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Our Paper.

Should be in the hands of every Catholic

Vol. XLVIII. No. 10.

#### MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

# THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING BOYS.

The Geremony of Laying the Corner Stone Performed by Archbishop Bruchesi,

In the Presence of Eight Thousand Spectators on Sunday Last.

A Magninicent Demonstration of Eathusiasm in Favor of the Undertaking-National and Religious Organizations of the Five English-speaking Parishes March in Procession With Bands and Banners --- The Eloquent Speeches After the Ceremony-Notes of the Celebration.

/ NHE large, imposing, and enthusiastic demonstration of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, which took place on Sanday last in Belmont Park, on the oc casion of the blessing and laying of the corner stone of the Catholic High School for boys, will be memorable, from more than one point of view, for generations

Since the laying of the corner stone of reaching importance to the Englishspeaking Catholics of this city and dis' trict has occurred.

The gathering at Victoria Square of all the English-speaking Catholic national, religious, benevolent and literary societies of the five parishes, and their march thence to the Archiepisco pal Palace, to escort his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to the scene of the ceremony, aptly symbolized the unity that is working such progress amongst them, irrespective of parochial lines; the unity that is strength; the unity which the great educational influence of the High School will complete and

The weather, which always has a good deal to do with outdoor demonstrations, was very unpropitious in the forencon, when the sky was sombre with heavy, dark masses of rain-clouds, and when the rain fell for several hours. It must have dishear ened many who had made arrangements to join in the procession. After the noontide hour, however, the rain ceased, the dark clouds moved away to some other airy region, the sky resumed that Italian blue tint to which Canadians have become so familiar, and the sun shone out in all its warm splendor. This interlude of fair weather lasted just long enough to permit of the procession, the speech miring and the blessing taking placethe whole programme, in fact, was suc cessfully gone through. Then the sky again became overcast with murky clouds, until it was soon one dark inky mass. The large crowds dispersed, and in about half an hour afterwards a hail storm of almost unprecedented severity burst over the city, breaking thousands of windows and skylights, uprooting trees, and strewing the sidewalks with the ends of live electric wires, which resulted in one fatality.

The procession was an imposing one, headed by the A.O.H., with a contingent of Hibernian Knights, in their pretty un forms, in front. The C.M.B.A., it is perhaps of interest to note, included the principal officers of the American and Canadian branches, who for the first time marched together. Each society had its band and banners; and the keen interest in the event was evidenced by the thousands who crowded the treets along the line of march.

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Father Quinlivan, the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's Church, who is the promoter of this great project, for his untiring and successful efforts to bring it to its present stage, and for his wisdom in selecting so admirable a locality for the institut on-that portion of Belmont Park which is situated at the corner of Lagauche iere and Ste. Genevieve streets. The well known architect, Mr. W. E. Doran, also came in for his due measure of praise for his excellent plans and designs of the structure, which have already been described in the TRUE

The speeches of his Grace the Archbishop, the Rev. Father O'Donnell, his Worship Mayor Prefontaine, the Hon. Dr. Guerin, who represented the Provincial Government; Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., who represents St. Ann's division in the House of Commons, which were all of a high order and tone, emphasized the urgent want which this Catholic High School for boys will so admirably supply.

The presence of the large number of the clergy and laity of the five Englishspeaking parishes testified to the enthusiasm with which the project has been taken up, and was a happy augury that Father Quinlivan will not have long to wait until the institution is cleared of all debt. That his persevering efforts are thoroughly appreciated was made manifest by the loud applause by which he was greeted when he rose to announce the arrangements that had been made for the ceremony.

After the stone had been blessed and laid, a large number of men and women availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of following the good old custom of 'striking' it, thus once more St. Patrick's Church, a little over half a showing the deep and enthusiastic intercentury ago, no other event of such far- est taken in this much needed and allimportant institution for the Englishspeaking boys of this city and district of

> First was a procession, accompanied by bands and banners, of the several societies. They gathered on Victoria Equare shortly after 230, and marched to the Palace, from whence they conducted Archbishop Bruchesi to the scene of the ceremony. It was a most imposing spectacle, the A. O. H. leading with nearly one thousand members. The progress of the procession was watched by not less than 8 000 spectators along the line of march, which was by way of Beaver Hall Hill, along Dorchester Street to Cathedral Street and Lagauchetiere Street. It was estimated that from 8000 to 10,000 people were as sembled in the immediate vicinity of the site of the school when the proces sion reached it.

The marshal-in-chief was Mr. William Davis, who was mounted on a spirited animal, and the societies, whose members gathered about 1800 strong, marched in the following order :-

Marshal-in-Chief. St. Gabriel's Band. Hibernian Knights. Ancient Order of Hibernians. Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Bunner.

St. Gabriels T. A. & B. Society.

Band (I. O. O. F.)

Catholic Order of Forresters.

Bunner.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Flag.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Grand Councils of Canada and Quebec.

Grand Councils of Canada and Quebec. Young Irishmen L. & B Association. Father Matthew Banner. St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. St. Patrick's Society.

Clergy and Invited Guests.

The next part of the proceedings was the speech-making, which took place from a temporary platform at the northwestern corner of the building, adjoining St. Andrew's Protestant Home, and was listened to by the vast gathering which crushed into the large area surrounding the portions of the building now above ground, many hundreds of which clambered up to the top of the unfinished walls and fences enclosing the premises. The sight was an inspiring one as the Rev. Father Quinlivan, who presided, arose to introduce His Worship the Mayor. The courageous and zealous pastor received an ovation which must have convinced him that his endeavors to organize a distinctively English-speak ing Catholic educational establishment

There was a large representation of the clergy present to assist His Grace Arch. It means that a door will be opened to issue. (Applause). I wish to tell you Complimentary remarks could be bishop Bruchesi, amongst whom were English speaking Catholics to make that, as far as I am aware, the Irish

were warmly and enthusiastically appre-

of St. Sulpice; Rev. William O'Meara, that is necessary to fit them for becom-Pastor of St. Gabriel's; Rev. E Strubbe, Pastor of St. Aun's; Rev. Father Casey, St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. P F. O'Donnell, St. Mary's; Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, Archbishon's Palace; Rev J. Quinlivan, Pastor of St. Patrick's; Rev. P. Fallon, St. Patrick's; Rev. James Callaghan, Chaplain Hotel Dieu; Rev. Jules Dela vigne, S.S. Among the thousands of the laity present were His Worship Mayor Prefontaine; Hon. Dr. Guerin, member of the Provincial Government; Hon.Sir William Hingston; Hon. James O'Brien; Hon. J. O. Villeneuve; Mr Juspany; Hon. James McShane; F B. McNamee, C. A. McDonnell, E James; B. J. Coghlin, W. E. Doran, M. Fitz-gibbon, J. H. Semple, P. Wright, P. Reynolds, James Meek, T. J. Finn. P. Flannery, James Keenahan, John Lappin, P. McCrory, Felix Casey, F. J. Curran, advocate; M. Sharkey; distinction, it is the most important; it

ing commercial men and also industrial men.

As regards other schools, there are plenty of elementary schools, but may be they do not fill the bill to the extent the population requires. But that will be corrected in time, when this school is built. I understand that here not only English speaking pupils will be admitted, but that a certain reserve will be made for those of French origin. I congratulate the promoters on their liberal way of looking at this matter. But I am not here to make a speech, only to tice Curran; Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C. M.P.; offer a few remarks. But let me express Ald. T. Kinsella; Ald. D. Gallery; Mr. one thought, and it is this: On this ex Justice Marcus Doherty; Michael British North American soil of ours we Burke, President TRUE WITNESS Com- admit no distinction of race or nationality; there is only one distinction admitted, and that is a distinction between good citizens and between intelligent citizens and otherwise, (applause). As regards the first distinction, I am sure I am addressing only good citizens; I am convinced of that. As regards the other

sympathy of the citizens of this province in general; for I have had occasion to speak to my colleagues in the provincial cabinet, and they have assured me in most positive terms of their sympathy. It will not be a mere sentimental symstantial one. (Applause) It would be out of place for me to detain you any of education illumine the darkness, and our young people will advance irresisti (Applause)

Mr. M. J. F. QUINS, Q.C., M.P., then addressed the gathering. He congratu-lated the public spirited gentlemen who had so generously seconded the labours of Father Quinlivan in his efforts to accomplish the noble work of establishing a High School for the Englishspeaking Catholics of Montreal. He had often wondered why it was that cur people who are renowned throughout the world for their love of education; who had established unaided throughout the United States and the other Provinces of this Dominion magnificent elementary and high schools; who had supported these schools by voluntary contributions, should be satisfied in Montreal with only one elementary school in which the English language alone is taught. Yet such, up to the present time, has been our condition in this city, where we have a larger English speaking Catholic population than that of any other two cities in the Dominion.

Contrast our position in Montreal with that of our separated brethren who speak our language and who are numerically fewer than we are. The city is dotted with Protestant elementary schools in which English is taught and there is at least one high school which stands as a monument to the intelligence and foresight of our English speaking Protestant

friends. As a consequence of this I really believe we have lost ground steadily in this great metropolis. Although numerically stronger than our Protestant fellow citizens we are far behind in the commerce of the city and in the learned professions; in the banking and insurance, in the railway interests of the city, we are almost unknown. Our people seem to have been sleeping for the last forty years. While the different other peoples have been progressing in the ing Catholics alone have retrograded. In press my happiness at seeing Church a great measure the splendid posi- and State represented and united at this is due to the fact that they have always maintained at a high grade their ele | pleasure of meeting the Irish Catholics mentary and high schools, while our of Montreal, was for the establishment deplorable position is, in an equal meas of a Catholic High School in this city ure, due to the fact that we have had no | (applause), and by a Catholic High euch schools at all.

But at last a step in advance has been made. We are here to-day to lay the corner stone of our first high school, cial studies. While some of our zealous And we have come here, as it is fitting we should come, supported by a French | ing of the creation of such a school, the Canadian Mayor of the city, who wishes us God speed in our good work, and sustained and encouraged by the blessing of our beloved Archbishop whose beart like his position, is large enough and good enough to embrace all nationalities (cheers).

Henceforth our you'h will have no the teaching of the higher and classical cause to complain. In this school will studies, and to day I come to my the corbe taught the highest form of English | ner stone of a Catholic High School for education. Experienced teachers will be secured for the various branches and more than once, as a Bishop, strong courses of English, mathematics, that I do not make any strong courses of English, mathematics. book-keeping. Arithmetic will be given distinction in a so that a a young man in completing his this between one nationality and studies here will be qualified either to another; I am the father and the friend enter at once upon a commercial career of all those who live under my jurisdicor to begin his classical course should he | tion. (Applause). But if I do not make desire to enter either of the learned pro-

Later on it is the intention to give a course of manual training, and if possible classes for practical electricity and mining, assaying and engineering, will

All that is required now is that the good work so nobly and z-alously began by our beloved pastor, and a few of our leading citizens should be heartily in couraged by all our people. This is not a work in which St. Patrick's parish alone is interested, but one which every Englishing speaking Catholic of the city and even of the province should feel it his duty to support. The presence here to-day of the pastors and societies of the our province and in our city. We must different English-speaking parishes of live together as brethren and as memthe city augurs well for the future of the undertaking.

But let not our efforts relax until s sum sufficient to build, equip and establish the school upon a solid financial basis has been secured, and future generations of our people will bless the memory of those who so well began the advantage of being educated in their good work of this 18th of September 1898. (Applause.)

The Archbishop and several of the clergy, who had temporarily absented reverend pastor of St. Patrick's Church themselves from the proceedings, in order to put on their vestments, now made their way through the throng, which reverently stepped aside, and ascended the platform, His Gree who was attired in his archiepiscopal robes. being proceeded by the cross borne aloft.

REV. FATHER O DONNELL was then in troduced and delivered an eloquent and impressive address. He said :- Having listened to so many eloquent discourses this afternoon, you cannot expect that I shall have much to say. However, it proved by all the Bishops of the province heard on all sides in regard to the Rev. noticed Very Rev. Father Colin, Superior | themselves perfectly cognizant with all Catholic people of Montreal have the may be in place for the Church to have

a word to say, because to-lay the Church is represented, and it always takes a wonderful interest in education. From the day the Church received her charge from on high to 'teach all nations,' she has always considered the cause of edupathy, although I am not prepared to cation as one of her most sacred charges, say at the moment just to what extent and to it she has devoted her energies, they are prepared to go; but I am sure and for it made the greatest sacrifices their co operation will be a most sub throughout all ages and all lands. It is not necessary on this occasion to explain the necessity of religious educalonger; all I have to savi- be the light | tion. We all know, if education is necessary, one of its most essential parts is that which trained the moral part of bly to the foremost rank in every path of man. This is what the Church received life, and there implant the banner of as her printary trust and towards it she honor, of patriotism, and of loyalty to has always exerted all her energies. But their Church and their country, she has not neglected the sacraments, and has taken interest in the progress of the human race and anything tending to uplift it. The Church was always there to assist, encourage and bless. Let those who say that the Church is an obstacle to progress look back and see where is the line of progress in which she has not taken the lead. To day are we not a tangible proof of this? Is not our Archbishop here to pronounce, in the name of the Church, a blessing even on the material stones of the establishment that is to be tuilt up? This is how the Church estimates the cause of education and takes an interest in it.

We are here in a great city where we have education on all lines. We are proud of that. We have education for the young men for the liberal professions, and for our young girls destined for a religious life. We, the Irish Catholics of Montreal, are in a minority, and, the schools being adopted on the system of dual larguage, it was difficult for us to get the association we wanted; and this is casting no reflection upon those of another language and nationality. Father Quinlivan wished to be neither unjust nor ungenerous, but only to look after our interest in the cause of education (applause) and after all our other interests. I wish to be brief; other speakers are to come; the Archbishop is to address you, and conscquently it would be out of place for me to detain you longer. Therefore, let us thank the Archbishop for being here to bless the institution and to show his interest in the work he has at heart; and let us hope that this institution, erected by the worthy pustor of St. Patrick's, will go on doing a good work, and that it will grow and prosper and bear golden fruit for many generations yet unborn. (Applause):

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP, who was

received with great enthusiasm, then ad-

dressed the vast gathering. His Grace various walks of life, the English speak | spoke as follows: "I can hardly exof my first wishes, when I had the School I did not mean a school where classical studies would be taught, but a | first-class business college for commerpriests and devoted laymen were think-Jusuit Fathers were also thinking of founding a college for classical studies, where young men would be taught classical sciences in the English language. I gave my approbation to these ideas, and now my wishes are realized. The Loyola College is in full operation for commercial studies. I have said it city any distinction between French, English and Irish, I will not do anything to destroy a nationality. On the contrary, I will do all that is in my power to sympathize with all nationalities and to strengthen them, because I know that if we French Canadians are proud of our language and attached to our dear traditions, the English and the Irish are also proud o. their language and are also attached to the traditions of their ancestors. (Applause).

Let the Irish be Irish, let the English be English, and let the French Canadians be French Canadians, but we must not forget that both languages -French and English-are official in burs of the same family. Let the French Canadians learn English, and let the Euglish learn the language of their friends and brothers, the French-Canadians. (Applause). That is the reason why I hope in this institution English and Irish pupils will have the great mother longue, but they will also be taught the other language, which is official in Montreal-the French language. I am myself thankful to the and to the other pastors of Montreal and to the devoted citizens who have encouraged the idea of a Catholic High School. I thank them in the name of God, in the name of the Church, and in the name of all the children of Montreal, for what they have done to this day and for what they will do in the future. A few days ago I was in Quebec attending a meeting: of the Council of Public Instruction, and there, before all the Bishops and other members, I spoke of this Catholic High School. I may sav that the idea was ap-

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE



HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI,

Who performed the ceremony of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Catholic High School.

zen, (applause).

Robert Warren, Prof. J. A. Fowler, E. Irwin, D. McEntyre, J. J. Milloy, J. H. Feeley, J J. Costigan, M. Phelan, John O'Leary, Andrew Cullinan, H. T. Kearns, W. Deegan, Martin Egan, F. C. Lawlor, D. J. O'Neil, M. Shea, M. P. McGold rick. P. Carrell, John Walsh, W. P. Doyle, John Killfeather, James Brady, Its. F. Fosbre, Richard Burke, E. Halley, John Ahearn. P. Ahern, P. H. Bartley, D. Boud, J. H. P. Brown, J. Burns, T. Butler, M. P. Carroll, T. Christy, Geo. Clarke, Jas. Cochrane, H. J. Codd, B. Connaughton, F. Connaughton, R. J. Cooke, J Corcoran, C. Coughlin, W. H. Cox, P. J. Coyle, M. Delahanty, P. J. Donovan, M. Feron, J. B. I Flynn, John Gallery, John Hatchette, Thos. Heffernan, A. Jones, J. J. Pigott, P. Pearney, J. G. Kennedy, John Killoran, James Lonergan, T. A. Lynch, F. Loye, R J. Lunny, J. E. Manning, Thos. Mulcair, P. Mullins, D. Murphy, P. F. McCaffrey, Dr. J. A. MacDonald, Augus McDonnell, M. D., John McDonough, John McIlhone. W. J. McKenna, J. Mc-Lean, J. P. O'Hara, E. Quinn, W. J. Rafferty, J. A. Rafter, E. P. Ronayne, T. Mansfield, D. Furlong, Geo. Clarke, T. Rogers, Frs. Dowd, P. Doyle, B. Hughes, J. J. Ryan, R. Gahan.

Rev. Father Quintivan first called upon His Worship the Mayor, who said: -

"It affords me very great pleasure, as Mayor of the city of Montreal, which is so dear to every one of us, to take part in this celebration, which marks the laying of the corner stone of a most important institution, and one which will do credit to the great city of Montreal. The want of an institution of this character has been felt for many years, and the erection of this High School for the English-speaking Catholics of the city of Montreal and the district of Montreal will fill that want, I am sure, and will be gladly welcomed by the whole population (Applause). I congratulate especially Father Quinlivan and the gentlemen who conceived the idea and who have contributed towards this institution; I am sure their name will go down to posterity and will be remembered a century from now. The creation of this institution means a great deal.

William Rawley, president County is acquired. Without you have had the Board AOH.: H. McMorrow, vice president advantage of education, you may remain dent County Board A.O.H.; And, Dunn, in the lower ranks of society, but with secretary County Board AO.H.; John intelligence, which will develop itself. Meagher, S. Cross; Dr. Kennedy, president St. Patrick's Society; John Fallon, of your country. I hope that this institution will contribute to that, and that the population will be proud of it, whether they belong to the Roman Catholic religion or to other creeds; for anything connected with education should be welcomed by every good citi-

> Hon. Dr. Guerin, the representative of the English speaking Catholics in the Provincial Administration. made a capital speech. He said: This indeed, is a proud day for the Icish Catholic citizens of Montreal. For a long time we have felt that there was something we required; and the establishment of this institution today is going to create a boon amongst us, the want of which has been felt for very many years past. I am proud to see amongst us today the Mayor of the city of Montreal and several of our French Canadian fellowcitizens (applause). It shows that they sympathize with us in our undertaking. But, ladies and gentlemen, we have in the past had many occasions of witnessing the sympathy of the French-Canadian element of this city, and more particulary when there was a question of erecting this magnificent edifice. It seemed almost a hopeless task until the gentlemen of St. Sulpice gave their kind co-operation and came for yard and liberally contributed towards this establishment (applause). We owe them a debt of gratitude. They have always been solicitous for our welfare, both in matters religious and in our educational institutions.

