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BLAKE STANDS FOR UNITY.

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. Blake, M.P., travelled from Dublin on Saturday evening for the purpose of attending the demonstration commemorating the battle of Ballinacorney 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 wagonette, which was in waiting, he was escorted to his hotel amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. A band preceded the wagonette, which was surrounded and followed by a large crowd cheering vigorously. On arriving outside the hotel an informal meeting was 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.

On Saturday the anniversary of the Battle of Ballinacorney, which was fought on the 8th of September, 1798, was commemorated by a magnificent demonstration 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 their Irish peasant allies, after marching from Castlebar through victory after victory, found themselves hemmed in on all sides by overwhelming forces of the English, to whom the brave Frenchmen, however, unhesitatingly gave battle. Nationalists of different sections from the counties of Cavan, Longford and Leitrim united in making the demonstration worthy of the heroes who suffered a not inglorious defeat on the memorable battlefield. For hours before the meeting commenced contingents, most of them moving to the music of bands, could be seen venturing their way towards the meeting place. Some of the contingents travelled twenty miles, but the journey, performed under the glare of a sun of tropical intensity, in no way seemed to check their ardor. Among the places represented were the following: Longford, Columbkille, Edgeworthstown, Donesborough, Bornaacoola, Dromod, Rookakey, Aughavea, Cloone, Arvagh. The scene round the platform was a most inspiring one. The enthusiasm displayed was intense, and though Nationalists who have been estranged by the unhappy differences of the past few years rubbed shoulders, no notes of discord were heard and the most enthusiastic unanimity prevailed. Looking at the meeting, its dimensions and enthusiasm, the lesson was brought home forcibly to one's mind that, though the battle of Ballinacorney had proved a disaster to the national forces a hundred years ago, the heroes who fell in the fight, or who were brutally butchered by the English, subsequently, had not given their lives in vain. The presence 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 Conroy, P. P., Drumlish, was moved to the chair. Amongst those present were—Rev. J. Dawson, C. C., Ballinacorney; Rev. John Freely, Rev. P. Duffy, St. Mary's, Dromod; Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P.; Dr. O'Reilly, Carrickallen; Dr. Mulcahy, Ballinacorney; Dr. Grey, Drumlish; Messrs. P. T. Daly, Central Executive, Dublin; R. Masterson, Dublin; Joseph Smith, Rathmore; Michael Hourigan, P. L. G.; T. E. Brady, Liverpool; Michael Kiernan, P. L. G., Ballinacorney; Jas. M'Donnell, P. L. G., Drumlish; C. Burbridge, P. L. G., Bornaacoola, 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., Mt. Shelvin, T. C.; Wm. Gaffney, Patrick Malone, M. L. C.; J. Connan, M. P., Molloy, T. C.; F. Fitzgerald, John Callaghan, John Flood, Joseph Flood, P. Connelly, P. M'Kenna, J. Farrell, M. Connor, D. Oully, J. Devine, J. Lambden, R. Walsh, J. M'Callagh, Patk. Canaan, J. Phillips, John Walsh, J. Thompson, M. Cowan, J. Fahy, J. Williams, E. M. Gilchrist.

Mobil—Thos. Dungan, J. M. Mulligan, T. J. Reynolds, F. Reynolds, P. Quinn, J. Ward, J. Grey.

Columbkille—Joseph Smith, B. Mulligan, J. M'Keown, S. Farrell, M. Hourigan, P. L. G.

Dromod—J. Taaffe, P. L. G., J. Donohoe, P. Donohoe.

Arvagh—P. Kiernan, B. O'Connor, J. Masterson, B. O'Reilly, E. M'Hugh, J. Prior.

Cloone—M. Brady, F. Higgins, M. Foy.

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

Ballinacorney—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.

Ballinacorney—Patrick Brady, P. L. G.; Patk. 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 proceedings said local tradition told of the

deeds of bravery performed at the battle of Ballinacorney. Captain Training and General Blake, who led the English ranks at the head of their pikemen, and how the brave Gannon M'Ghee ceased firing only when his ammunition had failed. Tradition also told of the local leaders, O'Farrell and the O'Connells, who fell fighting at the head of their followers. They were fighting now with different weapons, and they hoped to obtain their just rights by constitutional means, but the bones of the men of '98 seemed to cry out defiance to England, and to tell her that she could not hope to keep the Island of Saints and scholars in a state of slavery.

Letters of apology for non attendance were read from Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., Mr. John Redmond, M. P., M. W. Field, M. P., and a telegram from Miss Maude Gonne.

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

1. That the sufferings and sacrifices of the United Irish patriots, aided by the gallant soldiers of France, who fought and fell at Ballinacorney on September 8th 1798, in the sacred cause of Irish liberty, deserve the warmest gratitude and remembrance of the people of Ireland. We believe the so-called rebellion on their part was the desperate efforts of a cruelly governed and long misgoverned people to defend and protect their altars and homes from desecration and spoliation, and we admire and revere their memories accordingly.

That as Ireland was by God and Nature created a separate and distinct land, and as her people have never by any constitutional process abandoned their claim to separate nationhood, we hereby unhesitatingly resolve never to cease our efforts until the full and complete acknowledgment of Ireland's claim to be a nation.

That as the main principles of the United Irish Society were a bond of union and brotherhood of all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, for the good of their country, we hope the Irishmen of to-day will show their admiration of these principles by sinking all past differences and uniting in face of the common enemy.

