurly-burly

of the work-a-day world and to exchange the scholastic process of intellectual refinement for the sordid labor of the office and shop, does not by any means preclude the possibility of cultivating those fine and noble manners and habits that distinguish the gentleman. In the accepted way with a great many of our non-Catholic friends, and there are enough exceptions among the Catholic young men we meet

IN EVERY DAY EXPERIENCE

to confute the erroneous notion that the exigencies of bread-winning are fatal to the processes of social elevation and mental culture. Some of the most brilliant men of affairs and in society—not mere dudes and butterflies of fashion,—solid men of character and wit, whose position is a triumph of energy and perseverance over the clogging tendencies of environment and circumstances, had to contend in the beginning against adverse conditions and influences no less discouraging than those that surround the least-favored of the young men of to-day.

It is needless to cite examples. Their name is legion. They add every profession and their power and presence are felt in every line of human activity. They are the men who have inscribed their names in the highest places in our national temple of fame, whose doors have been generously thrown open, indiscriminately, to all who are entitled to be considered honorably successful, regardless of the nature of their achievements.

THE CONQUEST OF ADVERSITY,

the accumulation of riches by patient industry or audacious skill and enterprise, are held in almost equal popular veneration with the great deeds of learning and genius, that in the old order, preceding the risen sun of democracy, were considered alone worthy to be thus commemorated. Invariably, these lives, in which is practically exemplified the mastery by human courage and determination of ordinary circumstances, attest also the possibilities and value of that inherent force that enables all who use it intelligently to overcome every obstacle to social as well as material prosperity. The Catholic young man who is deterred from efforts to improve his position intellectually and socially as well as financially, by the conviction that

FLUCK AND ENERGY

are unavailing, ignores the plain inference of a thousand object lessons that confront his vision daily.

If course success cannot be achieved by fruitless wishing for it. Nothing is accomplished without hard and persistent labor, and to no undertaking is this so essential as the herculean feat of repairing the deficiencies of opportunity and training. It is idle for the young man to bewail his lack of chances unless he sets about with an indomitable intention to make good what he conceives to be wanting.

He has only himself to blame if he lags in the race, because he has within him the power to win if he but possess the grit to employ it. This is especially so with regard to those potentialities of mind and manner that command social place and position. There is not a youth of ordinary intelligence in this broad land, who, if he is willing to make

THE NECESSARY SACRIFICE,

cannot qualify himself for the highest standing in the community, as the peer and equal of the best. There is no barrier that he cannot scale, if he have the moral courage to train for the ordeal. Resolution and application are the means and these are within the reach of all alike.

Looking at the matter in this light, the alleged superiority of the Catholic young woman in respect to social and intellectual qualifications is a reproach to the young Catholics of the other sex. There is no use in mincing words about it. If, from the social standpoint, the young man is not the equal of his sister, it is his own fault, notwithstanding the drawbacks under which he does, or is supposed to labor. The remedy lies at his hand. It requires courage and determination, but his failure to have recourse to it will place him still further in the rear and he must expect to suffer the consequences.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY OF THE VALUE OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS.

"It is a difficult question to answer how the moral education of children can be carried on without religion," says the Churchman (P. E.). "Certainly a school where religion is made the rule of life has always been most successful in producing the best types of human character. The first schools of the modern world were Christian schools. To these Christian schools and colleges the present day owes its best achievements, its highest advantages, the activities of its incessant progress. A school without religion is next door to a school of crime. And where the literature of history and of human life are studied as necessary parts of the course, by what argument can the literature of religion be excluded from the studies of children and youth?"

POPULATION OF MANITOBA.

The full returns of the new Manitoba census have been received at the Department of Agriculture, showing the present total population to be 198,425, an increase of \$4,785 over the census taken in 1880, or seventy-eight percent, and of 40,915 over the census taken in 1891, or thirty-seven percent. The population of the manufacturing districts is ascertained to be 31,649. In 1891 it was 25,636 and in 1880 it was 20,238. The increase of population over the whole province, which in the five years, 1886 to 1891, was forty percent, fell to thirty-seven percent in the five years from 1881 to 1896.

Our readers contemplating the purchase of a piano, new or second-hand, can not do better than patronize Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, who carries the largest assortment in Montreal. When buying don't forget to mention you are a reader of this paper.

LORD RUSSELL.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE GREAT IRISHMAN WHO IS NOW IN CANADA.

HIS TENACITY OF PURPOSE IS ONLY EQUALLED BY HIS KINDNESS OF HEART—A CATHOLIC, AN IRISHMAN, A JUST JUDGE AND A TRUE SPORTSMAN.

[Specially written for THE TRUE WITNESS.]

Since the last number of THE TRUE WITNESS was issued, Montrealers have been honored by the presence in this city of one of the foremost Irishmen of modern times; an Irishman, who, like many others of his nationality, has done much to add to the lustre of Great Britain as a nation, and to the dignity of that legislature which, marvellous to relate, still withholds from Ireland that measure of local self-government which it has long since granted, not only to Canada and Australia, but to such (comparatively speaking) insignificant portions of the Empire as the island of Jamaica.

A youth of seventeen, brought up in an atmosphere of politics, and taught from his infancy to sympathize with the oppressed, regardless of the fact that the majority of his fellow-countrymen may side with the oppressors, is apt to choose for himself certain subjects of hero worship, and to conjure with certain names. So it came about, that the writer, though by birth an Englishman, had, at the age mentioned above, come to reverence the names of Parnell, that wonderful leader of a fighting minority; Morley, that thoughtful litterateur who had left his study to fight the battles of the weak, and Sir Charles Russell, that logical yet oftentimes impassioned debater who was destined to do so much towards converting the electorate of England to the cause of Homo Rubeus.

Through the kindness of a member who was a distant relative of my mother, I, at this period of my life, was often able to attend the debates in the "House," and how often have I, looking down from the Strangers' Gallery, envied the mediocre country member who would drop into the seat next to that of the great barrister, and chat with him for a quarter of an hour. How often have I, watching the two faces closely, tried to imagine what the conversation was about, and what my hero was saying. Little did I think at that time that long years afterwards, when Sir Charles Russell had become Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, it would be my privilege to be introduced to him, and to converse with him for two or three hours.

I have been asked to give to the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS my impressions of the great Irishman. I can only wish that the task had been undertaken by one better fitted to deal with such an interesting subject, but since the honor has been granted to such an unworthy scribe, I desire to state that I regard the carrying out of the commission as a labor of love.

To talk for half an hour with Lord Russell is to discover the secret of his success in life. Determination, energy and tenacity of purpose are not only written on the features of the face, but are apparent in every second sentence that is spoken. It is easy to conceive that he is a man who will not be convinced by any argument which appeals to the emotions alone; he must have unanswerable logic, and be permitted a strict investigation into the soundness of every plea advanced, before his nature—so eminently suited to the carrying out of his present highly important judicial duties—is satisfied. Not that he despises any display of emotion for its well known that the grand orator who closed his magnificent speech before the Parnell commission was pointed with the acute sincerity of tears. Once convinced of the justice of a cause, heart, mind, soul and body are enlisted, and no labor, however exhausting, is considered for a moment. I remarked to Mr. Charles Russell that the Chief Justice appeared to be healthier and more fleshy than of old. "Yes," replied the son, "his two years of comparative quiet on the Bench have done him a world of good. When he was at the Bar you have no idea how he used to work. Why, when he was engaged upon a big case, he did not consider his health for a moment; he gave himself up to the important matter in hand and totally and entirely."

Scarcely had I commenced to talk with him, when I gained a great insight into his nature from one remark which he let fall. "Yes," he said, smiling indulgently at something I had advanced, "but what is the point of it all; that has always been my rule in life,—to get at the objective point." He might well have added that having once discovered that objective point, he had spared no effort to attain it. The hope, the inspiration, of every young advocate, just called to the Bar, is the "woolsack," i.e., the position of Lord High Chancellor. Starting out without influence, a member of a Church regarded almost with suspicion by the majority of English people, it required but thirty-five years for Charles Russell to become Lord Chief Justice—the position next to that of Lord Chancellor. Should God spare him to England and to Ireland, he will doubtless yet fill the highest judicial appointment in the world. I have spoken of him as a member of a Church whose members were regarded with suspicion by Englishmen twenty-five years ago. Does he owe any of his success to the fact that he has hidden his religious convictions from the world? Again, I repeat the words of a son who almost reverences the ground upon which his father treads: "Whatever may be urged against my father," said Mr. Charles Russell to the writer, "there is not a man living who can dare to say that he has ever shown the slightest shame because he was a Roman Catholic and an

Irishman. He is proud of being both one and the other, and has always said so." Let me, for the sake of all young men just starting out in life, add the comment of this worthy son of an illustrious father: "I have found myself," continued Mr. Russell, "that nothing is to be gained even in this life by a refusal to publicly show one's faith in the religion of their childhood, and reverence for the land of their ancestors. Even within the last few years a great change of sentiment has taken place in England with regard to this matter, and I can truthfully say that only on one occasion has the fact that I was a Roman Catholic been used as a reproach to me."

Another point which must strike any one who, even for a short time, is brought into close contact with Baron Russell, is his kindly nature and the democratic tendency of the man. I have said before that once convinced of the logic of a certain position, he will exhibit great tenacity of purpose. He is a man of strong convictions, and one of the things which he most strenuously objects to is the system of hereditary legislation. This may at first appear strange to some who will say: "Then how comes it that he is Lord Russell of Killowen?" As his title of Lord Chief Justice suggests, it is almost essential to the office that its occupant should be a peer. Here was a good excuse for him to plead inability to follow his convictions. Did he do so? No. He accepted the office of Lord Chief Justice and became Lord Russell of Killowen—but he made a stipulation. The title was part of the office, and as such he accepted it, but he said: "I am as firm an opponent of hereditary legislation as I ever was, and if I am to accept a title, that title must become extinct at my death." Mr. Gladstone, his firm friend and admirer, accepted the condition, and so Sir Charles Russell became one of the few—the very few—life peers. "Rather rough on his son," some again may remark. "Not at all, I reply, for the son holds just as strong views on this subject as does his father. During our conversation I fell into a lapsus lingue, and addressed His Lordship by his old title of 'Sir Charles.'" Before I could frame the apology which I had intended to make, the kindly smile had overspread the Baron's face, and his charming voice checked it. "Thank you so much for calling me by my old name," he said. "I am always so pleased when anyone does that, and when, now and then, I receive letters addressed to me by that title, I feel almost inclined to answer them in the way of the others." He does his best in every way to make one feel at home in his presence, and listens with courteous interest to what may be said. They say that he is self-assertive on the bench. Perhaps he is; certainly those who have a wholesome respect for justice, and for the good name of the Empire of which we, as Canadians, form part, will be glad that he made the jurymen in the Jameson trial understand their plain duty. But be that as it may, in private life he is the most unassuming of men, and when conversing with a stranger he does not convey the impression that he desires to monopolize the talking. So much of personal testimony regarding his democratic tendencies. Let me now give an illustration of his kindly nature.