> "This, it is needless for me to inform you, will be an institution wherein will be taught commercial pursuits in their higher forms. I know that you all appreciate the endeavors of our dear and venerated pastor, Father Quinlivan. He has in the past proved to the people of St. Patrick's parish and the Irish people in general that no obstacle could prevent him from going shead in anything he underlook. The emblellishment of St. Patrick's Church would have been sufficient in itself to crown the efforts of a lifetime. But no; he felt there was a work to be done, and although it required the greatest effort on his part, nevertheless he nobly undertook it, and, with your co operation, will bring it to a successful

# BAKE STANDS

#### His Great Speech at the Demonstration at Longford.

Striking Features of Irish History Dwelt Upon in a Masterly Manner-Sad Results of Dissension -A Strong Plea for Re-union of the Different Sections of Irish Nationalists.

(From The Dublin Freeman.)

The Hon. E. Biake, M.P., travelled from Dublin on Saturday evening for the purpose of attending the demonstration commemorative of the battle of Ballinamuck to morrow. A large crowd, representative of the different sections of the Nationalists of the town, awaited his arrival at the Longford Station and gave an enthusiastic greeting to their representative. Having taken his seat in a waggonette, which was in waiting, he was escorted to his hotel amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. A band on their part was preceded the waggonette, which was the desperate ef-surrounded and followed by a large forts of a cruelly crowd cheering vigorously. On arriving gooded and lorg outside the hotel an informal meeting misgoverned perwas held. Mr. Peter Igoe, who is Chairman of the Longford Town Commissioners and a Parnellite, was moved to the chair. Short speeches were made by Mr. Blake and others, after which the crowd dispersed.

Battle of Ballinamuck, which was fougut on the 8th of September, 1798 was commemorated by a magnificent demonstra cion of Nationalist strength and enthusiasm. The place chosen for the demonstration was within the theatre of the desperate encounter of a hundred years ago, when the gallant Humbert, with his small band of French soldiers and | si n of opini n their Irish peasant allies, after march | abandoned their ing from Castlebar through victory after claim to apparate victory, found themselves bemmed in | nationbood, we on all sides by overwhelming forces of the English, to whom the brave French | edly resolve never men, however, unheritatingly gave battle. Nationalists of different sec-tions from the counties of Cavan, Long ford and Leitrim united in making the demonstration worthy of the heroes who suffered a not inglorious defeat on be a nation.

the memorable hattlefield. For hours 'That as the the memorable battlefield. For hours before the meeting commenced con- main principles of tingents, most of them moving to the the United Irish music of bands, could be seen wenting | Society were a their way towards the meeting place. Some of the contingents travelled twenty | b rotherhood of miles, but the journey, performed under all Irishmen, irthe glare of a sun of tropical intensity, respective of creed in no way seemed to check their arder, for class, for the Among the places represented were the good of their following: Longford, Columbkille, Edge-country, we hope worthstown, Danesborough, Bornacosia, Dromod, Rookskey, Aughavea, Cloone, Arvagh. The scene round the platfrom their admiration was a most inspiriting one. The enthusiasm displayed was intense, and though | by sinking all pas: Nationalists who have been e tranged differences and by the unhappy differences of the past | uniting in face of few years rubbed shoulders, no notes of the common enediscord were heard and the most enthu | my ' sisstic unanimity prevailed. Looking at the meeting, its dimensions and enthusiasm, the lesson was brought home battle of Ballinamuck had proved a disaster to the national forces a hundred years ago, the heroes who fell in the fight, or who were brutally butchered of several handsome banners tended to make the scene a more picturesque one. The Hon. E Blake, M.P., who travelled with the Longford contingent, received a most enthusiastic ovation.

Rev. Thomas Confrey, P. P., Drumlish, was moved to the chair. Amongst those present were—Rev. J. Dawson, C. C., Ballinamuck; Rev. John Freely. Rev. P. Duffy, St. Mary's, Dromard; Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P ; Dr. O'Reilly, Carrickallen; Dr. Mulcahy, Balliuamore; Dr. Grey, Drumlish; Messrs. P. T. Daly, Central Executive, Dublin; B. Masterson, Dublin; Joseph Smith, Rathmore; Michael Hourioan, P. L. G; T. E. Brady. Liverpool; Michael Kiernan, P. L. G., Billinamuck; Jas. M'Donnell, P. L. G., Drumlish; C. Burbridge, P. L. G. Bornacoola, J. Taaffe, P. L. G., Legga; Peter Igoe, Chairman Town Commissioners; R. Igoe, T. C.; Thomas Duffy, T. C; Thomas Clarke, T. C.; John Quinn, T. C; P. Flood, Town Clerk, and Secretary '98 Club; Joseph M'Claver, T. C.; Ml. Shelvin, T. C; Wm. Garliney, Patrick Malone, Ml. C. Mobili—Thos. Dungan, J. M. Mullingan, T. J. Reynolds, F. Reynolds, P.

Quinn. J. Ward, J. Grey. Columbkille—Joseph Smith. B. Mullingan, J. M'Keown, S. Farrell, M.

Hourigan, P. L. G. Dromard-J. Taaffe, P. L. G., J. Donohoe, P. Donohoe.
Arvagh—P. Kiernan, B. O'Connor, J.

Masterson, B. O'Reilly, E. M'Hugh, J. Cloone-M. Brady, P. Higgins, M.

Foy.
Ratholine—Wm. Farrell, P. L. G; J.
Rattigan, P. L. G.; J. Rattigan, jun; M.

Kenny, J. Farrell. Ballinamuck-P. Devine (chairman Reception Committee), James O'Neil, John Reynolds, Michael Kiernan, P. L. G.; P. McGrath, F. Farrell, P. Masterson. T. Brady, John Kelleher, F. Sheridan, A.

O. Ross, P. Sheeran.

Ballinamore—Patrick Brady, P. L. G. Paik, Flynn, B. Keane, P. L. G; John Creamer, Michael Creamer, Tom Green, Peter Green, B. Crossan, B. M'Arinia.

The Rev. Chairman, who was enthusiastically received, in opening the pro-ceedings said local tradition told of the movement depend mainly—almost ex-

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deeds of bravery performed at the bittle minipoly—upon the Irish people them of Ballinamuck how? Captain Trailing selves, and it is in that he let that I re and General Blake deshed again and main to struggle with you (cheers). I again on the English ranks at the head hope that that movement may culminate

Field, M. P., and a telegram from Miss their oan country. It is true that their Empire." Mande Gonne.

The following resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Chairman, seconded he Mr. Peter Brady, and unanimously adopted :-

1. I'nat the sufferings and sacrifices of the United Irish patriots, aided by whelming and long en ured, and that and almost intolerable, burden to Great are working together for the evicted the gallant so, diers of France, who peaceable r dress has nurned out to be Bridging to never values in the systems tenants, for the financial relations, confought and fell at Bailinamuck on September 1992 impossible; and, secondly, that there is which have been hitherto pursued can gested districts, and for the celebration tember 8th 1798, in the sacred cause of some reasonable chance of success at only lead from bad to worse, and after of the '98 Centenary. The men who are

Irish liberty, deserve the warmest gratitude and remembrance of the people of Ireland. We believe the so called rebellion ple to defend and protect their attars and homes from desecration bas, noitstion, and we admire and revere their memo-On Saturday the anniversary of the ries accordingly.

'That as Ireland was by God and Nature created a separate and distinct land, and as her people nave never by any constitutional expresnereby determin to cease our efforts until the full and complete acknowledgment of Ireland's claim to

I bond of union and the Irishmen of to-day will show of these principles

The Hon. E. Blake. M P., who was re ceived with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, then addressed the meeting. forcibly to one's mind that, though the He said-I thank Father Confrey for his kind introduction, though I must take exception to two things which he said He said I was a descendant of the man who led the pikemen. I am not He by the English subsequently, had not called me also another General Bisks. given their lives in vain. The presence The Irish political army suffers from too many generals, and I wish only to be known as Private Blake in that army (laughter) I am very glad to meet the seople of Longford, one of the divisions of which I have, very earnestly at any rate, however unworthily, always en deavored to serve for six years in Parliament (cheers). Last year there was a great celebration through the greater part of the United King om. It was Jubilee year with them. They celebrat ed, and from their point of view, they were quite right in celebrating, the 60th anniversary of the Queen's reign. Our commemoration comes this year, and it is a commemoration, it is true, tragic great majority of educated Irishmen and sad in many respects but one to which Irishmen can recur with feelings of joy and triumph that there were found so many hearts among the masses of the land prepared to suffer and to die for their country (loud cheers). It is true, as Father Contrey has said, that we are fighting now with different weapons, and it is as well for us that it should be so, for we cannot conceal from ourselves that while we were one half the popula-Cann, J. Conlan, M. P. Molloy, T. C.; that white we were one half the popular cann, J. Conlan, M. P. Molloy, T. C.; tion that England boasted a hundred years ago we are now only one-eighth of that population, that whether we have M'Kenna, J. Fairell, M. Cennor, D. grown absolutely in wealth or not there Cully, J. Devine, J. Lambden, R. Walsh, is no doubt that we are relatively very J. M'Cullagh. Patk. Caneen. J. Phillip, much poorer and weaker in this world's John Walsh, J. Thompson, M. Cowan, J. wealth now than we were then. There Faby, J. Williams, E. M. Gilchrist. cannon have made a physical force struggle infinitely more desperate than it was in days when on many a well fought field the pike was found more than a match for "Brown Bess" But on the other hand we have other weapons which are more powerful still.

> We have Irishmen everywhere throughout the world true to the traditions of love for the land from which they sprung, and exercising in the coun cils of the free colonies of England, in the councils of the great Republic across the Atlantic, and everywhere they are an influence in favour of Irish freedoom (loud cheers). We have newspapers, we have the cable, we have the greater growth of liberty all round, making our condition more obviously wrong and degrading. We have the conscience of the British people and the voice of the civilized world to sustain us in the struggle for liberty (cheers). For my part I came amongst you to help in the constitutional movements to which Father Con frey has alluded (cheers). I believe that the success and triumph of the new

of their pikemen, and how the brave in the completion of our reconciliation Gunner M'Ghee ceased filing only when of which the first germs were sown when his ammunition had failed. Tradition the Home Rule Bill was brought for also told of the local leaders, the ward. I believe the propie of Ireland, O'Farrells and the O'Gonnells, who fell more than any other people, when they fighting at the head of their followers beain their reasonable rights, and are They were fighting now with different entrusted with reasonable powers, will weapons, and they hoped to obtain their become satisfied with their condition. just rights by constitution 1 mesns, but and that the causes of discontent and the bones of the men of 98 seemed to gri vance and disturbance being recry out defiance to England, and to tell moved, discontent and grievance and her that she could not hope to keep the disturbance will vanish from the land. Island of Saints and scholars in a state I want to know who are these English closing years of the 18 h century, and of slavery.

Letters of apology for non attendance we in ireland speak and act as we do to expend the condition of Ireland is were read from Mr. Justin McCarthy, Wuy, they bust of two rebellions in equals and the chief weakness of the Riveland Speak and act as we do to expend the condition of Ireland is were read from Mr. John Redmond, M. P. M. W. Wuy, they bust of two rebellions in equals and the chief weakness of the repellions were successful and successful rebellion becomes revolution, but it is ter the bat I. of Belinamuck, Lord rebellion for all that.

grievances which are serious, over power, tusteed of remaining a useless

volved another very awful one—whether the Gabinet mean to retain Ireland or to abdicate it to a French Government or to a re viutionary system of its own in-vention." When the decision was taken we read: The disastrous news of Lord Firstilliam's recall is come, and Ireland is now on the brink of olvid war. Locky than sum: un the situation: . From the day when Pitt recalled Fitz william the course of Irish history was changed. Intense and growing hatred of England, revived religious animosities, a savage rebellion savagely repressed, a legislative Union prematurely and completely narried, marked the

On the 16th of September, a week af C rawallis wrote to the Duke of Portand: "The great question is how the Rebellion is m rely justified upon country can be governed and be served, two conditions - first, that there are and rendered a service of strength and

past, and to wips out from our breast all leelings of randour with reference to brother Nationalists whom, we think, have gone wrong, to recognize the fact that we are now on political points prac-tically at one, that there is no substantial ground of discord as to what we should do or se to how we should do it. Join hand to hand and fight shoulder to shoulder. By doing this we will pay the worthiest tribute to those who died that our country might live (cheers(.

You in Longford are, I believe, now well disposed towards forgetfulness of these divisions, and to shake hands over the p-at and work together for the future. I believe Irish Nationalists are well disposed to it. The old rancours are dying out, and blessed memories of the days when those now divided worked hand in hand anch great purpose are now reviving. Men who have looked sakance at one another now greet one another with 'rank and open smile and a friendly shake of the hand. These personal re-lations being restored, their political relations ought to be restored, too. We

> for these purposes work together for the operation of the Local Government Act, which is going to put this country to a tremendous test of its capacity for eeli govern m ent. Aye, and I ask you, cannot we work together for the supreme and allembracing object of Home Rule? (Loud cheers). We can if we will. Let us then will it. It depends upon you and men like you. Speak loud, speak strong, speak clearly, speak often. Show reluctant leaders. ifreluctant leaders there be, the way. Let us swear a solemn oath today that we ourselves shall be United Irishmen for the redemption of Ire land. So we shall pay the only worthy tribute to those United Irish men, and so shall they who died for Ireland teach us to live, and, if needs be, to die, for her service

working together

(loud cheers). Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., who was loudly cheered. next spoke. He said be could assure Mr. Blake the men even from depriving him of it. his own town of Longford who had

must end in the to al separation of the Mr. Blake expressed his willingness to two countries. The principal persons be a private in the ranks. Nothing here, who have long heen in the habit would give i im (Mr. Farrell) greater pleasure than to see Private Blake General Blake over the whole of them (cheers and laughter).

M. P. J. Daly, Mr. Fenlan, of Edge-worthstown; Mr. Duffy, T. C. Longford; hill; and Mr. Brady. Bullinamore, having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. J.P. Farrell, M. P., concluded the proceedings.

PROPOSED: CATHOLIC.HICH.SCHOOL MONTREAL W.E.DORAN Architect

> 1798 was held by force, she was over ruled, her land was confiscated, perallaws of the most barb rous character were in force against the great masses of our population, their trade was destroyed for the profit of their corquerors, there was a denial of political rights to the great me jurity of the nation, and, las ly shortly before the rebellion. Grattan's Parliament, the Parliament which had ben extorted by force from England was turned into a mockery by English overrule and by gross acts of corruption. I will take the words of our adversaries to show whether the rebellion of 1798 was justifiable. Here is what Mr. Lecky

> "By habitual corruption and the steady employment of the system of nomination boroughs the Government had reduced the Irish Legislature to a condition of so despicable and almost ludicrous subserviency that the policy which was probably supported by the could not command more than 20 cr 30 votes in the House of Commons. They had done this at a time when the French Revolution had made the public mind of the highest degree sensitive to questions of representation, and when the burdens of the war was imposing extraordinary hardships on the people They had resisted the very moderate Reform Bills of Ponsonby and Grattan as strenuously as the wild democratic sys-tems of the United Irehmen, and they had thus thrown into the path of treason a crowd of able and energetic men, who must have been contented by reunder circumstances that were calculated to inflame to the utmost popular passions, the deliberate appeal by the Government to the sectarian spirit among the Protestants, and Pelham's language of eternal persecution against the Catholics, soon completed the work.

Mr. Lecky, at another place, says: When the news arrived that the English Government had determined to recall Earl Fitzwilliam and to dash to the ground the hopes which Catholics had those who knew Ireland best foresaw noth ing but ruin.' Mr. Lecky quotes Lord Fitz william, who said that the English Ministers " must face almost the certainty of driving this kingdom into rebellion," and Forbes, one of the acutest members of the total alienation of Ireland. Bishop Hurley, the ablest Englishspeaking Catholic Bishop who was employed by the Government in the nego tiations with the Irish Catholics, wrote in January, when the question seemed certain to triumph, that the loyal spirit

of Irish Catholics was so strongly roused that he believed that there were not five of them in the kingdom worth £10 who Three weeks later, when doubts had Nationalist? To forget the past, to cease of creed or of medicine. Only to record bear upon arisen, he wrote: "The question in recriminations over the bitter and sad the fact that a visit to Lourdes during a promoted.

any rate in the rising. Now, Ireland in exhausting the resources of Bitain, been for many years estranged (cheers). shows incorrigible insubordination, of directing the councils of the Lord Lientenant, are perfectly well inten-ioned, and entirely attached and devoted to the British connection, but they are blinded by their passion and projudices, talk of nothing but strong Mr. Brady, Liverpool; Mr. Duignan, Momeasures, and arrogate to themselves the exclusive knowledge of a country of which, trem their mode of governing it, they have, in my opinion, preved themselves totally ignorant."

I think I have proved from unimpeach ible a urces that our grievances were intolerable, and had been long borne; the very instrument by which they might have been remedied-Grattan's Parliament—had been rendered useless by cor ruption. The only question remaining is whether the rebellion had a chance of -uccess. Who to day can doubt that the chances of success were great (cheers). Billinumuck was practically the last fight made in the rebellion of 98. Though the French were made prisoners of war. the Irish pikemen, who had been fighting by their side, were not allowed to surrender but were slaughtered on the field, and a good many of those whom the sword and bullet spared were saved for the disgrace of the rope-disgrace not to the brave who suffered, but disgrace to those who inflicted the punishment. I say you do well to meet here to day to commemorate their fate, to do honor to their names, to declare they will not be forgotten until a general amnesty be deform. The recall of Lord Fizwilliam clared, and even then their struggle will remain a gloriorious memory to the Irish people (cheere). I hope that, while their memories may not die, we who are celebrating their glories to day will agree not to refuse them the only true tribute and adequate work of homage.

I ask you are we not to learn to follow them in the spirit of brotherhood, which made their conflict, and which makes our conflict possible (cheers). It was the union of Catholics and Protestants, been given every reason to entertain, of dissenter and United Irishmen, which made the struggle of 100 years ago possible, and so in our struggle of to day it was the union of Irishmen 15 years ago made Irish Nationalism the great force which commanded the attention of the world, which compelled recognition, which informed the minds of peoples, which awakened the conscience of, at any rate, half of the English people, and which brought us to the very verge of triumph. What dashed our hopes? Discord among the leaders. What could in a week revive those hopes and reestablish the Irish cause, and lead it to certain victory? The re-union once again of Irish Nationalists. That would would not spill their blood to resist a do it. That alone will do it (cheers). French invasion."

What then is the duty of every genuine

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Whenever any important ecclesiastical ceremony is held, remarks the Boston Republic, those who have charge of it deem themselves exceedingly fortunate the public school, which, being graded if they secure for master of ceremonies Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., now of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, but for six- failed to reach in our school. Parents teen years connected with Baitimore seminary. Father McCallen has the ceremonies of the church on his finger tips, so to speak. Cardinal Gibbons called him from Montreal to take charge of the ceremonies at the celebration of the centenary of the American hierarchy, and Bishop Gabriels had him up at Ogdensburg last week at the consecration of his cathedral, to which allusion was made in this column last week.

