Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

If You Believe_

In the principles we advocate kindly pass the paper to your neighbox and ask him to subscribe

Vol. XLVIII. No 17.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A striking evidence of what can be exposition of the different movements, public epinion-- of the force which has been permitted to remain too long in a latent condition---when the Englishspeaking Catholics of Montreal, and especially those of them who are of Irish birth and descent, are united by some common purpose which appeals to their sense of patice, of right, or of gratitude, in matters connected with their magnition farewell demonstration which was organized by the Irish Canadian citizens of Montreal, in honor of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Abwas the scene on Wednesday evening. Every section of our race was represented, and worthily represented, at the great Cathering.

The first objects of interest which greeted the gaze of the spectator as he entered the spacious hall, were the large accregation of boys and girls. with bright and cheerful mien and neat attire, which represented St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and the fine apecimens of the rising generation of which the Cadets of St. Ann's Parish, in their attractive, green-trimmed uniform, constituted a conspicuous example. These cadets reflected no small credit upon those who suggested the idea of the formation of such a corps, as well as upon the Parish of St. Ann as a whole. On scrutinizing a little more closely the vast audience which day evening. filled the building in every part, that at 7,30, an unusually early hour for such a large demonstration to be held, which was owing to other engagements of His Excellency for the same evening, the observer could not help noticing how well and worthily and fully the Irish people of this city were represented there by occupants of the judicial beach, by members of other professions, and by men prominent in the trade and commerce of Canada's mercantile metropolis. Another gratifying feature which would have forced itself upon his attention was the presence of several of the leading members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, which recalled pleasant occurrences of years gone by.

It was a happy thought, the fitness of which is obvious to our readers, which prompted the presentation of two separate addresses to their Excellencies, the text of which we publish. That which was presented to the retiring Governor-General was read by Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, the president of St. Patrick's Society, and the other, which was presented to the Countess Aberdeen, was very fittingly read by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the parent Irish of their heartfelt gratitude. Church in Montreal. His Excellency's reply, which we give below, was just what we should have expected that it would be-full of earnest sympathy with the objects which Irishmen, both in Canada and in the Green Isle, which is the cradle of their race, seek by constitutional means to attain--- and it was deservedly cheered at frequent in-

Father Quinlivan's ascent to the platform, to read the address to Lady Aberdeen, was the signal for loud and prolonged applause --- a proof both of his own personal popularity and of that of the gracious and kindly lady to whom the address was to be read. Her Excellency's reply was a surprise to many of those present, who were not aware of her rare gifts of rhetoric. After having referred to the many evidences of gratitude and affection which she had received at the hands of the Irish people in Montreal and elsewhere,

accomplished in the wey of influencing | industrial and literary, which are now going forward in Ireland. Ledy Aberdeen is graceful and fluent of speech and cogent and clear in argumentative illustration. In her address there was a touch of genuine Hibernian wit, which boreample testimony to the truth of the statement which she repeatedly made during her memorable tur through Ireland a few years ago, that feith or their nationality, was placed | she is of Irish as well as of Scottis! upon imperishable record by the really | descent. A noteworthy feature of her address was that portion of it inwhich she asked the audience to accord to her the privilege of carrying to their compatriots in Ireland the message that erdeen, and of which the Windsor Hall | they (her hearers) were prepared to aid, in a practical manner, the meriterious movements to which she had referred. No sooner had her ladyship expressed this sentiment, than the audience enthusiastically replied in the affirmative by rising to their feet and enthusiastically applauding, amid the waving of hankerchiefs. The scene was a most impressive one; and it was as patriotically inspiring, as it was im-

> Many have been the demonstrations to Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Montreal, and the other large cities of the Dominion: but it may be safely said. without any trace of exaggeration, that none have equalled, not to say excelled, in spontaneousness, heartiness, or en-I thusiasm, that which was held in the Windsor Hall, in this city, on Wednes-

Their Excellencies accompanied by the chairman of the evening, Sir William Hingston, entered promptly at the hour appointed.

The party accompanying their Excellencies were:-- Lady Majorie Gordon, Major Denison, Toronto; Col. H. R. Smith, Ottawa. Sergeant at Arms, House of Commens: Mrs. Erskine.

Seats were reserved in the front of the hall for the clergy, members of parliament, judges, leading business men, and the presidents and secretaries of the various Irish national, benevelent, literary, and temperance organizations of Montreal.

When their Excellencies had taken their seats, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, president of St. Patrick's Society, in clear and ringing tones, read the following address to Lord Aberdeen:---

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., L.L.D., Governor-General of Canada: ...

May it please your Excellency .-- While all classes of the citizens of Montreal have joined in an address to your Excellency, the children of Ireland, here represented by the various national. charitable and benevolent societies, are desirous of conveying to your Excellency, in an especial manner, the assurance

When Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, your Lordship endeared yourself to its people, by your sympathy with all that concerned their welfare. Your Excellency must have rejoiced to recognize that the affection of a generous and sympathetic people is the surest source and guarantee of order and goodwill.

We of the Irish race, in this free and prosperous Dominion, viewed with cordial approval the recognition of those qualities which endeared you to the people of the Old Land, and on your arrival in Canada, we hailed you, not only as Canada's Governor, but also as Ireland's friend, with a "Caed Mille Failthe; " and we now anticipate your departure from amongst us with a feeling of the deepest sorrow.

Since your Excellency's appointment to the high and responsible office of Governor-General of Canada, your energies have been devoted to promoting the welfare and happiness of the peo-

True to your high mission, zealous in the discharge of your duty, anxious to smooth every difficulty, your Excellency has been successful in winning all

hearts Now that you are about to her ladyship entered into a luminous leave our shores accompanied by ry; and by establishing in hiontrest, Prof. Sullivan, leader.

the distinguished Lady who has so nobly aided you in every work of philanthropy, benevolence and | try. charity, we tender you our sincere regret on the occasion of your departure. Long will the remembrance of your Governorship linger with us, and to whatever high office you may be called ment in the land of their fathers is in the service of the Empire, we sincerely pray that success may attend you, and that all hearts may be drawn to you, as they have been in Ireland and Canada.

His Excellency, in rising to reply, received an ovation; and the applause that resounded throughout the hall lasted several minutes. When the outburst of enthusiasm had subsided, he

I cannot find words to express my thanks to you for this demonstration. For, my friends, this address is much more than gratifying, it is touching and stimulating. Teaching because it is the gener as expressing fithe heart. and stimulating because one most feel that the sentiments extressed this eveniby are more than more expressions. It is also removatizing accouse these generous words, show we a discrimination and good will.

We had many apport middle of studying the Irish peale as a class and such of them as we have come in contact with, we have found most ennels ling (appliance). We have been around the world, and in the course of courtravels we have met Trishmen that have manifested the same sentiments as these this evening, and you can beassured that experiences of this kind remain ever in our memory and are engraved on our hearts.

I wear here the Star of the Order of St. Patrick, and am proud to wear the old Irish blue of this Order -- that particular color and material which Lady Aberdeen, by singular co-incidence has selected for our family.

Our time in Canada will not be long. but when we go away we will feel not not only memories of the Lend, but, what is more, of othe heart; and although we may never return here, we will always remember the b spit dity we have received in this city of Montreal, but especially the demonstration of this evening. This magnificent assemblage is the best proof of the friendship and love of the Irish people. We belodd also this evening visible signs and proofs of progress. We see the St. Ann's Cadets, who are trained in military exercises, and we also see the orphans, who give evidence of the education they receive at the hands of the good sisters. I regret that tack of time will not allow me to stay longer. and I am compelled to leave you to

Lady Aberdeen. His Excellency's remarks were greeted by tremendons applause, and as he left the hall immediately after his reply to keep another engagement the audience cheered him.