The Hon. E. Blake, M.P., who was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, then addressed the meeting. He said—I thank Father Conroy 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 called me also another General Blake. 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 people of Longford, one of the divisions of which I have, very earnestly at any rate, however unworthily, always endeavored to serve for six years in Parliament (cheers). Last year there was a great celebration through the greater part of the United Kingdom. It was Jubilee year with them. They celebrated, 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 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 Conroy 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 population that England boasted a hundred years ago we are now only one-eighth of that population, that whether we have grown absolutely in wealth or not there is no doubt that we are relatively very much poorer and weaker in this world's wealth now than we were then. There is no doubt that machine guns and rifled 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 councils 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 freedom (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 come amongst you to help in the constitutional movements to which Father Conroy has alluded (cheers). I believe that the success and triumph of the new movement depend mainly—almost ex-

clusively—upon the Irish people themselves, and it is in that belief that I remain to struggle with you (cheers). I hope that that movement may culminate in the completion of our reconciliation, of which the first signs were seen when the Home Rule Bill was brought forward. I believe the people of Ireland, more than any other people, when they claim their reasonable rights, and are entrusted with reasonable powers, will become satisfied with their condition, and that the causes of discontent and grievance and disturbance being removed, discontent and grievance and disturbance will vanish from the land. I want to know who are these English men who profess to be shocked because we in Ireland speak and act as we do, in reference to the rebellion of 1798. Why, they boast of two rebellions in their own country. It is true that their rebellions were successful and successful rebellion becomes revolution, but it is rebellion for all that.

Rebellion is morally justified upon two conditions—first, that there are grievances which are serious, overwhelming and long endured, and that peaceful redress is unobtainable, and secondly, that there is some reasonable chance of success at

any rate in the rising. Now, Ireland in 1798 was held by force, she was overruled, her land was confiscated, penal laws of the most barbarous character were in force against the great masses of our population, their trade was destroyed for the profit of their conquerors, there was a denial of political rights to the great majority of the nation, and, lastly, shortly before the rebellion, Grattan's Parliament, the Parliament which had been 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 says—

"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 deplorable and almost ludicrous subserviency that the policy which was probably supported by the great majority of educated Irishmen could not command more than 20 or 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 Parnsey and Grattan as strenuously as the wild democratic systems of the United Irishmen, and they had thus thrown into the path of treason a crowd of able and energetic men, who must have been contented by reform. The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam under 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 been given every reason to entertain, those who knew Ireland best foresaw nothing but ruin." Mr. Lecky quotes Lord Fitzwilliam, 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 English-speaking Catholic Bishop who was employed by the Government in the negotiations 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 would not spill their blood to resist a French invasion."

Three weeks later, when doubts had arisen, he wrote—"The question in-

volved another very awful one—whether the Cabinet mean to retain Ireland or to address it to a French Government or to a revolutionary system of its own invention." When the decision was taken we read—"The disastrous news of Lord Fitzwilliam's recall is come, and Ireland is now on the brink of civil war." Lecky thus sums up the situation: "From the day when Pitt recalled Fitzwilliam 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 carried, marked the closing years of the 18th century, and after ninety years of the British Government, the condition of Ireland is universally recognized as the chief scandal and the chief weakness of the Empire."

On the 16th of September, a week after the battle of Ballinacorney, Lord Cornwallis wrote to the Duke of Portland: "The great question is how the country can be governed and be served, and rendered a service of strength and power, instead of remaining a useless and almost intolerable burden to Great Britain." A new era in the system which have been hitherto pursued can only lead from bad to worse, and after

exhausting the resources of Britain, must end in the total separation of the two countries. The principal persons here, who have long been in the habit of directing the councils of the Lord Lieutenant, are perfectly well intentioned, and entirely attached and devoted to the British connection, but they are blinded by their position and prejudices, talk of nothing but strong measures, and arrogate to themselves the exclusive knowledge of a country of which, from their mode of governing it, they have, in my opinion, proved themselves totally ignorant."

I think I have proved from unimpeachable sources 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 corruption. The only question remaining is whether the rebellion had a chance of success. Who to-day can doubt that the chances of success were great (cheers). Ballinacorney 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 from the disgrace of the rope—disgrace 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 declared, and even then their struggle will remain a glorious memory to the Irish people (cheers). 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, of disserter and United Irishmen, which made the struggle of 100 years ago possible, and so in our struggle 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 re-establish the Irish cause, and lead it to certain victory? The reunion once again of Irish Nationalists. That would do it. That alone will do it (cheers). What then is the duty of every genuine Nationalist? To forget the past, to cease recriminations over the bitter and sad

been for many years estranged (cheers). Mr. Blake expressed his willingness to be a private in the ranks. Nothing would give him (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 Edgeworthstown; Mr. Duffy, T. C. Longford; Mr. Brady, Liverpool; Mr. Duignan, Mobil; and Mr. Brady, Ballinacorney, having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., concluded the proceedings.

past, and to wipe out from our breasts all feelings of rancour with reference to brother Nationalists whom, we think, have gone wrong, to recognize the fact that we are now on political points practically at one, that there is no substantial ground of discord as to what we should do or as 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 past 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 to such great purpose are now reviving. Men who have looked askance at one another now greet one another with frank and open smile and a friendly shake of the hand. These personal relations being restored, their political relations ought to be restored, too. We are working together for the evicted tenants, for the financial relations, congested districts, and for the celebration of the '98 Centenary. The men who are working together 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 self-government. Aye, and I ask you, cannot we work together for the supreme and all-embracing object of Home Rule? (Loud cheers). We can if we will. Let us then will it. It depends upon you and me like you. Speak loud, speak strong, speak clearly, speak often. Show reluctant leaders, irreligious leaders there be, the way. Let us swear a solemn oath to-day that we ourselves shall be United Irishmen for the redemption of Ireland. So we shall pay the only worthy tribute to those United Irishmen, and so shall they who died for Ireland teach us to live, and, if needs be, to die, for her service (loud cheers).

Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., who was loudly cheered next spoke. He said he could assure Mr. Blake that there was at present nothing but the most cordial unity amongst the men even from his own town of Longford who had

been for many years estranged (cheers). Mr. Blake expressed his willingness to be a private in the ranks. Nothing would give him (Mr. Farrell) greater pleasure than to see Private Blake (General Blake over the whole of them (cheers and laughter).

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Notes on Catholic News.

Whenever any important ecclesiastical ceremony is held, remarks the Boston Republic, those who have charge of it deem themselves exceedingly fortunate if they secure for master of ceremonies Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., now of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, but for sixteen years connected with Baltimore 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 acquires 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 prelates with the single exception of Monsignor de Geberland 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 Catholics, 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 creed or of medicine. Only to record the fact that a visit to Lourdes during a

visit to Lourdes during a

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A despatch from Washington says that an imposing funeral Mass, commemorative of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of 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 tragic 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 peacefully 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 soul but also for the solace of the stricken Emperor.

Notes on Education.

The Holy Cross Calendar is very emphatic, and with some show of reason, in explaining the motives which urge Catholic parents to send their children to non-Catholic schools, where they do but little respect shown for their religion and less for the parents whose solemnness 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 Public 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 a child to the public schools, unless forced to do so. He knows too well the necessity of a moral and religious training to risk the salvation of his child by depriving him of it.

2nd.—Because the children have been expelled from our school. When a child shows incorrigible insubordination, 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 example.

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 the public school, which, being graded somewhat lower than ours, can easily admit them into the classes which they failed to reach in our school. Parents 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 deify Catholic 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 of free and vigorous minds brought to bear upon a subject, the more truth is promoted.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Ritualistic movement in England has taken a firm hold, as may be realized by the opposition now raised against it...

There is danger ahead for the neighboring Republic so long as it continues to recognize matrimony as a mere civil contract.

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.

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 their hearts be lifted toward a better mode of life.

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 out all glimpses of a higher world, just as a dull and dirty window shuts out all view of the sky.

The years of Pope Leo are growing on apace. He has already surpassed the average age and length of reign of the Roman Pontiffs.

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.

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 devil used to be sent across to ask for the dying man, so that the obituary might be thoroughly up to date.

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.

Richard O. Gunning, who was an assessor of the South Town last year, was fined \$2,000 on Saturday last, by Judge Britton, for omission of duty as a public officer.

God is in the heart that bleeds when others suffer.

announced 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 Gunning, but he paid no attention to them...

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII.

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.

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.

There have been political Popes and theological Popes, but Leo XIII. is above all things a philanthropic Pope.

The Pope referred the whole question finally to the Sacred Congregation of Rome. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Leo XIII. was, for himself, much more sympathetic with the purposes of the labor organizations all over the world.

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 their hearts be lifted toward a better mode of life.

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 opinions.

There has not been his equal intellectually for a long time, nor shall we presently see his match again.

His bearing is erect at all times, and on days when he is well his step is quick as he moves about his private apartments.

The Pope sleeps little, not more than four or five hours at night, though he rests a while after dinner.

He enjoys walking about directing the work and improvements in the gardens; he likes talking to Vespiquani, the architect of the Holy Apostolic palaces.

Pope Leo also loved the working people and the poor, and strove unceasingly with all his power to lighten their burdens and to brighten their lives.

As a great leader of men, endowed with unrivaled influence, he made it his task to maintain peace among his neighbors.

BABY BEAUTY.

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

How dangerous to delay those momentous reformations which conscience is solemnly preaching to the heart!