Archbishop Elder, says an exchange is a wonderful prelate in many respects, not the least of his remarkable qualities being the ease with which, apparently he acquits himself of the many onerous duties, which devolve upon him as archbishop of Cincinnati. Dr. Elder is now in his 80th year, and he has worn a mitre longer than other American prelate with the single exception of Monsignor de Gresbriand of Burlington. Archbishops who are younger by many years than he have coadjutors, but he manages to do his work without an auxiliary, and to do it excellently well, too.

Last week the Saturday Review published an article on Lourdes, which must have been extremely objectionable, not merely to Catholica, but to every person of good taste, says the Dublin Freeman. In this week's issue several effective protests are made, including a short and pithy one by Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q. C. Whether it is a mere coincidence or not we do not know, but the Saturday Review is answered very fully in the current Spectator in a letter signed 'M.' M. declares he 'has no cause to plead; either of free and vigorous minds brought to of creed or of medicine. Only to record bear upon a subject, the more truth is

pilgring of from thing so singular in its inture; so its finess our courious hearts as nothing else in this world can, and to leave us pondering as deeply as Hamlet himself on the more things in heaven and earth than any philosophyhas yet been found to dream of. It was the intense reverence and simple faith of all intense reverence and simple faith of all intense reverence and simple faith of all the worshippens, he says, that left the deep impression on his mind, and he quotes the saying of a young French lady:

'It is impossible,' she said, 'that the good God should remain unmoved by such a concourse as this.' Ridicule, he rightly adds, is powerless, and 'one can only be sorry to see Lourdes written of in any flippant vein.'

A despatch from Washington says that an imposing funeral Mass, com-memorative of the murdered Empress Elizabeth f Austria, was celebrated in the St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant Among those present were President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign governments.

His Eminence during the course of the

ceremony, in referring to the tragio death of Empress Elizabeth, said: A grievous crime had shocked the civilized world, the hand of an assassin had struck down an unoffending lady the consort of an Emperor of vast and historic regions. The crime had occurred, not when the Empress was seated on her throne, amid pomp and majesty, which might have excited the passions of some fanatic, but while she was peace. fully walking the street.

The man that strikes at the ruler of the nation is an enemy of social order, declared the Cardinal. 'Public peace and tranquility depend upon the execution of the law, and on the ruler or executive of a nation depends the execution of law and the maintenance of stable government. It behooves us, therefore, to uphold the head of the nation, whose person, as a ruler, is sacred.'

The Cardinal paid a tribute to the beauty of character of the late Empress and asked that the prayers be given not only for the repose of her scul but also for the solace of the stricken Emperor.

## NOTES ON EDUCATION.

THE Holy Cross Calendar is very em phatic, and with some show of reason in explaining the motives which urga Catholic parents to send their children to non-Catholic schools, where there is but little respect shown for their religion and less for the parents whose selfish ness and indifference to all the concerns of the spiritual welfare of their offspring is in so many cases now evident even in this Catholic city of Montreal.

The Calendar says: It is often a reason for surprise to find that in spite of the exceptionally good facilities we enjoy in our schools, we still find a few Catholic children attending the l'ublic Schools. The cause or causes for this will be found amongst the following:

1st .- Because their parents are bad Catholics. No good Catholic will send that there was at present nothing forced to do so. He knows too well the but the most cornecessity of a moral and religious train dial unity amorgating to risk the salvation of his child by

2nd -Because the children have been expelled from our school. When a child especially when he is encouraged or upheld therein by his parents, he is expelled from our school in order that the other children may not suffer from his bad ex-

ample. 3rd .- Because their parents fancy that a public school education will afford the children a more temporal advantage in after life. They are ready to sacrifice the eternal salvation of their children for a fancied temporal advantage. I say fancied because it is by no means true that a public school education affords greater temporal advantages than a Catholic school education. To be successful in after life the children must be made honest, moral and upright, and we know full well that the public school system has not been over successful in instilling these qualities into the hearts of the children.

4th.-Because the children have failed to pass the classes in our school. Such children are, of course, not allowed to advance with those who have passed. Foolish parents, therefore, send them to somewhat lower than ours, can easily admit them into the classes which they are ready to believe anything rather than that their children are dull or lazy and therefore lay the blame upon the school for their children's want of success. They will soon see their mistake, for such children generally fail to pass to higher classes in the public school.

5th.—Because their parents fear the opinion of bigots more than of God. There are always some people who decry Oatholic education, not because they know anything about it but simply because it is Catholic. Now, these bigots try to prevail upon some weak-minded Catholic to send his children to the public school and, unfortunately, sometimes with success. Such parents sacrifice the spiritual good of their children to

human respect.

These are the principal causes for Catholic children being at the public school. There may be other causes or fancied reasons, but all can be resolved under one of the above causes.

It is very desirable that parents should send their children at the beginning of the school term, as entrance later on causes confusion. Regular attendance is also insisted upon. It is folly to expect children to succeed who do not attend regularly. Be careful also to have your children at school in time. Tardiness argues sloth on part of the parents.

One truth is the seed of other truths. It is sown in us to bear fruit, not to lie torpid. The power of mind, by which truth becomes prolific, is freedom. Our great duty is to encourage vigorous action of mind. The greater the number

The Ritualistic movement in England has taken a firm hold, as may be realised by the opposition now raised against it, Anglican ministry there are 12,000 per- sive of the rights of property-owners. som in sympathy with the movement. The same dignitary declared that the principal object of that more ment was the reversal of the E glish referenation.

There is danger ahead for the neighboring Republic so long as it continues to recognize matrimony as a mere civil contract. Recent statistics published in Ohio show the condition of the divorce business in that commonwealth. At the close of the last fiscal year there were pending in the state courts 2961 cases. During the year there were granted 3279 applications for legal separstion out of 4470 petitions filed.

The big accounts in connection with war are coming in the liveliest kind of a fashion judging by the remarks of some of the newspapers across the line. A despatch from Philadelphia says :-Nearly one million dollars in gold coin was paid out of the Sub-Treasury here to day on the largest check ever presented there for sight payment. The International Navigation Company by the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of \$1,475,000. The check was given in payment of the rental for the four ocean steamers of the American line chartered by the Government at the beginning of the Spanish war. These vessels, of which the Harvard is now at the American line pier in New York, and the St. Louis and St. Paul are at Cramp's shippard in this city, were in the service of the Government for an average period of nearly 120 days. The amount paid is approximate sel. The check, which was deposited for | mode of life. collection at the Fourth National Bank in this city, is understood to be a final settlement. The terms of the war charter provided that the vessels should be restored at the Government's expense to their original condition as ocean liners, but the International Navigation Company has planned to remodel some of the former features of the saloon deck and staterooms on the two vessels here and furnish them in a more elaborate style than they were before.

The transfer of the money from the Sub Treasury to the bank, a distance of half a block, consumed two hours to day. Of the money, \$800,000 was paid in gold coin, and was transferred in bags, while the paper currency was carried in packages under guard. It was counted at the bank during the afternoon in the presence of two Sub-Treasury officers. The payment of the check was the last offi cial act of Sub-Treasurer Bigler.

The Hooley case is still attracting a great deal of attention in all circles in London. The Critic, a local journal of that city, gives the names of sixty-nine peers who have lent their names to the 190 companies which the energetic and fearless manipulator Hooley organized It calls them "guineapigs," and declares that they have received more pay for directors' fees than all the dividends paid to investors amount to. The combined capital of these companies is \$320,000,000, and of this \$270,000,000 has not paid a cent of dividend, and probably never will. Some of the noblemen who have sold themselves to become figurehead directors in these companies have here ofore been regarded as above auspicion.

Here is a story of a Scotch newspaper: A local celebrity was dying by inches. His biography was written and in the early hours of the morning a printer's talking about flowers and plants with devil used to be sent across to ask for the dying man, so that the obituary might be thoroughly up to date. Morning after morning the boy asked the landlady the same question till he got very angry at having to make the fruitless journey. At last one morning he dens and to brighten their lives. He dead?" he asked. "The paper's gain' to press, and we canna' wait any langer."

It sometimes occurs in Montreal that assessors ignore the names of ratepayers in regard to over-valuation, and in a few instances are more vigorous than polite in the language they use in opposing the demands of tax-paying citizens. In the Windy City of the neighboring republic they have a very effective method in dealing with bumptious officials of that class, judging by the following report of a case which was carried to the Court:

Richard C. Gunning, who was an assessor of the South Town last year, was fined \$2,000 on Saturday last, by Judge Bretano, for omission of duty as a public officer. He was convicted some for a new trial, which was denied. Gunning's territory included the greater part of the business district of the city, and his methods in assessing property others suffer.

aroused the wrath of taxpayers, many of whom declare that Gunning's subordinates offered for a consideration to have taxes reduced. There were hundreds of protests and appeals at the arbitrary figures fixed upon valuations by Ginning, but he paid no attention to them ignoring the laws covering such matters by the opposition the remarks of an Angli- The Court declared that his methods as well as were extremely arbitrary and subver-

#### JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LIFE OF POPE LEO KIII.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has written the life of Pope Leo XIII. He recently gave a correspondent of the New York World a few extracts from the work. They are as follows: -

I have tried to tell the story of his life as one might tell the story of the life of any other prince or statesman, surrounding it with no halo of mere hero worship or saint-worship. But it is hard indeed not to grow enthusiastic as one studies the records of such a career. Stateamanship and philanthropy are combined in it, each at its best and highest.

There have been political Popes and theological Popes, but Leo XIII. is above all things a philanthropic Pope. It is only just to Leo XIII, to say that no cry of a wounded soul ever reached him that did not arouse his compassion and his best efforts to give relief.

In one remarkable instance he was invited to express an opinion as to the claims and course of action adopted by an association formed in the United check was drawn to the order of the States and in Canada which took the name of "the Knights of Labor."

The Pope referred the whole question finally to the Sacred Congregation of Rome. It is not upreasonable to suppose that Leo XIII. was, for himself, much more sympathetic with the pur poses of the labor organizations all over the world. Several pilgrimages of French workingmen waited on him during the time of his excerdotal jubilee. To all of these deputations the Pope spoke with sympathy, with encouragement and with

The Pope is, above all things an optimist. His whole mind seems to be filled with the just idea that the more the physical benefit of the hard workers and the poor is advanced the more will ly \$12,000 a day, or \$3 000 for each vest their hearts be litted toward a better

> He well understands that in the poorer regions of the crowded cities the miserable conditions of the hard struggle for daily living tend to shut cut all glimpses of a higher world, just as a dull and dirty window shuts out all view of the

> The years of Pope Leo are growing on apace. He has already surpassed the aver-ge age and length of reign of the Roman Pontifis. The story goes that some fortune-teller aunounced to him in his youth that he was destined to live to be ninety, and the Pope was said to have believed in the prophecy.

> It is commonly said that the Pope has not changed his manner of life since he was a simple bishop. He is indeed a man who could not easily change either his habits or his opiniors, for he is of that enduring, melancholic, slow-speak ing, hard thinking temperament, which makes hard workers.

There has not been his equal intellectually for a long time, nor shall we presently see his match again. He was born and bred in the keen air of the Volecian Hills, a Southern Italian, but of the mountains, and there is still about him comething of the hill people. He has the long, lean, straight, broadshouldered frame of the true mountaineer, the marvellously bright eye, the well-knit growth of strength, traceable even in extreme old age.

His bearing is erect at all times, and on days when he is well bis step is quick as he moves about his private apartments. 'It Papa corre sempre' (the Pope always runs) is often said by the guards and familiars of the aute-chamber. When the weather is fine the Pope generally walks or drives in the garden, being carried out to the gate in a sedan chair, where the cardiage awaits him.

The Pone sleeps little, not more than four or five hours at night, though he rests a while after dinner. After Mass he breakfasts on coffee and goat's milk -milk supplied by goats kept in the Vatican garden. At 10 he takes a cup of broth. At 2 he dines, eating most abstemiously.

He erjoys walking about directing the work and improvements in the gardens; he likes talking to Vespignani, the architect of the Holy Apostolic palaces, going over the plans of the works he has ordered. He has also taken pleasure in the director of the gardens. In the evening he attends the recitation of the rosary, and then retires to his room, where he studies, reads or writes verses, and about 10 he takes a slight supper.

Pope Leo also loved the working peo ple and the poor, and strove unceasingly with all his power to lighten their burgot desperate. "Is that man nearly showed to others the best and most practical way to the accomplishment of such objects. He spread the light of

education all around him. As a great leader of men, endowed with unrivalled influence, he made it his task to maintain peace among his neighbors. Better praise no man could have earned; a better life no man could have

#### BABY BEAUTY.

You always think of a pretty baby as plump and chubby. Scott's Emulsion gives just this plumpuess; not too fat, just enough for the dimples to come Babies like it, too.

How dangeous to delay those momentous reformations which conscience is solemnly preaching to the heart! they are neglected, the difficulty and indisposition are increasing every month; the mind is receding, degree after degree, from the warm and hopeful zone; time ago, and the case came on a motion | till at last it will enter the arctic circle and become fixed in relentless and eternal ice.

God is in the heart that bleeds when

life which could, with the exercise of a little enthu-iasm and self-sacrifice on the part of our young men, be very much improved to the advantage of them- elected president and manager with a selves. There is need for a more rigorous public spirit in their ranks. Toe Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee in a recent issue discusses this subject in a his industry, his good principle as well practical manner. It says :--

unity; an absence of strong moral re- fact that in every nigher walk of life in pugnance to bad system and habits three constitute the conditions which lower the Catholic community in many of our American cities.

Not that we haven't smart, bright men among us. But they do not live in tue life of our community. They belong family. "American" society; they officer moneyed corporations; they affiliate from their co-religionists.

marvelled at the amount of labor and research it represented. There are prob ably few men in the country as well able would have an accurate review of life insurance during recent years, for that reason the discourse will form a valuable

addition to insurance literature. When the affairs of the New Y rk Life THERE are many phases of Catholic nearly \$200,000 000 of assets, were entangled in the mesh sor a set of loose cfficials the services of an I-i+h American fluencier and expert had a le called in tor-a'ji t m tt-re. Jain A M Call was nalary of \$50 000 a year.

He is a Catnolic American, who without fear or favor has won his way to this high post, by respon of his probity. as his intellectual capacity. Born of Irish p rents and identified always sin-

with clubs and societies quite apart | empirical in the career of John Culshy and separate from any concern in the of Chicago, save the Canadian Ameri Cathoric body. They are detached in can of that city, who retailed himself from all their public activity and thought a penniless boy to a multi-millionaire We think the churches and the clergy he sank into bankrupter, with an in

A loose, flabby public conscience: a cerely and steadfastly with the faith of want of earnest leader-hip; a lack of his fathers, ne is an illustration of the very gravest and greatest trust, the Catholic American can command the confidence of Americans Mr. McCall is an offier of the Catholic Club, he is identified with Catholic charities; and is the father of an esteemed Catholic Grit and resourcefulness are well ex and who since a few years ago, when are doing all that they feel able to do. debtedness of \$1500 000, has recoperat

# THE GERMAN

Resolutions Adopted on Many Subjects of importance.

The Cause of Education Occupied a Foremost Place in the Deliberations of the Delegates - The Temporal Power of the Holy See.

The following resolutions were adopted at the German Catholic Congress held in Crefeld:

The Roman Question.

The forty fith general meeting of the lathelics of thermany at Crefeld expresees the conviction, which events have more and more patified and a rengthered, that we restoration of he territorial sover note of the Holy Swignam stealnte nec 8-19 / rita in dependence and full freedom in the government of the church, and that every exitals Power which supports the rightful claims of the Holy See acts in its own interests and for the improvement of social order, which has been seriously disturbed. The General Congress gives utterance to the confident hope that the due temporal p sition of the Holy See will once again be recognized, and is certain that such recognition would tond more than anything else to preserve peace and reconcile the conflicting interests of the masses and the dasses. It is the imperative duty of all the Catholics of Germany to hasten to be aid of the Holy Father by the zealous extension of the new organiza ion, St. Michael's Brotherbood, through ont all the discesses of Germany during the coming months.

Being persuaded that for the fulfilment if the important duties imposed by Christian charity the close comperation of all our forces is urgently demanded, the forty fifth General Congress of the Cathelies of Germany rec immends to all the frience of charity, as well as to Catholic charm ble associations and institutions, membership in the 'Charitable Union for Catholic Germany.' This was established on the 5th November tast year and it seeks to attain its object. every vest, through stimulating the fundation of local and diocesan Courity Committees through an intelligence department and a literary, through the fix ing of collections for the works of a Cith. che chari y, through the publication of a contitude monthly periodical and of large and small popular works on the subject of charity; bistly, through the promotion of charitable undertakings. The annual subscription is six marks. the central next of the Union is Freiburg, in Brisgau, and members' names will be received by Dr. Werthmann President of the Union. At the same time, the General Congress recommends the purchase at three marks vearly of Charity, the monthly organ of the Union (with its quarterly supplement on Uatho-The temperance), as well as a large attendsuccess the Charity Day in Wiesbaden.

The forty-fifth General Congress of he Cathelies of Germany recommends tast increased attention he given to the women's movement, especially to the sobriety by example, ideal suggestive, we seept away in one day in the wild industrial activity of women, and the talkative—if you please "cranky," but; est scramble ever seen in the Cuicago direction of growing fem de Catholic wouth to a cations suitable for the work of women according to Catholic printruth and justice of old ways, seeking to poorer than pennilers; he owed that ideal domestic vocation of the woman should be kept in view, and that in the education of the industrial girl the train There has been a poculiar feature to ling of the mistress of the house and the

The General Congress of the Catholics of Germany declares it a pressing necersity to establish and promote on Christian principles societies of the workers for attending to the question of vocations. It recommends the establishtions

The condition of the peasants forms a matter of leading interest with regard to Coristian and Conservative principles amongst our people, and one of the most social order. Wherefore the forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany declares it to be one of the ment pressing necessities of the legisla tive authority of the State to adopt all to aid and relieve the farming classes in further the improvement of the peasants condition. In particular strenuous ef forts must be made for the legal representation of the farming classes with a view to the promotion of the interests of the agricultural population and for the formation on Christian principles of an organization of the peasants for attending to the question of suitable situations. The General Congress pressingly repeats its recommendations with regard to the founding and extension of peasants' associations on Christian principles and the formation of agricultural co operative societies, especially loan banks

The forty fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany regards as the best means for the improvement and preser vation of social and State order the con tinual furtherance of social reform in the sense of the Encyclical of Our Holy Father Loo XIII. and the Imperial de cree of the 4th Feb, 1890, for the protection and advancement of all the work ing-classes of our German fatherland The General Congress expresses its warmest thanks to the Centre party in the German Reichstag and in the separ ate Landtage for their active and energetic promotion of social reform legis lation, especially for the defence of the right of free coalition and for their constant struggles to provide legal measures eally representative of the interests of the workers, and it earnestly urges all Catholics to further social reform within

In view of the sanitary, moral and social improprietis in the domestic rela-

in places with quickly-growing populations, the General Congress considered the establishment of useful binding societies and co operative building secociations, with the active support of all cleases of the people, a pressing necessity and a first step for the improvement of domestic relations. These societies should mutually combine for the protection of their common interests after the manner of the Rhine Association for Workmen's Dweltings at Dusseldorf. Buch societies should be able to provide proper dwellings for the poor according to the requirements of the people and the State. The Congress in this connection welcomes the proposals for the welfare of the workers contained in the publication. The Deputies of the People and the State with regard to the Dwellings Question,' and recommends them 10 all who take an interest in the wellteing of the masses, especially Parliamentary bedies.