The children of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, under the direction of Mrs. E. C. Monk, who were seated on the stage, sang a chorus in a manner which won all hearts. This was followed by a song, "Green Isle of Erin," rendered by Miss Frances Murphy, of Newfoundland, in a finished manner, and which was deservedly applauded. The Bedonin Love Song was also contributed by Mr. George Washington Stephens,

· Rev. Father Quinlivan, paster of St. Patrick's Church, ascended the platform and was greeted with great enthusiasm as he prepared to read the following address to the Countess of Aberdeen:---

To Her Excellency, The Countess of Aberdeen: ---

May it please your Excellency ... The Irish citizens of Montreal, represented by their national and charitable societies, view your approaching departure with sincere regret.

Long before Your Excellency's arrival in Canada you had, when at the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin, endeared yourself to the people of Ireland, by your sympathy for her poor, and by your successful efforts to ameliorate their condition, by the establishment of home industries.

The sorrow experienced at your leav ing was manifested in a thousand ways characteristic of a generous and warm-

hearted people. The Irish race in this favored land fully realized the benefits you had conferred upon Ireland, and sympathized with its people in the loss they had sustained by your departure from among them.

On your arrival in Canada you could not have failed to notice the warmth with which His Excellency the Governor-General and yourself were welcom ed by them.

Your Excellency has continued the work of philanthropy in this hemisphere, by planing on exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago, and making extensively known the skilled and dexterous handicraft of the Irish peasant-

and elsewhere in Canada, marts, fer the sale of the products of their indus-

Your Excellency has wisely recognized that emigration is not always the best remedy for the ills of a people, but that fair and remunerative employmore likely to be promotive of moral and material good.

On occasions, when opportunity af forded, your Excellency has ever given expressions to words of kindness to, and sympathy with, the people of Ireland; expressions which have secured to your in return, their respectful homage, their gratifude and leve.

Your extensive appaintance with Irish literature, and war intimate km wa led e of ancient Irish history, could erl. have been mornized by stell was had taken the deepest interest in our

the all your relations, you have signal-Is albel. His Escellercy the Govern a General, during his sometim Canada. enring soll deres as elt bis w.lespeoi papilativo

A strategical visit presented here of of early to be a second protect by the ic, interest to is, is an transport of van scholttele barthe welling ob s

the ask very to proceed the energy or Weinest thomas, and we manistic party, that wantever you is to dis-Thesing may accord day your

Her Excellency in rising to reply wis greated with cheers. She said in part: -- It gratifies me greatly that this address comes as it does from the Trish citizens of Montreal, without distineti n of class or creed; and I comnot attempt to find words to ted our how much I there your L wither meneony of this evering will be most graff. fring to me in the future. I would like to think that a look of on me to night as a messenger who would give a message to year friends devoted the sea. And wast would I say? There is a fink which at ites is to heland, and all that appertains to her welfare. Such words (t) appreciation expressed to night to me are very pleasing; especial-Is now that we are a ing back to tell them in the Old Country that the Irish in Canada are the same as the hish all over the world. And the words of HiskExcellency indicated clearly what we have ever theaght of the irish fea-

I will also tell them that whilst you are here in Canada doing your part to build up the empire, that you don't forget the Old Country ... the country ... () your birth, or of your forefathers; and your devotion to that country only lends force and strength to what your are doing for your dear adopted cons-

But there are other messages I would like to be the bearer of. I know that I can assure the prople in Ireland that you are deeply interested in the work of the Irish Industries' Association which has been instituted to promote their welfare. In your kind address you referred to this work from which we expect so much. I will only speak to you of the home industries, as that is the work with which I have been more intimately associated. Anyone who has travelled through Ireland cannot fail to be impressed with the skill of the people and the fine work they can do when given an opportunity. Here Her Excellency reviewed the many difficulties which had to be surmounted. The beginning of the operations of the association in exhibitions of the work, her ladyship proceeded to say, was at Chicago World's Fair. Referring to the practical results, her Excellency gave some interesting figures to show the great strides of progress made.

There is still another movement of importance, said Her Excellency, that I would like to apeak of---the revival of Irish literature; and I would like to get the whole Irish nation interested so as to make the study of the old Irish language and literature a success. It is curious that this subject should in the first place be rivived by the scholars of France and Germany, to whose early efforts are due the present revival.

Lady Aberdeen closed by extolling the work of Charles Gavan Duffy, who had made a noble effort to advance the study of the Celtic language.

The Orpheus Male Quartette contributed a number and was twice recalled. Miss Frances Murphy sang with pleasing effect, and was twice recalled. She was afterwards complimented by Her Excellency upon her renditions. After the drill by the children, and a few further remarks by her Excellency, Sir-William Hingston made a brief, but eloquent speech. This brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

The following is the programme in full of the instrumental and vocal selections and fancy drill:---

1. Overture, "Irish Airs," Orchestra.

2. Grand Cherns by the Orphuss of St. Patrick'e. 3. Song, "Green lele of Brin," Miss

F. Murphy. 4. Bedonin Love Song, G. W. Stephens, jr., Mrs. Turner, accompaniet. 51 Mcore's Melodies, Orpheus Male Quartette: Messrs. W. J. Murphy. M.

Mullarkey, J. Penfeld and E. Quinn. Prof. P. J. Shea, accompanist. 6. Song. "Angus McDonald." Miss F. Murphy.

7. Faney March, Orphite of St. Pat rick's, Mrs. E. C. Mense et a Piet. F. Varney, instructors.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS 2

value but \$1,000. It so the other ofmassing pass that the set of s HI with east in more in the HI and the complete the tide tora vita has Hyplatella

This rec has a semest to at feritor which was the class secretion the profice was to the complete of the Idial torograf at the same of Martreat. All the followed rated in writeles of leavillers, and the other In other med by witch a grant to a depres form as a Henor was to decrete or worth the Blessed VI only who exwar at a control of the March Selme, when a Iden Lever to a ninet this winder! shrine of O c Blessed 4, d., which is becoming more temporal services.

the Bulldings Committee of the West minster Cathedral, . it is et besidhe. which His Undergree for Unit Vice. the suppose but in axio error in the enthusiasm in the class of a confine In the death has a state of the cont doneti n. of \$19,000, from a le cont layman. The returnities dees not publish the name, but it will be itserified on the tablet of founders to be placed in the sametnery.

As was printed out In the True Witness' sometime act, this corperus edifice will eclipse anything built in London since St. Paul's, and will be completed before Easter, when the dedication will occur.

The eathedral will cost, in addition to the \$215,000 pail for the site, nearly \$1,509,000. Besides the cathedral proper, a monustery to accommodate thirty benedictions, and buty-dive to brothers, is to be built, together with a lecture hall capable of seating 2,000 persons. The cathedral will seat 10-

NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST.

resesserates

On rext Thursday evening, the 17th inst., and the following Toursday evening, the 24th inst, the Orpians will give two of their charming entertainments in St. Petrick's Hall, St. Alexander street. It is always a pleasure for our people to be present on these Their harts are touched occasions. at the sight of these little ones and a sweet emotion of affection is stirred within their breasts at the sound of the innocent voices of these lambs of the flock.

Branch 54 held a very enjoyable suchre party on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2ed. in St. Mary's Hall, corner Craig and Panet streets. The president, J D Cogan assist d by Secretary Francis D. Daly and Chancellor O'Brien. did everything in their power to make it a success, and they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs J. J. Costigan, Mr Snarkey, Deputy Reynolds and Mrs. Revnolds, the Misses R ynolds and the Masters Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien Mr B. Tansey, Deputy T. P. Tansey, Mr E. Brennan, Mr. W. J. Brennan, Principal St. Mary's School; Mr. Junes Caddy, Mr. T. P. G. Curran, Mr. T. McDonnell, and several others, all accompanied by their ladies. A fine opera glass was won by Miss Reynolds. There were several other good prizes distributed also. A reof erche supper was given, and after several hours of ger uine fun one of the most enjoyable evenings ever given by this Brinch was brought to a con-

It is learning music that many youthful hearts learn to love.

Never step over one duty to perform another. Take them as they come.

ST MARY'S PARISH.