During the steamboat journey from Kingston to Montreal, he discovered that he had mislaid his light overcoat, and as he had been sitting in the open air for some time and desired to put it on, he wandered through the saloon looking for it. He did not send anyone to look for it, he went himself. He had conducted the search for some time, and was about to re-ascend the stairs to the deck, when a bright little newsboy, who had seen the coat hanging at the other end of the cabin earlier in the day, ventured to ask him if that was what he sought. Finding that it was, he darted off, and in half a minute was holding it up for His Lordship to slip into. As he banded the boy a piece of silver with one hand, Lord Russell patted him on the head with the other: "Always keep your eyes as wide open as that my boy, and you will one day find yourself captain of as fine a boat as this," he said with a smile.

One reference to a question which interests Canadians, and Irish-Canadians especially, very much, and I must bring these pleasant recollections to a close. I refer to the question of religious education in schools. Lord Russell was kind enough to discuss this important subject at some length. What does he advocate? He advocates simply that which he advocates in regard to all other matters—justice. Justice to parents, justice to the children, justice to the Church, and justice to the State. He recognizes the desire of the parent to have his child's education—which he pays for—supplemented by religious instruction. He recognizes the right of every child to receive a good practical education which will fit him for the battle with the world. He recognizes the right of those members of the Church who give their lives to the education of the young to teach in schools. He recognizes the right of the State to make a standard of education in State schools, and to see that that standard is kept up, by inspecting all schools whenever it may see fit to do so. Providing always that these conditions are lived up to: that the father pays his proportion of the taxes that support the schools; that the child's education is not stunted; that the Church is willing to furnish these free teachers; that the Government has the right to inspect the schools, he fails to see why there should be any outcry, if, in certain schools where all the scholars are of one denomination, and where the set standard of secular education is maintained, that secular education is supplemented by some religious and moral instruction. "The government pays for a certain equivalent value in secular education," he says. "Very well, if they get that equivalent; if they get value for their money, why object to supporting schools taught by members of a religious body, or schools in which something over and above the equivalent may be taught."

It is hardly necessary to state that Lord Russell, in spite of his arduous life's work, is a true sportsman, for is he not an Irishman? He loves a good horse, and was formerly a prominent member of the Jockey Club. He is said to be a good shot, and is one of the best whist players in England. He will without doubt, be greatly interested in

the exhibition lacrosse match which the Shamrock Lacrosse Club will provide for his amusement tomorrow afternoon, and that for two reasons. Firstly, because he believes in mainly sport of all kinds and secondly, because he will be informed that no game played in Canada has such a hold on the affections of our Irish citizens as lacrosse.

May I add a few words regarding Mr. Charles Russell? He has risen to a very prominent position in his profession, which is that of a solicitor. Next perhaps to the well-known firm of Lewis and Lewis, the firm of Day and Russell has prepared most of the briefs or the baristers connected with the cases celebre of recent years. They instructed Sir Charles Russell himself in the arguments at Paris on behalf of the British Government in regard to the Behring Sea matter. To them is due the credit of collecting the evidence in the Oscar Wilde case used with such damning results, and in a score of other prominent legal fights they have done a large share of the work for which perhaps the shining lights of the Bar have received a little more than their due share of reward in the popular estimation. Like his father, Mr. Russell has an insatiable appetite for work, and he has not allowed himself time to take a holiday for four years previous to the present trip. Even now he is restless to get back to his office, and while the remainder of the party will probably remain in America for another three weeks, he will be leaving for England by the time this issue of THE TRUE WITNESS is being sold. His partner, Mr. Day, is also the son of a Roman Catholic Judge, Mr. Justice Day.

To the readers of such a widely circulated Catholic weekly as THE TRUE WITNESS, it is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to add to what I have already written, that Lord Russell's brother is Father Russell, a prominent Jesuit, resident in Dublin, and of three sisters who are nuns, one Sister Baptist is the Superior of the Order of Sisters of Mercy in the State of California. B.

Lord Russell to Visit the S. A. A. Grounds Tomorrow.

The Shamrocks will play a match to-morrow afternoon before Lord Russell of Killowen, at the S.A.A.A. grounds. The Directors intend to invite the Mount St. Louis Cadets to mount a guard of honor in the Clubhouse to receive Lord Russell. The Victoria Rifles Band will also be in attendance. All members will be admitted to the Clubhouse on the presentation of their annual pass. The following invitations have been sent out: Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty, Mr. Justice Curran, Judge Purcell, Sir William Kingston, Hon. James O'Brien, Dr. Guerin, M.L.A.; Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P.; Ald. T. Kinsella, Ald. Connaught, Rev. J. Quinnivan, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, Rev. Father O'Meara, Rev. Father Strubbe, and the lady officers of the recent Shamrock fancy fair. The Reception Committee will consist of Messrs. T. Butler, President of the Association; P. H. Bartley, Vice-President; R. J. Cooke, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club; William Stafford, Honorary President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club; E. Mansfield, President of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club; J. B. Flynn, Honorary President of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club; W. H. Kearney, Honorary President of the Junior Shamrock Lacrosse Club; M. J. Polan, President of the Shamrock Hockey Club; James McKenna, Honorary President of the Shamrock Snowshoe Club; John Hoobin, W. Snow, P. McKenna, M. Kinsella and W. H. Callahan, Directors of the Association; G. A. Carpenter, W. J. Sullivan, C. J. Hanratty, A. Dobby and C. A. Neville, honorary secretaries of the affiliated clubs.

An address of welcome will be read by the President of the Association on the arrival of Lord Russell, at the conclusion of which Mr. P. H. Bartley, vice-president, will present the distinguished visitor with a parchment enrolling him as an honorary life member of the Association. The club-house and grounds will be handsomely decorated for the occasion.

THE ORPHANS' THANKS.

Mr. B. Tansey, on behalf of the St. Patrick's orphans, tenders his sincere thanks to the committee of management and lady attendants of the Fresh Air Fund, to the former for the kind invitation to the orphans on several occasions to their picnics at Sherringham Park, where the little ones thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and to the latter for their kind attention to the orphans on their several trips. Also to the directors of the Mount Royal Incline Railway for passes for the orphans' use throughout the summer season; to the Shamrock Athletic Association, who so kindly allowed the orphans to use the athletic grounds whenever they wished; and to Mr. McDonald of the Street Railway, and the attaches of the company, for their great efforts to make the rides given to the little ones pleasant and enjoyable.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S COMING.

A London cable to the Evening Post says: The news that Joseph Chamberlain left Liverpool for New York came as a complete surprise to everyone outside of his family circle. An attempt was made in some quarters to find political reasons for the visit. It was suggested that Ambassador Pauncefoot before leaving London for Paris intimated that a meeting between the British Minister and Secretary Olney might at this moment remove the last vestige of difficulty in the Venezuelan dispute. Mr. Chamberlain himself intimated that his visit was a purely family affair. He had forbidden any previous intimation to the press. It is believed however that he would not avoid a friendly chat with President Cleveland and Secretary Olney on pending questions. His absence indicates forcibly that the feeling of alarm is completely removed from American and South African affairs.

Are you satisfied with your hand-writing? Do you understand book-keeping, short-hand, type-writing, telegraphy, arithmetic and correspondence? If not, The Ladies' Business College, 217 St. James street, is the place for you.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

Inaugural Session Held Yesterday in Leinster Hall—A Large Attendance of Delegates.

The first session of the Irish National Convention opened at noon yesterday in Leinster Hall, Dublin. There were 2,000 delegates present. They came from Ireland and Great Britain as a rule; but the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa are also represented.

The Convention was called to order promptly at noon by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., who nominated the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Bishop of Raphoe, for permanent chairman. The bishop was unanimously elected, as arranged last week, amid the wildest applause.

Bishop O'Donnell then read a message from the Pope, in which His Holiness prayed that the Irish leaders might end their dissensions.

The chairman then specially welcomed the delegates from the United States and Canada and delivered an address, pleading for unity.

The feeling among the foreign delegates was that all sections should unite.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The Catholic University of Ottawa began its 4th scholastic year on Wednesday, the 2nd of September. The following is the list of the faculty and professors in the various courses. All are members of the Oblats of Mary Immaculate:

- Recto, Very Rev. J. H. McGucken; Vice Rector, Rev. M. F. Fallon; Secretary, Rev. A. Consantianu; Treasurer, Rev. A. Martin.
ARTS AND COLLEGIATE COURSE.
Prefect of Studies—Rev. W. J. Murphy.
Professors of Philosophy—Rev. C. Gohiet, Rev. W. Patton.
Professors of Physics and Astronomy—Rev. W. Murphy.
Professors of English—Rev. M. Fallon, Rev. C. Sloan, Rev. L. Tighe.
Professors of Greek—Rev. H. Gervais, Rev. W. Patton, Rev. G. Gauvreau.
Professors of Latin—Rev. N. Nilles, Rev. A. Antoine, Rev. W. Howe, Rev. G. Gervais, Rev. E. David.
Professors of French—Rev. C. Gohiet, Rev. L. Lacoste, Rev. Father Dabreuil.
Professors of Mathematics—Rev. A. Antoine, Rev. C. Sloan, Rev. A. Lajeunesse, Rev. J. Gillis.
Professors of Natural Sciences—Rev. L. Gauvreau, Rev. A. Lajeunesse.
Professors of History—Rev. N. Nilles, Rev. W. Patton, Rev. W. Howe.
Professors of Music—Rev. O. Lambert, Rev. A. Lajeunesse, Rev. W. Kulavy.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

- Prefect of Studies—Rev. A. Henault.
Professors of English—Rev. L. Tighe, Messrs. J. Ryan, P. Galvin, W. Kingsley, J. J. O'Reilly.
Professors of Mathematics—Messrs. Fleury, Clancy, O'Meara and Payment.
Professors of History and Geography—Messrs. Ryan, Galvin, Kingsley and Fleury.
Professor of Commercial Law and Commercial Geography—Rev. D. A. Sullivan.
Professors of Book-keeping—Rev. J. C. Duffly and Rev. D. Sullivan.
Professor of Physics—Rev. J. Duffly.
Professors of French—Rev. T. Campbell, Rev. A. Rouzeau, Rev. W. Stuvé.
Professors of Writing and Drawing—Rev. A. Lajeunesse and Rev. Campenot.
The school year at Ottawa University covers a period of ten months, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas.