The General Corgress deeply regrets that the inclination of women to take part in public | leseures and enjoy mente, to the great detriment of family life, is displayed more and more widely. It bega Catholic men and women to oppose vigorously this growing evil, and specially recommends the associations for the care of female youth to inspire them. with a love of domestic life, and not to arrange for public fetes such as are indulged in by men.

The forty fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany recognizes the excellence of the Christian art periodical, and warmly urger all German Catholics to support this undertaking. It welcomes with pleasure the advance made in church decoration in the course of last year. In the demain of ecclemiantical art and church adornment self confidence and independence in the presence of existing models are to be inculcated. Therefore not onl must all substitutes be rejected, but also the preducts of manufactories and art establishments as they are called, as incompatible with the spirit of Christian art, and in the decoration of churches particular attertion should be paid to the importance of encouraging independent and creative Christian artists, and care should be taken not to employ the productions of the manufactories and art establishments.

The forty fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany again directs the attention of German Catholics to the necessity of promoting light reading of a pure character, informed by a spirit of Catholic faith and Catholic merality.

1. The more recent Catholic literature is so fertile in brilliant romances and brough holding general Charity Das novels that Catholics who require such reading have no need to have recourse to the specimens of literature brought out by their opponents. Nevertheless, many Catholics still buy literary publications which muck their Faith and are conched in a reinous moral tone, in accordance with the medern fashion, or are written in a spirit hostile to Christranity and the Catholic Church. The Coppress particularly warns to Catholies of Germany, all Catholic fathers of tamiltee and all responsible persons, against introducing into their circles such specimens of non-Catholic litera-

2. It is also & matter of regret that cur Catholic periodicals have not the circulation amongst Catholic families which they deserve from their contents, at pearance and price. They should maye a far higher circulation than they at present possess, taking into account population and the circulation of

hostile publications "Beauty and Power." The secret of a woman's power is in her complete omanliness, both phys-al and ment d. This from but first

does not mean perstection of outline nor regularity of features 15 does not mean wit nor talents plishments It means that physical attractiveness that comes perfect

bright, happy cheerfulness of disposition which only complete health can insure

A woman with a bright eye, clear com-A woman with a bright eye, creat complexion, mainting color in the checks and buoyant clastic step and mainer has a natural attractiveness that no artificial agency can counterfeit.

A woman who is afflicted with the morti-fying misfortune of a dull, sallow, pimply complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and revulsion in the opposite sex, ought to avail herself of the purifying, invigorating power of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which makes a strong, healthy stomach and digestive organism; purifies the blood and imparts a natural stimulus to the excretory functions; insures healthy weight, clear skin, bright eyes and the animated manner and bearing of perfect health.

A hady living in West Virginia, Miss Anna Callow, of Kyger, Roane Co., writes: "It is with pleasure I write you after using a few bottles of Dr Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I think them valuable medicines for female troubles and weaknesses. I could hatelly go about my work I had such inward weakness and constant misery in the womb. It worried me so that I would give out in walking a short distance. I had a bad cough and my lungs hurt me all the time. I got very thin, may complexion was bad, and my eyes would get so heavy in the evening they seemed stiff in the lids. I could hardly move them. Many persons were alarmed about me. I looked so had and had such a cough; they were afraid I would go into consumption. I felt so badly every day that I had no life about me. I used only five bottles in all. I shall ever speak in praise of your grand medicines. They are blessings to suffering females."

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure biliousness and constipation and never gripe.

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Premoter and Founder of the High School for Includes peaking Catholic Day and Chairman of the Great Demonstration on Science, act.

But a great deal might be done more | ed, paving all his obligations, and now directly. Obviously we must look to holds me held high among the finanother agencies.

We wish to selves. Out of the rank and ale must \$1000 000. Sx months later he was come the best and most influential leads rated at nearly \$1 (90 000 more, through ingmen-teaching prodence, thrift and Five years ago, August 1, his fortune

better their condition? Where are our popular young men?young men of the stamp who lead their crowd and collect followers about them as a matter of course. The influence they possess ought to be used for goodto put brains and thought and foresight into the heads of their companions. Let them at least feel the duty of discouraging valgarity and beautiality, and of encouraging higher ideals and better

lights. Where are our men of ideas? Let them crop words of suggestion about the employé Five years after he began community. The visiting doctor, the work for John Pankinton. He rose to community. The visiting doctor, the talking lawyer, the brainy trader, all the position of manager and in one more can set affoat currents of opinion that cycle of five years became a partner, just will develop into a tide of influence. Can we not unite on some platform—taking changes were made, until 1876, when he for the present definite views? We may went to Chicago and began packing and not cover the whole field. But let us see what we can do with a portion of it:

1 Our people must live in better places and have better things. 2. There must be more books and

more reading in the household. 3. The saloon must go. Those of us who value the good opinion of the Catholic community must be made to feel that the business is not respectable; and those Catholics who flout our good opinion must find that the license fee is

too high. 4. The pot house politician must gobody, bones and paunch.

5. People who have right moral views alert. 6. We should have frequent public

meetings-not necessarily dealing with church matters, but referring to such subjects as: 'What is the most efficient charitable work to be done in this com-munity?' 'D) we need a library?' 'The newsboys in our midst,' etc., etc.

The effort should be made to make the Catholic body, not a flock of sheep, but a community of thinking people with pronounced opinions, and a power of making their desires felt.

The recent address delivered by Mr. John A. McCall, one of the foremost an thorities on life insurance in the neighboring republic, furnishes another striking evidence of the success achieved by Irish American Catholics. It was delivered at a session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held at New York, and was devoted to a review of the operations of life insur- | magnificent monument at the German ance companies. An exchange says :-

cially strong men of the country.

'x vesis ago Cudahy was inted at ership. Where are our intelligent work a daring deal in park and ir visions. nevertheless, starting trains of thought. Board of Trade When the smoke and compelling men to think jerking their dust of that fight blew away John companions out of rats, questioning the Cariaby was something like \$1,500 000 ciples, but at the same time that the sum above his forture. To day he is once more on top.

> John Cudahy's operations ever since he mother and ild not be neglected. was a boy of 14. Five year periods have been most marked in all that he has done. He was born in Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 3, 1843 Early in 1849 his parents came to this country. When he was 10 years old they removed to Milwankee At fifteen he ment of social conferences for the study entered Edward Roddis' big packing and practical solution of social queshouse and in a few years was a trusted as the war brok - out. Then a number of important questions for the State and went to Chicago and began packing and speculating. In five years he was rated as a millionaire and a leader on the board. Five years later he reached the apex, cornered pork and lard, saw his those measures which appear suitable millions vanish and himself reduced to practical per ury. In another five years their present distress and to secure and he paid off all of his obligations and is rich again.

John Cudaby's revival of fortune will please his many friends. In all his dar ing operations—and few men ever excelled him in this r-gard-he was popular among all his associates. Men in other walks of life, poor laborers whose daily bread was earned in the plants he ran or was interested in, all must be outspeken, bold, active and recognized in him not only a man of great skill and daring in finance, but a man with a heart for his less fortunate

#### HATS! HATS!

My thirty five years' experience in the Hat business has enabled me to secure tue very latest and best lines in Soft and Hard Felt Hats. College Caps in all shapes and colors. You will be requiring a new Hat for

Fall wear; why not come around and examine my stock, which is very complete and carefully selected? Prices right; goods the best for the price, or ) our money refunded. A. Doin,

1584 Notre Dame Street, Doposite Court House.

Berlin will pay tribute to Bismarck's memory by erecting a heroic bronze, statue. It is said that it will be the most capital. The celebrated sculptor, Gustav The address was a remarkably clear | Eberlein, is the artist, and this is said to and exhaustive discussion of the subject, represent his best work. It will be un says The Sentinel, and the delegates veiled within a few weeks.

their own circles by word and work. tions of the poorer classes, particularly | buildings. Merchants Telephone 1455. The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED.)

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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON '98.

At a Ninety-Eight memorial demonstration held recently in Ireland, the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., was the priv.. cipal speaker. A report of his speech is given in this issue of the True WITNESS, It will be read, we feel sure, with interest by our readers. His speech is indicative of the truly noble sel!-effacement of which Canada's great son has given such eloquent proof during his six years hard and valuable work in the cause of Home Rule—a self-effacement imposed by a sincers desire to help forward the cause of unity amongst the Irish National leaders.

No more convincing justification of the heroes of '98 could be made than that put forward by Mr. Blake in his address; they failed, ae he said very truly, because there was disunion amongst their leaders, and the constitutional agitators of today will fail unless the leaders banish discord from their midst. Another notable feature of his remarks was his recognition of the good work that is being done for the Irish cause by the Irish Catholic press in the colonies and in the United States. This tribute was as graceful as it was merited.

#### **CRITICS OF**

CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

A well deserved rebuke is administered to the fault finding Catholic critics of American Catholic Colleges by a writer in the New York Freeman's Journal, who signs himself Austion O'Malley, of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

In the first place he corrects misstatements which have been made by some of these critics as to the number of non-Catholic boys in American Catholic Colleges. Last year, he points out, in 44 leading Catholic colleges there were only 84 non-Catholic collegiate students and 348 preparatory boys. One writer said that Georgetown had "nearly an equal proportion" of Catholic and Prctestant students in the collegiate department. It had ten Protestant boys in all, and seven of these were preparatory lads. There were only 34 non Catholic collegiate atudents in 20 Jesuit colleges.

But, as he forcibly puts it, "even if we had as many Protestant boys in our colleges as there are Catholic boys in Protestant institutions, that condition would be a disadvantage rather than a matter having any weight in the discussion."

In the second place, he takes in hand a critic who said that the American Catholic colleges should give the boys better food than they do. To this one he replies: "College authorities agree with him, but there is an obstacle in the way. The Catholic boarding college charges \$300 or less a year for tuition, board, lodging, fire, light, washing and mending. Harvard, Yale and Columbia charge \$150 for tuition alone: Pennsylwania, Cornell, Brown and other institutions charge \$100. Let us set saide \$100 as our tuitton fee, and surely that is small enough if one knows the expense incident to teaching. Our colleges, therefore, receive \$200 at most for board, lodging, heat, light and washing and mending for each student that pays his full bill, not counting the large number that clamor for reduction and the number that forget to pay anything at all. In a place like Sorin Hall, at Notre Dame, for example, there are a hundred boys that get rooms and furniture. These rooms are heated with steam and

That leaves \$15 a month, as a liberal estimate, for board-about 16 cents a meal. Are we to give these youngaters three wines and an orohestra at dinnerfor this munificent confribution to higher education ?"

"A prominent Catholic gentleman of New York" maintains that two of his sons, who have lived at two of our best boarding colleges in the East, suffered rain of health "from the bad cooking and the bad food." Tobacco and the afternoon and night "feeds" between meals are the causes of this catastrophe. I am a physician, and I have been connected with Catholic colleges for the greater part of twenty-five years, and I have yet to see the first case of sanitary collapse from college food."

Thirdly, he answers a critic who alleges that manners are not properly taught in American Catholic colleges, and who adds: "It is claimed from Harvard, Yale and other prominent colleges that the students in attendance at them are taught to be gentlemen." To

this the writer responds:

"Certainly; and there are many other broad claims made in this blessed Republic. Association is the best teacher of manners, and the association in any reputable Catholic college is at least as good as that met with in Protestant institutions. There are very wealthy boys in the large non-Catholic institutions, and many of these have had excellent training at home, but at college they always move in a set of their own, into which nothing can break. Parents who think that because their sons are in a college like Harvard these boys will afterward move in the glory of the upper light are simple. At Harvard you must have had a forefather that was a cook or a sailorman on the Mayflower to get on even the football team. At Penusylvania a Catholic student is never admitted as a resident in the hospital of the medical department, although Cath olic taxes help along the university. If a Catholic tried to get on the faculty of Pennsylvania the authorities would be aghast at his impudence."

In conclusion the writer says with much point: "The Catholic World recently published statistics concerning our colleges, the press took the matter; up favorably, and private letters have been received telling us how the article finding and but more money in the correct place. We know the blemishes in our colleges and preparatory schools, but we cannot work first-class miracles: we need money. Five hundred thousand dollars spent by competent men on one of our colleges would begin a solution of the difficulty for our Eastern States."

#### METHODIST MEANNESS.

The discussions at the recent General Conference of the Methodist Church held at Toronto developed some peculiar points. This was particularly the case when the report of the superannuation committee came up for adoption. The Rev. A. B. Chambers moved that every minister should be entitled to superannuation after forty years service. This was supported by Judge Dean, but on grounds which gave offence to several of the aged ministers present. He stated that the Methodists invariably preferred young ministers to old ones, who were fast becoming "deranked." The Rev. Dr. Griffin warmly denied these assertions. The Methodist ministry, he said, boasted many men over sixty years of age who were as vigorous and as valuable as over. As to being "deranked," the Methodist minister who did his duty could nover, he held, be deranked on earth. "The Rev. Mr. Nugent." the report of the proceedings goes on to state, "in somewhat vigorous style protested that superannuation was the right of any man who had been over forty years in the Methodist ministry. During his church life such a man would have paid for it himself." One of the lay delegates, a Mr. Tait, retorted that if that was the way the ministers looked at it they need not expect any contributions to the superannuation fund from the laity. Fifty per cent of the ministers who were over sixty years old were as young in heart and mind as ever they had been, and should be made to work as long as they were able. The motion was defeated by the layman's vote, we presume.

This exhibition of meanness was not so offensive or humiliating as was the second clause of the committee's report, which recommended that no minister should be placed on the supersunuation list unless he produced a certificate from a doctor that he was no longer able to work. We quote the newspaper report of the discussion which ensued upon a motion being made for its adoption:

" Rev. Dr. Dewart expressed his conviction that it would be a humiliation to the Methodist Church to leave it to a lighted with electricity, service is fur. | doctor to say whether or no a man was nished, and besides, washing and mend | capable of continuing clerical work. He

had often found that he knew much more about himself than the doctors did.

"Rev. Dr. Griffin also opposed the committee's report. He asked what was to be done in the case of the man who was in fair physical health, but whose usefulness as a preacher had gone. "I can get a medical man to give me any opinion that I want." said

" Rev. J. M. Campbell advocated the clause because its enactment would help to protect the Conference against adventurers, and there were adventurers in the Methodiet ministry.

The clause was adopted. The doctors will doubtless defend themselves from the serious charges we have cited ; expel the "adventurers" from the Methodist ministry? The newspaper

reports do not mention any. A church which treats its aged minis ters with such niggardliness, which will not believe their own word when they declare, after forly or fifty or more years service, that they are unable to do clerical duty any longer, is certainly a mean institution.

#### THE IRISH HOMES OF ILLINOIS.

The Hon. William J. Onahan has pub lished an interesting article in the Chicago Times-Herald on the Irish pioneers in Illinois, whose descendants are to day amongst the leading and most prosperous farmers of the State. Mr. Onshan, who is an able writer and an elequent apeaker, treats his subject avmpathetically, as those who know would naturally expect. Although of Irish birth, he may be said to bave grown with Chicago, not only in years but in material prosperity. For very many years be has been a Democratic leader; and he has filled with distinction the important and responsible posts of City Collector and City Comptroller "of Chicago." His zeal as a Catholic layman was rewarded by Pope Leo XIII., a few years ago, when he was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mr. Onahan says at the outset, that the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, extending from Chicago to Lasalle, is marked by farms and settlements showing unmistakable tokens opened the eyes of many persons. It of thrift and prosperity. The land is did not, however, open a single pocket \_\_ in a high state of cultivation; the num this eye opening is poor business. There | ber and variety of the "stock" in sight ; is a plenty of Catholic collegemen that the ample barns, bursting corncribs, and, know exactly what is required if our conspicuously, the comfortable and often people will do less talking and fault- elegant farmhouses, to be seen within the range of country contiguous to this once great internal channel, makes it plain that the farmers in this region have attained to a notable measure of prosperity and comfort. It is a curious and suggestive fact that the farms and settlements alluded to were first settled, for the most part, by Irish laborers and contractors, who had sought and found employment on the works of the Illinois and Michigan Canal from 1830 to 1850."

> It appears that early in the present century the attention of the national Government had been drawn to the importance of opening canal communications between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River. It was regarded as indispensable "for both military, and commercial purposes." In 1822. Congress authorized the State of Illinois to construct the canal through the public lands, granting for the purpose a strip of ground ninety feet in width on both sides of it, and reserving the lands through which it might pass from sale

until further direction. The canal was to be commenced within three and completed within twelve years. The initiatory steps were taken by the State, the route surveyed, and estimate of cost made; but, when all these preliminaries had been gone through, obstacles and difficulties of a financial and political nature supervened. so that in fact scarcely any progress was made; nor was the construction of the canal actually begun till the year 1836. In the meantime Congress had passed various supplementary acts by which the State of Illinois was given the disposal of the lands contiguous to the canal, including the greater part of the present site of Chicago, in order to insure the comp etion of the work. It will be worthy of remark that at the public celebration held in this city to commemorate the "breaking of the ground" for the canal, July 4, 1836, the orator of the occasion was Dr. William E. Egan, a young Irishman, who had already achieved a leading position in Illinois. "Dr. Egan," Mr. Onahan goes on to say, " was one of the pioneers of Chicago, and possessed that variety of versatility of parts which often characterize those of his race thrown into a new country. He was doctor, lawyer, poli tician and real estate operator. In this latter role the doctor had no superior. No Chicago enthusiast could compare with him in the buc yant estimate he held and constantly put forth as to the wonderful future of the embryonic city; none could picture in more glowing colors the wonderful destiny in store for city and

Large bodies of laborers were attracted to Illinois on account of the work on the canal, the good wages paid, and the prosing is done, all at the expense of the col- had been 47 years in the church, and pect of steady employment for years, etc.

State."

During a period of twelve years it was frequently suspended owing to the lack of funds. Besides, the route through which it passed was marshy ground, and part of it involved heavy and earthy rock outting and excavations. As a result the contractors suffered and the laborers were not paid. "Canal scrip" for a long period was the principal currency in that part of the State, and in consequence of the financial embarrassments of Illinois and the distress and difficulties in which the canal project became involved, the scrip rapidly sank in value, until it was scarcely available even as a medium of exchange.

Considerable quantities of the canal

ecrip had been paid to the contractors but what steps are going to be taken to and laborers for the work on the canal. but when, in 1841, the State was unable to pay the interest on its own and the canal bonds, and the banks universally failed, the following year there followed a period of general panic and stagnation. Contractors and laborerers clamored for "money" in exchange for their scrip, but no money was to be had. There was then only one alternative. The canal scrip could be exchanged for land—the lands and lots given and dedicated by the Government and State in aid of the work! Great numbers of the Irish contractors and laborers, unable to dispose of the canal paper, accepted the option and bought with their inconvertible canal scrip sections of land along the line and within the boundaries of the grant. Many of them employed it for the same purposes in more distant parts of the State wherever it was found available. Hence Irish settlements were formed along the canal from Chicago to Lasalle, and the canal laborer exchanged his spade and pick for the plow and harrow, with a result which furnishes the best practical illustration of Western colonization. These involuntary Irish colonizers of Illinois, and their descendants, are now among the most prosper ous farmers in the State and several of them are wealthy merchants in Cnicago.