The parishioners are manifesting creat enthusiasm in connection with the coming Bazaar, which will open on December 5th and continue until the 17 h. Our parish, remarks the Calendar, hes had signal success in all undertakines, and the coming bazzar will lead in the list, judging from the earnestness of the workers. We do not know, of course, how much we are going to realize in money; but this we do knew from those who are familiar with its chi-cts-viz., the decoration of our church that the results will be good | foe Entertairment (mmittee is working steadily, and hopes to have a series of tableaux family drills and coher teatures which will brove an attration. The boths will be put in place and dec roted according to the

stead the ladies had arge. A creations is other the suspices. the foresting will intugarate the By se in Monday, Deanber 5th. vija vi 6. i ne po antoeni polgen Lewyern I've berigher with no become the large call and a very ter but will be bail. An order stead of several process will turnish masse during too time our costs will be partaking of the delis cion of a steblic breaking it reparts

the chasing is a list of the ladice providing at the different tables: Lastroam perfor- Mrs. J. Street and Mrs P Rysn.

Foresters' table-Mrs. T. Proban. C. M. B. A. (able - Mrs. C. O'Brien. However to be e - Mon, F. Lawlor. H Lomiana' table -- Mrs. J. Carran. Hosy Name table-Mrs. J. Schultz. C of Mary table-Mrss B Smith. W of Fortune table -C. Y. M. So-

ciere. if there table - Miss I Law even Fran P n '- Miss Cassic. Gussy Tent -- Mos E. Lay ic. Post Office-Miss Mesospe Distorts timer (5- Miss M. Smith and

M.s. K. Bremnan, Misch Street one of the first efficers at all our clutted a dalities, has genersalv assumed the presidency of the B zor and as a matter of course her s =1 Corcis are expected to oid her as wed as possible in bringing about good r sidla. We o nardulate this respected tady and her lost of able assistants upon the record thus, far attained, and upon the bright prospects in advance. The young ladies of the Children of Mary are completing arrangements for the ovster supper and entertainment to be given by the Sadality during the tazear, and a "Green Tea" under the suspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, A C H, will be another feature.

ST. ANN'S TOMBOLA.

The date of the drawing in connection with the grand Tombola in aid of the poor of St. Ann's parish has been postponed until November 20, at the request of the ladies of the parish, who re working enthusissically in distributing the tickets and arranging in order the magnificent array of costly prizes which have been donated to the worthy project from all quarters.

Rev. Father Symble, who is the energetic and enthusiastic leader in the undertaking, in an interview with a representative of the TRUE WITNESS on Thursday, referred to the unusually early appearance of the winter season, as was evidenced by the territic snowctorm which swept over this city on Wedre-day. He said the poor of the parish were not prepared for such an early approach of winter, and in many cases there was much distress. He hoped the people of the city would contribute their mite to the Tombola and help them to alleviate the distress.

Let those whom God has blessed with even asufficiency for their wants think of the many homes where no fire burns during this stormy weather. In hundreds of cases these are not the homes of the professional poor, but of those who are powerless to work and still more powerless to beg. The St. Ann's Tombob should be supported by Cathclics generally, as should all undertakings in aid of the poor by other parishes.

MR HUGH RYAN ILL.

There is not in Canada one persons who knows Mr. Hagh Ryan but will hear with profound regret of his serious illness. It is not more than the truth to say that the community holds no more charitable, generous and big-hearted man. The city of Toronto has been greatly advanced by his public charity; but few are aware of the extent of the private aid and relief he has constantly afforded since he took up his residence here. It would not perhaps be in place to enlarge upon this matter when his own example is most unobtrusive. Itis only to be hoped that his life may bespared for some time yet. It has been learned that his condition has for some days been very serious; but his physicians have hopes of bringing hims. through the stage of his illness which now confines him to his room and forbids him seeing any one but his attendants.-Catholic Register.

Never take a step without asking God to lead you.

NOTE AND COMMENT

thesems strange that men and women, who have in the atruggle of life evinced so much shrewdness in their dealings with the business world, should surrou d the disposition of their property, after their death, with so many ridiculous conditions and peculiarities. In this matter of willmaking it is not the men and women who have ac umulated several thousand of dellars out of their earnings that are the greatest offenders. Biri ners men who have manipulated millions of dollars in their undertaking where clear eightedness in every detail is carential when conructed with commit the gravest blunders. Whether it is because the very idea of will making unnerves them, or that they are imbued with the desire to make matters as cr ublesome as possible for their fami y or their beire generally, it is deficit to say; but the fact recircling their gold with an iron band, strange. A few deyeago the Iron peo men, especially those will dectors who have to often given advice to others. other the sum of \$10000, to be paid cannot resist kindness, and had a constructer as to encourage the belief sons fighting her battles to day in Egypt tue County Court was usheld.

The following has been going the rounds of the daily press in Canada and the United States:

"It is doubtful if in any other civiliz ed country in the world such c mduci as that credited to William Redmond, he Irish irreconcilable, would be toler ated. The treasmable fellow, at a time when the United Kingdom her serious controversy with France and war is one of the probabilities, waile addressing a Home Rule meeting in Japan, says:-Dublin, calls for cheers for Marchand and declares that 'the sympathics of Irishmen are with France.' It is car tainly a tribute to Britain's greatness that it can afford to permit fellows like Ramond to go unmuzzled or out of toe question of making their wills, [sail. We wonder what would have n-en done with a man in the United States it he had called for cheers for Spain when war between that country | sum has not all been spent in war and the United States was imminent?"

Many of Mr Redmond's fellow-coun trymen the world over may consider. that in speaking as he did he failed to maine, that cool, b vel headed business give evidence of good policy. Yet to men construct parsaraph and pars- | those who know the history of Ireland, graph which they would consider the and who have witnessed the era of act of an imbedite in the haloyon days | co-reion through which Mr. Redmord of their business coreer. They seem | and his fellow-members have passed, to relish, so to sheak the task of et - the matter does not appear quite so The same may be said of professional ple of this city tendered a grand forewell demonstration to Lard and Laty Aberdeen In this they gave evidence A case in print came up in of thegenerous recognition for fair and the N w Yak courts last week kind treatment that the Irish people where one relative had willed to an have always been noted for Tres him at the age of thirty years, provid | generous policy been adopted in Ire ing he was at that time of such moral land, England would not only have her that he would invest the money proper | and in other lands as the leading menin ly. The will was not probated until her armies, she could not merely count some time after the beneficiary had upon those who are swilchle in her passed the age of thirty years. The | navy, but throughout Ireland she would contention of the latter was that the have millions of true frierds and allies. administrator of the estate could not | That generous treatment has been dehold the \$10 (00 and that the level of nied, and in its stead we have bad morality upon which the young man | penal laws and oppression. Thank (i at was being judged by the administrator | better days have dawned upon the Old was greatly above the average, and one Land, through Gladstone and other reached by few young men. The C unty | noble spirite; but if we have Mr. Red-Court held that the young man was mend wishing success to France in not entitled to the money, because of Ireland, and the Irishmen of Canada the life he was leading. This decision | cheering for Lard and Lady Aberdeen, was reversed in the Circuit Court, but | the reason is that Ireland has been in h. Supreme Court the decision of m sgov rand whilst Canada has been Home ruled,

EDUCATION

the others, and are intended for com-

If his duty to attend the exercises as the least n they will learn will be the means of not only enabling them to form a just appreciation of the value of their souls but of urging them to greater achievements in temporal affairs.

************************* NOTES OF INTEREST.

*+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0++

A writer in the Outlook, in discuss ing some conditions of affairs in

Her navy, at present 300,000 tons, is being greatly increased; her army, wn n on a war footing, is half a mil lion, while her officers are some of the duest in the world. The danger is that ere will spend too much money in her forts to place herself on a level with teading European nations, for already or national debt am unts to 417 401; 328 yen, or over 208 million dollars. le is only sair to add that this huge equipment, for, to give one illustration. only, Jupan during the past few years has improved her educational system.