THE MONKEY THEATRE.

An excited crowd of children greeted the trained monkeys, yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hall; their wonder and delight surpassed all bounds, as feat after feat, performed with almost human intelligence, skill and dash, was presented. The monkeys seem to be able to do everything but speak, and they make an attempt at that. Comedians, acrobats, dancers, pugilists, bicyclists, all are there, giving a really astonishing exhibition of animal sagacity and patient training. The exhibition opens every afternoon and evening and remains but a short season, and should be visited by all who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

List of guests registered at the Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, Que.: J. H. Hansen, Miss Laura Hansen, Master Fred. Hansen, Miss Rena Hansen, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. F. Desmond, Chas. Wilson, Mrs. Chas. Wilson and child, W. A. McDonald, A. D. McDonald, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Leonard, F. Desmond, Miss Angie Sullivan, Mrs. J. K. Gilman, James G. Shearer, Mrs. J. T. Shearer, Miss J. Shearer, George W. Shearer, Miss M. Hanks, Geo. C. J. Traquair, Montreal.
Miss E. Simpson, Miss E. H. Simpson, Richmond.
Mrs. D. A. Brodie, G. D. Brodie, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. A. Farlinger, Morrisburg, Ont.
Miss Nora E. Desmond, San Jose, Cal.
Mrs. J. H. Bredon, Mirleton.
Miss Stark, Toronto.
Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. L. K. Drew, Magog.

THE BICYCLE CRAZE.

Gadsook—If the people of the viking age could have foreseen this age, what do you suppose they would have said about it?
Zounds—Well, I guess they would have called it the biking age.—New York Tribune.

The caller, who held his head very much to one side and had a bandage about his neck, deposited a coin in the hand of the celebrated clairvoyant and spiritual medium. "I wish," he said, "you would call up Job and ask him what he would do if he had a big boil coming on the back of his neck?"

Montreal School of Elocution.

JOHN P. STEPHEN, Principal, assisted by the best teachers. Thorough training for all needs. Rapid Progress. Certificates granted. When desired, arrangements are made for pupils to appear in public while studying. Graduates assisted in securing positions. Call, write or telephone (3414).

MR. P. O'MEARA. DANGEROUSLY ILL AT NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

It was currently rumored during yesterday that Mr. Patrick O'Meara, formerly assistant City Clerk, was dying at the Notre Dame Hospital.

ANOTHER SLIDE.

The intelligence comes from Quebec that a large quantity of earth and rock fell from the cliff in the vicinity of the late fatal landslide, close to the Allans wharf. No one was injured. It is high time that the authorities should attend to the matter of preventing a similar serious accident to the one which occurred some time ago.

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum, which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

DIED.

COFFEY—At Rawdon, Que., on August 20th, Margaret McDonald, widow of Edward Coffey, aged 77 years, a native of Kilslesherry, County Cavan, Ireland. Rev. A. Martin.

At Windsor Hall.

For a brief season, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 1st, every afternoon at 7, every evening at 8. The Wonderful Monkey Theatre. It is different from anything you have ever seen. Monkeys with human intelligence. Entirely trained by Monkeys in appropriate costume. An astonishing exhibition of animal sagacity. Extending prices, 10 and 20 cents; reserved arm chairs 25 cents. Afternoon prices, 10 cents; reserved 15 cents. Tickets on sale at Shaw's Music Store, 274 St. Catherine street. RUFFS SOMERBY, Manager.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

Incorporated by Letters Patent Feb. 11, 1894. 238 & 240 St. James Street. This Company distributes Works of Art, painted by the Masters of the Modern French School.

A novel method of Distribution. Tickets, from 25c to \$10 each. Awards, from \$5 to \$5,000 each. Art School opens Oct. 1st. Tuition free.

PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

70 Temple Building, Montreal. MISS GRAHAM, Principal. The course of study comprises: Shorthand, in both languages; Typewriting, Composition, Commercial Correspondence, Practical Grammar, Geography, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Penmanship and French. Miss Graham having a Copying Office and a department for the sale of Typewriting supplies, in connection with the school, students are afforded practical experience, and have an excellent opportunity of procuring positions, as Miss Graham is in communication with many of the well-known business houses in the city. Pupils may enter at any time, as the individual method of instruction is adopted. Full term begins September 1st. Evening classes commencing September 15th, Tuesdays and Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Special Classes will be formed for pupils desiring to pass the Civil Service examination. Terms moderate. Write, call, or telephone 1714, for "Booklet."

CHICKERING PIANOS OF BOSTON.

The Standard of the World.

Sole Agent for Montreal.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2366 St. Catherine Street. N.B.—We carry in stock new pianos of various makers ranging in price from \$200.00 upwards.

HAMILTON'S

Bargains this Week for Convent, College and School Supplies.

IN OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT we offer 1 Iron Bedstead, size 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches, 1 of Gule & Sons celebrated Spring beds, 1 40lb Double Mattress, and 1 Pair of Feather Pillows. The above articles would cost you in a credit store from \$12.50 to \$15.00. Our special cash price during the next week, for the lot, \$9.50

IN OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT—200 pairs of Misses' and Boys' Strong School Boots, the kind that retail at \$1.25. During the next week 98c pair.

IN OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT we have 200 All Wool Tweed Suits, well-made and lined, regular \$3.00 quality. Next week \$1.98.

IN OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT—100 dozen of large size Linen Huck Towels, the size and quality that retail at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 dozen. Next week 10c each. Special low prices on Sheetings.

IN OUR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—1000 100 page School Scribblers, 2c. 1000 200 page School Scribblers, 3c. 1000 300 page School Scribblers, 5c. These School Scribblers were made specially for us, and are about twice as large as the ordinary School Scribbler. School Trustees supplied at above prices.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street, corner of Peel.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every Day

New additions are being made to our already large stock of

Fall Novelties For 1896.

The world's best markets have been ransacked, and the world's lowest prices obtained, in furtherance of our effort and intention to make the season now beginning the most successful in the history of our business.

We invite inspection of our

New Dress Goods, New Mantles, New Silks, Etc.

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FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE.

GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots. Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anesthetic.

Dr. J. G. A. GONDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist. 26 St. Lawrence Street. Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone, Bell, 2515.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

English and Business Training School, ESTABLISHED 1884. 110 Mansfield Street, Montreal. PRINCIPAL, — MRS. BULLOCK. 10th Session Commences Sept. 1st. A Practical English Education in all its branches. A Commercial Course including lectures on Commercial Law by Mr. H. V. Truitt, B.A., B.C.L. CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING. Write, call or telephone for Circular giving full information. Fees reduced. 7-13

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXHIBITIONS.

Toronto and Return. TICKETS GOOD GOING Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. All tickets valid for return until Sept. 11, 1896.

Ottawa and Return. TICKETS GOOD GOING Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. All tickets valid for return until Sept. 28.

ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS WEEKLY EXCURSIONS.

Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) every Sunday at 9:15 A.M.; arrive Ottawa at 11:45 A.M.; leave Ottawa at 1:15 P.M.; return Montreal at 1:30 P.M. and over the C. Train, Colar, Split Rock, Cascade and Machine Rapids, reaching Montreal at 3:30 P.M. Fare for Round Trip \$2.50.

CITY TICKET OFFICES—145 St. James Street E., and Bonaventure Station.

# THE SLAVE'S SCAPULAR.

## A Tale of the Dark Continent

### CHAPTER I.

Over the sea, until we reach Africa and penetrate to its interior.

There, in a beautiful region filled with waving palm trees, in the vicinity of a great lake, the Catholic missionaries had fixed their station. The wooden tower of the little church and the high mission cross in the courtyard gave a familiar look to the peaceful spot. A deathlike silence usually reigned during the warm hours of the day; the greater number of the missionaries being then employed with their swarthy pupils in cultivating the surrounding fields of rice and maize.

But on the day when our story opens the usual routine seems to be broken.

The courtyard is filled to overflowing with the missionaries, pupils and negroes from the neighboring Christian villages. All are collected round the mission cross and are fervently reciting the rosary. Anguish and terror are depicted on every face.

The cause of this extraordinary commotion is a report brought by some fugitive negroes a few hours before to the Fathers. A gang of Arab slave hunters had burst into the country, murdering, burning and making slaves of all who fell into their hands. What a terrible prospect for the Christian settlement!

For the moment, however, this seems to be a groundless alarm; no slave trader is yet visible. But, as soon as night falls, here and there on the horizon flames mount towards heaven; these are the negroes' fires—the torches of the barbarous Mussulmans.

At early dawn on the following day the vanguard of the caravan appeared, wading up the steep side of a neighboring valley. The dusty white mantles of the Arab guards stood out clearly beside the colored clothing of the chained victims. Not far from the mission, in the shade of a magnificent group of banana trees, the camp had been erected.

When this view met the eyes of the missionaries they began to consider would they be in a condition to fight, and thus attempt the release of the slave gang? But alas! though their hearts yearned to do so—the voice of reason forbade the attempt.

If the brave Fathers had even a handful of well disciplined European troops; if at the very least they had possessed a small supply of good musketry and ammunition, they would have made the attempt without a moment's hesitation. As it was, however, they must not only let the wretches pass unquestioned, but they must esteem themselves happy if they and their pupils were spared.

Father Benedict, one of the most courageous amongst the missionaries, finally offered to go into the Arab camp and to expostulate with the leader, threatening him with the anger of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had taken the settlement of Christian negroes under his protection. The offer was accepted and Father Benedict set out on his mission, accompanied by a single attendant.

Osman, the Arab slave captain, received the missionary with withering contempt.

"You and your proteges are safe for the present," he replied with sarcastic laughter. "Content yourselves with this assurance, and don't trouble yourselves about what goes on outside the mission."

"But there are many of our former pupils and baptized negroes amongst your slaves; release at least these."

"If you pay me well for them, perhaps I may."

The money which belonged to the mission barely sufficed for its wants. Besides, would not buying slaves from Arabs excite their aversion yet more? Ah! why was not this better understood by the civilized world? Why were these robbers of men allowed to go unpunished?