It is worthy of note that here in Canada, too, Irish contractors and Irish laborers have constructed and are corstructing our most important canals.

Mr. Onaban mentions, amongst the Irishmen who played an important part in the history of Illinois in those days, the names of Senator Michael Ryan, the Hon. Dr. Murphy, General James Shields, and our own D'Arcy McGee and he concludes his interesting article

"Thomas D'Arcy McGee, whose labors to promote Irish colonization in the West deserve to be gratefully remembered by his countrymen, was a frequent visitor to Illinois, and it was in tribute to scenes with which he was familiar that he wrote the spirited ballad, "The Irish Homes of Illinois."

"The colonization convention, which was held in Buffalo in 1856, at Mr. Mc-Gee's suggestion, was attended by several representative Irishmen from Chicago and the State. It is now plainly lamentable that the plans and suggestions then advocated by Mr. McGee were not carried out. Many years before that he wrote, in his book on "The Irish Settlers in America," referring to the importance of Irish colonization: Whatever we can do for ourselves as a people in North America must be done before the close of this century, or the epitaph of our race will be written in treasury of the once proud city of Montthe West with the single sentence, 'Too

THE New York Freeman's Journal points out some of the inconsistencies in the attack made against the church by non Catholic newspapers.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist) works itself up into a fever of indignation, says the Journal, because the Pope excommunicated a Polish priest ut in Chicago by the name of Kozlowski Why should the Methodist editor be so stirred up? As he does not want to come into the Catholic Church, we suppose he must think the outside a very desirable place. One of the objects of his paper is to persuade Catholics to come outside. Why, then, does he fret and scold because the Pope has put Kozlowski on the outside to keep him company? The Advocate editor thinks the priest ought to get damages because the Pope has told Catholics to have nothing to do with him. It hurts his business. But what is his business? Running a church or a saloon? If a church, the Pope has a right to tell his people not to attend it, just as he has the right to tell them not to attend a Methodist or Presbyterian church. If he has not such a right the Methodist preacher could sue him for damages. His right to do so is as good as Kozlowski's. The publishers of Tom Paine's works could sue the Pope for forbidding his people to read them. It hurts their business.

The Advocate is absurd.

THE New York Catholic Review remarks: To judge from the advertisements put into the Saturday and Sunday daily newspapers by Protestant clergy their services on the latter day savor of invitations to come and be amused by sensational sermons. Last Saturday several of the preachers announced as subjects for their pulpit discourses such as "Our War President." "Our War Heroes," "Surgical and Camp Neglect,"

#### OUR ORSERVER

The history of the Dreyfus mystery

will be a book of many volumes, if one

may judge by the rapidity with which

new material is being added to the long

story already before the world. Every day brings fresh disclosures and startling revelations—one day a conscience smitten Colonel turns self-scenser, makes open confession of his guilt, pronounces sentence of death upon himself and becomes his own executioner; he commits suicide. The next day, other distinguished men, prominently connected with the secret trial, charge each other with falsehood, forgery and fraud, and repair to the duelling grounds to avenge their wounded honor. Ministers of State vacate their portfolios and even the President of the Republic threatens to resign the reins of government and appeal to the people. Esterhazy, forced to expatriate himself, threatens to divulge, and, divulging, to plunge the nation into inevitable war, and that too with a foe of whom it has had very unpleasant experience. Following these comes the report that Drevius was uncaged and has flown, or that he has been This, however, is not confirmed ly ready to commend, as we apprecia charge brought against him of maliciously disclosing military secrets to

It will be remembered how the condemned man was brought before the officers and men of the garrison and thus, in the most public manner, degraded, stripped of his epsulettes, his sword broken before his eyes, and every species of indignity and humiliation offered to him in the presence of the assembled regiment; and how this was followed by his banishment to a lone and barren isle where he was and still is supposed to be.

entire nation.

The coming revision under all these circumstances should be very sensational in character.

The song tells us "A policeman's lot is not a happy one;" but it was generally claimed the Montreal force were an honorable exception to this. The impression has been rudely shaken by the announcement that there are no funds in the treasury to pay for the wardrobe of the gendarmerie, and that for the present, at any rate, the men will have to clothe themselves. Carrying out this petty policy to its legitimate conclusions, it will become a case of "every man for himself and God for us all," and instead of seeing a stalwart body of well uniformed men marching at the head of our civic parades, we shall have a detachment of "Falstaff's Ragged Regiment" representing the poverty stricken real. It is to be hoped this short-sighted policy of publishing the city's poverty and of making the Corporation and its body guard the laughing stock of the Dominion will be nipped in the bud at the special meeting called for its consideration.

René Bache, a journalist of note, and great grandson of Benjamin Franklin. extracts some interesting data from recently published Government statisticts concerning the religious condition of the people of the States, and treats the Church attendance as the guiding test. He says .--

"Nearly one third of the churchgoers of the United States are Roman Cathclics. Considerably more than one-fifth are Methodists. More than one sixth are Baptists. One churchgoer in sixteen is a Presbyterian, and one in seventeen a Lutheran. One in thirty-nine is an Episcopalian, and one in thirty-nine a Congregationalistic The balance of the churchgoing people is split up into minor sects. New Mexico is almost wholly Roman Catholic; Arizona is three quarters Catholic; Massachussetts, Wyoming and Nevada are two-thirds Catholic; Connecticut, Colorado and California are half Catholic. Methodists are strongest in Delaware, South Carolina and Florida. numbering 50 per cent. of the churchgoers. Baptists are most numerous in Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia, claiming 50 per cent. and upward in those States. Twelve in every thirteen religious people in Utah prefer the Mormon faith; two in three are Mormons in Idaho, and one in eleven in Nevada.

" New Mexico is the most pious section of the Union, with 68 per cent. of necticut are high up on the list, with York.

over 10 per cents but Vermont falls much below and five Hampshire has a secord of only 27 per cent. Maine drops below 25 per cent. The really heathen States, however, are those of the far West, where the percentage of churchgoers drops off to a lamentably small fraction."

The A. P. A. will look twice and think oftener when it is confronted with the fact that the Catholics make a showing of two thirds in Massachusetts and one-half in Con sectiont. If that faction could count heads in the same proportion the Catholics would have to stand back. The Catholics, to their credit bo it said, have never utilized their majority for the purpose of riding rough shod over the minority, but invariable respect their rights, religious and otherwise. There is evidence on will sides that Catholics are not met in the same spirit by Protestants when taey are in the majority. A. P. Aism permeates the whole body to a certain extent and fathers an amount of bigotathat shows itself in public as well as cocial and religious life.

While we promptly rebuke and condemn the uncomplimentary reference; matters Catholic, in which our conterns porary, the Witness, too frequently i... spirited away from the Devil's Island. dulges, we are, on the other hand, equ. or credited and gives place to the more its kindly notices of persons and thin. reasonable statement that a revision of Irish or Catholic. Thus we gladly the trial has been decided upon and that knowledge its recognition of the fact a steamer has been sent to bring back | that the foremost British military conthe unsuspecting cause of all this wild manders of the day are Irishmen. excitement. This means that an open readily quote its words: Irish new trial will take the place of the secret papers are giving expression to a parcing enquiry which resulted in the punish- able exultation over the fact the ment and degradation to which this un the foremost British military cofortunate man has been subjected. The | manders at the present time are Irimen. They are Lord Wolseley, mander in chief of the army; Germany was admittedly an exception. Roberts, commander of the forces ally serious offence in the eyes of the Ireland; Sir William White, commanding the army in India; and last, but .... least, Sir Herbert Kitchener, conquest of the Soudan. To this list may be added General O'Connor, who won his commission for bravery at the storming of the heights of Alma, and the only general officer in the army who has risen from the ranks. In the navy Irish courage and ability is well represented by Lor Charles Beresford. There are miniothers, no doubt, of lesser note, but times names certainly present a brilliant role of which Ireland may well be proved. Englishmen and Scotchmen will mot object to Irish gratification over the heroic record.

> MR. WILLIAM HINGSTON, Sir William Hingston's eldest son, who joined the Jesuits two years ago and has been, and is still, at the novitiste of the Order at the Back River, took his first vows on Sunday the 11th inst. All who knew him when he was "in the world" and while he was a bright happy young student at St. Mary's will offer their congratulations on what to him is a matter of truest rejoicing—and will wish him every possible success in the holy and glorious career he has entered

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. J. J. Walsh.

The Catholic Sailors' Club has lost one of its promoters and best of supporters in the person of Mr. J. J. Wslah. tor many years chairman of the committee of amusement and other committees associated with the institution He was known to every Catholic scamar that visited the nort of Montreal and the enthusiastic interest he manifested in them during their brief visits had won for him a warm corner in their hearts.

Mr. Walsh was the son of Captain Walsh, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and came to Montreal about a quarter of a century ago. He had been sick about three weeks, having first taken cold while about his work for the sailors. He was for many years in the employ of Messrs. Sharpley & Sons, jewellers. The funeral, which was held on Wednesday, was largely attended. One of Mr. Walsh's last requests was that there be no flowers and (nothing in the way of ostentation. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss, one of the latter being now in the Notre Dame Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

#### Mr. Michael McCready.

Mr. Michael McCready, whose death was announced a few days ago, was well known in the commercial and social circles of this city, having been for a long period identified with the wellknown establishment of James O'Brien & Co., wholesale clothiers, now out of business. Mr. McCready had retired from active business for many years. The funeral, which took place on Wednesd y to St. Anthony's Church, was a large one. The pall bearers were: Hon, James McShane, Messrs. Michael Phelan, William Kearney, Patrick Mc-Crory, F. B. McNamee, and Walter Kavanagh.

A solemn requiem Mass was chanted, at which Rev. Father Sinnett officiated, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon.

The chief mourners were : Messrs. Bernard McCready, brother, John and Francis McCready, Herbert Carbray, A. Cratty, nephews, and Felix Carbray, M.P., B. Campbell and W. Hunt, brothers-in-law.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daley, of Apalaifs population church communicants. chicols, Florids, who are on a visit to Utah comes next with 62 per cent., for Canada, have been the guests of Le-Mormons are first-rate church-goers, and printers. They intend leaving or Rnode Island, Massachusetts and Conthe South on the 29th inst., via New

## THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING BOYS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ell, and it was resolved that the Council of Public Instruction would do for this High School anything that it will be in High School anything that it will be in its power to do in the future, (applause). Let this house, this college, be blessed to day for the glory of God and for the good of the Catholic children of Montreal." (Loud applause).

His Grace then made a few congratulatory remarks in French, after which, attended by Rev W. O'Mears, P.P., St. Gabriel's, and Rev. Father Casey, St. Jean Baptiste, he proceeded to the south-western corner of the building to bless and lay the stone, Rev. Father Fallon officiation as master of oeremonies. Here a male choir of fifty voices, under the directorship of Professor Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's Church, and under the leadership of Mr. George A. Car-penier, was stationed, and as the procession moved slowly forward, the choir gave a very fine rendering of "Veni Creator." His Grace first blessed the store, and then, with a silver trowel, which was presented to him, and with which act of delicate attention he was many pleased, he spread mortar on the least stone, in a cavity in which had been placed a parchment scroll, rolled and tied with a green silk ribbon, and a Congoit the TRUE WITNESS. The upper given was then lowered into position by Contractor Louis Hughes, of the firm of Merers Brisson & Hughes, and with the Atomisbop declaring it traly laid, the Cor many was at an end.

hardled on the parchment scroll dep styd in the lower stone was the fol-

(b) Funday, September 18th, 1898, this corner stone of the Catholic High school for English speaking boys, being the arst of its kind in this Province of Cielic, was blessed and laid by His trace I'sul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal in the presence of an immesse gathering of enthusiastic citizens assembled, not only from St. Patrick's parien but also from St. Ann's, St. Mary's St. Gabriel's and St. Anthony's pariette as well as many representatives from the ngst our French Canadians and non-Catholic friends, and a considerable number of other well-wishers from other parts of the city and suburbs.

His rioliness Leo XIII, being Sovereign Pontiff; Her Majesty Queen Victeria, Sovereign of the British Empire; His Freellency, the Right Honourable sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, being Governor General of Canada; Right Honourable Sir Wiffrid Laurier, Premier of the Dcminion; His Honour, the Honourable Louis A. Jette, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec; the Honourable F. G. Marchand, Premier of the Province of Quebec; His Worship, Raymond Prefontaine, Mayor of Montreal.

Very Reverend Louis Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice; Rev. John Quinlivan, SS, pastor of St.



The Laning of the Corner Stone of the New Catholic High School. MR. M. J. F. QUINN, Q.C., M.P. the of the speakers at the great demonstration

Patrick's; Rev. E. Strubbe, pastor of St Ann's; Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's ; Rev. William O'Meara, pas tor of St. Gabriel's ; Rev. J. E. Donnelly, paster of St. Anthony's; Rev. M. G. Casey, in charge of the English-speaking section of St. Jean Baptiste parish. William E. Doran, architect of the building,

Provisional High School Committee:
Patrick McCrory, Frank J Hart, Felix
Casey, John Killoran, Thomas Heffernan, Patrick O'Brien.
Representatives in Parliament: Sir

William Hingston, Hon. James O Brien, Senators; Hon. James J. Guerin, M.D., member of the Cabinet, Province of Quebec; M. J. F. Quinn, Advocate, member of the House of Commons,

Jueges-Hon. Marcus Doherty, retired; Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Superior Court; Hon. John J. Curran, Superior Court; Hon. John D. Purcell, Circuit

The following societies came in solemn procession to the ceremony; St. Patrick's National Society, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Socicty. Irish Catholic Benefit Society, Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, St. Ann's Young Men's Society, St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, St. Mary's Young Men's Society, St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, Grand Council of Canada; Cathodie Mutual Benefit Association, Grand Council of Quebec; Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Knights of the Order of Columbus.

Mr. Doran, the architect, brings to this part of the work, a long experience, practising his profession since 1873; he has during that time designed and su-perintended the construction of many public and private buildings here and elsewhere, and always with marked auc-

and by all the lay members of the Council at St. Henry, the West End Abattoir, and the re-construction of that at the East End, just completed on the newest

principles. Mr. Doran was all o the architect of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, justly con-aldered one of the finest in the capital. This and his success in the renovation of our own St. Patrick's, have established his reputation as an occlesisatical architect.

As to the exterior beauty of the new school, our cut reproduced from the drawings will speak for itself. We have only to add that the solid character of dations, which reflect great credit on of the new school is 28 000, and it cost the work can be judged of by the four-

not yet too late.

The pastors of the four Englishspeaking Catholic parishes were present at the ceremony, he fifth, the able head of St. Anthony's parish, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, being absent from the city.

The fair sex did their share nobly in making the demonstration a memorable one. Despite the inclemency of the weather they turned out in thousands and gave their mite towards the prciect.

The area of land purchased for the site



LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF NEW CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. P. F. O'DONNELL. Pastor of St. Mary's Church, one of the speakers at the great demonstration.

penter work, Lambert & Son; roofing Montreal Rooting Co.; steel beams, F. A. Walberg. The contracts for interior finishing plumbing and heating not being let as yet.

Tre plan, however, includes the most improved methods of sanitation and ventilation, every attention having been given to the minutest details regarding the health and comfort of those who will attend the same.

The building will be three stories in pressed brick and terra cotta above the stone basement. All the interior walls will be of brick. The staircases will be of iron and steel and are situated in a fire-proof corner. The toilet rooms will also be entirely separated from the main huilding. The heating will be by steam or the direct indirect system. By this a constant stream of fresh air will pass through the radiators in each department, and being heated will diffuse through the rooms displacing the vitiated air, which will descend through brick flues to the basement and thence by duc's to the main shaft-the air in which being expanded by the heat from the boiler flue will cause an upward draft. In the summer months, this flue will have a special heater, thus drawing on ten flues in the different rooms, causing a thorough ventilation on the vacuum system, as fresh air will be constantly coming in to supply the place of that

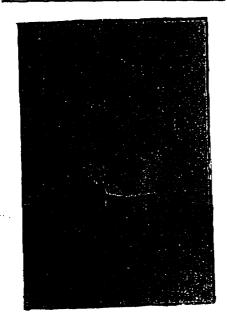
drawn away.

There will be twelve class rooms affording accomodation to six hundred pupils. It is the expectation later on to add a large assembly ball on the ground floor at rear, with additional class rooms above—the basement is intended for classes in manual training. In the meantime a portion of it must serve the purpose of an assembly hall.

#### NOTES.

The silver trowel used by His Grace the Archbishop in laying the stone was the gift of Mr. Bernard Tansey.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Irwin, of Belmont Park, during the progress o the ceremeny, where he robed preparatory to delivering his address and perterming the ceremony of blessing and



The Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Cutholic High School. HON. DR. JAMES GUERIN, M.D., M L.A. One of the speakers at the great demonstration.

laying the corner stone. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are devoted and zealous members of St. Patrick's Church.

the contractors, Messrs. Hughes & Brb - | \$1 25 per foot. The size of the lot is 226 son. The other contracts let are as folletet x 122 feet. Considering its central lows: Brick work, D. J. Riordan; car- location it can be sately said the purchase was a good one.

> The estimated cost of carrying out the nlana tready made for the building is **₹4**0 0(0.

In order to have the school ready for compation at the beginning of the sch of year of 1990 it will require not less \$30.000.

The presence of Mayor Prefontaine and other leading Frenci-Canadian citizens was a proof of the hearty sympathy felt



MR. W. E. DORAN-Architect.

the great undertaking nationality they represented.

Hon. Dr. Guerin's hint that the Quebec Government would endorse the project in a substantial manner was enthusiastical. ly received.

day's proceedings was the large afterdance of parishioners from all the districts of Montreal. The spirited address of Rev. Father

One of the striking features of the

O'Donnell the able and highly estermed pastor of St. Mary's Church, was the effort of his life, and it was deservedly It is the intention of the promoter of the school to have a scroll of honor

placed in the principal ball of the estab.

lishment upon which will be inscribed

the names of the subscribers to the building fund. Amongst the most interested onlookers at the cornerstone celebration were several Protestant minsters, who. from the balcony of the St. Andrew's Home, had a bird't-eye view of the whole proceedings and were attentive and respectful listeners to the several speeches, following the whole ceremony, and closely

noting every circumstance and incident from the opening remarks of His Worship the Mayor to the closing prayer of His Grace the Archbishop. It is a coincidence that the Catholic High School is sandwiched in between two eminently Protestant institutionsthe St. Andrew's Home on the west and

It is to be hoped the future High School will comprise all Belmont Park, already occupied by the handsome dwellings of several leading Catholic families.

the Normal School on the east.

generation of English-speaking Catho- abrupt, interferences of the brass band, lice, in order to mark their appreciation which however had every excuse for its of "striking" the corner stone after the action, as it was heralding the advent of ceremony, deposited their cheques for a His Grace the Archbishop. Mr. Quinn, good figure in the collection box. More nothing daunted, continued, utterly rethe pity that others equally sbl: to do gardless of trombone and big drum, and so did not fellow their example. It is being a leather-lunged Christian of the Stentorian order, he made himself heard above the sounding brass and tinkling cymbals and the band did not 'play on,' but gave in to the muscular cratory of the member of St. Ann's.