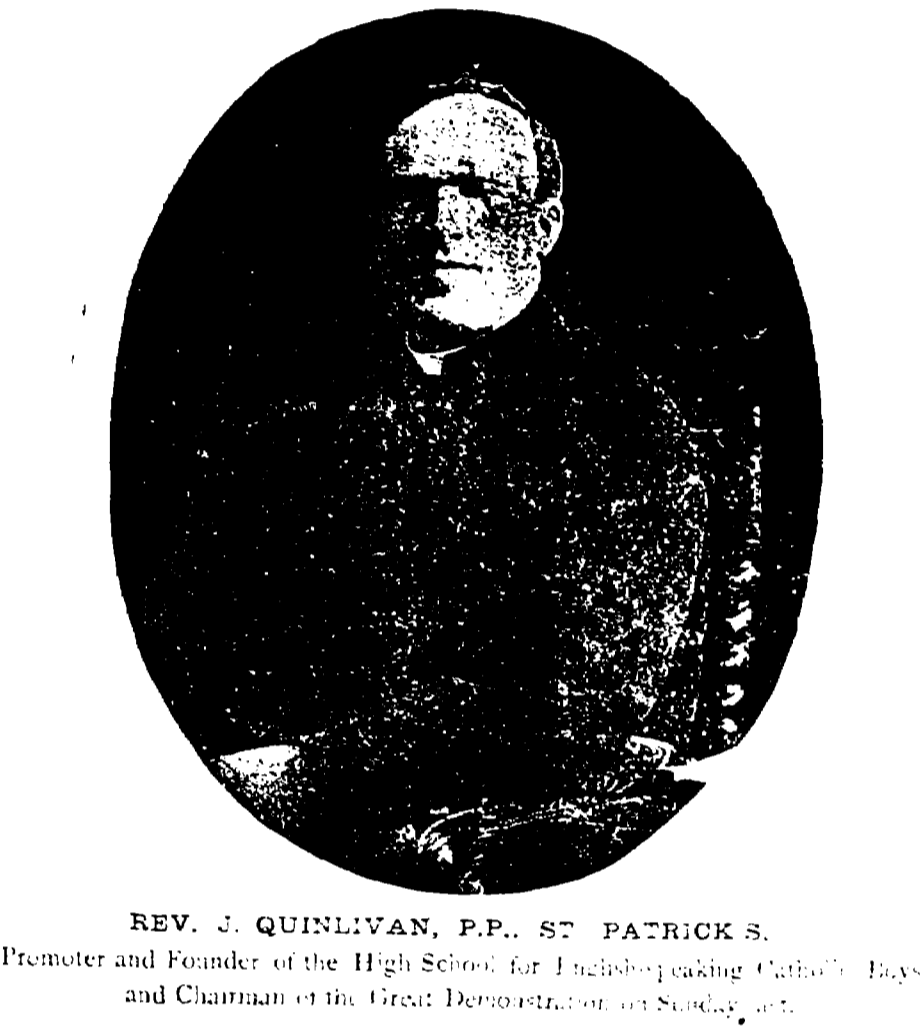
CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

THERE are many phases of Catholic life which could, with the exercise of a little enthusiasm and self-sacrifice on the part of our young men, be very much improved to the advantage of themselves.

A loose, flabby public conscience; a want of earnest leadership; a lack of unity; an absence of strong moral reprobation to bad system and habits—these constitute the conditions which lower the Catholic community in many of our American cities.

Not that we have not smart, bright men among us. But they do not live in the life of our community. They belong to "American" society; they direct moneyed corporations; they affiliate with clubs and societies quite apart and separate from any concern in the Catholic body.

We think the churches and the clergy are doing all that they feel able to do.



REV. J. QUINLIVAN, P.P. ST. PATRICK'S. Promoter and Founder of the High School for English-speaking Catholics, Bays and Chairman of the Great Demonstration on Sunday last.

But a great deal might be done more directly. Obviously we must look to other agencies.

We wish to look to the people themselves. Out of the rank and file must come the best and most influential leadership.

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.

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 go— body, bones and paunch.

5. People who have right moral views must be outspoken, bold, active and 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 community?' 'Do we need a library?' 'The newboys in our midst,' etc., etc.

The recent address delivered by Mr. John A. McCall, one of the foremost authorities on life insurance in the neighboring republic, furnishes another striking evidence of the success achieved by Irish American Catholics.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

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 Grefeld:

The forty-fifth general meeting of the Catholics of Germany at Grefeld expresses the conviction, which events have more and more justified and strengthened, that the restoration of the territorial sovereignty of the Holy See is an absolute necessity.

Being persuaded that for the fulfillment of the important duties imposed by Christian charity the close cooperation of all our forces is urgently demanded, the forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany recommends to all the friends of charity, as well as to Catholic charitable associations and institutions, membership in the 'Christliche Union der Katholiken Deutschlands.'

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 morality.

The forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany recommends that the monthly organ of the Union with its quarterly supplement on Catholic temperance, as well as large attendance at the Charity Day in Wiesbaden.

The condition of the peasant forms a matter of leading interest with regard to Christian and Conservative principles amongst our people, and one of the most important questions for the State and social order.

The forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany regards as the best means for the improvement and preservation of social and State order the continual furtherance of social reform in the sense of the Encyclical of Our Holy Father Leo XIII. and the Imperial decree of the 4th Feb. 1890.

My thirty-five years' experience in the hat business has enabled me to secure the very latest and best lines in Soft and Hard Felt Hats, College Caps in all shapes and colors.

Berlin will pay tribute to Bismarck's memory by erecting a heroic bronze statue. It is said that it will be the most magnificent monument at the German capital.

In view of the sanitary, moral and social impropriety in the domestic relations of the poorer classes, particularly

In places with quickly-growing populations, the General Congress considered the establishment of useful building societies and co-operative building associations, with the active support of all classes of the people, a pressing necessity and a first step for the improvement of domestic relations.

The General Congress deeply regrets that the inclination of women to take part in public pleasures and enjoyments, to the great detriment of family life, is displayed more and more widely.

The forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany recognizes the excellence of the Christian art periodical, and warmly urges all German Catholics to support this undertaking. It welcomes with pleasure the advance made in church decoration in the course of last year.

It is also a matter of regret that our Catholic periodicals have not the circulation amongst Catholic families which they deserve from their contents, appearance and price.

Beauty and Power. The secret of a woman's power is in her complete physical and mental perfection of outline and regularity of features.



A woman with a bright eye, a complete complexion, a natural step and manner has a natural attractiveness that no artificial agency can counterfeit.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. A. McDONNELL Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. ALCIDÉ CHAUSSE, ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw St., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings.

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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 work.