Loud lamentations at this moment of hesitation broke on the ear.

"Father, Father, release us, buy our freedom, you were always so good to us! Continue to be the same now."

Thus entreated the captives, when they learned the offer of the Arab chief.

The missionary turned away, forcing the tears back from his eyes. Considerations of prudence vanished at the sight of heart-rending misery. One after another of the negro boys and girls passed into the possession of the good Father, and with benevolent pleasure he himself undid the fetters of the poor captives, who were almost beside themselves with joy.

As the missionary prepared to leave the camp with the released captives, on all sides wailing and lamentation broke forth from those remaining. The Father was forced to turn a deaf ear, though his heart yearned to relieve their misery. He had passed the greater number of the slaves, when his soubane was clutched by a poor negro; he tried to free himself, but in vain; she held him fast.

"Stay, Father, stay! Buy but one more, only one!"

At these words she pointed to a youth who stood at a little distance in deep silence. His hands and feet were burdened with yet heavier chains than all the others. His voice had not mingled in their cries for help. Proud and determined courage seemed stamped on his features.

Sorrowful recognition lit up the missionary's countenance.

this back! He can carry a double load of ivory; and besides, I intend to whet my vengeance on this insolent boy. Thus he is worth more to me than all your gold."

Indignation flashed from the eyes of the youth. He suddenly broke the silence.

"Spare your taunts," said he fiercely to the Arab; "were the Father willing to buy me, I would ask him not. Yes, Father," as he turned towards the astonished missionary, "I can bear a great deal. I am young; leave me to my fate—but, oh! release her. For the love of our Blessed Mother in heaven I implore it!"

A noble strife of love then ensued between the poor negro and her son.

The slave-dealer interfered in favor of the former, for the weakly woman was a burden on him. So the priest was obliged to yield to the entreaty of the magnanimous youth; he spent his last rupee on the release of the mother.

The moment of parting had come. Dizzy with grief the helpless mother hung herself on the neck of her boy—she glued her lips to his—she strained her eyes gazing into his, as though she could transfer his portrait to her mind.

"Enough, poor woman," at last interrupted the priest, "show that you are a Christian. Remember that if you see again see Paul on earth you will meet him in the kingdom of heaven, of which I have so often told you."

But the unhappy mother heard not these words; she had fallen senseless by the side of her son. The agony of parting, the uncertainty of the future, had robbed her for the moment of consciousness.

"Take this, Paul," whispered the missionary to the youth when the slave-trader was not looking, at the same time slipping into his hand a scapular of the Immaculate Conception. "It is the livery of the Queen of Heaven. In the moment of danger throw it around your neck. Mary is our refuge! You will experience it. And remain constant and true!"

The youth was about to reply, but at a sign from the leader a guard separated him from the priest.

Father Benedict returned to the mission with the ransomed slaves, amongst them Paul's mother. Joy at their deliverance overflowed the hearts of the rescued prisoners. The inhabitants of the Christian settlement were also rejoiced to hear that no evils should befall them.

But one heart was broken—a mother's heart.

### CHAPTER II.

Weeks passed by, during which the slave caravan, to which Paul belonged, gradually approached the coast of East Africa.

Of the bodily sufferings of the slaves during this journey we will not speak. In addition to the ordinary tortures of the gang, the Christians had to endure others of a more terrible kind. With demoniacal rage and unheard-of cruelty, the Arabs sought to force them to accept the religion of Mohammed. Many expired under the lash, with the names of Jesus and Mary on their lips. Other Christian slaves of greater bodily strength survived the martyrdom, but bore on face and body its life-long marks.

Deformed, worn to skeletons, marked with the smallpox, which had broken out on the march, the wretched caravan at length reached the coast.

After the horrors of the dark forest, with its sharp, prickly creepers and stinging mosquitoes, the fresh breeze from the blue sea tanned the burning faces of the poor slaves. Ought they to rejoice? Was it to be the end of their sufferings? Alas, no! True, the heavy loads of ivory are removed—but the chains are tightened yet more. A new life, if possible more unendurable than the former, was to be theirs in the future.

An Arab dhow, a kind of sailing vessel, with a large empty hold, took off the slaves. They were destined for the markets of Arabia, if they could escape the vigilance of the English and German cruisers. For the time being they were huddled together in a corner of the deck; on the first danger of discovery they were to be thrust into the hold.

Silently the wretched captives submitted. When they were brought on board, they saw immense bales of cotton piled on deck. Cotton is an unusual cargo on a slave dhow. What could this mean? Paul, whose mental faculties had not been dulled by his excruciating tortures, asked himself in silence this question, but could find no reply. Soon the reason would be made plain to him.

A fresh breeze swelled the sails. Swift as an arrow the vessel glided over the calm waters. The moon-beams, like molten silver, trembled on the crests of the waves. Numberless stars illumined the heavens with a tropical brilliancy.

Paul looked up. He thought of his mother, he thought of their meeting above, about which the good Father had told them. Oh, if he could only die soon! Not merely to escape bodily sufferings, but to be spared the shame of being examined and bartered like a beast. Every breeze which filled the sails brought this doom nearer. Were envy not a sin, he would envy the poor wretch to whom he was chained, for fever would terminate this sufferer's miseries in a few hours.

Paul's hand sought the scapular which was hidden inside of his girdle. Like an electric flash, new courage flowed through his veins; with an effort, but quickly, he succeeded in throwing the scapular round his neck.

Could there be a moment of greater danger than that in which he was tempted to despondency?

In the distance a shot was heard! This was the signal that the slave dhow was perceived by a cruiser. The poor slaves knew this well, and eyes, which the moment before had been dropped in hopeless apathy, suddenly brightened.

Gasps and curses broke from the enraged Arabs. Orders were given in all haste; a double sail was hoisted, and every preparation made that might ensure success.

The chief hurried to his victims.

"Ye dogs," he cried, with a voice of thunder, "you are exulting now because you think that vessel will save you! But

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

hearken to me! It will avail you nothing. Should we fail to escape, and should the accursed whites even board us, I command you all to declare that you are here of your own free will. If you disobey me—by Allah, you shall have a punishment till now unheard of! Speak!"

A few poor blacks, destitute of the strength given by religion, gave the required promise. But the greater number of Christians stood silent and irresolute. A solitary voice was heard:

"My religion forbids me to lie. I will never do it even to save my life."

"Yes, Paul is right; we trust ourselves to the mercy of our Father in heaven!" cried out other Christians, encouraged by the heroic example of the noble-minded youth.

White foam frothed on the Arab's lips.

"Ha, cursed Christian dogs! dare you answer me so? Then you've sealed your doom. And you first," dragging Paul by the chain towards the hold as he spoke.

A terrible death from suffocation awaited the young convert, but he did not flinch.

The eyes of the enraged Arab fell upon the white scapular round Paul's neck.

"What is this?" he shouted with fury—then he tore it off and flung it across the ship, where it alighted on a bale of cotton. Paul gave a little cry of grief. But he was soon overpowered by the Arabs—gagged and hurled into the hold.

Over and under him were the other Christians packed. The cargo of cotton was rolled down over them, so as to completely bury the living freight. Now let the Christian cruisers come; the Arabs fear nothing.

The pursuit continued—some shots from the Christian vessel swept the deck and killed several Arabs. The slave-traders, fearing nothing, resolved to let their vessel be searched, and soon the poor slaves buried in the hold heard the noise of strange footsteps passing to and fro.

The steps approach—the hearts of the entombed captives leap for joy. Surely they will soon be free.

Alas! the faint glimmer of hope expires. The Arab chief shows the Christian commander his cargo. The officers and their men, not content with the Arab's prying of the cotton, probe it deeply with their cutlasses, and turn away without a suspicion that a single human being was in the hold. A few moments more and their footsteps die away in the distance.

But, hark! What is that? Can it be possible that they are returning? Yes—what at first seemed scarcely as reliable as a "Will-o'-the-wisp" is now a reality!

In haste and loud "hufraks" the bales of cotton were rolled away. Into the dark and stifling hold light and air penetrate; and the cries, "You are free! you are free!" resound like heavenly music in stunned ears. Yet a moment, and many hands loosen the captives' fetters; they are brought on deck, where the sight of the heavily manacled Arabs removes the faintest doubt of all these marvels!

But how has all this come about? Simply through the agency of Our Lady's scapular.

When the Europeans, deceived by the triumphant Arabs, were about to depart, a European soldier caught sight of St. Paul's scapular in the moonlight, as it remained stuck to a bale of cotton. A suspicion of the truth flashed across his mind—he whispered his thought to his commander: the latter recalled his orders to leave, and ordered a new search—with what success our readers are aware. It would be impossible to paint the joy of the poor blacks at their wonderful release. Those who had appeared to be at the gates of death seemed to have new life infused into them. The night passed, amid sounds of rejoicing, in which the Europeans had their full share, happy in the success of their humane undertaking.

The Arabs alone had no part in the general joy. It was now their turn to take their places in the hold, rendered more hideous by their curses and blasphemies. Osman, their chief, met the fate of the cruel unbeliever, for maddened by rage he threw himself into the sea, and was seen no more.

Not many weeks after, Paul arrived, in company of a happy band of liberated slaves, at the mission station where our tale began, and where he was speedily surrounded by the priests and their pupils.

With Father Benedict on one side and his mother on the other, he related the marvelous incidents of his captivity and deliverance, which proved so practically the truth of the missionary's words, "Mary is our Refuge."—Providence Visitor.

**Murray & Lanman's**  
FLORIDA WATER

THE SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH. ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

**ASBESTOS FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**

The uses of asbestos appear to be almost limitless. A physician now recommends it as a practical, specially serviceable material for surgical dressings. These dressings, he says, may be carried in any parcel, paper bag, or hand-satchel,

may be handled by dirty hands, bespattered by blood or any impurity, and yet can be rendered absolutely aseptic in less than two minutes, by being tossed upon the coals or into the blaze of an ordinary kitchen stove. An asbestos pad, made for the protection of the chest in skating, is also favorably spoken of by the medical profession. It is made in the form of an under vest, and while very light and compact, it enables the skater to face the bitterest and strongest wind with impunity.