> The elements were evidently in full sympathy with the occasion, for though most unruly during the early part of the day and being largely responsible for the thin attendace at church in the morning, they held up about noon and were on their best behavior till the ceremony was over and the crowd had dispersed; then feeling themselves at liberty to run riot, they came down with a vengeance and Sunday the 18th September will go on record as not only witnessing the great event of the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic High School but as the stormiest Sunday of

> Hon. Dr. Guerin, the representative of St. Ann's district in the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, and member of the administration, delivered a capital speech. His reference to the great work o the Order of St. Sulpice in the cause of education was as graceful as it was timely.

> One enthusiastic spectator of the ceremony unsolicited contributed \$500 to the fund, to be paid in instalments. At his own request we refrain from publishing his name.

#### **OUR OTTAWA LETTER**

OTTAWA, Sept. 21. Opening of the Central Fair-The Improvements to St. Patrick's Church-The Archbishop Received at the Rideau Street Convent-The General Hospital-Mount St. Anthony's Boarding School-The Ottawa University -- The Congregation Convent on Gloucester Street.

The Central Canada Exhibition was opened on Monday, September 19th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by His Excel lency the Governor General. His Excellency arrived on the 12,45 p.m. C.P R. express, and was met at the Central Station by the Reception Committee and attended by an escort of the Princess Louise Guards, was driven to the Russell House for luncheon. After the luncheon the toast to the Queen was honored in the usual way, and the health of His Excellency was the only other toast proposed. The distinguished guest replied in feliciteus terms. After luncheon His Excellency was escorted to the Exhibition grounds and formally dedicated the new Aberdeen pavilion and declared the exhibition open to the public. The in-scription "Aberdeen Pavilion" was stretched across the main entrance, and as His Excellency rose to speak the inacription was disclosed.

Mr. Sheriff Sweetland, in introducing the Governor General, delivered an eloquent address. His Excellency, upon R.J.L.C. rising, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He acknowledged the compliment paid him in giving his name to the building, and said :- "It is a tribute to be proud of. It is true that I know something of farming; I know this, that it takes a great deal of care and trouble to make a farm pay even under the most favored conditions," (applause). Speaking of the improvements of the park and in the city generally, His Excellency said: 'It is gratifying to note the progress and care taken to develop the advancement of the city in such a way as to have it an attraction, and to give it a permanent advantage and also adornment. I might allude to the improvements of Rockelisse Park, I think it is a matter of credit to His Worship the Mayor and those connected with him in the Council, that they have taken the heat methods of fixing up those grounds. I am confident that there might be a magnificent esplanade or drive along the Ottawa parallel to Sussex street. It would be an ornament to the city, something worthy of the Capital of the Dominion. In drawing my remarks to a close let me allude to the strictly agricultural rescurces of this country. What do we find? A magnificent opening in the British markets for our pro-dicts. The Minister of Agriculture coming back from England after looking into matters tending towards the development of the agricultural resources of the country. Such an exhibition as this must have an influence in this direction."

Referring to President Hutchison, His Excellency said: "He likes work, and to carry on the affairs of the enterprise. whether anybody knows it or not, and we must give him praise for the success which has attended his untiring efforts

in this work." (Applause).

His Excellency was loudly applauded upon resuming his seat. Speeches were also made by Hon Sydney Fisher and Mayor Bingham. Visitors are here in large numbers. This year's exhibit will be the finest on record.

The improvements on St. Patrick's Church are being vigorously pushed ahead. The following work is being done: Two transepts, 40 x 16 each, and a baptistery and sacristy, 47 x 19 are to be added to the church. The tower is to be completed, a graceful spine surmounted by a cross will rise to a height of 198 feet from the ground. In the interior, the cross beams connecting the pillars are being removed, tae ceiling altered and a new series of double win dows built in. The pews are being more advantageously rearranged so as to increase the accomodation. The north transept will be occupied by the Lady chapel and two confessionals; the south transept will contain the chapel of the Sacred Heart and two more confessionals. The plans and specifications for the

work have been prepared by Mr. L. Z. elsewhere, and always with marked success. Amongst his works are included the Town Hall and Dissentient School ment for the education of the rising commission paid. Address or call and the contract of the Holy Angles the Rev. Dr. Flannery of 

builder, Mr. Joseph Bourque, for the sum of \$25 500. When completed the leading Irish Catholic Church of Ottawa wil present a very fine appearance, and will be a worthy morument to the great real of the worthy pastor, Rev. M. J.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel visited Rideau Street Convent on Monday morning, September 19th, and celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost, assisted by Rev. Father Froe. A reception was afterwards held at which 300 pupils were present. An address was read in French by Miss M. L. Page, of Ottawa, and one in English by Miss Ida Mc-Morrow. His Grace replied in suitable terms. During the vacation the building was renovated and electric light put in. The building looks very bright and attractive. This year the number of pupils has considerably increased, and the convent still maintains its high standard, and ranks as one of Canada's leading institutions for young ladies.

The General Hospital situated on Water street, under the charge of the Grey Nuns, is being considerably en-larged by the addition of a new wing. it is nearing completion and will be opened towards the latter part of October. The cost will be about \$35,000. The building is a piece of architectural skill, and ranks with the finest in Canada. A full description of this Healing Probatica will appear in a future issue of the TRUE

A new boarding echool for junior boys has been opened at Mount St. Anthony. The building is 200 x 65 feet. One part is to be occupied by orphans, and the right wing is set apart for boys under twelve years. This building is a gent, and another monument of Catholicity in the capital. The building is situated on an elevation and a commanding view of the whole country can be had. It is not yet completed. Here the poor orphan children will be tenderly cared for by the good Sisters, the Grey Nuns, and everything in the line of comfort and happiness will be provided. The branders will be trained for the Ottawa University. Your correspondere visited the class rooms and examined the children in apelling and arithmetic. The answering in those subjects were very good and speaks volumes for the knowledge imparted by the devoted Sisters. Particular mention must be made of the answering of Allan Fleming, a young boy from the States. He is very bright and gives great promise for the future. The building will cost about

The Ottawa University reopened on September 7th. The number of pupils at present is 400. This is the largest number registered for the past eight years. The former Rector, Rev. Father McGuckin, G.M.I., has been changed and his place is filled by Rev. Father Constantineau, O.M.I. The building has been considerably repaired during the holidays. The sports at the College are not forgotten. This year they have great hopes of again capturing the Football championabip,

The Gloucester street convent, under the charge of the Congregation nums, has a very large attendance of pupils this term. One hundred boarders, and one hundred and fifty day scholars. Among

### ADVERTISING CANADA.

The G.T.R. Display at St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. H R. Charlton, advertising agent for the Grand Trunk Rullway system, has just returned from St. Louis, Mo. where he has been superintending the display of a collection of photographic views illustrative of the general localities in Northern Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, and points on the eastern division of the system. The views, over tifty in number, which were taken in a special car from Toronto to St. Louis, are displayed in the east gallery of one of the wings of the St. Louis exposition, and are attracting a great deal of attention from the thousands who daily visit the fair. On the opening night 17,000 people passed through the doors, and it is estimated that during the life of the exposition nearly a million of people will have visited the building. The display will thus prove a great ad vertisement for Canada, and is expected to divert a large portion of the tourist travel to Cannaian territory next summer.

#### The Liquor and Drug Habits.

Father Quinlivan's Testimony. The writer of the above has been well known to me for years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he affirms, His case appeared to be one of the most utterly hopeless as to cure that ever came under my notice. All self-control and self-respect appeared entirely gone. Though an excellent worker when sober, his sole purpose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink. I induced him to take Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in what is claimed for it by Mr. Dixon, to see this remedy brought to the notice of victims of the liquor habit, temperance workers and friends of humanity in general, who seek a means of relieving such victims,

The good points of the remedy, in my opin-

ion, are the following:First-If taken according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the thort space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system.

second—It leaves no bad after effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth—its very moderate cost places it within the reach of everyone, All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the natient. patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it bearily to all concerned, and beapeak for it here in Montreal and elsewhere every success.

J. QUINLIVAN, Pastor of St. Patrick's.

The St. Thomas Times, of September 6th. says that on Sunday in the Courch

memorable one, and the church was crowded to the doors, the audience being composed of Catholics and Protestants alike. After the celebration of High Mass, Dr. Flannery was presented with an address and a purse of \$200.

A despatch from Madrid to the New York Herald, on Monday, says :--Admiral Cervera and a large number of the personnel of his fleet are expected to arrive at Santander in a few days. The Naval Department has organized a great demonstration for his arrival. His first visit will be to the Queen Regent.

S-nor Canelejas had a long audience with the Queen Regent today, in the course of which he advocated the advantages of General Polavieja coming into power as soon as the Paris conference is concluded. The Queen Regent, who studies minutely the political chessboard, was very amiable with Senor Canalijas, who left expressing himself as much pleased at the success of the Polavieja party, which is rapidly gaining ground and is a serious thorn in the side of the Silveliata.

Senor Salmeron, the philosophical politician of Spain, said in summing up the results of the war :-

"War is science and capital. We had neither one nor the other. That is wny we lost.' General Pando has arrived in Spain

and is suffering from fever. He is the bearer of a report as to the true state of the army in Caba. The Peace Commissioners will leave

bere the 25th inst

BARBADOES, B.W.I.-Full reports of the damage wrought by the recent hurricane at Barbades, B. W. I., have been made to the authorities here. They show that the destruction to property was not overestimated, though the loss of life was somewhat smaller than was supposed at

As it was the reports show one hundred and sixty fatalities. Fifty thousand persons were made homeless by the great storm. The full damage is estimated at more than a million dollars.

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## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

EFORE physiologies were written and people did not know they had nerves in their insides, bad temper was bad temper, says the Catholic Citisen, of Milwaukee. Now bad temper is a case of 'nerves.' Before physiologies were written people with bad tempers and disagreeable dispositions had to pay the penalty for their lack of self-control. Now adays some brethren and many sisters try to get excused from their habitual state of irritability by blaming it on their nerves. Nevertheless, bad temper is still bad temper, and one is prone to regret that physiologies are read by bad tempered people who would otherwise exercise self-control if they did not know they had nerves that they could make the scapegoat.

The sad fact of the case is, that ever since Adam's time, men and women have had need of self-control in living ont their lives. Things bave to be put up with; conditions have to be endured; disagreeable people have to be met with by other disagreeable people with nerves. This is a vale of tears anyway, and there are trials and tribulations in it. The whole philosophy of life consists in sein ghow cheerfully we can get along; how pleasantly we can greet our neighbor or four times a day apply a salve made even though we have the tooth ache or some other ache; how well we can resolve discords into harmonies; how little our disposition can be affected by nerves and jars and buffets. Bad temper is not a case of nerves, but a case of lack of nerve control; and an unpleasant disposition is not nervoueness so much as want of will to be cheerful and energetic j and good.

A novel occupation is that of an old English woman, Mrs. Steel, of Lewes, England, who is a gravedigger. She is sexton of the best known church in Lewes, and every one knows her. Until in the Home Journal deals with the recently she dug all the graves in the subject of renovating furs in the follow-lewes cemetery, but having reached the ing manner:—

age of 60 she now contents herself with Furs become very much soiled and filling them up and attending to the need renovation as much as any other mounds and flowers. She declares that part of a woman's wardrobe, but among she'll never give up her placeuntil some the many directions given for cl ansing one has to dig a grave for her. Furtherone has to dig a grave for her. Further more, she says that the cemetery is a fine field for woman, and that the work such trade secrets strictly, but occasionhas made her uncommonly strong and healthy. She is said to handle a spade,

The baggage smasher, says the Boston Post, who has had undisputed sway ever since railroads were instituted, is about to receive a sudden and heartrendering check. While trunks have been made stronger and stronger to resist the rav ages of this class of public servant, the smasher has kept pace and has cul-tivated the knack of dropping a piece of baggage in the corner so as to aplit it in halves in a most artistic manner. But bis reign is waning, The Boston & Maine railroad, with characteristic progressiveness, has issued an imperative order that baggage masters must exercise great caution in handling trunks and that they must not be thrown 'rom the car door onto the hard platform. Sliding boards will be provided, and now the big trunks will descend to earth gracefully and gently.

The U.S. Government has published what is called an old maid's chart, though old backelors' chart would be quite as good a name. It is a map, printed in colors, and shows at a glance in just what localities bachelors are thick est, and in what regions spinsters are most dense per square mile. It appears from the old maids' chart and the figures accompanying it that people generally have been greatly mistaken in their notion that there is an enormous surplus of unmarried women in this country. The truth is that no such excess of spin aters exists; in fact, it is quite the other way, the bachelors outnumbering the maidens. At the present moment there are in the United States 2,200,000 more unattached males than females similarly situated, the exact figures being 5,427,767 bachelors against 3,224 494 spinsters of ages from twenty years up. Thus it is obvious that if girls do not find husbands, it is not for lack of a plentiful supply of the article.

In Western Australia they push the equality of the sexes to a conclusion that would satisfy even Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and other very ardent equal righters. There the men folks act on the principle that if women demand men's privileges they must take with them men's responsibilities. Accordingly, a bench of magistrates have charged a woman with deserting her busband, and what is more, they have sent her to prison for a month because she stead lastly refused to contribute to the demestic comfort of her life partner. A philosopher once remarked that human to find young women students at these brings should have a care for what they wished, for that thing would surely come to them. The equal rights sisterhood had better take warning from their Australian cousin's p ight or they may get more than they derive in the way of equality.

The sweet name of Mary, says the Review, of at. Louis, is still the favorite the world over Even in America it has taken the place of other Scripture names; while quaint old Puritan names pet names, and diminutives, of which there was an epidemic some twenty vears ago no longer find favor. The best beloved name of Mary belongs to one girl in every eight; or, if the forms title of doctor, but the right to travel May and Marien included, to more than one in every e x.

morrow.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

OTHERS run a great risk of giving their children blood poisoning by using needles, or, worse still, pins taken from anywhere to remove splinters from little fingers. A sterilized artist ever decks his angels with towering needle is the proper instrument and the feathers and gaudy jewellery; and our sterilizing can be done by passing the point through an alcohol flame or boiling water and exercising care in avoiding contact between the point and anything but the flesh it is to probe.

A teaspoonful of powdered sulphur and cream of tartar mixed taken three times a week before breakfast is an excellent blood purifier and clears the complexion wonderfully. It should not be taken in cold weather, as the sulphur opens the pores of the skin.

Inflamed lids can be eased by bathing them in salt and water at night. Ten grains of borax and two ounces of camphor water is a good remedy also.

If a sore appears on the head and there is reason to think it is a ringworm lose no time in attending to it, for it is contagious. Keep combs, brushes and towels entirely separate and allow nobody to even try on your hats. Three of equal parts of antimony, borax and sulphur. Rub it in with a clean linen cloth, which should be replaced when it becomes soiled and burned instantly. It would be wise to cut away the hair so that the sore would not be irritated by combing, and to wear a cap to prevent contagion from spreading. Do not touch with a finger that has the skin broken and do not neglect to take a blood

The change in temperature during the first days of the week turns one's thoughts to the winter outfit. A writer

Furs become very much soiled and part of a woman's wardrobe, but among ally there is a leakage, and I am able to send you the result of one. Dark shovel and pick in a way that would furs, as seal, mink and black make the average street hand shudder to cantemplate. kept in stock by furriers. The garment is ripped free from the lining and the fur laid on a table with the hair up; then the sawdust is rubbed in the hair lines, in bayaders or horizontal and neither strength nor sawdust spared effects, are desirable and durable. during the process. When finished, shake the fur lightly over the table and save the sawdust that drops out. Then put upon the table one or two feather pillows in their usual muslin slips, and upon these lay the ture, hair down this time, and beat thoroughly with a switch nutil the as wdust is out and the fur as clean as a pin : keep moving the pillows, as the fur must have a soft support while beaten.

White furs are cleaned with white cornmeal applied as the sawdust is on the darker varieties. If white fore are only a ightly soiled they may be cleaned with magnesia in small cubes that is well rubbed in and then thoroughly dusted out.

If any grease gets on a piece of fur it may be removed with gasoline applied on a piece of cotton batting; rub gently and renew the gasoline and cotton frequently, remembering that the former is explosive. Pitch, paint, tar and oil tains are thus treated, and if they obstinately refuse to disappear, try benzine, oil of turpentine or spirits of ether, but try such things away from the light of either lamp or five, with windows open.

To make a fine toilet soap take two pounds of pure beef tallow, one pound of sal seda, one-half pound of salt, one ounce of gum camphor, one cunce of borax, one half pint of glycerine, four or long slender tabs give length to the quarts of water. Boil slowly for one figure, and a needful and graceful spring, hour, stirring frequently with a flat and avoid extremes. stick. Set off the fire until, boil up again, add one half pound of granulated sugar and one pound of fine oatmeal. Boil twenty minu es longer and perfume with a fragrant oil, according to prefer-

The continued increase, remarks an authority on domestic matters, in the number of young women who have left various schools of domestic science after courses varying in length and thoroughness, is beginning to have an influence upon the domestic service problem. There is even a well-founded hope in the minds of many housekeepers that while waiting for the millennium of relief to come with a rush, it has begun, very slowly and without blare of trumptes, to dawn. It is possible and common now schools willing to undertake the conduct of an average household for about the wages of a fair cook. Such a student will do all the planning of meals, buyirg of supplies, and the cooking, needing only an assistant for the dish-washing and plain work of the kitchen.

The Dublin Freeman remarks: - They have their superstitions in England. As might be expected they take a commercial or quasi-commercial turn. In Lancashire the seventh son of a seventh son is supposed to be a doctor by birth. A certain Mr. Talbot, seventh son of a seventh son, claimed not merely the free on the railway. This second claim practically enforced brought him into a police court in London, where superstition in its practical form is at a dis-I God as helped us to day it is a ount. The result was a fine of ten shiland with the alternative of seven days or the seventh son.

TEMALE loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off by simplicity of dress, says a writer in the Catholic Witness of Detroit. No dear human angels-if they would only make good their title to that nameshould carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage, or on the ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and refinement of delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely for-tune. Through dress the mind may be read as through the delicate tissue the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly; a really refined and intellectual woman will bear the marks of careful selection and faultless taste.

Lace is being used to a great extent this season-far greater than has been the fashion for a number of years. All sorts of materials will be trimmed with it. Many waists and jackets are made entirely of lace, the heavier kinds, such as guipure and Irish point.

But the girl who is wearing an old gown and wishes to give it an up to date air can do much if she will secure a num ber of short lengths and adorn her gown with them. A pretty way is to use lace instead of a necktie bunching it about the throat and tieing it in a loose sailor's knot in front, with ends spread out over

Another way is to take the lace from the left shoulder and let it fall loosely to the belt on the right side, where it is tucked under a bow.

These are but a couple of suggestions. The average girl, with a little practice, will get many ideas for adorning her gown. The best way is to pin on the lace with fancy pins and ribbon bows.

Black gowns of thin material have been a fad of the summer and black gowns will be a distinct fashion of the fall and winter. There are no fewer than a dozen varieties in distinctly new black materials in the ever popular and always graceful wool and silk mixtures. Crépons, jacquards, velvet bayaderes, corded poplin, and matelasses are the most effective and dressy, but nothing could make up more stylishly than the plain black poplin grounds with serpentine braided effect or that with a woven tuck. Black woollen armures with waved and apparently braided A notable feature about this sesson's materials is that, while warm, they are lighter in weight than ever before which is well, since the flounce age and long skirte are upon us.