Here are some figures quoted by Susan Gavon Duffy in her very interesting sketch of the great apostle of temperance in Ireland. They impurate, as only statistics can, the result of Fatner Mathew's labors. They show an amazing decrease in the whiskey trade from the year Father Mathew identified himself with the movement, till the beginning of the tamine in 1845 when many of his broken down and statving followers fell away from him and sought forgetfulness of their utter misery in whickey drinking:

| She has now 26 000 schools.

Y ar.		Gillors.		Duty.
1839	• • • •	12296000	•••	£1 134 573
1840	•••	10.815708	•••	1261812
1841	•••	7401051	•••	936,126
1842	•••	6 455 443	•••	854 725
1343	•••	5,290 650	• • •	904 906
1811		5 536 483		852418

An American syndicate having accured important concessions in scuthern China, General W. B Pars as a well known engineer of New York, has gone to investigate and report upon their probable paying value. If the report is favorable, it is said that a rail way will be built by American expital ists from Horg Kong northerly to Han Kau, an important commercial city on the Yang tee kiang the object being to open up and work the iron and coal deposits through which the railway is to pass.

A remarkable feat of awimming was accomplished when James Finney champion arimmer of the world awam from the North Pier, Blackpool. to the St. Anne's Pier, a distance of five miles, says the New York Herald In tursuance of the terms of a wager of \$1 000, Finney divid from the North Pier shortly before a quarter to two in the presence of a large tody of special tors. The sea was by no means smooth, and the tide being at ebb rendered the task a somewhat difficult one. The match was a question rather endurance than the estab petition by those who have attended lishment of a speed record. As the e abould approach the pier by water a tedious wait of two hours followed, during which Finney swam about, and by frequent changes of position suc-

> More than 15 000,000 visits are paid annually to London pawnbrokers, or, to be more exact, 41 100 a day on ar average. The number el piedges de posited throughout the country is said to amount to \$100,000 000 every year.

ceeded in keeping affort until the tide

came in, when he awam to the pier

and went ashore at five minutes to 8

having spent five hours eleven minutes

in the water.

mmmmm m

The duty collected at Toronto during O toher was \$352 262 29, against \$324, 197 85 in October last year.

Customs collections at Ottawa Isst month amounted to \$35,644, against \$27 508 for Oscober, 1897. It the pres -nt rate keeps up or the remaining wo months or 1898 the receipts this year will exceed \$500 000.

The annual statement of the Mont eal Street Rullway shows that the gress receipts for 1898 were \$1,471,939, an increase of \$120 571, or 9 65 per cent. over 1897. The operating expenses were \$764 884, an increase of \$28,455. or 3 to per cent. The net enrulues wer- \$707 055 an increase of \$101,116 or 16 69 per cent. The passengers car ried wer- 35 353 966, or 3 305 719 more than in 1897. The net income was 13 per cent of the capital, as compared with 12 41 per cent. in 1897.

C P. R. land sales for last month were: 13 327 64 acres were sold for \$42 536; on the Manitoba and Southwestern sections 3,699 acres were sold or \$13 034; in the corresponding month last year 14 486 44 acres on the C. P R were sold for \$45861; on the Southwestern 10,787 acres were sold for \$40,070.

There was a substantial increase in the customs receipis at Montreal last nonth, the total being \$6:4731, an in-

Vienna telephone girls are required to change their fresses and wear a uniform when on duty, as the dirt they brought bly the bicycle, the use of which has in from the streets affected the instruments. Their costame is a dark skirty and waist, with sleeves striped black

By Rev. A. P. Doyle, in the "Catholic World" Magazine.

A most interesting volume dealing with the Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem has just been issued by the National Department of Labor, under the supervision of Carroll D. Wright. This volume is of very great value because it represents the results of extensive and searching investigation into the condition of the liquor traffic as it exists here and now in the United States. It possesses additional value inasmuch as the investigations have been carried on with no other purpose in view than a sincere desire to get at the facts. There is no endeavor to exaggerate the drink evil in order to emphasize any one of the reputed remedial measures, nor is there any evident design of marshalling figures in order to antagonize any one of the well-known political methods in dealing with the liquor problem. The fact that the report is made by the government over the name of so eminent a statistician as Commissioner Wright is the fullest guarantee af its accuracy and its completchess.

We are quite unconscious of the fact that in gathering material for such a report it is very easy for any one to obtain a one-sided view. The questions may be framed in such a way as to show the animus of the questioner. They may be tactfully put so as to draw out answers that will serve to support some preconceived notions, or, even after figures have been ever so truthfully gathered, returns may be manipulated in such a way as to exaggerate certain conclusions which would not in any sense be warranted by a more honest interpretation of the data in hand. Figures never lie only when there is a prevarienter behind there. and in no department of statistics have there been such varied conclusions drawn as those which are quoted in regard to the evil of intemperance. This is quite natural because, perchance, around no other topics have such bitter personal contentions raged as about the liquor interests of the country. There are almost as many pet theories proposed for the remedy of the drink plague as there are for the cure of consumption, or for the relief of the Cuban fevers. We have not been able to detect a particular bias in a single paragraph of this report, or any leaning to one theory or another. The calm and consistent mathematical calculation as well as the cold and colorless deduction are the chief merits of this report under consideration.

The first thing that impresses one in analyzing its varied tables and multiform investigations is the tremendous proportions to which the liquur interests of the country have attained. With the growth of the population there has tion of intoxicating drink. Sometimes we temperance people lay the dattering unction to our souls that matters are not as bad in this present year of grace as they were a generation ago, and from many signs of the times we are often justified in these opinions. Undoubtedly with all the agitation that has gone on, and the strenuous effo ts that have been made by legal as well as persuasive agencies, there is less drinking in many quarters and there is more condemnation for drinking habits to-day than there were a quarter of a century ago. The business of selling liquor is less respectable and the public use of drink more apt to be frowned down with us than it was with our forefathers, and figures bear out the statement that there is less public intoxication. In spite of this consumption of liquor of all kinds has gone on increasing from 4.17 gallons per capita in 1840 to 16.42 gallons per capita in 1896. This very large increase is due to the introduction of malt liquors. The actual use of distilled spirits has declined from 2.52 gallons per capita in 1840 to 1 proof gallon in 1896, while the use of malt liquors has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840, to 15.60 gallons in 1896.

One might hastily conclude that the decrease of intoxication is due to the introduction of beers, but the observation of experienced men goes to prove that there is far more intemperance from beer these days than from the stronger drinks; especially is this the case among young women. In the city of New York alone, during the last year, there were 23,295 arrests for disorderly conduct, principally on account of intoxication, and there were 21,630 persons arrested for mere intoxication besides, making 44,925 arrests in all on account of the abuse of liquor. Of this 44,025, nearly 40 per cent. were women.

One might imagine that the period of industrial depression through which we have just passed would naturally increase the consumption of intoxicating drinks, since among the very poor it is more economical to use cheap beer as a beverage than to get tea or coffee, and to light fires to cook victuals; but it is gratifying to note that hard times have contributed to a notable diminution in the use of all kinds of beverages, but particularly of spirits, Possibecome so common, has contributed to decrease the patronage of saloons. But has been a steady licreage when meas. ing influences that are thrown about Grand Trunk Ticket Office 137 St. James Street

High the consumption of diffi-led accomple attention the not increased. Moreover the me of the mild. er beverages, has barely been steady, and the general total of all kinds has increased from 17.04 gallons per capita in 1892 to 15.42 gellons in 1896.

The people of the United States are an exceedingly thirsty nation. They drank in 1996, 882,678,219 gallons of intoxicating drink, and if one counts Considering that a quart would go pretty far in making the head reel and the feet unsteady, and there are 120 quarts in 30 gallons, each adult could accuse us of being a sober race. Commissioner Wright's report reduc-

es the number of places where liquors

are ratalled to 161,483. This represents the number of retail salmons in the country-case saloon to 433 of the population, and by eliminating the children, one saloon to every 200 adults. In order to make a living out of 200 adults ways must be devised to encourage constant drinking. A great many must drink to excess to make up for the many that do not drink at all. So that we are in this country confronted by this state of affairs: a huge organization, with millions of capital invested, infesting the cities and hamlets of the country; ever on the alert to cultivate drinking habits by a code of etiquette all its own; defying the just laws enacted for its restraint, by a political influence: claiming all day to do its work, and then stealing the small hours of the night and the consecrated time of Sunday. In order that the 161,483 retail places of the country may make a paying interest on the capital invested, excessive drinking must be produced. The relation of the retail liquor traffic as it exists here and now to the vice of intemperance is one cause of the effect, and so energetic is the cause there is little wonder that it claims its victims by the thousands, and it is not at all surprising that there are public-spirited men who consider it a terrible menace to our homes and our liberty, and who are willing to pledge their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor to banish it from this fair land.