### NATIVE INDIAN SOLDIERS.

India pays for her army, but she does not pay for our fleet, and it is our fleet and not her army which saves her from the invasions which if we lost command of the sea would in three years destroy at once her commercial prosperity and her immunity from internal disorder. She ought not to pay extra money for a project which is ours, but it is perfectly fair that she should pay the wages and expenses which she would pay if the troops were at home. Her garrison is not the feeble, but the stronger, for a spell of foreign work, which reveals and cures defects of equipment, which binds officers and men together as nothing else does, and which, above all, gives the fighting races—Sikhs, Pathans and Mahattas—an outlet for their inborn military spirit. There is no education for soldiers like a well managed expedition, more especially if they are men who enjoy it and if they belong to races which tend to despondency and fat if they never have anything to do.

We think it quite fine if Canadian or Australian regiments volunteer to help us, and not to mention that every native soldier is a volunteer who enlists un-compelled even by "the stern conscription of hunger," among the Sikhs and Pathans, at all events, a call for volunteers would be answered by entire regiments stepping to the front. They love the excitement of campaigning, which to them seems life. It is nonsense to talk of "mercenaries" in an empire 100 years old. It is as much their interest while the empire lasts that it should succeed in war as it is ours, and provided there is no conscription, we see no more moral objection to calling on her majesty's Indian than on her majesty's British or Irish subjects to fight on her behalf.—London Spectator.

### TENNESSEE CHILDREN.

The children of the State of Tennessee are erecting a building for the centennial exposition to take place next spring at Nashville, and some very unique ideas



### These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning.

**Millions Use Pearlline**

of it. The politicians may love their country for what they can wring out of it, but there are thousands of young men in our cities, and hundreds of thousands of young men in the country at large, who have souls as well as pockets, and who, if wisely directed and felicitously united, can, as a very easy thing, wrest our institutions from the hands of the spoilers and devote them to the behests of the people."

### A SAD FATALITY.

The thirteen year-old son of Mr. Oliver Besau, of 79 St. John street, St. Henri, was killed on the track near Lachine on Friday, Aug. 21st. The lad was in the employ of the Park and Island Railway Co. When crossing the G.T.R. tracks with some water for the men he became confused between a freight train and a passenger engine, and in jumping out of the way of the former was struck by the latter and killed instantly, being hurled thirty feet from the spot where he was struck. His skull was crushed in and one shoulder broken.

### COLD TREATMENT FOR PNEUMONIA.

The local application of cold is now common in pneumonia. Mortality ranging from 30 per cent. to nothing is recorded for various matters of treatment, while the natural recovery without treatment has been found to be about 90 per cent. Dr. Mays, of Phila-

### WE SELL

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**DROPSY** TREATED FREE. Positive CURE with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. 50¢ BOTTLE of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

### BRODIE & HARVIE'S

**Self-Raising Flour** IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

**LUBY'S**  
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.  
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.  
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

are being carried out. All exhibits will be for children and by children, showing children's work. Children's organizations of the whole country are invited to contribute their ideas and valuable specimens of any sort. Little Miss Lizzie Peary, 13 years old, daughter of the United States consul at Colon, suggested a very unique idea which is being carried out. She proposed writing to every United States consul at foreign ports of the world, over 300 in number, and asking them for some typical toy or doll belonging to that country. Responses have come by scores, and the collection of doll-promises to be a most surprising one and of great value. Some very valuable toys have already been received.

### HER TWENTY-FIRST CHILD.

Mrs. William Gillivray, whose husband is in the employ of the Toronto Corporation, gave birth to a child on Wednesday Aug. 19. Mrs. Gillivray is sixty years of age, while her husband has reached life's allotted span of three score years and ten. The child, which is a girl, is healthy and promises to live. It now weighs ten pounds. It is Mrs. Gillivray's twenty-first child. She has been married twice. She had eighteen children by her first husband, whom she married when she was only fifteen years of age. He has been dead a good many years. She was married to Mr. Gillivray five years ago, and has borne him three children. The second child is dead but the first is still living.

### A TRUCE TO BOASTING.

Petey Quince. My father's richer'n your'n. Johnny Doolittle.—No he hain't. We got a mortgage on our house. "Humph! My mother's got a guitar in her head." "Our baby's got the skollit fever." "Your pop gite drunk." "He kin lick your pop, ennyhow." "But you can't lick me; I'm bigger'n you." "Humph! Mebbe I kan't, but I kin wiggle my nose." "Oh, well! Who said you couldn't? Let's go fi-hin'!" "Let's."

### A LIVELY TOWN.

First Chicago Man—What kind of a place is New York, anyway? Second Chicago Man (who has been on a visit to the metropolis).—Pretty fast. They begin to sell the evening papers right after breakfast.—Life.

**Are You Nervous?**  
Horsford's Acid Phosphate  
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

delphia, reports 195 cases treated by cold, with 3.58 per cent. of deaths. It cannot be believed that any treatment invariably cures, and he regards this as by far the most satisfactory. The action of the cold consists in reducing the fever, strengthening the pulse, toning up the heart, diminishing the pain in the chest and alleviating the difficulty in breathing.

### FEED THE NERVES

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

### Hood's PILLS

are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

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**THOMAS O'CONNELL,**  
Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.  
137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa.  
PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

**Asphalt Roofing Company**  
ASPHALT ROOFS  
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METAL ROOFS  
Slate Roofs  
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Metal Skylights

### BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane. TELEPHONE 180.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dated 22nd August, 1896. The Town of Longueuil, district of Montreal, has, this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Laurent Auguste Horace Heroux, of the same place. Montreal, 19th August, 1896. SAINT-PERRÉ, PELLISSIER & WILSON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

**GALLERY BROTHERS,**  
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.  
Bread delivered to all parts of the city.  
CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREET  
TELEPHONE 2895.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

COOKING RECIPES.

APPLE SHORTCAKE.

This is not so well known as strawberry shortcake, but it is equally good when well made. What is needed is a reasonably plain piecrust, which, by being handled like puff-paste, can be made very nice. This paste should be rolled in two thin layers and lightly baked on the other, but being careful not to press them together. When baked they can be separated with much greater ease than if made into one cake and pulled apart. The rich apple sauce should then be liberally spread between the two layers of crust and on top, and served with cream.

APPLE BISCUITS.

In spite of their name these do not belong to the bread family at all, as neither flour nor yeast enters into their composition. Peel and core some ripe apples, and reduce them to pulp; flavor with essence of lemon, and mix while warm with their weight of powdered sugar; drop on plates, or into paper cases, and dry in a slow oven for several days. The heat should never be sufficient to bake, only to dry them. When thoroughly dried they should be packed in glass or tin for winter use. Apricots, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, plums, etc., may be done in the same way.

PASTIES TO FRY.

Take twenty tart apples; pare, core and cut into bits like dice. Then stew them in butter; add three ounces of biscuit bread, six ounces of grated cheese, six yolks of eggs, six ounces of sugar, cinnamon to taste. Pound all together in a mortar; shape into half moons, and fry in boiling lard.

Cucumber Pickles—Take as many small, crisp cucumbers as will fill a half-gallon glass jar; cover with a brine made of one quart of water to one-half cup of salt, and let stand over night. Remove from brine. Pack as closely as possible in jar. Bring to a boil one cup of strong vinegar and one-third cup of water, one-half cup of sugar, two sticks of cinnamon and a dozen whole cloves tied in a thin cloth, fill jar and close airtight. They will keep for any length of time or will be ready for use in two days.

Currant Jam—Wash, stem and mash the fruit. Allow the proportion of one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Put the fruit and one-quarter of the sugar into a granite kettle; when boiling add another quart of the sugar, and when all is used let it boil till very thick. Cooking in only a little sugar at a time prevents the fruit from becoming hard.

Egg-Plant Fritters—Put a small egg-plant whole into boiling, salted water mixed with one tablespoonful of vinegar; cook twenty minutes; drain and mash. To one pint of egg-plant add half a cup of flour, two beaten eggs, one heaping tablespoonful salt and one-half teaspoonful pepper. Fry in small cakes in deep fat, browning well on both sides.

Cottage Cheese—One quart sour milk, one teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful cream; place the milk in a pan on the back of the stove and scald it until the curd has separated from the whey; spread a strainer cloth over a bowl, pour in the curd and drain till quite dry; put the curd in a bowl with the butter, salt and cream; mix to a smooth paste with the hand, then roll into small balls.

NEED FOR WOMEN TO MARRY DECREASING.

In the occupations which women have "invaded" in the largest numbers, those of teachers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., the ratio of increase has been about the same with the two sexes. Taking all the gainful occupations, although the ratio of increase for women is 47.88 per cent, and for men only 27.64 per cent, yet the women are as gainful as men in 1890, and for men only 15 per cent in 1880. It is a fair conclusion that while many more women earned their own living in 1890 than in 1880, they had over the whole field to a very slight extent only displaced the men. The change in the proportion of women who now earn an income, and presumably a living, is the important point. About one in three of the total population is engaged in "gainful occupation" and only one in about twenty of the female population. The proportion to females of marriageable age is, of course, much larger, and it is this percentage that produces the effect. I have noted as to the necessity of marriage to women as a means of support. What the effect is upon society I do not now propose to discuss, but the facts show that it is becoming clearly easier for the average woman to earn her livelihood without marriage in the United States—if she so choose—Forum.

THE LATEST FAD.

One of the latest New York crazes is the collecting of teapots! A leader of society, who started the idea, has already amassed a collection of over a thousand examples varying in capacity from three gallons to under a thimbleful. The material is most heterogeneous; copper, silver, glaze, crackle—every sort of pottery is represented, and, of course, every color. One pot represents Buddha, heads, figures, birds, animals, fishes, beetles and reptiles turn out to be receptacles for the favorite beverage, some of the prettiest being tiny swans. In fact, the fair enthusiast—who spent some years in Japan in pursuit of her taste—has reason to be proud of her treasures, though the endeavors of her friends to emulate her may succeed in sending up the price of teapots to an alarming extent.—Philadelphia Record.

EARLY AUTUMN FROCKS.

The materials for early autumn frocks shown by the importers are the smooth faced cloths, the loosely woven Scotch homespun, the smooth lightweight chevots and the lightweight tweeds. The tweeds, almost invariably show, on a light background in contrasting colors,

hairlines, line plaids of a narrow stripe that looks so like the herring-bone stitch that one wonders if the thread was really sewed to position or printed. The mixed cloths show a fine plaid with a distinct line running through it here and there. This design is especially good in a cloth that has a brown and white check background with a hairline of bright scarlet crossing it in plaid fashion.