Fancy waists for the coming season are more elaborate than ever, both as to material and make. Fashions may come and and fashions may go, but it is safe to say that the women will never willingly give up the fancy waist. And why should they? It is becoming and affords them endless variety in their wardrobe. Silk is the favorite material, although rich, fancy velvets, soft, clinging cropes and tucked and puffed satins are also fashionable.

The three-quarter coat, with a skirt that falls just easily above the dressskirt, says the Fashion authority of the New York Post, is a very graceful garment on a tail, well formed woman. It is oftener, however, more unbecoming than the reverse to the majority, and a coat or basque bodice that is slashed adapts itself better to figure exigence than the straight edge, which has either too much wayfulness in the skirt part for elegance, or otherwise being too light, as is often the case with coats cut with an arched bip or waist seam. Bodices shaped with points

Go where the shopper may, tweeand cheviots, both smooth and shaggy, and of almost every conceivable color, thickness, and quality, meet the eye. For utility costumes these materials are in as great demand as ever, and with good reason, for they are at once natty in effect, useful and stylish in pattern, and have the additional advantage of requiring but little trimming. Notwithstanding the rage for elaborate decoration. there is no radical change this season in the style of making the tailor gown, and good taste is still shown in the construc tion of both skirt and bodice. In the first place, elaborate effects would be cut of place on a tailor gown designed for any sort of practical wear, and then there are certain limitations due to the weight of the fabrics composing them, even supposing that trimmings were allow-

For elderly women are some new shawl-shaped capes almost as long as a shawl proper, formed very much like the newest fur capes. These are made variously of corded plain silk, plain satin, or brocade, and are trimmed with a deep graduated ruille of the asme, or with rather wide 1. ce. These capes add greatly to the beauty and effect of a black costume, and although only silk lined, have considerable warmth, without being heavy. These wraps have not yet been generally displayed in the shops, but leading modistes are making them up, after designs obtained from importers of French patterns, or from models they have themselves brought from the other side.

Toothache stopped in two ninutes with Dr. Adam's Toothache gum. 10cts.

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That was a marvelous cure of Mrs. Bourguignon of Cohoes, N.Y., who says: I was sick for years, very thin, pale and weak. I suffered mostly from backa he headeche and female weakness. I was in very bad shape, when I started to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I am now cured; for six months I have not had any backache or headache, and I was never so strong since my marriage. My friends are surprised to see me in such good health. My appetite is good, and I sleep well. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done for me what many doctors could not do-cured me. I do not doubt that any woman troubled as I was can be cared by these Pills." (Signed)
Mrs L H. Borrguignon, 77 Mohawk street, Cohoes, N.Y.

Such testimony as that offered above should be convincing to every woman who is suffering with the allments peculiar to her sex. We have provided you

whereby years of physical agony may be avoided. It is the always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each. same old story, which every woman understands, but, also, how few regard. Think of the restless nights you are endur ing, the nervous headaches, the monthly sickness, aggravated by painful and irregular periods, dragging weight in the back and loins, leucorhea, dizziness, and all kinds of female weakness. Let any or all of these symptoms prevail, and Dr. Coderre's Red Pilis will do more than help—THEY WILL CURE YOU. Think of it! This remedy was made for you. and for the ailments described. Can you afford to suffer longer in silence when the cure is yours almost for the asking?

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## HAPPENINGS IN TEMPERANCE CIRCLES.

A Protestant minister, in recently dis cussing the quetion sof Prohibition, at Kingston, said : -

To get at the question properly, the best way is to conceive of the difficulties lying before men in voting for the pro-hibition of the liquor traffic. The first great difficulty seems to be that regarding revenue. Why should direct taxation frighten people? Look at the differ once between direct and indirect taxa tion. What is it? Why, simply this. that indirect taxation people know what they pay, and in indirect taxation they do not. Taxes by the indirect method are raised by customs duties, etc., but very few people realize it, and therefore

do not complain. But this direct taxation talk is all nonsense. There will be no such thing imposed upon the people Sir Wilfrid Laurier says there will be no need of direct taxation, that the Finance Minister will make up the revenue, got by the liquor traffic, in another way. Liquor men say there will be nine millions loss in revenue, but it will really be only five millions. But hear what Gladstone has to say about revenue: 'The question of revenue must never stand in the way of moral reform.' And again he says: Give me a sober people, and I will raise the revenue. Whatever the revenue, there is something more important than money, and we should look above such a

base thing. But consider what the country gets from the liquor men. A revenue of seven millions is got, and in return the country gives the liquor men forty millions. Now what have they given the country in return for the thirty three millions. Simply this—poverty, crime, and lunacy Is that a good financial investment by this fair Dominion? Is that the way the country is to grow and expand The liquor men are like the leech, they

The Spreewälderin Costume seems quaint and curious compared with the American woman's dress. Every stitch and frill of these quaint costumes, and every bit of dream-like art in modern woman's attire, can be made on the SINGER Sewing Machine most delicate fabrics can be handled with-

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suck 40 drops of blood from us, and in return we get even drops with which to grow fat. The liquor sellers are unproductive of anything that is good.

A Non Treating Club has just been organized in Chicago. The members pledge themselves not to treat anybody It is the intention to form branches in every large city from Maine to California. 10 000 cards ar d but tons have been issued, and the demand at present is greater than the supply.

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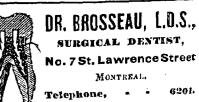
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Saturday Sept 21 1898.

Nearly Frozen-Over Five Miles Above the English Coast.

The London, Eng., correspondent of the New York Sun gives the result of sn interview with an English reronaut of the sensations he experienced in a recent balloon ascension. He says:

Great interest has been excited by the remarkable balloon ascent by Prof. Berson of Berlin and Mr. Spencer, some the Crystal Palace, on Thursday. The large balloon, filled with hydrogen, reached a height of 27,500 feet -more than five miles. Prof. Berson carried a complete equipment of instruments for all manner of purposes. The observation and scientific results were most satisfactory. This sltitude has only once been exceeded, and that was by dilainer and Coxwell, in 1862, when they ascended 37,000 feet. Mr. Spencer

When the balloon was let go it shot straight up at a perpendicular rate of when an air current hore it in a south-easterly direction. When the balloon was 1000 feet high it took a south-westerly direction. When we were over the isle of Dogs we saw a magnificent panerama. The English Channel lay at our feet. Ships were little black dots. The coast of France was distinctly visible, and the vast expanse of the North Sea touched the horizon.

· At 25,000 feet we had a decided feeling of dizziness. Breathing became difficult. I was about to remark to Prof. Berson that I felt a peculiar sensation, when he cried:

stencer, oxygen, oxygen! Inst was the signal arranged for the innsing of compressed oxygen, which had been taken along in a tube. I seized the respirator and inhaled the oxygen, and so did Prof. Berson. The result was mar ellous. We felt new life and could attend to the sandbags and the manipulation of the balloon as well as if on the ground. Prof. Berson was very pale, and he told me that I was too.

We continued to soar upward, but ther was no appreciable difference in the arity o the atmosphere, When at a bigner altitude I was curious to assertain the effect of the atmosphere and removed the respirator.

the about a quarter of a minute I felt the same feeling of giddiness creep ng over the. Then Prof. Berson called again: Spender, oxygen! I inhaled the oxygen and had the same sensation as beforc. Finally we reached 27 500 feet, which was not quite the record of Glaisher when he was nearly asphyxiat ed. In my opinion, we might have gone mach nigher without inconvenience, as long as we offated our lungs with oxygen. But there were only four bags of ballast left, and therefore I warned Prof. Berson that it was not safe to throw any

more away. At 27 500 feet the thermometer showed 26 below zero. We felt limp and weak. We shivered and trembled, slthough wrapped in lots of flamel. The cold was shocking. All the metallic articles, the balkast bag hooks, the steel sensational in their daily notices about tube of the compressed oxygen, and othe: metal substances were coated with ice. The sky was an intense blue. The un was so dazzling that we dared not look at it.

We mad, the descent at terrific speed in the apperaltitudes. When the ballast bags were thrown out to steady the balloon, the sand scattered in the air and played around the fittings of our car. It was only when we were within 10,000 feet of the earth and in a warmer atmosphere that the balloon began to descend steadily. We alighted gently in a field of stubble.'

<del>4+0+0+0+0+00+0+0+0+++++++</del>

ON OLD FRIENDS.

## SOME NOTES

A face at one time familiar to Montreal tneatre-goers, but which, for some reason or another, has not been seen in cur city for many years, is that of the whose splendid presentations of several patriotic and soul-stirring Irish plays had won for him a warm corner in the hearts of the Irish people of this city. The following incident of his early career appears in an American Journal, as re-

lated by the talented actor to a reporter: 'It was 46 years ago—in 1852,' he said, 'that I emigrated from New York to California. I arrived there a mere youth, without resources, and in a deplorable plight. The first opening I found was as waiter in an eating house much patronized by miners. I was soon rattling dishes at a lively gait, and when the pro-prietor of a hotel in Oroville, then a great mining camp, came to 'Frisco look ing for help, he took a fancy to me and offered me a job. I saw prospects and accepted. The next day I left with my new employer, a Mr. Lawler, for the camp. My baggage was packed in a mare drum, which I suspended from my neck. All I had besides a change of clothing was a set of bones, my best friend. When 'broke' I earned many a dollar with those bones, for, to tell the simple truth, I could handle

them surprisingly well. Orovilie was a rough place, but I was happy. Among the people I met there were two young men who lived in "our" hotel and whose wants in the dining room lattended to. One of them was named Perkins. He was a lively, bright young fellow, who clerked in a grocery. The other was named Gore. I had not been there long when summer came round and with it the ever glorious Fourth of July. Patriotism was strong in our far away camp, and the men deoided to celebrate by raising a liberty | To day.

pole. A committee was appointed to go into the woods and cut a ice, straight pine and trim it. Another committee dug the hole and the women bestirred themselves to get materials for the flag. Bunting, of course, was out of the ques-tion, and the make up of that Old Glory was something wonderful. I was assigned to the work of patterning the stars and the general job of making the

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flag.
At last the Fourth dawned. The pole, long and white, lay on the square with a nest hole for the halyards, and ropes made ready for hoisting it into place. Owing to some neglect it became necessary for some one to go aloft after the pole was in position, and set the flag. I. being the youngest and most active man in the camp, was chosen. I tried, but couldn't get ten feet from the ground. Then I remembered that my friend Perkins had been a sailor, and offered to get him. The min ers promised me \$50 if I would do so, and \$50 more if he accomplished the undertaking. He came, and donning a suit of overalls, soaped the inside of the legs and sleeves and then rubbed sand on the soaped places. This formed a kind of resinous 'sticker,' and Perkins shin ned up that liberty pole like a monkey to an accompaniment of all kinds of shouts and yells and jeers. Then the crowd clamored for music. I got out my bones; a fiddler and an accordion player joined me, and there in the open air we gave them 'Yankee Doodle,' and other stirring selections. That was the entering wedge of my career as an enter

'Sixteen years after I left Oroville I went back to San Francisco on a visit. While there one day Alexander Badlam, city assessor of San Francisco, and a friend of his surprised me, and I invited them to go fishing. Badlam's friend was the governor of California. He kept locking at me rather sharply, and at last intimated that he thought he had seen me before. My name seemed to suggest no one in particular until he began to dig out the past and told me of a youngster of my name that he had known in Oroville. I let him prattle along until he came to that memorable Fourth of July poleraising. Then I broke it and finished the story for him. The governor of California was that identical grocer's boy, Perkins, who shinned up that pole and gave to the breeze the first American flag that ever floated in Oroville. His old triend Gare is the Gore of the famous Unicago firm of Chapin & Gore.'

The Expenditures of the Holy See Annually.

The Diminution in Receipts of Peter's Pence from the United States and Austria.

The Roman correspondence of the New York Freeman's Journal contains the following reference to the financial affairs of the Holy See :--

His Holiness continues to do a large the state of his health. The topic has | Catholicity in America : served as a peg on which to hang a large assortment of misinformation. The latest item of this kind which has been hatched by a liberal Italian newspaper vatore Romano disposes of the story in these few words:

'We not only contradict this chatter, but we beg serious newspapers not to give space in their columns to any fantastical investments of the kind, their scope evidently being to weaken, if possible, the generosity of the faithful in their offerings of Peter's Pence.'

As a matter of tact, the Papal finances re far from being in a flourishing condition, and the question of Peter's Pence is one which demands the earnest attention of the hierarchy and faithful throughout the world. It has recently become acute owing to the diminution in the receipts from America and Spain, caused, doubtless, by the war.
His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, has re-

duced the expenditure of the Holy See in the general management of the Church to its lowest limits, but it still reaches the formidable sum of seven millions of francs annually, or \$1,200,000. Three sterling Irish actor, Mr. Joseph Murphy, millions of france are guaranteed, four million shave to be raised to make up the balance. Up to two years ago the contributions from Peter's Pence surpassed this amount and His Holiness was able to help many

Catholic enterprises. Since then the annual amount received in Peter's Pence has been less than half a million dollars. Besides the diminution from the United States and Spain already referred to, France has ceased to be the generous nation she was, and

Austria is positively niggardly.

At the beginning of this year His
Holiness addressed a special appeal to the bishops of Germany, and they have entered on the work of raising the neces sary sum with their well known earnestness. It is necessary to stimulate American Catholics to what has always been for them a labor of love as well as of

#### BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

A return, which has been issued as a Parliamentary paper, shows the aggregate gross liabilities of the State for each year from 1835 36 to 1897 98, and the gross net expenditure charged annually during the same period on account of the State's capital liabilities. The total gross liabilities in the financial year 1897 98 were £638 266 482. ss against £644 909 847 in 1896 97 and £853 473 597 in 1885 86. The reduction of £6 643 365 between 1896 97 and 1897 98 was made up as follows: Funded debt, £1 911 108; terminable annuities, £4 426 367; and other capital liabilities, £305,390.

The most healthy civilized country is

#### VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

MR. WM. ELLIOTT TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

HE HAS BEEN BUBJECT TO FAINTING SPELLS AND CRAMPS - WAS GRADUALLY GROWING WEAKER AND WEAKER.

From the Echo, Plattsville, Ont.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have attained most enviable reputation in this community. Probably no other medicine has had such a large sale here. The reason is that this medicine cures. Old and young slike are benefitted by its use. Recently we printed an account of a remarkable cure of a well known lady of this place through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since publishing that we have heard of another similar case. Mr. Wm. Elliott, a farmer living near Bright, is a well known figure there. Although an old man be almost daily walks to the village, a distance of nearly a mile, for his mail. Many years ago he came from Scotland to the farm on which he now lives and cleared it of forest. In conversation with him, he related to an Echo reporter the following: "I am 78 years of age and strong and healthy for an old man. Mine has been a vigorous constitution and up till six years sgo I hardly knew what it was to have a day's illness. But then my health began to fail. I became sub-ject to cramps in the stomach. I was treated by doctors, but re-ceived no benefit. I gradually grew weaker and as I was past the three score and ten I thought my time had come. Next I took fainting fits and often I would have to be carried back to the house entirely helpless. The doctors said my trouble was general weakness due to old age and advised me to carry some stimulant with me to use when I felt a faintness coming on, but this I refused to do. I had read in the papers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought they would be especially adapted to my case. I tried one box but they did not seem to help me. In fact I thought I felt worse. I decided to continue them, however, and after taking four boxes there was a marked improvement. My strength returned and I was no longer troubled with fainting spells. In six months time with this treatment I gained lifteen pounds, taking in all eight boxes of the pills. To day I am a well bicycle aaddle. man and I owe my complete recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills "

These pills cure not by purging the system as do ordinary medictnes, but by enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. They cure rheumatism. sciatica, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, heart troubles, crysipelas and all forms of weakness. Lidies will find them an unrivalled medicine for all ailments peruliar to the sex restoring health and buy. If your dealer does not have them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a bex, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock ville Oat., or Schenectady, New York.

#### CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

we are quite sure—gives the following sensational in their daily notices about dramatic view of the origin and rise of

(FROM FRANK LESIME'S MONTHLY ) 'The history of Roman Catholicism in our Western world began the day when and reproduced abroad is the supposed the keel of the Santa Maria of Columbus fabulous wealth of the Pope. The Osser grated on the beach of San Salvador. As the Admiral stepped ashore he intoned the 'Gloris in Excelsis Deo.' He little party were all Catholics; he held Catho lic services every day they were on the trackless deep; had been present at the Mass and received communion the day they started; had been gathered together under Catholic auspices, through the assistance of a Catholic monk, by means of the pledged jewels of a Catholic sovereign, and through the impelling motive of gaining new souls to Carlst in the Catholic Church. A monk, a mariner and a mother-these three, symbolic of Faith, Hope and Charity—wrested the un known land from the bosom of the ocean and opened a new continent where the highest providential designs of God were to be wrought out. The art of printing had been discovered fifty years before, and many other of the great instruments which produced our modern civilization had come into vogue. Martin Luther was then but a little German lad learning the Catechism he was later on to repudiate.

When Columbus returned to Europe he brought with him six natives and these dusky savages were baptized into the Church, Queen Isabella standing as their godmother. These were the first native American Catholics. These six Catholics of 1498 have become the 10 000,000

In the summing up the writer, of course, meant by the 10 000,000 Cath. olics of America those in the United thing, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is United States, there are at least 45 000, just a little bit out of order, if he "is 000 of Catholics.—New York Freeman's

Little minds are tamed and subdurd by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.



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with easy quick work. Follow the directions. Saves weary work-much wear and tear.

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#### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the United States Government to Cansdian inventors This report is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building,

Montreal, 610,623—Edward J. Chambers, Wood atock. Cun., metallic tire wheels. 610 581-Robert Fletcher, et al., To

ronto, atove. 610,623-Phillip C. Folwell, Toronto. automatic cut off for gas burners.
610.543—Frank P. Keeane, Toronto, vending machine.

610 548 Emilien A. Manny et al. Beauharnois, canal lock. 610 635-Alexander McKay, Montreal, dust tight sifter for ashes.

610 629-Elijah M. Miera, Palmerston, Can, wheel hub. 610 879-William H. Nesbitt, Roland,

Can., not lock, 610 612-John J. Setter, Poplar Point, Can., machine for burning seeds of nox-

ious weeds. 610,618- William S. Shaw, Bracebridge, Can., leather dressing machinery. 610 694-Lewis H. Slaght et al, Water

ford, Can., lawn mower. 610-614-William S. Smith, Toronto,

610,779 - William T. Watson, Victoria, Can, car fender.