Yet, what will one do? There are \$957.162.907 of capital invested. It gives employment to 241,756 hands. It yields a revenue to the government in one way or other, by special taxes, fines, and custom duties, of \$133,213,-124.51. This is the statement of the financial status of the liquor traffic. What are we going to do about it? Abelish it entirely?

Suppose legal prohibition should prevail for a time. Suppose by some strange political combination, as occurred in Canada a few weeks ago, it would be the will of the people, as manifested at the polls, that the government should use its mighty hand to suppress the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; the next day, after a night of nervous strain and excitement about the polls, undoubtedly some of the been a steady increase in the consump- very ones who voted for prohibition would be the first to clamor for something to steady the overstrained nerves or to whip up the flagging vitality. The tremendous drain on one's vital forces that is occasioned by the effort to keep up with the pace that is set by the intellectual and commercial life in this country demands a stimulant. Without doubt, the only reason there is so much drunkenness in this country is the very same reason that makes us a nation of neurasthenics. Were we living a quiet peaceful life, content with but few things, and not ambitious for place, nor avaricious for gain, nor eager for pre-eminence, there would not be the same demand for alcoholics. Alcohol, is the goad, and when the beast flags, after days of work and nights of revelry with no rest, goad him on till he drops in his tracks or winds up in an asylum for paretics.

> If, however, in our judgment, the policy of prohibition will never be realized, the efforts spent in fighting the saloon are not without their beneficial results. Probibitionists are men with all the enthusiasm of high ideals and heroic measures. They spend and are spent in the effort to suppress drunkenness. They disseminate thousands of dollars and tons of literature, and throngs of people who have been saved from the withering scourge of drunkcnness rise up and call them blessed. I have no special condemnation for them. They mean well, but are mistaken; but I cannot withheld my condemnation for the many who, seeing the ravages of the drink evil, do nothing and say nothing, though a word would mean a great deal from them.

> The continual growth of the Hauor traffic may be expected. It is full of energy. It is backed by plenty of capital. It has its thousands of minions. Its capacious maw has plenty of victims to feed on.

In order to restrain the evil tendencies of the liquor traffic the Supreme Court of the United States decreed on the 10th of November, 1800, in the case of Crowley, vs . Christensen, that the sale of liquor is the proper subject for restrictive legislation. "The police power of each State," it says, " is fully competent to regulate the business, to mitigate its evils, or to suppress it entirely. There is no inherent right in any citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquor by retall."

The larger the number and the more whatever the cause, while there efficacious the quality of the restrain-

more quintity and more completely will the evils resultant therefrom be elimimitted red fing a ber in

But more potent them will often le-gislation is the planter of momething which will be a limit that En the sa-loon. The salour is not an unmixed evil: It does satisfy certain legitimate wants. Around it as a centre gathers a great deal of the social life of the plain people. The sense of freedom, the political talk, the free-lunch counout the children, each adult must have ter, the good-fellowship, the daily papconsumed on the average 30 gallons. | er, and many other little things that enter into the rest and recreation of a working-man when away from the duli and hard routine of work, are well provided for by the saloon. The proget pretty well on to drunkenness | lem is to provide all this in just every third day. Verily no one would abundant measure, but without the sting of alcohol. If men of wealth who do not care to identify themselves with the organized temperance wark for one reason or another, would device their efforts and money to the creation of settlement houses, athletic clubs, gymnasia, lunch-wagons, cheap that well supervised theatres, they want? do not a little to neutralize the batter ful effects of the sulcon.

> In addition to the statistical kn a ledge concerning the liquor business itself, the report furnishes us with ... amount of very interesting information concerning the extent of the use of liquor by employees who are subject to night-work, exposure, and overwork; concerning the relation of pay-day and Sunday intoxication, and also to what extent the manufacturing, agricultural and transportation interests of the country are contributing to the soldiety of their employees. The latter is of special interest, because an extension of this same work too will help to solve to a very large extent the question of drunkenness among the works ing-men of the country. Investigation was made among 6,970 employers. where 1,745,923 hands were emplayed, and of this number 3,527, or more than 50 per cent., require that their employees shall not use liquor when on duty, and many insist on total abstinence both on and off duty as a condition of employment. If still other employers were as strict in the condemnation of the abuse of intoxicating dring am ag their employees, we may readily see that it would not take long to elimin ate intemperance from among the working-people.

> I consider a human soul without concation like a marble quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties a: t I the skill of the polisher fetches ou: the colors, makes the surface shine, and discovers every ornamental cloud. spot, and vein that runs throughout the body of it. Education, after the same manner, when it works upon a noble mind, draws out to view every latent virtue and perfection, which, without such helps, are never able to make their appearance .- Joseph Addi-

> Protestant layman may determine and propound all by himself the terms of salvation; we are bigots and despots if we do but proclaim what a thousand years have sanctioned .-- Car-

> A liqueur and eight cabinet in the shape of a coffin with "skull, hones, dice, hourglass, seythe, snakes, froz-, spade, and other fittings," is offered for sale in London.



ing a year or two after one is dead; dead to all practical intents and purposes. dead, with the autograph of death in-scribed on brow and cheek and lip.
Thousands of

women live for a year or two
after all helpfulness and
happiness have
gone out of
their lives. When a woman

When a woman becomes hope-lessly helpless and unhappy she is practicated the future is a dreary waste, the young wife who is a helpless, nervous invalid, the mother whose babes are a burden instead of a blessing wall these unless they stead of a blessing,—all these, unless they take the right measures to recover their health, are better dead than living. In the majority of cases these ghosts of women owe their condition to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Frequently they have been deceived by the incorrect diagnosis of some obscure physician and do not understand the true nature of their trouble. It only costs a two-cent postage stamp for a woman to write and describe her condition to Dr. write and describe her condition to D.

R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skilful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. He will answer letters from ailing women without charge.

He is the discoverer of Dr. Pierce's Faronite. Prescription the greatest of all vorite Prescription, the greatest of all known medicines for women. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned in maternity and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It banishes the indispositions of the anxious period and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It cures all disorders and displacements and checks exhausting drains. "Previous to motherhood my wife was very sick," writes Dennis H. Connelly, Esq., of Clear Water, Wright Co., Minn. "Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription made her well

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and constipation. One a dose. They never gripe.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

Allan, Beminion and Beaver Lires

Quebec Steamship Co. ALI LINES FROM NEW YORK To Serope, Burands, West Ind

Florida, etc.

COOKSTOURS.

W. H. CLANOY. Agust

The latter, or "Class B ' Scholarshipe. A proiseworthy step, which could be will be awarded at the same time as

unitiated with advantage in the large Canadian ci.ics has been taken by the governors o the city o' Dublin Teckni | the schools for two or more years, and | conditions of the wager required that a Schools in audmitting for compe and inorganic chemistry.