Mohairs in black, golden brown and steel are liked for utility dresses. They are made with the simplicity of the tailor made frock of four years ago and are commended for any one who has much traveling, shopping or business to attend to that will call her out in the busy world. The smartest suits shown, up to date, are those made entirely of black broadcloth. Occasionally the gleam of a steel button is seen upon them sometimes a satin waistcoat brings out their somber elegance, but quite as often the entire gown is of black broadcloth, decorated only with black—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

INSOMNIA.

"Take this little white powder; it will give you a night's delightful sleep," says some persuasive friend, and you look hesitatingly and longingly at the folded paper which encloses such longed-for possibilities. It is so hard to lie awake night after night, hearing the clocks strike one, two, three, four, knowing full well that you will be desperately sleepy when the rising bell shall send its tocsin pealing through the house, and realizing too, that the next day's duties will confront you as an armed battalion, when you will have neither courage nor strength to face them.

But it is a mistake, believe me, to take this sleeping powder, unless, indeed, your physician absolutely orders it. In this whole matter of insomnia the wiser way is to fight the wakeful fiend by lying calmly still, with eyes shut and hands and feet stiff as iron. To be genuinely tired by exercise in the open air, to detract the blood from the too active brain by a light repast before going to bed, and, above all, not to fret and worry, are better remedies than the whole range of the apothecary's shop affords.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 50c. and \$1.00

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting—The State Ticket Made Up.

The Illinois Democratic Sound Money Convention, composed of more than a thousand delegates, adopted ringing resolutions at Chicago, last week, in behalf of sound money, indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and nominated this full State ticket:—

Governor, John C. Black, Chicago; Lieutenant Governor, Chester A. Babcock, Quincy; Secretary of State, Charles S. Wiley, Coles county; Auditor, Henry E. W. Brink, Washington county; Treasurer, Edward Ridgel, Springfield; and Attorney General, W. S. Forman, St. Clair. Not a seat in the great hall of Battery D was vacant, about eight thousand persons being present. Comptroller Eckels was chosen as permanent presiding officer, and among the representatives democrats present were Senator Palmer, Benjamin T. Cable, former Congressman Forman, former Mayor H. Kings, State Chairman C. A. Ewing, Judge A. A. Goodrich, former Mayor Cregier, Judge Thomas A. Moran and others, while every county in the State except five were represented by prominent party workers. Every mention of the names of the President, Henry Watterson, Secretary Carlisle and other honest money leaders was greeted with applause, while the names of Tillman and Alged were roundly hissed. Mr. Bryan's name was not mentioned once.

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm, but there was some disappointment manifested because Colonel Henry Watterson was not endorsed for the nomination for President at Indianapolis. The resolutions, however, were nothing more than a declaration of principles, and it was decided to abstain from all personal mention. Senator Palmer wanted a denunciation of the Alged administration, but after debate it was decided to pass the Governor by with silent contempt. The resolutions declared that:—

"The democratic party is primarily and solemnly pledged to liberty regulated by law; to equal justice to all men; to economy, to peace and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none; to the payment of debts in honest money and to the maintenance of the public faith; is opposed to class legislation, and endorsed every act, executive, legislative and judicial of the present democratic national administration."

In regard to the honest money question the resolutions could not have been more emphatic. It is declared that the gold dollar is now and for more than sixty years has been the American standard of value, fixed by Democratic statesmen who are opposed to a debased

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

A REGULAR CRIPPLE.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER IN DUFFERIN COUNTY.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH RHEUMATISM AND HAD TO USE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES TO TURN IN BED—FRIENDS THOUGHT HE COULD NOT RECOVER.

From the Economist, Shelburne, Ont. Almost everybody in the township of Melancton, Dufferin Co., knows Mr. Wm. August, J.P., postmaster of Auguston. Mr. August, now in his 77th year, came to Canada from England forty years ago, and for thirty-eight years has been a resident of Melancton. During some thirty years of that time he has been a postmaster, and for eleven or twelve years was a member of the township council, for some years holding the position of deputy reeve. He has also been a justice of the peace since the formation of the county. It will thus be seen that Mr. August stands high in the estimation of his neighbors.

MANITOBA CROPS.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CROP BULLETIN.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 26.—The autumn crop bulletin of the Provincial Agricultural Department was issued today. Owing to the unusual weather conditions which prevailed early in the season, this bulletin has been awaited with much interest by business men and the public generally, and it is satisfactory to know that the result of the harvest will be much better than was anticipated. In spite of the unfavorable spring, which delayed seeding and prevented ploughing in many districts, the Province, according to the estimates of the Government correspondents, will produce 18,565,198 bushels of wheat, 16,632,222 bushels of oats, 3,696,460 bushels of barley, and nearly half a million bushels of other kinds of cereals, or a grand total of over 40,000,000 bushels. The bulletin is valuable as showing the evil of sowing grain on stubble land without ploughing. Fifty per cent of such land so sown will give no return. In this connection an explanation is given of how the estimated average and total yields are reached in summarizing the reports. The average yield of wheat is placed at 18.57 bushels per acre, oats at 37.5, and barley at 29.9. The reports concerning live stock are favorable.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

The latest Manitoba crop report estimates the grain yield of the Province at 40,000,000 bushels, as compared with about 60,000,000 bushels last year. The wheat crop this year is calculated at 18,500,000 bushels, as compared with 30,000,000 bushels in 1895. The falling off is in part due to decreased acreage, partly to negligent cultivation, and partly to an inferior yield per acre. Last year it is to be remembered, was a phenomenal one in the Prairie Province, the harvest exceeding all anticipations, and very much exceeding the average. The result this year is expected to show 13 1/2 bushels an acre of wheat, 37 1/2 of oats and 29 of barley. How satisfactory a return this is may be inferred from the fact that in Ontario, which ranks first among the agricultural regions of Eastern North America, the average yield of spring wheat, the variety grown in the Northwest, is only 14 1/2 bushels, of barley only 25 1/2 bushels, and of oats only 32 bushels an acre. Besides offering the farmer cheaper land, the Prairie Province gives him also a greater return for his labor in the quantity of its produce. It will be a fair harvest that will be reaped in Manitoba.

In Ontario the season has been less favorable than was hoped for, but still the province can be congratulated. If there are deficiencies in some crops there is an abundance of others. The apple and fruit yield promises to be very large, indeed, while the shortness in the hay crop is likely to be made up for largely by the fine pasturage and the large output of dairy product this implies. Quebec's not very perfect reports indicate that another good return has crowned the year's toil of the farmer. In Nova Scotia the agricultural departments bulletin declares of the province that "it may be said generally that this is a most fruitful year," and "the promise of a magnificent output of apples places this important branch of agriculture beyond peradventure." There is not likely to be anything in Nova Scotia's situation that is not repeated in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. It may be said, therefore, that as to quantity of the harvest, the people of Canada have much to be thankful for, even though prices may not be as remunerative as those who raise the crops could wish.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGES, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 65 Sorauen Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Saves length—\$1.50. J. C. MACDONALD, Michelson Square, Tel. 5355.

Nothing of thread, both silk and flax; but the wonder is found in the rapidity with which these multitudinous pieces are combined in a single complete work, for as an experiment, some of our shoe factories have from the leather completed a pair of shoes in less than an hour and a half, and as a test a single pair of men's shoes have been finished in twenty minutes.

LIVE AND LEARN.

Small Merchant.—Here goes Mr. Richman past midday looking in. He neter buy off me. Vex is dot? New Clerk.—He belongs to a class who never deal in cheap stores; he is one of those who believe in paying a good price for good goods.

"Mein Cracions! Is dere many like him?" "Thousands." "Mein Cracions! And I refer knew it. Shomny! Mark offery ding oop fifty per cent."—New York Weekly.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

Boarder.—Why in creation did you ring the breakfast bell at 4 o'clock this morning? Cook.—The missus heard it thundering and told me to hurry up and serve breakfast before the milk soured.—New York Weekly.

HIS SINCERE REGRETS.

Jarvis in surprise.—Why, Jenkins, what you? I heard you were killed? Jenkins (sadly).—No; it was my brother. Jarvis (thoughtlessly).—Too bad, too bad!



would seize with my hands, and thus change my position in bed or rise to a sitting posture. I suffered as only those racked with rheumatic pains could suffer, and owing to my advanced age, my neighbors did not think it possible for me to recover. I had read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to give them a trial. I commenced taking the pills about the 1st of Feb., 1895, taking at the outset one after each meal and increasing to three at a time. Within a couple of weeks I could notice an improvement, and by the first of April I was able to be about as usual, free from the pains, and with but very little of the stiffness left. I continued the treatment a short time longer and found myself fully restored. It is now nearly a year since I discontinued taking the Pink Pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble in that time. I have no hesitation in saying that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' Dance, nervous headache, all nervous troubles, palpitation of the heart, the after effects of grippe, diseases depending on humors of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. See that the company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you and positively refuse all imitations or substitutes alleged to be "just as good." Remember no other remedy has been discovered that can successfully do the work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

PLAYED ON HER FEELINGS.

"Madam," whined the woebegone tramp, as he sidled up to the door, keeping his eyes on a large dog who seemed abnormally proud of his teeth, and showed them as though he were advertising some sort of tooth powder; "madam, will you have pity on me? I was wrecked on a bar."

"Poor feller," replied the woman, "I will. My husband was a sailor, too. Here is some nice pie and a piece of dynamite to split it with. Was the bar you were wrecked on in the Indian Ocean?"

THE WORK ABOUT A SHOE.

In a pair of fine shoes there are two sewed pieces, two inner soles, two stiffenings, two pieces of steel to give a spring to the instep, two rands, twelve heel pieces, thirty tacks, twelve nails in the heels, and twenty buttons, to say

nothing of thread, both silk and flax; but the wonder is found in the rapidity with which these multitudinous pieces are combined in a single complete work, for as an experiment, some of our shoe factories have from the leather completed a pair of shoes in less than an hour and a half, and as a test a single pair of men's shoes have been finished in twenty minutes.

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Leave Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 8.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m. Ottawa, Leclerc, 8.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m. St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 5.30 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 5.30 p.m. St. Agathe and Labelle, 5.30 p.m. Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.30 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.; Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3 p.m. (Daily except Saturdays. \*Run daily, Sunday included. \*Other trains week days only unless shown. \*Parlor and sleeping cars, 6 Saturdays only, Sundays only. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday.

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RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

A CAREER MARKED BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE RAPID STRIDES OF PROGRESS MADE BY HIM IN THE PUBLIC LIFE OF ENGLAND—THE RESULTS OF CULTURE, BROADMINDEDNESS AND GOOD JUDGMENT STRIKINGLY PROMINENT.