† 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 principal 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 self-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 sincere 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, as 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 Austin 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 Protestant 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 students 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; Pennsylvania, Cornell, Brown and other institutions charge \$100. Let us set aside \$100 as our tuition 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 lighted with electricity, service is furnished, and besides, washing and mending is done, all at the expense of the col-

lege. That leaves \$15 a month, as a liberal estimate, for board—about 16 cents a meal. Are we to give these youngsters three wines and an orchestra at dinner for this munificent contribution 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 ruin of health "from the bad cooking and the bad food." Tobacco and the afternoon and night "feeds" between meals are the cause 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 Pennsylvania a Catholic student is never admitted as a resident in the hospital of the medical department, although Catholic 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 opened the eyes of many persons. It did not, however, open a single pocket—this eye-opening is poor business. There is a plenty of Catholic collegemen that know exactly what is required if our people will do less talking and fault-finding and put 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 ever. As to being "deranked," the Methodist minister who did his duty could never be held, he 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 superannuation 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 doctor to say whether or no a man was capable of continuing clerical work. He had been 47 years in the church, and

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 Dr. Griffin.

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

The clause was adopted. The doctors will doubtless defend themselves from the serious charges we have cited; but what steps are going to be taken to expel the "adventurers" from the Methodist ministry? The newspaper reports do not mention any.

A church which treats its aged ministers with such niggardliness, which will not believe their own word when they declare, after forty 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 published 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. Onahan, who is an able writer and an eloquent speaker, treats his subject sympathetically, as those who know would naturally expect. Although of Irish birth, he may be said to have grown with Chicago, not only in years but in material prosperity. For very many years he 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 of thrift and prosperity. The land is in a high state of cultivation; the number and variety of the "stock" in sight; the ample barns, bursting corncribs, and, conspicuously, the comfortable and often 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 completion 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, politician and real estate operator. In this latter role the doctor had no superior. No Chicago enthusiast could compare with him in the buoyant 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 State."

Large bodies of laborers were attracted to Illinois on account of the work on the canal, the good wages paid, and the prospect of steady employment for years.

The work, however, progressed slowly. During a period of twelve years it was frequently suspended owing to the lack of funds. Besides, the route through which it passed was mainly ground, and part of it involved heavy and earthy rock cutting 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 scrip had been paid to the contractors 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 laborers 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 prosperous farmers in the State and several of them are wealthy merchants in Chicago.

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

Mr. Onahan 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 as follows:—

"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. McGee'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 the West with the single sentence, 'Too Late.'"

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 out 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," etc.

OUR OBSERVER.

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-accuser, 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 Dreyfus was unengaged and has flown, or that he has been spirited away from the Devil's Island. This, however, is not confirmed or credited and gives place to the more reasonable statement that a revision of the trial has been decided upon and that a steamer has been sent to bring back the unsuspecting cause of all this wild excitement. This means that an optional trial will take the place of the secret enquiry which resulted in the punishment and degradation to which this unfortunate man has been subjected. The charge brought against him of maliciously disclosing military secrets to Germany was admittedly an exceptionally serious offence in the eyes of the entire nation.

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 epaulettes, 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 island where he was and still is supposed to be.

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 gendarmierie, 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 treasury of the once proud city of Montreal. 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 a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, extracts some interesting data from recently published Government statistics 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 Catholics. Considerably more than one-fifth are Baptists. More than one-sixth are Presbyterians, and one in seventeen a Lutheran. One in thirty-nine is an Episcopalian, and one in thirty-nine a Congregationalist. The balance of the churchgoing people is split up into minor sects. New Mexico is almost wholly Roman Catholic; Arizona is three-quarters Catholic; Massachusetts, 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 its population church communicants. Utah comes next with 62 per cent., for "Mormons" are first-rate churchgoers, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut are high up on the list, with

over 40 per cent. but Vermont falls much below, and New Hampshire has a record 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 Connecticut. If that fraction could count heads in the same proportion the Catholics would have to stand back. The Catholics, to their credit be it said, have never utilized their majority for the purpose of riding rough shod over the minority, but invariably respect their rights, religious and otherwise. There is evidence on all sides that Catholics are not met in the same spirit by Protestants when they are in the majority. A. P. Aism permeates the whole body to a certain extent and fathers an amount of bigotry that shows itself in public as well as social and religious life.

WHILE we promptly rebuke and condemn the uncomplimentary references to matters Catholic, in which our contemporary, the Witness, too frequently indulges, we are, on the other hand, equally ready to commend, as we appreciate its kindly notices of persons and things Irish or Catholic. Thus we gladly acknowledge its recognition of the fact that the foremost British military commanders of the day are Irishmen, and readily quote its words: Irish newspapers are giving expression to a pardonable exultation over the fact that the foremost British military commanders at the present time are Irishmen. They are Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the army; Lord Roberts, commander of the forces in Ireland; Sir William White, commanding the army in India; and last, but not least, Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the Sudan. 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 Lord Charles Beresford. There are many others, no doubt, of lesser note, but these names certainly present a brilliant roll of which Ireland may well be proud. Englishmen and Scotchmen will not 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 novitiate 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 upon.

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. Walsh, for many years chairman of the committee of amusement and other committees associated with the institution. He was known to every Catholic seaman that visited the port 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 well-known 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 Wednesday to St. Anthony's Church, was a large one. The pall bearers were: Hon. James McShane, Messrs. Michael Phelan, William Kearney, Patrick McCrory, 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 Dalty, of Apalachicola, Florida, who are on a visit to Canada, have been the guests of Legalle Bros., the well known engravers and printers. They intend leaving for the South on the 29th inst., via New York.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING BOYS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and by all the lay members of the Council... and it was resolved that the Council of Public Instruction would do for this High School anything that it will be in its power to do in the future...

at St. Henry, the West End Abattoir, and the re-construction of that at the East End, just completed on the newest principles.