NOTES

who intend continuing their studies tation amongst the supils of the insti- for another year or more in some tions a number of sendarships to be special direction. The subjects in this awarded according to the results of the class will be: -Obligatory, Group Iexaminations held at the class of the Mathematics and practical plane and winters saion of 1808 (9). These scholar | solid ge metry. Group II-Two of ships are to be fitteen in number; ten the following sutjects: -Applied scholarships of £2 each, and five of £5 mechanics, chemistry, inorganic; each. Tue former, or 'Class A' Scholer | sound, light, and heat. And ships, are intended to provide free in Group III, one of the following struction in the following session, to (subjects-Freehand drawing, machine gether with the necessary books in drawing, building crawing, applied satruments, apparatus, etc., for the meanings, electricity, chemistry, inacourse of instruction to be pursued lorganic, theoretical; chemistry, prac-The subjects for examination in this tical; chemistry, organic; and steam. class will be: -Obligatory - Mathe - The syllabus in this class will corres matics, including arithmetic, algebra, pond also with the echool syllabus, and and Euclid; geometrical drawing, ele- the payment and condition of terms of mentary physics, and one of the the scholarships will be similar to optional subjects-Freehand drawing, | those of "Class A." The object of the practical plane and solid geometry, scheme is to encourage the pupils to machine construction and drawing | take up a course of two or three science Italiding construction and drawing, subjects, and the Governors have wisely mathematics machanics, sound, light, | insist d on the importance of includand heat, megnetism and electricity, ing geometrical drawing amongst the

DOMINICAN MISSION AT ST. PATRICK'S

The Raw. Father Quinlivan, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, annuaced last young women would be given by the have undergone a change in our midst celebrated D minicau Fathers, the during the past ten or twelve years. Order with which the great Father such as the tiercer competition in trade. the latter commencing on Sunday, played, and the mutations in monetary Sunday, December 11. Our young women require no words of exhortation to induce them to attend retreats. It can be said to their credit that, as a general rule, they are never amiss in the duty of being pramt at the colemni ies of the Church.

As to the young men, not a few of tuose who were young men a ceade or so ago are not loth to believe that they are not what they should be in regard to their spiritual and temporal inter ests. We are of opinion that there is ranch to complain of in the way in which English speaking Catholic young men discharge their duties as parish coming retrest. Every English-spestin some things, for instance, as ing Catholic young man should make ora.

list of aubj-c.a. pew-renting, as attending High Mass regularly, and as joining in the special devotions which the Church enjoins ipon all the faithful.

As to their ambitions from a tempor-Sunday that, for the first time in any ary point of view we do not altogether of the English speaking parishes in agree with their critics, especially Montreal, retreats for young men and when we remember that conditions Tom Burke had been associated,—for the little intervals when bigotry is dis-December 4, and for the former on matters generally, all of which have

> Ther, again, it may be said that their elders-their fathers and brother--might reasonably do a little more for them than they do in helping them along in life, eit er by financial aid or other means which, we are aware many fathers take to advance the interests of their sons in professional and commercial circles.

> We hope that advantage will b aken of the great opportunities afforded to our young men in the forth-

tended to handicap our young men.

rease over last year of \$98 651.

and yellow, the Austrian national col-1 4 - Gu #

BEWARE! AN ALLEGORY. A goat on a river was dancing, A minnew swam slyly about; A trout had his eye on the minnow, An angler look'd after the trout.

'O, dear Master Gnat,' said Miss Miu-I love you! why won't you come 'Because," said the gnat, 'I have scruples---

O, durling Miss Minnow, I want Come hither, my love!' said the trout.

Said the minnow, 'Excuse me, good neighbor, You want me for dinner, no doubt.

'O, fair Mister Trout,' said the an-I could see you much better close

Of course,' said the trout; 'but, Sir Angler, You look just a little too sly.'

The goat went on dancing and sing-

The minnow kept wagging her tail, The trout sailing backwards and forwards,

The angler was biting his nail.

But the minnow, the trout, and the angler Centinued to coax and allure:

And it never is safe in temptation To think ourselves wholly secure.

Of the guat, all his Canger forget-The minnow soon made a good tea: The treut had the minnow for sup-

per. The angler walked off with the three.

Boys would do well to bear in mind and profit by the advice contained in an editorial of last week's "True Witness," entitled the "Cigarette Plague." Boys should exercise their will power in order to overcome this vicious and injurious habit, and show that they possess determination. As a result of repeated warnings unheeded, we continually read of and witness the sad and serious consequences of the nicotine peisoning upon the systems of our logs and young men. However, as the matter was treated fully last week. I will merely quote an example of one of the latest victims to cigarette smok-

The following appeared in an Ameriany general topic. can journal:---

John H. Jordan, the twenty-one year old son of William Jordan of 205 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was committed to the Hudson county jail by Recorder tim of the cigarette habit, and it is dred cigarettes a day. He worked as a printer in this city. On Wednesday night, while walking along Willow Aveone with two friends, he suddenly began to talk incoherently. He began to shout also, and then, leaving his companions, he started on a run down the street. His friends overtook him, and, with the assistance of a policeman, took him to the police headquarters. He raied and shouted in the cell there ad night.

Why are so many young people nowa-days not very successful in making a start in life? Why do they not succeed in many of their undertakings, and why are they so easily discouraged? I believe that lack of determination, and the fact of having no particular aim in life are the principal causes that we can safely attribute to this state of affairs. If so, cannot an effective remedy be found by purchasing and encouraging a healthy spirit of emulation among our boys and girls. It is claimed by many that our young men and women are not ambitious enough, being too easily contented with minor positions in life, and not sufficiently desirous of advancing themselves in order to be placed on a level with their Protestant fellow-citizens.

Our boys, who will be the future men of our Dominion, should not give people even the shadow of a cause to make such assertions. Let them be progressive and diligent, and remember the old saying:---

If at first you don't succeed Try, try, try again.

Read the biographs of our great men and women, and you will find that they had many difficulties to undergo before they were successful.

Boys and girls have heard of Demosthenes, the great orator of ancient times, and the physical disadvantages under which he labored in his younger days. He stammered so badly, that he could not utter correctly two words in succession. In order to overcome this defect, it is said that he would go down to the sea-shore and putting in his mouth a few pebbles, would shout at the top of his voice and endeavor to eclipse the roar of the sea. By perseverance he mastered the difficulties that obstructed his road to fame; today he is looked upon as one of the greatest orators either of ancient or

modern history. A member of the English parliament once attempted to address that body, but utterly failed and received the were with him and one boy accidentalscorn and ridicule of the other mem ly pushed him off into the deep water.
bers. As, he sat down, he said: 'I Prince was on shore, and seeing his

masterly and eloquently as to stir his whole audience.

Likewise, let us look around and study the careers of our foremost business men of to-day and we will find that their success is due to their own individual and persevering efforts to advance themselves.

Had they given up when their first attempts were failures, they would not have become the men they did. So it should be with our boys, who pride themselves upon their religion and nationality. They should never lose sight of their aim in life, and determine to take the best means to attain it.

"If a person," says a writer in the 'Catholic News," were to stand fifteen minutes at the door of almost any of our churches on a Sunday morning, and look at the motions gone through by not a few of those who enter, he would be safe in concluding that if they were reproduced on paper they might as readily be taken for a Chinese manuscript as for anything else; but it would require a stretch of the imagination to see in many of them what they were intended to represent. It may be seriously doubted whether such careless persons receive the graces or gain the indulgence attached to a proper use of this sacred sign. It is indeed true that there is a tendency to do mechanically what a person has to do often; but for that very reason, if for no other, particular attention should be bestowed on such things, A careful examination of the manner in which they make the sign of the Cross would be productive of good many persons."

This carelessness on the part of many is unhappily too true; even am no our boys and girls. They, more particularly, should learn to make the sign of the Cross well. Because if the good habit is formed when one is young, it will be practiced during life.

Boys and girls in selecting their reading matter should acquire the habit of reading those books only that will afford them instruction as well as pleasure. They should also have a note-book in which they can make a memorandum when reading of any choice or pleasing expression; important facts; and words, the meaning of which they do not understand. They thus obtain a knowledge of quite a range of subjects.

Among the most important acquisitions, which a young man or woman starting out in life, can make, is that of a well-mastered v-cabulary; also the capability of conversing fluently upon

1

1

Why do we enjoy the conversation of some persons more than others. although the former had as much and sometimes more education than the latter. There may be many other reasons. McDonough yesterday morning to be but one of the chief ches, is that some examined as to his sanity. He is a vicalways use the right word in the right said, smoked from eighty to one hun- place. Words, they say, are the machinery by the use of which we convey our ideas to each other; and it is always more agreeable to see machinery which runs smoothly and does its work well than that of which the different parts do not do the work for which they were made. Therefore, an important opportunity for success lies in the correct use of words: and young folks should take the proper means to cultivate an extensive vocabulary.