"I am glad to learn that the TRUE WITNESS is valiantly keeping up the good fight for the principles of which it has so long been the doughty champion in the Province of Quebec," said Lord Russell, of Killowen, to a representative of this paper during his brief sojourn in Montreal this week.

As will be inferred from the statement quoted, the Lord Chief Justice of England takes a keen and a practical interest in everything which concerns the Irish Catholic cause, whether in the United Kingdom, of the judiciary of which he is the supreme head, or in the colonies, or in the United States, of the Bar Association of which he has just been the guest, as was noted in the TRUE WITNESS last week, when a synopsis of his masterful address on International Law and Arbitration was published.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, is one of the numerous Irishmen who by their achievements in literature, in oratory, on the battlefield, at the bar, or in the halls of the legislature, have in various portions of the British empire shed lustre on their native land. He has worked his way upward through sheer force of intellect and of character aided by a university education and a marked capacity for hard work. His whole career, from the time when, a poor law student in London, he supported himself by reporting in the press gallery of the House of Commons, down to his appointment by Mr. Gladstone as Lord Chief Justice of England, has been a series of brilliant success.

He was born on the outskirts of Newry, County Down, Ireland, in 1833, and is descended from a fine old Catholic family, which can trace its descent in unbroken succession for over six hundred years. He was one of five children, all of whom, except himself, entered the religious life. Three of them are members of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, two being in Ireland, and one being at the head of the Order in California. It was his intention to pay a visit to the last mentioned during his stay in the United States, but his engagements became so pressing that he was regretfully obliged to forego the tender pleasure which a meeting of brother and sister after many long years of separation by thousands of miles of both land and sea could not fail to produce. The other member of the family, his only brother, Matthew, is a Jesuit Father, who has published some volumes of poetry of a high order, and who has for years been editor of that high-class magazine, the Irish Monthly. Lord Russell's uncle was also a priest of great literary ability. It was he who wrote the standard life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the renowned polyglot. He contributed frequently to the Edinburgh Review when it was the leading literary magazine in Great Britain, and was one of the founders of the Dublin Review. He has been made famous for all time by Cardinal Newman's reference to him in his "Apologia" as "the dear friend to whom, under Heaven, I owe my conversion."

Having been educated, first at a Catholic school in Newry, and then in Trinity University, Dublin, Charles, the future Lord Chief Justice of England, began his legal training in a solicitor's office in Newry. Convinced that he would be more successful in the higher branch of the profession, he left the solicitor's office in 1851 and went to London. At first he supported himself, while pursuing his legal studies, by reporting in the press gallery of the House of Commons—a fact which recalls a similar incident in the early life of the late Sir John Thompson, at Halifax. In 1859, at the age of twenty-six, he was admitted into Lincoln's Inn, where his conspicuous ability and energy soon made a name for him. He "took silk" in 1872, and in a short time he was recognized as one of the cleverest of the advocates at the bar. In every prominent case, beginning with the *Velverton case*, he was the leading counsel.

One who has watched his career with sympathetic interest thus writes of him: "His effect on a jury was almost magical. By nature he was formed to attract and captivate and sway the sympathies of men. His voice was clear, persuasive and resonant. The words were always aided by energetic action, and by the deep gleaming eyes of the speaker. Somebody once said that Russell was the only man at the bar who could speak in italics. The saying was odd, but was nevertheless appropriate and expressive. Russell could by the slightest modulation of his voice give all the emphasis of italics, of small print or large print, or any other effect he might desire, to his spoken words. When it was a question of pathos or emotion, the peculiar vibration of his voice lent unspeakable effect to what he was saying. How far his emotion was genuine, and how far assumed, cannot even be guessed at. It was acting then it was acting of a very high order. There were times, as in the celebrated Parnell Commission, when he shed tears—genuine tears. In general his passion was well under control. His style was by no means florid or rhetorical; on the contrary, it was restrained and dignified, and the salient characteristic of it was not so much eloquence as a happy, forcible directness. He relied mostly on his consummate skill as a cross-examiner, and it was a rare intellectual treat to listen to Sir Charles when matched against an adequate witness.

"Sir Charles Russell's great range of sympathies and capacities always gave him an advantage over his rivals. He

is, and always has been, a many-sided man, with interests that lie in all directions and stretch through every form of work and pleasure. A breach of promise case or a commercial contract, a big society scandal or a question of international fishing rights, a murder trial or a Parnell Commission—it was all the same to him. He had lived with all classes of people, and had learned to know the world thoroughly. Lord Coleridge was an extremely clever pleader, a scholar in a light and graceful fashion, a great reader, and a brilliant conversationalist. He built his reputation not on his general knowledge of law and affairs, but on the wonderful acuteness with which he covered up his ignorance. Lord Russell is a stronger man than his predecessor. He is not only a lawyer; he is a sportsman, a politician, a business man, a man of the world. He could bring a special technical knowledge to bear upon almost any case submitted to him. No one but Lord Russell could have delivered that famous speech before the Parnell Commission of 1888. There has, it is almost needless to say, been no case of any importance during the last twenty years in which he has not been prominently concerned. The skill with which he could play upon the emotions of a jury made him almost a necessity in the great society scandals. The Colliu Campbell case, which lasted nineteen days, Chetwynd v. Durham, the Crawford divorce case, the Wyndham lunacy petition, the great Pearl case, the Tanby Croft scandal, when the Prince of Wales was called as witness, the Bell v. Lawes trial, when the law courts resembled the opening day of the Royal Academy, and the notorious Maybrick case, were all cases after his own heart. They gave a wide field for advocacy, for the exercise of his special gifts of appeal and denunciation.

"Sir George Lewis has declared that Sir Charles Russell, in addition to being the best verdict-getter in the kingdom, was also a great lawyer. And you have only to consult any English barrister to get a decided opinion on the comparative merits of Coleridge and Russell as Lord Chief Justice. No single decision of his has so far been reversed, and in the one case which has called forth his great qualities as a lawyer and a judge—the trial of Jameson and his associates—he was not found wanting. His setting forth of the law on that occasion, apart from the dignity of its utterances, was trenchant and accurate, and has been endorsed by every competent authority. However that may be, in the old days his name was one to conjure with. His clientele was unequalled, and his fees and refreshers without precedent. The biggest fortunes in the legal profession in England are usually made by the men who practise before Parliamentary committees. But they work out of sight of the public eye, and very few men even know their names. Sir Charles probably made a bigger fortune than any other man who practised in open court. His average income was \$150,000 a year. I remember in one famous murder trial it was calculated that his time was worth \$15 a minute. Sir Charles never spared himself. He set his juniors in consultation night and morning, the lamp burned in his chambers till the early hours, and sometimes he would sleep there. No amount of work seemed to tell on him. After a heavy day in the law courts he would, as often as not, attend to his Parliamentary duties, or run down into the provinces to address a great political meeting. The only restorative he allowed himself was snuff, and he and Sir Richard Webster used to exchange boxes with an air of portentous old-world gravity. But the Lord Chief Justice of England has laid aside his snuff-box; and even the bandanna handkerchief, so long an object of interest and amazement to the courts, has passed out of sight."

"It was only to be expected that, when he entered parliament in 1880, Mr. Russell would make his mark there. It was, indeed, inevitable that, with his brilliant reputation at the bar, with his exquisite voice, his clear and attractive style of oratory, and his fine, commanding presence, that this should be so. Mr. Gladstone, who is a warm admirer and an intimate personal friend of his, placed at his disposal the highest legal offices in the gift of his government; he became Solicitor-General for England first, and afterwards Attorney-General. Mr. Gladstone also conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. In the House of Commons he was an able and eloquent advocate not only of Liberal principles but of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland.

"There was only one opinion in 1894 as to who should succeed Lord Coleridge as Chief Justice. Lord Coleridge's resignation had been too long delayed. He clung tenaciously to his office, in the hope of seeing his son Bernard elevated to the bench. His feeble health had thrown the business of the court behind-hand, and the irregular sittings, the vexatious delays and the greivous unpunctuality of "the chief" were becoming a positive scandal. Lord Russell reformed all that. The changes in procedure which Lord Russell has introduced have immensely added to his popularity among the bar and public. There is probably no other court in the world in which business is got through so expeditiously as in the Chief Justice's court. As a small proof of his intolerance of delay, it may be noted that with Lord Russell the age of judicial ignorance has passed away. Lord Coleridge would never own up to knowing anything. He used to amuse the court by insisting on having the most ordinary expressions elaborately explained to him. "O?" he once said. "What is oof, pray?" Lord Russell knows and revels in his knowledge. He astonished England about a year ago by showing an acquaintance with the details of betting that was certainly not equalled by more than five million people in Great Britain.

"But Lord Russell, as has been said, is far from being a mere lawyer. He is a thorough-going, out-and-out sportsman, a monarch at the whist table, a capital shot, and a first-class judge of horses. Only a few months ago he was telling the Eton boys that he would sooner be the finest bowler in England than Prime

Minister. Whenever he is visiting a school he questions the boys about their games, and occasionally takes a hand in them. There was a description in a paper only the other day of a game at baseball at which his lordship umpired. The game must have been a great success. One of the teams made 850 runs and there were seventeen innings. No one was put out in the first innings at all. In the fourth innings the ball was lost, and the man at the bat made ten home runs, one after another, and had them all counted by the umpire. Lord Russell is not the man to do things by halves. In a little village under the shelter of Killowen Bay is a farmer who some forty-five years ago who beat "Charley" Russell at putting the stone. He tells with much pride how the future Lord Chief Justice sat up the whole of that night practicing the feat, and beat his rival next day."

Lord Russell's visit to this country is specially gratifying to Canadians of all creeds and classes, because of his able and dignified presentation of Canada's claims at the sittings of the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission in Paris.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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OUR PHILOSOPHER

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THE GYPSY CAMP.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE LITTLE BAND NOW LOCATED IN REAR OF THE S. A. A. GROUNDS.

I was foolish enough to promise to write a complete account of "The Philosophers' Convention," and having made a very laudable, and, one would imagine, sufficient effort in that direction, I hoped to hear that the members of that learned body had moved a vote of thanks in my direction, and a request to place the remainder of the report in some pigeon-hole to await the coming of some future antiquarian or the compiler of a detailed history of Canada. But instead I am reminded of my unfinished duty by a delegation of ruthless philosophers, and am commanded to proceed with the work *instantly*.