#### WHAT A ROY BUD IN SPARE MO-MENTS.

dence of a celebrated school principal and asked to see the master. The servant eyed his mean dothes and thinkviger, and bringing a resy glow to pale ing he looked more like a beggar than and sallow cheeks. There is no other anything else, told him to go around to medicine "just as good." Pink Pilisfor the kitchen. He soon appeared at the Pale People is on every package you back door and repeated his request. 'You want a breakfast, more like,' said the servant girl, and set down some bread and butter. 'Thank you,' said the boy. I should like to see Mr. ---, if he can see me.' 'Some old clothes, maybe, you want; ! guess he has none to spare; he gives away a sight,' remarked the girl eyeing his ragged clothes. 'Can I see ——?" asked the boy, with the most emphatic emphasis on each word. Some appreciative hand a woman's, The girl for the first time stopped her House, Sign and Decorative Painter must be disturbed, he must I s'pose. and she whisked him off to that room, remarking as she opened the door, 'Here's somebody terribly anxious to see you, sir, so I let him in.' The professor laid his book aside and talked with the boy with increasing interest, and soon took down some books and began to give him an examination which extended even to Greek, and every question was answered correctly and promptly. The professor was amazed at such youthful erudition, and asked the boy how he managed with his apparent poverty to accumulate such an amount of knowledge. 'Oh, I studied in my spare time.' answered the boy brightly, and with the utmost unconsciousness that he was an example to even the man before him. Here was a boy, a hard-working orphan, almost fitted for college in the spare moments that his companions were wasting. Truly are soare moments the 'gold dust of time -Success.

#### EXTREME PENALTY FOR BIGAMY.

A good story is going the rounds about he Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen. One day, a year before he took silk, the present Lord Chief was sitting in court, when another barrister, leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered: "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers in-law," instantly replied Russell.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness discounts the capacity for enjoyment. If his body is all out of order and run down, he will not be able to enjoy anynot sick, but doesn't feel just right," he will only be able to enjoy\_things in a half hearted sort of way. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment he perfect. If this condition doesn't exist, something ought to be done. That means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs and on the blood, and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect, and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to | To Europe. - Bermuda. - Westindles World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

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Saturday and Sunday to Monday Ex-cursion tickets are now on sale to nunerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Offices "Weekly Excursions" Pamphlet.

PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD BEACH. Lve, MONTREAL ... 8 00 a. m. 8.45 p.m. Arr. PORTLAND ... 5.45 p.m. 5.40 p.m. 7.23 a. m. Buffet Parlor Car on 8.00 a.m. train and Buffet Car on 8.00 a.m. train and Buffet

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Arr. NIAGARA P'ILS. 8.40 p.m. 10.55 a. m
Arr. BUFFALO 10.00 p.m. 12.00 n.m
Arr. LONDON 3.10 a. m. 11.25 a. m
Arr. LONDON 2.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO 2.00 p.m. 9.10 p.m.
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#### Society Meetings.

#### Young Men's Societies.

## Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

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Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month as 2
o'clock, r.m. Committee of Management meets
overy second and fourth Wednesday of each
month. Provident, RIUHARD BURKE; Secretary.
M. J. POWER; all communications to to addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League
W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

## St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:3) p.s. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E STRUBBE, C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NRILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's Loague: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

#### Aucient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Moets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4h Friday of each month, at 8 r.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B4 Counturbton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 8. Mee: the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at little and in 14th Mondays of each month, at little and little and in 14th Mondays of each month, at little and little

#### A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier avenue; Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretivy, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant at arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Gechan; Delegates to Bt. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Gechan; Choirman Standing Committee, John Castello, A.U.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

#### C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the histoment of St Cadriel's new Church, corner of clear re and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each mouth.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

Rev. West O'My viv., P.P., Spiritual Advisor, General street. Cold. Was Dergan, President, D. Fire Station. May 2004 Memory, Financial Secretary, 77 Fortage Water .... S. Treasurer, Bourgeois street. Jest's Tevrou, 217 Prince Arthur street.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

OLGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.4

Brace's 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Bt. Alex m lerStreet, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 5 p.m.

m noth, at SPM,

Appeleants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadioux St. 1. H. FERLEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. O. A. GADROIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 305 St. Urbain St.

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#### LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. Catholic Order of Foresters.

## St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger,

#### M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95,C.O.F Moots in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at Sr. M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSER. Recording Scoretary, ALEX. Pattreson, 197 Ottawa street.

#### Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sanday of each menth at 4.30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 r.m., in their hall, 23 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, S.S., Rav. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin atreet. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Mesars. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

#### St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society,

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateaugusy Street. Meets on the econd Sunday of every month, in St. Anu's Hall corner Young and Ottews streets, at 3:30 als. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather. T. Rogers and Andrew Culten

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MONTREAL.

3: In indging of Catholic publications he point of view of taste and literary nterest must be a first consideration; the principle that the Catholic tendency or the religious views of a literary pro luction are alone to determine its value, or that the Catholic flag is to cover deficiëncies, cannot be approved of. 4. For improvement with regard to

Catholic reading information and teaching are, above all, necessary. All educated people should be made acquainted with our more recent Catholic literature; especially ought all theologians, whose advice is most desirable, to receive information respecting it in the ecclesiastical seminaries and pastorates. For Catholic associations and the Catholic Press it is one of the most important duties to continually instruct their members and readers on the subject of Catholic reading.

5. For the betterment and increased circulation of Catholic periodicals it is essential that the publishers should atrive more than hey have hitherto done to make them equal in their get out to non-Catholic periodicals. The splendid appearance of the latter ter pts the public to procure them, and it is beyond question that the existing Catholic periodicals are behind in comparison with those brought out by non Catholics. When they come up to them the wishedfor result will soon be attained.

The forty fifth General Congress urges parents, teachers, and friends of youth to keep a watchful eye on all their rend ing, whether entertaining or instructive. It warns them against being induced 1 y advertisement or get-out to buy books the contents of which are suspicious from the religious and moral point of view. Books, too, from public and school libraries which are given to children are not always free from objec-tion, and call for keen vigil ance. In this connection the Congress directs attention to recent excellent pub lications for Catholic youth. It further recommends parents in doubtful cases to apply for advice and information to experienced teachers and priests, and the latter to make themselves familiar with the best and latest publications so that they may be able to give the requisite hints and directions.

The forty-fifth General Congress expresses its satisfaction at the establishment in Treves of an association for the support of Catholic students, and strongly recommends German Catholics to join it and support it to the best of their

The Congress earnestly desires an Education Act by which the denominational character of the schools will be preserved and the church will exercise its due influence.

The Congress regrets that in the people's schools the separation of the sexes, even where it is not at all difficult, is not carried out in the higher classes.

The forty-fifth General Congress decides upon the restoration of a Central Committee for the general meetings of the Catholics o Germany to take up the Commissary, the grounds which led the Breslau Congress to appoint a Commis-sary in 1872 having now disappeared.

It may be added that 3,200 members' arty were purchased. This was the largest number of tickets for any Congress. The special paper brought out for the Congress had a circulation of over 253,000 copies. Each day of the Congress 600 Masses were said at sixty-eight altars.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

#### QUEBEC EN FETE.

Unveiling of the Monument to Champlain.

The Ancient Capital was the scene on Monday of one of the most imposing demonstrations held for many years. It was in connection with the unveiling of tion, according to the reports coming a monument to Champlain.

Everywhere in the city there were evi dences that this was a lete day. Appropriate mettoes appeared on public buildings and the principal stores. The Court house was very elaborately decorated as was also the Chateau Frontenac. Near the Champlain statue, which stands at the north end of Dufferin Terrace, a large sloping plat form had been erected and draped with English, American and French flags, and by the time fixed for commencing sult. the principal proceedings of the day, a large and fashionable company had astambled.

Around the statue a equare was kept by the soldiers and blue jackets, the men of the Renown lining up on the north side, while facing them on the south was a squad of Jack tars from the United States cruiser Marblebead, which had arrived in part early in themorning. Arrangements for the ceremony were of the most perfect c aracter, and great credit is due to the local committee, of which Judge Chauveau was chairman.

Great enthusiasm was manifested by the immense throng of people when Mr. Justice Chauveau mounted a platform to open the proceedings and to read an address to His Excellency, from which we give the following extract:- 'Nearly three centuries have passed since to the foot of this historic rock, the brow of which is to day crowned by the stately monument, there came a valiant hearted man, a companied by a small band of mariners and artisans to commence here the foundations of a city and of s

people.
No joyous note of welcome greeted this heroic man as he approached the phores of Quebec on the third of July, 1608. Champlain is a name that had always been engraved on the beart of the Canadian people in letters that time could not efface; his glory had been perpetuated in the pages of our historians; in the eulogies of our orators. Yet, there remained one act to complete the aureole which had gathered around his memory, the solemn consecration of

a monument of brenze and s'one. This solemn conservation, with your Excellency's permission and under your anspices, we desire to give to Champlain



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But superior to lath and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely fire proof, handsome in appearance. Send for our beautiful catalogues showing three hundred designs; free for the asking. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans.

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today, and thereby to demonstrate by posterity our appreciation of his heroic labora and glorious life.

'We thank your Excellency and those eminent men surrounding you today, who represent so nobly old Europe, and the young and vigorous young American Republic, for having been willing to assist at this civic and national demon-

The duties of our committee have now come to a close. We present to our fellow countrymen the statue of "The Father of this Country," in the assurance that their hearts will interpret this motto: A Samuel de Champlain, le Canada reconnaissant."

His Excellency, who received an ovation, then approached the monument, pulled the cord, and the magnificent statue was exposed to view. It repre Champlain occupying a bold stand upon the rocky eminence of Quebec, as with bared head he takes possession

in the name of the King of France. The workmanship is in perfect accord with the splendid design. The height of the monument is about 50 feet. The figure is colossal, standing 14 feet 9 inches in height. The pedestal is of Doric architecture of simple design. The cost was about \$35,000

As soon as the covering fluttered to the ground the Hussars Band struck up 'God Save the Queen,' and soldiers and Jack Tars, British and American, came to the salute.

His Excellency then addressed the vast gathering. After giving some out-line of the preliminaries which led to the erection of the magnificent monument which had been unveiled, he said : Champlain was the prince of plongers and much more. His was the sugacious statesmen's foresight which made him a founder, and as such the founder of Quebec.

"And more yet, for he has bequeathed tickets, 9,010 day tickets, 1,076 ladies' to us that imperishable heritage—the tickets, and 8,000 tickets for the garden example of a beautiful life of purity and goodness—and we here to day can than God for him for what he accomplished, for what he was, and when we think too of his devotion to this country, his affec tion for her, and his confidence, will it not stimulate us to renewed recognition of her attractions and fresh devotion to her welfare.

"May good results follow from this memorable and glorious day." Loud cheers.)

There seems to be an opinion in England that the Dreyfus case has now brought the nation to the eve of a crisis, perhaps the most formidable in the history of the Third Republic. The situafrom Paris, is rendered more acute by the fact that it is threatening not only the existence of the Cabinet, but the

stability of the constitution. A significant feature of the situation is the attitude of President Faure. He is known to be utterly opposed to a revision of the case, but the Premier, M. Brisson, and a majoriety of his colleagues have decided in tayor of reopening the matter, with the resignation of the Minister of War, General Zurlinden, as a re-

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

There continues to be a steady de-mand for strictly new laid eggs and a fair amount of business is doing at firm prices. We quote: Strictly new laid, 172 to 182; held fresh, 152 to 16c; No. 1 candled, 13½c to 14c, and No. 2, 10c per dozen. Receipts were 3 566 cases. Business in beans continues quiet. We quote:—Choice hand picked, 95c to \$1 a bushel; primes, 85c to 90c.

Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be cured, and that quickly.

Many mixtures are temporary in effect, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a permanent remedy.

The oil feeds the blood and warms the body; the hypophosphites tone up the nerves; the glycerine soothes the inflamed throat and lungs.

The combination cures. This may prevent serious lung troubles.

Economy makes an easy chair for old age. Easy Shoes, the kind we have been selling for \$4.00 in Russia, Tan, Chocolate, or Green, we are now closing out at

**53.00.** 

LADIES' TAN SHOFS, all reduced 25 p.c. to clear out

MANSFIELD. THE SHOEIST,

124 St. Lawrence Street.

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AUTUMN

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Displayed here, the first of the season, exclusive designs not to be seen elsewhere: - Exquisite French Pattern Hats, Dainty New York Models The latest London styles, together with the masterpieces of Trimmed Millinery from our own workrooms, make an exhibit that is without equal in the Dominion of Canada and well worth visiting.

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Alongside of our Millinery Department our superb collection of

JACKETS, CAPES and GOLF CAPES

always claims attention here. . . We have the choicest productions produced by the World's Greatest Garment designers : no ordinary assortment this, but the representative styles to be worn this Autumn.

A large variety, yet every one selected with special attention to every detail in Garment per-

STYLE, FIT and COLORINGS. A Garment has to be as near perfection as i

possibly could be before finding a place in our stock, which is without a peer for excellence.

OPENING DAY, MONDAY.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY. CLOSED at 6 P.M., Saturday included.

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#### A Rare Old . . Wine. rich, fine and fruity,

is possessed of great tonic properties. Combined with Peruvian Bark, though, in quantity prescribed by the English and French Pharmacopoeias, it supplies the greatest of all tonics. Such a tonic is the

Wilson's Invalids?

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Honey moves slow and prices are easy on account of the heavy offerings. We quote :- White clover comb, in 1 lb sections, 7c to 71c; dark, 51c to 61c; white extracted, 6c to 61c; and dark, 4c

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

There is nothing doing in maple product. Syrup in wood, 41c to 43c per lb.; in tins. 45c to 55c, according to size. Sugar, 6c to 61c per lb.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continued active and strong to day and still bigher prices were asked for finest, while at Ontario country boards 9c was paid in some cases for September makes The cable also advanced another sixpence for both white and colored, making a shilling in two days, and altogether the market is quite buoyant. Receipts were 12,631 boxes.

	c.	c.
Finest western, colored	8	to 84
Finest western, white	83	to 8∯
Finest eastern, colored	81	to 8§
Finest eastern, white	8 <del>8</del>	to 8½
Liverpool cable, colored	• •••••	39s 6 l
Livernoot cable, white		

Butter is not as excited as it was earlier in the week, but values are quite firmly held nevertheless, as last quot d. Receipts were 2 486 packages.

Napance, Ont., September 21.- At the

cheese board to day 280 colored and 360 white were boarded. Thompson bought 100, and Alexander 80, all at 9c. Picton, Ont., september 21.—At the cheese board thirteen factories boarded

755 September make, all colored. Highest bid 9c.; 50 boxes sold. Peterboro, Ont., September 21—About Two or three factories remaining unsold 535 colored and 1,955 white; all sold at 4 000 colored cheese offered, being the at the close of board. Board adjourned prices ranging at from 8 9 16 to 8\$.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Bidding for two weeks. Buyers present: White- Seven buyers present.

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We'd like every lady within hundreds of miles of Montreal to know The Big Store in m practical experience. Watch the daily papers and take advantage of the specialties advertised by us. All mail orders are filled the same doy as received, and out-of-town customers can depend upon saving from 15 to 20 per cent. on every purchase.

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This is to tell you about a tremendous abipment of New Tapestry Carpels, just received from one of the largest Carpet Weavers in England, and whose make of Carpets are famous in every quarter of the Globe. This it has been specially designed for The B.g Store, and are in superb designs and exquisite colorings in the newest and most approved styles. The prices tell their own story eloquently :

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

At 28 Cents a Yard —In a wide range of Rich Designs and pretty colorings, these Carpets are very suitable for Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, etc., 28 cents a

At 40 Cents a Yard.—Extra quality Tapestry Carpets, handsome designs, and beautiful coverings. well covered, and a good substantial Carpet, 40 cents a yard.

At 48 Cents a Yard -A rich Drawing. room Carpet, in bright and pleasing combinations of colorings, specially designed, the greatest Carpet Value ever offered at 48 cents a yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS.

At 40 Cents a Yard .- A splendid atscrtment of hall and stair Carpets in very suitable patterns, and rich colors to match. Tapestry Carpets at san e Mrice-40 cents a ard

At 48 Ce. a Yard.—This range of Hall and Stair Carpets are remarkable for beauty and design, richness of celuing and splendid wearing qualities. This is a Carpet Bargain of great magnitude. and one that is seldom seen in this Store. Special price, 48 cents a yard.

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## BLANKETS and COMFORTERS JOHN MURPHY & C.

It makes you comfortable to look at them, they are so Light, Pure and Good, the kind that gives the maximum of heat for the minimum of weight. This Comtorter Salo is well timed, for each day the need for warm bed clothes grow-greater and never have such excellent goods cost so little as those offering to

IWOOL BLANKETS.

Hundreds of warmth-giving Blankets that will please the eye and the pocket at the same time, for they are splendid

Blanket Value. White Wool Blankets, good and serviceable, with pretty borders, \$1.90 pair.
White Wool Blankets, 5 lbs. size, the BED COMFORTERS.

Single Bed Comforters, good, strong coverings and well filled. Special price, 55 cents.

Single Bed Comforters, splendid coverings in Paisley patterns and extra well filled Special price, 87 cents.

Double Bed Comforters, in a rich vasoft and woolly kind with dainty color- riety of new coverings Specially well ed borders, \$2.50 a pair. riety of new coverings Specially well filled, 97 cents, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.40 each.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## The S. CARSLEY CO.

What 5 Cents Will Buy. A BOTTLE OF ...

# Electric Washing Fluid

Sufficient for a Family Wash of 6 persons.

Sufficient to convince you that washing can be done without labor. Sufficient to bring out your linen beautiful, sweet and clean.

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Can be had from all Grocers and Wholesale from the

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ON MONDAY we throw open our Cloak Room Doors. To let the public of Montreal inspect our tremendous stock of Ladies' Jackets and Capes. All new and all the latest styles and colorings and all at the lowest prices that cash money can buy. The prices run from \$3.50 up to \$12.50 and are worth double the money elsewhere. Call and see for yourself and be convinced that we cannot be undersold at the

## GREAT AU BON MARCHE.

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ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,

1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street.

Opposite Balmoral Hotel Block

and Black, worth \$7.00 to \$10.00, for \$1.00 each.

brisk and all cheese sold were disposed ton, Hodgson, Fitzgerald, Wrighton of in half an hour, and at the same price, 85 16c. Sales: Hodgson, 1,000 boxes; Whitton, 1700 boxes; Roland, 600 boxes. Two or three factories remaining unsold to boxes of the plant of the p

Millinery and Mantles!

#### Choice Styles and Extensive Variety! All the latest novelties of Europe and America at prices to defy competition.

**EXCLUSIVENESS** is also a feature of our assortments as well as the pretty design that as yeals to the popular taste  $\dot{}$ If you want THE BEST ON THE BEST TERMS visit our Millinery and Man-tic Show Rooms!

#### EIDERDOWN QUILTS.

We have just placed in stock our Fall Arement of FINE DOWN QUILTS, all filled with best Down.

SILK COVERED DOWN QUILTS.
SATIN COVERED DOWN QUILTS.
SATKEN COVERED DOWN QUILTS. Down Quilte in all sizes, all ventilates : pi: from \$4 25.

#### BLANKETS White and Colored.

THE BEST ENGLISH BLANKETS.
THE BEST SCOTCH BLANKETS.
THE BEST CANADIAN BLANKETS ff0 Pairs White Blankets to select from. White Blankets from 15c per pair.

Special in Light Gray All. Wool Blankets. 100 pairs Light Gray ALL-WOOL BLANK! . . . to be sold at \$1.50 per pair.

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A complete assortment of New Wadded Comforters, all new coverings, extra valu. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Country Orders Filled With Cace.

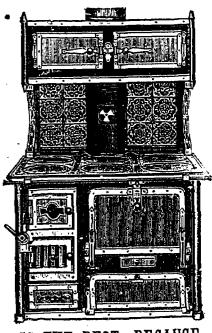
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