> Last week we had a talk upon kindness to animals and pets. Below is an illustration of the attachment and devotion that dumb animals, especially man's companion -- the dog, often show for those that treat them kindly.

> Harry Kincaid was a little boy of ten years. He lived with his parents on the outskirts of the quaint town of Gordonville. One day, after school had been dismissed for the day, Harry was walking home, when he saw a poor dog hobbling on three feet down the street. Some cruel boys had tied a tin can to his tail. The dog barked pitifully, and hobbled with great rain to Harry, who immediately cut the string with his

> Then he took the poor, bleeding creature, stopped the flow of blood with his handkerchief, and ran with the dag in his arms, till he reached home.

His father and mother were sitting on the piazza.

"Look, father," he cried, "; found this poor dog. His leg is broken, Won't you set it?"

"Come into the kitchen." answered his father, 'and Jane will bathe him.' " Harry followed his father into the kitchen, where the dog was bathed, his leg set and bandaged, and then put on a bed of straw behind the stove.

As the days went by, the dog's leg healed. He was fat and sleek and loved Harry. Harry was very fend of him and named him Prince. Prince went to meet Harry every night at the close

All this happened in May. It was now July and vacation began.

Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid and Harry went to the sea-shore in August. Of course Prince went, because Harry could not get on without him. They had fine sport romping and playing on the beach.

Harry went in bathing in the ocean every day the weather would permit. One day he was jumping in the water from off a pier. Some other children

shall ait down this time, but I shall young master struggling in the water, speak again and you shall hear me." I umped in and swam out to him. Har-When he spoke here timethe did it so by had sunk the third time and was

MRS. J. H. WOOD.

She Was Sick 18 Years, and at Last Was Confined to Her Bed—Doctors Could Do Nothing to Help Her—She Tells How She Got Well and Strong Again.

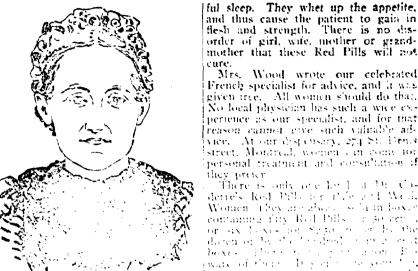
Here is a short story written by a woman. It is a truthful story, and is addressed to other women. Between the lines you can read many words that are not written. You can imagine the prolonged suffering that was endured for eighteen years. You can understand how happy, how thankful, how joyous the writer must feel now that periect health is restored to her.

Mrs. J. H. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., writes as follows: "I strongly believe in Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I was sick eighteen years with womb trouble, caused by the birth of a child, at which time there was great loss of blood. If tried several doctors; sometimes they helped me a little. Last winter the doctors failed to help me any more. I had to go to bed; I could not stand the least exposure to cold weather. In Webruary, I wrote a description of my ease to the specialist of the Franco-American Chemical Co., who answered me at length, and gave me full advice free of charge. I strictly followed his advice, and today I am perfectly well afficiencies, one has body does thus, wen My husband is a sheemaker, and is eral need need very grateful for what Dr. Coderre's ses. What see Red Fills and the speculists have done were for me. Today I am siron a and healths, length have a good complexion, and, of course. Pale am very happy."

(Sioned.) Mrs. J. H. Wooth,

(Sioned.) Mrs. J. H. Wooth,

174 Thomas St., St. Path. Mine. Athere of When Mirs. Wood speaks of Twomb They to trouble" there are a dozen other things "the that go with it. There are leucortheca, earnervousness, loss of appetite, headache. Basbackache, sideache, cold hands and feet, The control loss of flesh, bad complexion, stomach ights, and



and thus cause the patient to gain in flesh and strength. There is no disorder of girl, wife, mother or grandmother that these Red Pills will not Mrs. Wood wrote our celebrated French specialist for advice, and it was

given tree. All women should do that. No local physician has such a wice ex-perience as our specialist, and for that reason cannot give such valuable advice. At our disjousary, 274 St. Denis street. Morarcal, women can come for personal treatment and consultation if they preser

There is only one Lord at the Coderre's Rod Prib for the and West, Women they are always sold in boxes containing fully Red Dills or 50 cert is or say lowes on \$250 to or by the daren or by the handred or more of the

and in nable book, necessition Wenner Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

One of the largest assortments of

ALL KINDS OF FUR SKINS.

—to choose from——

We have everything you may want in the fur line. We give the best possible value for your money. Complete assortment of

Fur Coats, Jackets, Capes, Caps, Muffs, &c., &c. FUR-LINED COATS AND CAPES.

Large stock of fur and WOOLL INED GLOVES. Our prices defy competition. You are cordially invited to pay

E. A. STE. MARIE,

Importer and Manufacturing Furrier, 1499 ST. CATHERINE ST.

(2nd Door East of Amherst Street.)

eaught him and swimming as fast as he could, pulled Harry to the shore. His mother was on the beach, but had not noticed the accident until she

you may be sure, and never failed to la week. show devotion to his young master after.--T. W.

heard Harry scream.

The report comes from New York hint the special committee of the ladies' tailors appointed to select a site for the co-operatve factory has sejected a building at 10 East Thirtyfourth street, a five-story brownstore front structure, A fund of \$50,000 will

just rising to the surface when the dog ! be behind the enterprise. Ernest H. Crosby is the leading spirit, and Le guarantees that a large number of prominest women, will give the concern their support. About 200 customers are ready to patronize it. The factory will give employment to about 190 tailors. Prince was a great hero that day, who mill receive the union wages, \$18

W

CURE rheumatism by taking flood's Sarsaparilla, which by neutralizing the acid in the blood permanently relieves aches and PAINS.

Never put a stone in the way of the

Knowledgeand timber shouldn't be

timid hearted.

much used until they are sensoned. TIME TELLS THE STORY.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES do Good Work DURING A LIFETIME.

There is a big difference between the cost of making a first-class sewing machine, embodying the best of materials and workmanship, and one made in the cheapest manner. The buyer of the cheap machine soon pays the difference of price in the constant cost for repairs, to say nothing of its annoying inefficiency, f

Results Make Reputation.

Singer Machines, either lock-stitch or chain-stitch, are the successful result of long experience and constant improvements in the endeavor to make nothing but the best sewing machines for family use. The accomplishment of this result requires six of the largest, best-equipped factories in the world, the best inventive talent of the age, and the constant employment of twelve thousand workmen. Singer Machines are sold only by our employees, and not through dealers or department stores.

The Value of Reputation.

A reputation based on half a century's experience, dealing directly with the women of the family all over the world, is unique, and stimulates a worthy pride. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY aims to maintain its well-earned reputation for fair dealing during all time. It is permanent, its offices are in every city in the world, and parts and supplies for its machines can always be easily obtained.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

"SEWING MACHINE MAKERS FOR THE WORLD,"____

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Carpets, O.1 Cloths, Tin Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Chana Ware, Etc.

-- Our Terms are CASH at the -- • CREAT AU BON MARCHE. 1880-1885 Norm David Streets.

Merchants', Tel. '82, Opp. He motal Hotel Block ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE A CO.

AND ACADEMY.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME Corner Bagot and Johnston Streets. KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

For terias, etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR



One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course court rise is thock-keeping. Arithmetic. Writing, Correspondence Commercial Law, Shorthand on both larguages, Typewiting, Fancish, Frinch, preparation for Civil Service of Athready difference Experienced teachers nevers department. Separate rooms for indices. Classes will be resumed August 221th. Call, write, or release on, Main 309, or prospectus.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the coming School Term of 1898/00 werespectfully solicit the layor of years enders for the sum lying of Catholic Educational and other Text Rooks, both in Fig. ish and Feench; a so, School Stationery and School requisites

SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES.