The pastors of the four English-speaking Catholic parishes were present at the ceremony, 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 project.

The area of land purchased for the site of the new school is 28,000, and it cost \$125 per foot.

generation of English-speaking Catholics, in order to mark their appreciation of "striking" the corner stone after the ceremony, deposited their obseques for a good figure in the collection box.

abrupt, interferences of the brass band, which however had every excuse for its action, as it was heralding the advent of His Grace the Archbishop.

Hon. Dr. Guerin, the representative of St. Ann's district in the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, and member of the administration, delivered a capital speech.

One enthusiastic spectator of the ceremony unobtrusively contributed \$500 to the fund, to be paid in instalments.

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 Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. Sheriff Sweetland, in introducing the Governor General, delivered an eloquent address. His Excellency, upon rising, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, advertising agent for the Grand Trunk Railway 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.

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

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.

The General Hospital situated on Water street, under the charge of the Grey Nuns, is being considerably enlarged by the addition of a new wing.

A new boarding school 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.

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 Gloucester street convent, under the charge of the Congregation nuns, has a very large attendance of pupils this term.

ADVERTISING CANADA.

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

Mr. H. R. Charlton, advertising agent for the Grand Trunk Railway 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 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.

The good points of the remedy, in my opinion, are the following:—First—If taken according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the short space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system.

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

The St. Thomas Times, of September 6th, says that on Sunday in the Church of the Holy Angels the Rev. Dr. Flannery bid adieu to his congregation in St. Thomas. The occasion was quite a

memorable one, and the church was crowded to the doors, the audience being composed of Catholics and Protestants alike.

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.

Senior 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.

Senior 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 why we lost."

BARBADOS, B.W.I.—Full reports of the damage wrought by the recent hurricane at Barbados, B.W.I., have been made to the authorities here.

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.

STONITES—ATTENTION!

PURINA MILLS PRODUCTS.

Ralston Health Club Breakfast Food.

The HEALTHIEST known cereal food is the Ralston Health Club Breakfast Food. By means of intricate machinery, all the nourishing elements of carefully selected, hard, stoutness wheat are retained, while the injurious parts that irritate the stomach are discarded.

IT IS A PERFECT FOOD. Because it contains just the elements the human system needs to repair the daily waste. It has a rich, delicate flavor, and is easily digested by the weakest stomachs. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD

is economical in time and money, because it cooks in 15 to 20 minutes and gives three times as far as oatmeal. In 2-lb. boxes.

RALSTON BARLEY FOOD

For brain workers, nervous people and children. It creates vitality at once, and imparts intense energy to brain and muscle. Sold in 2-lb. packages.

HEALTH PANCAKE FLOUR

Made from the preferred grains with Gluten Whole Wheat Flour as a basis. It is ready for use with the addition of water only. In 2-lb. packages.

PURINA HEALTH FLOUR

Gluten Entire Wheat. Contains all the nutritious parts of the wheat. It makes bread that can be easily digested. Packed in 12-lb. bags.

We have just received a shipment fresh from the Mills of the

RALSTON HEALTH CLUB FOODS.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

WE OFFER

The Ralston Breakfast Food in 2-pound packages at 15 cents each.

The Ralston Barley Food in 2-pound packages at 15 cents each.

The Century Health Pancake Flour in 2-pound packages at 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents.

The Purina Health Flour in 12-pound bags at 50 cents per bag.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, Manufacturers RALSTON FOODS.

CARPETS.

THOMAS LIGGET'S undivided attention is given to his Carpet Business.

THOMAS LIGGET is now the only Carpet Specialist in Montreal, and customers can be protected and supplied in a proper and business-like manner.

THOMAS LIGGET keeps in close touch with best makers and is giving his best attention to Newest and Best Effects in

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs and Draperies.

THOMAS LIGGET.

1884 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 2146 St. Catherine Street, Ottawa. 175 to 179 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

AGENTS WANTED.

Good, reliable Agents, male and female, wanted to solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS. Good commission paid. Address or call TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO. Limited, 263 St. James Street.



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.

the contractors, Messrs. Hughes & Brisson. The other contracts let are as follows: Brick work, D. J. Riordan; carpenter work, Lambert & Son; roofing, Montreal Roofing Co.; steel beams, F. A. Walberg.

The 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.

There will be twelve class rooms affording accommodation to six hundred pupils. It is the expectation later on to add a large assembly hall on the ground floor at rear, with additional class rooms above—the basement is intended for classes in manual training.

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 of the ceremony, where he robed preparatory to delivering his address and performing the ceremony of blessing and

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, Ottawa.

The following societies came in solemn procession to the ceremony: St. Patrick's National Society, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, 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; Catholic 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, practicing his profession since 1878; he has during that time designed and superintended the construction of many public and private buildings here and elsewhere, and always with marked success.