Gentle reader! if you reach this point, think in pity of the scribe that has to wade through the dry details of a commonplace report, while the rustle of Li Hung Chang's Yellow Jacket and the clink of the "Gold and silver debates" are agitating the air.

Well, after the philosophical triel, Bel, Bessie and myself, had exhausted the subject of "Street car conductors and motormen," we resolved to rest our weary brains for a few moments by gazing on the passing scene. The electric car sped on its way gaily and soon the beautiful grounds of the S. A. A. were near. We admired the pretty club house and thought the "winged foot" a most appropriate emblem for the boys in green, and we might have taken lacrosse for our next study, but in another moment the car swung gracefully round the curve and brought into full view a gypsy camp. The gypsy queen (I suppose it was) was coming from a neighboring stream with a supply of water in two black kettles hung from the ends of a stout pole that rested on her shoulders. Bessie, after overcoming her surprise at the unexpected vision, told us she always thought gypsies were poetical creatures with picturesque surroundings. "Well, so they are," said Bel. "But these are rather dirty." "I often thought," continued Bessie, "that I would like to be a gypsy, especially when listening to some pretty song about their roving, merry life and 'the gypsy's life is gay and free,' and something about 'the greenwood tree.'"

"Well, now is your time to join their ranks," answered practical Bel, "but I do not think you will be very gay or free. How would you like to have to carry the water? You see the women do all the work." "I would not like it a bit," replied Bessie; yet, I cannot help thinking it must be a nice way to live.

"Delightful! if this is a fair sample before us," said Bel, with a touch of sarcasm. I agreed with Bessie, however, and considered it the only rational system of living. For instance it was so economical—no rent, no taxes, no water-rates, no insurance, no plumber's or ice or coal bills; and then the convenience, no pictures or fly-screens to hang, no carpets to tack, no windows to clean, no sweeping, no dusting."

"No washing, no scrubbing, no nice hot dinners to eat, no clean cosy beds to rest in, no comfort, nothing but mud and misery," broke in Bel.

"Now I wonder what gypsies do eat?" said Bessie, anxiously? "Whatever they can beg or steal," I suppose," Bel replies. "Oh! well, I

would not want to steal." Bessie answers. "You would not think you were stealing if you were a gypsy, because you would believe in Equal Rights then," Bel tells her.

"I wonder how they spend their time, and what kind of thoughts they have," said Bessie in a musing mood.

"Oh! I do not know," Bel answered impatiently, "but they evidently do not think much of soap and water."

Then we wondered whence they came and whither they went and where dead gypsies were buried, but all these questions had to be consigned to our Question Box for future solving.

Meanwhile we had left the gypsy camp far behind and were flying with electric speed through the open country, and the delicate white bloom of the buckwheat fields and the crisp ruddy leaves in the beet patches claimed our admiring attention. On we went enjoying the quick motion and the bright sunshine until Bessie and I declared we loved the country and would be glad to dwell in it always. Bel thought we had queer ideas for people who pretended to be civilized.

First, we wanted to be gypsies, and now farmers in the dull, dreary country.

Bessie and I used all our powers of persuasion to convert Bel to a proper appreciation of the joys of rural life, reminding her of the lowing kine coming up the lane at evening, and the star-eyed daisy of the Springtime.

"Cows and daisies are very nice in pictures," answered our incorrigible companion, "but I do not desire a closer acquaintance."

"You could have a bicycle and ride into the city when you chose," continued Bessie.

"I would rather have a bicycle in town and ride into the country instead," replied Bel. "That is if I rode at all."

We had now reached our terminus, Back River, and we agreed to at once explore the village. After this our convention encamped under the spreading branches of a tall and stately elm and soon after our attention was divided in the discussion of fruit and religion. It was not real religion; it was only theosophy, electric belief and the transmigration of souls, and all the other vagaries of diseased minds. Bessie confessed that she did not know anything about theosophy and Bel immediately proceeded to enlighten her and told her of the marriage of two of his votaries recently, and the remarkable memory of the bride who remembered being the wife of the same man five thousand years ago.

"She was not like the rest of her sex, then," said Bessie, "or she would never have confessed to that age."

Electric belief we considered too "shocking" to handle and so proceeded to the transmigration of souls. Bel told us it was some kind of theory that placed the soul after death in a bird, a cow, or any other creature, and sent it back to earth again to live another life.

Bessie said the followers of that doctrine should all be vegetarians, lest they should unwittingly dissect a relative.

The clanging of an electric-car bell hurried us back to the station and soon we were homeward bound. In the changed light of the fading sun the landscape wore a calm, reposeful air, and the different objects around a peaceful beauty.

The three philosophers, under the soothing influence of the hour, relapsed into silence, which remained unbroken until the gypsy camp was again reached. Three bears, a smoking urchin of some six or seven summers and a tawny maid with raven hair, were the only visible occupants of the camp. A general desire to have their fortunes told seemed to have taken possession of our fellow-travellers, who "p to this point had shown no signs of weak intellect, but in a moment more their opportunity was gone, and the electric car sped on, on into the centre of the city's life, bearing to their respective homes the members of the Philosophers' Convention of 1896.

K. DOLores.

CANADIAN HORSES IN LONDON.

At Lamb's Conduit Street Repository, London, sixty-five Canadian horses, comprising heavy draught horses, vanners and high-class carriage horses recently shipped by the steamships Iona, Rosarion and Montezuma, the majority being in first-class condition, have been offered. The property which attracted most attention was that of Mr. Wilkinson, of Owen Sound, Ont., which comprised fourteen horses, five and six years old, exhibiting any amount of courage, action, and plenty of bone. The lot realized 43 guineas, or an average of a trifle over 32 guineas each. A splendid bay mare (five years) went cheaply enough for 43 guineas.—At the London Horse and Carriage Repository Mr. E. C. Roberts offered thirty-five Canadian horses, which sold fairly well.

Retail Market Prices.

At Bonsecours market yesterday there was a large gathering of buyers, owing to the fair, cool weather, and in consequence the demand for all lines of produce was good, and an active business was done. Old oats sold at 55c per bag, and new at 55c to 60c. Buckwheat is steady, at 75c to 80c.

The supply of all kinds of vegetables was abundant, and although the demand was active, prices ruled very low. The feature of the market was the big break in tomatoes. On Saturday they sold at 80c per basket, while to-day the very top prices realized were 15c to 20c per basket. Choice fall cabbage sold at 15c to 20c per dozen. Potatoes have declined to 75c to 80c per barrel and 35c to 40c per bag.

Fruits of all kinds were plentiful, especially apples, which are a glut on the market, and prices are lower at 80c to \$1.25 per barrel, and even at these figures holders state that it is difficult to make sales. Nutmeg melons were offered freely at \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen. There was a firmer feeling in poultry, and prices for fowls, geese and cock turkeys were higher.

The Live Stock Markets.

LONDON, August 31.—The market was irregular, choice States cattle selling at 11c to 11 1/2c, Canadians at 10 1/2c, and sheep at 11 1/2c. At Liverpool choice Canadian cattle sold at 10 1/2c, and sheep at 10 1/2c.

A private cable received from London reported the market weaker and prices

lower since Thursday, quoting choice States cattle at 11c, Canadians at 10 1/2c and sheep at 11c.

A private cable from Liverpool reported the demand for Canadian cattle bad on account of the quality, and quoted choice States at 11 1/2c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, England, write William Cunningham, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The cattle and sheep offered for sale at Deptford to-day met a good strong market at slightly dearer prices for the choicest qualities. There were 1,595 beasts offered for sale, of which 1,476 were from the United States, 119 from South America. States cattle made from 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d, exceptionally 6d, and South American 4 1/2d to 5 1/4d. There were no Canadian consignments on the market. The sheep offered for sale numbered 1,135, were all from South America and realized 6d.

MONTREAL August 31.—The cable advices received to-day from Liverpool and London were of a conflicting character and on the whole unsatisfactory to shippers, as some of them noted an advance in values, while others were weaker in tone and quoted prices a trifle lower. Some sales were also reported from London, which showed a small profit. On the other hand, sales of sheep reported recently showed a loss to shippers, and the prospects for an improvement in the near future are not very bright. In regard to ocean freights the market has a strong undertone and rates have an upward tendency, in fact an advance of 2s 6d is talked of to all ports in the near future, and we understand that some foreign space has already been engaged to Liverpool at 50s, but this is not general. The demand is good, but it is claimed that steamship agents will not contract ahead at present. Rates for this week, however, are 45s to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 40s to London. The shipments of live stock from this port to date show an increase of over 2,000 head of cattle and a decrease of over 30,000 sheep, as compared with the same period last year.

At the East End abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 800 cattle, 350 sheep, 350 lambs, 200 calves, and 50 lean hogs. In sympathy with the recent easier feeling in the Toronto market and the heavy receipts here to-day

the tone of the market was weaker and prices were fully 1c to 1c per lb. lower. There was a good attendance of local buyers and the demand was fair, but trade on the whole was slow even at the reduction in prices. There was little enquiry from shippers owing to the fact that they have all the stock they want to fill the space this week. The supply was the largest offered this season, which is due to a large number of Northwest ranch cattle being put on the market for sale, and in consequence considerable were left over for another market. The quality of the ranch cattle is not as good as last year, owing to the grass being soft early in the season, but it is now in much better condition, and later shipments are expected to show up well in quality. A few small sales of export-cattle were made at 3 1/2c. Good to choice butchers' stock sold at 3c to 3 1/2c; medium to fair, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and inferior to common, 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. The demand for sheep for export account continues good notwithstanding the discouraging advices from abroad of late and the unprofitable sales-made for shippers. The receipts were small, there being only 350 head, out of which about 200 were bought for shipment at 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., the bulk at the inside price. Butchers' stock sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Lambs met with a good sale but prices were a little easier at \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to size and quality. The demand for good to choice calves was equal to the supply at prices ranging from \$6 to \$10 each, while common to fair brought \$2 to \$3 each. Lean hogs sold at \$3 to \$7 each.

The only business done at the Point St. Charles Cattle market was in hogs, of which there were about 200 offered, and as the demand was good, coupled with the small supply, a stronger feeling prevailed, and prices advanced 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. The receipts of cattle at this market were about twelve loads, but as there was no demand from local dealers holders forwarded them to the above market, consequently, in the absence of sales, prices are difficult to quote in car load lots.

At the Canadian Pacific Stock Yards there were 200 head of Northwest Ranch export cattle for sale, and although no purchases were made up to noon the prospects were that the ruling prices would be from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb. live weight.

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