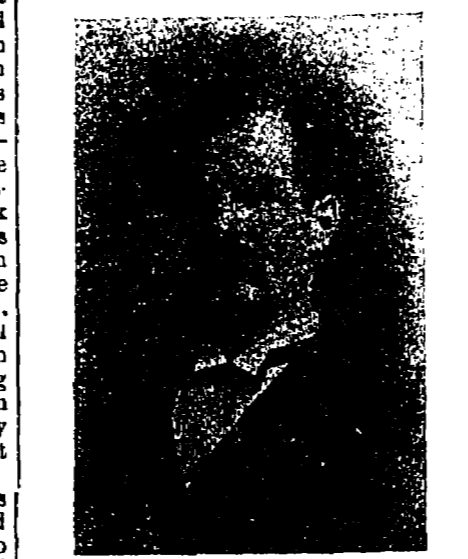
Several spirited spectators of the demonstration and staunch friends of the new movement to erect a special establishment for the education of the rising

\$125 per foot. The size of the lot is 228 feet x 122 feet. Considering its central location it can be safely said the purchase was a good one.

The estimated cost of carrying out the plans already made for the building is \$400,000.

In order to have the school ready for occupation at the beginning of the school year of 1900 it will require not less \$300,000.

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



MR. W. E. DORAN—Architect.

in the great undertaking of the nationality they represented.

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

One of the striking features of the day's proceedings was the large attendance of parishioners from all the districts of Montreal.

The spirited address of Rev. Father O'Donnell the able and highly esteemed pastor of St. Mary's Church, was the effort of his life, and it was deservedly cheered.

It is the intention of the promoter of the school to have a scroll of honor placed in the principal hall of the establishment 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 ministers, who, from the balcony of the St. Andrew's Home, had a bird's-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 institutions—the St. Andrew's Home on the west and the Normal School on the east.

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.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn was heavily handicapped during the latter part of his excellent speech, by the unexpected, if not

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.
Continued From Page One.

Judging of Catholic publications the question of their excellence from the point of view of taste and literary interest must be a first consideration; the principle that the Catholic tendency or the religious views of a literary production are alone to determine its value, or that the Catholic flag is to cover deficiencies, cannot be approved of.

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.

For the betterment and increased circulation of Catholic periodicals it is essential that the publishers should strive more than they have hitherto done to make them equal in their get out to non-Catholic periodicals. The splendid appearance of the latter tempts 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 wished-for 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 reading, whether entertaining or instructive. It warns them against being induced by 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 objection, and call for keen vigilance. In this connection the Congress directs attention to recent excellent publications 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 power.

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 of Germany to take up the Commissary, the grounds which led the Breslau Congress to appoint a Commissary in 1872 having now disappeared.

It may be added that 3,200 members' tickets, 9,010 tickets, 1,076 ladies' tickets, and 8,000 tickets for the garden party 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 Messes 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 a monument to Champlain.

Everywhere in the city there were evidences that this was a fête day. Appropriate notices 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 platform had been erected and draped with English, American and French flags, and by the time fixed for commencing the principal proceedings of the day, a large and fashionable company had assembled.

Around the statue a square 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 Marblehead, which had arrived in port early in the morning. Arrangements for the ceremony were of the most perfect character, 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 the foot of this historic rock, the brow of which is today crowned by the stately monument, there came a valiant hearted man, accompanied by a small band of mariners and artisans to commence here the foundations of a city and of a people.

No joyous note of welcome greeted this heroic man as he approached the shores of Quebec on the third of July, 1608. Champlain is a name that had always been engraved on the heart 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 brass and stone.

This solemn consecration, with your Excellency's permission and under your auspices, we desire to give to Champlain

STEEL CEILINGS FOR CHURCHES

HALLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, LODGE ROOMS, STORES.

Not a Substitute

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.

THE Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., OSHAWA, Ont.

today, and thereby to demonstrate by posterity our appreciation of his heroic labors 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 demonstration.

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 represents Champlain occupying a bold standpoint on 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 outline of the preliminaries which led to the erection of the magnificent monument which had been unveiled, he said: “Champlain was the prince of pioneers and much more. His was the sagacious statesman's foresight which made him a founder, and as such the founder of Quebec.

“And more yet, for he has bequeathed to us that imperishable heritage—the example of a beautiful life of purity and goodness—and we here to day can thank God for him for what he accomplished, for what he was, and when we think too of his devotion to this country, his affection 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 situation, according to the reports coming from 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 majority of his colleagues have decided in favor of reopening the matter, with the resignation of the Minister of War, General Zurlinden, as a result.

There continues to be a steady demand for strictly new laid eggs and a fair amount of business is doing at firm prices. We quote: Strictly new laid, 17½c to 18c; held fresh, 15½c 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.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continued active and strong to day and still higher 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.

Finest western, colored.....	8½ to 8¾
Finest western, white.....	8½ to 8¾
Finest eastern, colored.....	8½ to 8¾
Finest eastern, white.....	8½ to 8¾
Liverpool cable, colored.....	39s 6d
Liverpool cable, white.....	38s 6d

Butter is not so hot as it was earlier in the week, but values are quite firmly held nevertheless, as last quoted. Receipts were 2,436 packages.

Extra finest creamery, boxes.....	19½ to 19¾
Extra finest creamery, tubs.....	18 to 19
Ordinary finest creamery, boxes.....	18 to 18½
Ordinary finest creamery, tubs.....	17 to 18
Dairy butter.....	14 to 14½

Napanee, 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.

Pictou, 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 4,000 colored cheese offered, being the first half September make. Bidding brisk and all cheese sold were disposed of in half an hour, and at the same price, 8 1/2 16c. Sales: Hodgson, 1,000 boxes; Whitton, 1,700 boxes; Roland, 600 boxes. Two or three factories remaining unsold at the close of board. Board adjourned for two weeks. Buyers present: White, Jones, Roland, Biley and Cook. Woodstock, Ont., September 21.—Thirteen factories offered 2,480 boxes cheese, 535 colored and 1,955 white; all sold at prices ranging at from 8 9/16 to 8 1/2. Seven buyers present.

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.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Save 30c. on \$1.00.

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

\$3.00.

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

E. MANSFIELD, THE SHOEBIST,
124 St. Lawrence Street.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS
ADVERTISEMENT.

AUTUMN
Millinery and Mantle Openings!

MILLINERY!

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.

MANTLES!

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 perfection in

STYLE, FIT and COLORINGS.

A Garment has to be as near perfection as it 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.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.
CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

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 famous

Wilson's Invalids' Port

Prescribed by physicians irrespective of school AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

Honey moves slow and prices are easy on account of the heavy offerings. We quote:—White clover comb, in 1 lb sections, 7c to 7½c; dark, 5½c to 6c; white extracted, 6c to 6½c; and dark, 4c to 5c.

There is nothing doing in maple product. Syrup in wood, 4½c to 4¾c per lb.; in tins, 45c to 55c, according to size. Sugar, 6c to 6½c per lb.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. September 24, 1898.

SHOPPING BY MAIL

To get the best value for ready money, to absorb experience, skill and capital, is possible with those who shop with us by mail.

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

GIGANTIC SHIPMENT OF NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS.

PRICES 23 CTS. 40 CTS. 48 CENTS PER YARD.

This is to tell you about a tremendous shipment of New Tapestry Carpets, 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 lot has been specially designed for The Big Store, and are in superb designs and exquisite colorings in the newest and most approved styles. The prices tell their own story eloquently:

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 yard.

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.

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS.
At 40 Cents a Yard.—A splendid assortment of hall and stair Carpets in very suitable patterns, and rich colors to match. Tapestry Carpets at same price—40 cents a yard.

At 48 Cents a Yard.—This range of Hall and Stair Carpets are remarkable for beauty and design, richness of coloring 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.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

TEMPING VALUES IN
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS

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 Comforter Salo is well timed, for each day the need for warm bed clothes grows greater and never have such excellent goods cost so little as those offering to morrow.

WOOL BLANKETS.
Hundreds of warm-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 soft and woolly kind with dainty colored borders, \$2.50 a pair.

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 variety of new coverings. Specially well filled, 97 cents, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.40 each.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.
The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

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.
Sufficient to determine you never to use the old knuckle-scraping washboard again;

Can be had from all Grocers and Wholesale from the

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID COMPANY,
906 Palace Street, Montreal.

USE ONLY
Finlayson's
Linen Thread.
... IT IS THE BEST

Grand Opening of Our Cloak Room.
Grand Display of Fall and Winter Jackets, Golf Capes, Etc.

At the Great Au Bon Marche. ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.

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,
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,
1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street. Opposite Balmoral Hotel Block

P.S.—On next Friday we will offer our Last Spring's Jackets, in Fawns and Black, worth \$7.00 to \$16.00, for \$1.00 each.

John Murphy & Co's
ADVERTISEMENT.

HIGH CLASS
Millinery and Mantles!
Choice Styles and Extensive Variety!
All the latest novelties of Europe and America at prices to defy competition.

EXCLUSIVENESS
In also a feature of our assortments as well as the pretty design that appeals to the popular taste.

If you want **THE BEST ON THE BEST** Terms visit our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms!

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

SILK COVERED DOWN QUILTS.
SATIN COVERED DOWN QUILTS.
Down Quilts in all sizes, all ventilated: prices from \$4.25.

BLANKETS
White and Colored.
THE BEST ENGLISH BLANKETS.
THE BEST SCOTCH BLANKETS.
THE BEST CANADIAN BLANKETS.
100 Pairs White Blankets to select from.
White Blankets from 75c per pair.

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

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

Country Orders Filled With Care.

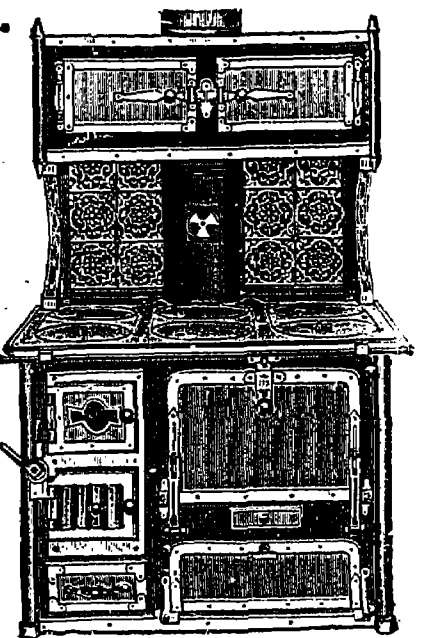
JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine St.
CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.
TELEPHONE "UP" 933.

Poetry of Tone

Is that which one hears in a tone of the great pianos. It is in complete distinction to noise. It enters the player and listener alike. It gives to an ordinary piece of music a new expression. This subtlety of tone is attained in the highest degree in the new NORDHEIMER PIANOS. Their every note is pure and musical. This is why so many of these instruments are now chosen throughout Canada by refined people. We are pleased to offer a specially chosen lot of NORDHEIMER PIANOS in richly veneered cases, at very moderate prices. Old Pianos, any make, exchanged. Liberal terms fixed on payment.

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