Saddier's Dominion Reading Charts, 2º Reading Charts, and one Chart of Colors mounted on 14 boards, size 1. A 2º riches.
Saddier's Dominion First Reader. Part I. Saddier's Dominion First Reader. Part II. Saddier's Dominion First Reader. Part II. Saddier's Dominion Second Reader.
Saddier's Dominion For the Reader.
Saddier's Dominion For the Reader.
Saddier's Contines of Canadian History.
Saddier's Grandes Lignes del Histoire du Canada.

da. - Allier's Outlines of English History. Sadlier's School History of England, with Scot ored maps.
Saddier's Ancient and Modern History, with Il-

Sadiler's Cald's Calcadian of Sacred History, Sudlier's Cald's Ca cehism of Sacred History, Old Testament Part I.
Sadlier's Cald's Caechism of Sacred History, Sudlier's Child's Calcadian of Sacred History, swifes a categories of Sacred History, large Sadiler's Catechism of Sacred History, large Sadder's Categorian of Sactor (1995) Sadder's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated, Sadder's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard

Exercises.
Sadlier's Edi ion of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert.
Sadlier's Edition of Nugent's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation
Sudlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers.

1669 Notre DameStreet, Monarcalities 123 Church Street. Foroutq, test.

NEW INVESTIONS.

Below will be found a list of new Patents recently granted by the United States G vernment to Canadian Inventors, reported for the benefit of our readers by Messrs. Marion & Marion. Solicitors of Patente, New York Life Building, Moutreal. 618 617-Eli Bailey, Brantf.rd, Oct.,

sheara or scissors. 613,304-Edmund Tiggott, Dresden, Ont., animal trap.

· 613,451-Fred Lacey. Velleyfield, P Q., amelioration harness operation de 618,499 - W. J. Curry, Nantime, B.C.,

collapsible bed. 618 595 - Arthur Painter, Nelson, B. C., apparatus for loading material, movable carriers.

Never have must to say about yourself to strangers.

For the Best on the Best Terms Visit our Mant'e and Millinery Showrooms_

A Sensation in

Goods, comprising some of the very latest novelties of the season, bought a job at much below manufacturer's cost, and pa-sed on to the public at proportionately low prices. Read the follow-

Farey Sick and Worl Dress Goods. all meward beautifut Colemings cheap at 953. Cur price for this lot 503, per

Fine All Weel Cieviets, 48 inches wice, it Ligit Mid and Dark Brown, werth \$100 Our price for this lot, 50c. per yard.

Farcy Al-Weel Satin Cloths, all new cheice Calentings, rever made to sell less than \$1.25 | Our price 75 : per

Beru iful Silk and Wool Bricke, the I stest productions and the trast quality. chesp at \$2.25 Tota line, only \$1.25

Fancy Black Dress Goods.

it d Pales Croice Paney Black Dress Gods, teregrally tipe for, Trey Back Dress Goods, worth

Forcy Back Deess Goods, worth \$1.75 6 r \$1 (d) burry Book Dress Goods, worth \$2 00 for \$1.10.

Fucy Book Dress Goods, worth

Country Orders Filled With Care, Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

343 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of Metealfe Street. TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE Up 933

We Do A Good Business

In Roofing Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for

CEO. W. REED & CO.,

a customer,

783 & 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

世级和盟和[[]][秦秦公][章 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS TORONTO and WEST.

Lvc. MONTREAL. 90° a. m. 10.25 p.m.

Arr. 0) 0NTO 5.30 p.m. 715 a. m

Arr. IIAMILION 6.55 p.m. 8.45 a. m

FALLS 10.00 p.m. 12.00 n.m.

Arr. 10 FFALO 10.00 p.m. 12.00 n.m.

Arr. 10 ETROIT 6.45 a. m.

2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE ::: BETWEEN :::

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Three Fast Express Trains.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY at popular hours.
Leave Mos treat, 7.30a m., 9.30 a.m. and 4.55 p.m. Returning, beave Ottowa, 8.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. On Sundays, leave Montreal, 4.55 p.m. and Ottowa 8.00 a.m.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Cour any's agents. City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Our immensestock of novelties enables our asto nees too see our goods in sample or pieco promptly and at wholesale prices. Russian Velvet. Royal Velvet, Super Axminster, Foyal Axminster, Imperial Axminster and Climax Veivet Carpets. Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets.

CURTAINS.

Uphols'ery and Despe Materials, Drapes made and hung to order. Sketches and estilater supplied. Wall panelling, cosy corners and every description of artistic draping done on reasonable notice.

THOMAS LIGGET. MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three percent. (3 per cent.) for the current half year, equal to six per cent. per annum, on the idd-up capital, stock of this institution has been declared and that the same will be payable the head office, or at its branches, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next. The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3cth November, both days inclusive.

By order of the board W. WEIR,

President and General Manager,
Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1898

DANIEL FURLONG. Wholesale and Retail Dealer In CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, POR 54 Prince Arthur Street.

Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, Enst 471. 11-G-98

MONINE POLICE PROPERTY AND PARTY. The Que Bitness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

(LIMITED.) 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. P.O. BOX 1138.

All communications intended for publication or motice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director TRI & WITNESS P. & P. Co , Limitod, P.O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, treland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Austrains, 82.00 : Canada, United States and Newfoundland, 81.00, To:ms, payable in advance.

BATURDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1898

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

If the English speaking Catholics of Moureal and of this Province consult of their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Wit ness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this coun v I heartily bless those soho en ourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL. Archivehop of Montreal.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI BEFORE THE CHARTER COMMITTEE.

The Charter Committee is persisting In its purpose of having, if it can, the religious property in this city taxed. It is to be regretted that no Englishspeaking Catholic lawyer was appointed a member of the commission of four legal gentlemen whose allotted tank was to draft a new charter for Montreal. It we had had a representa tive, as was our obvious right, upon that commission, the proposal to tax properly devoted to religious, chariteble and edu-ational purposes would not have been adopted unanimously, as has been the case. On the contrary there would have been strong opposition on his part to such a scheme. We have on several occasions given the reasons why such property should continue to be exempted from t x dion. It is ofportune, nevertueless, to emphas z . the vast and imporant services rend red by curreligious institutions not only An the matter of education, but in the way of relieving and maintaining the poor, the blind, the deaf and dumb and also in chivating the general metal tone of the con namity If these * r-at mercicis were properly considered the City Canacil would be inclined to mak Aarge struck gratte to several of our religious and classicable institutions, Emetead of desiring to impose upon

His Gr ce Archbishop Bruchesi, in his address to the Charter Committee. lucidly defined the Catholic position stowards the proposed tax ation of these reroperates. He said "Such a project is sgrave, and for several days I made a merious study of it. It involves a revo-Lution in the midst of our society, and it is full of consequences which one cannot foresee at the present moment. law "

them the furden of tax dion.

"It must needs be examined, die Tresed theroughly, without rassion, or islae, with a complete intelligence of the people's requirements, the sicustien in which the different denomina wions of our city are placed, and of the immense service rendered by our religious institutions in matters of edu cation and charity.

"I understard, gentlemen, that it is y.t a. drait. You will see, however iyou study it well, that its execution will mean the roination of institutions, of which our city is so proud, as well as of Montreal's most glorious montements; and, finally, it will largely increase the people's taxation, while: mecessarily diminishing the amount of good accomplished through generous souls for the benefit of the phorathe cick, the orphan, the old people children and your g men.

"It is not a legal argument that I wish to put be one you this evening and I trust I shall not be obliged to do so before our law-makers. I simply desire to put forch a demand inspired In the stronges, conviction.

"The law under which we are now living and which can only be modified This was abnormal. There were no by the Quibic Legislature, orders for the city of Mon real the exemption of the fallewing from t x dion:

"The churcher, pro:byteries, episocmal palaces, charitable institutionlibraries, op m free of charge for the public; and such schools as are con troll d by (atholic and Protestant commissioners, and other educations. Institutions, are exempted from the or dinary and annual assessment, but n from special taxation or the cost of water; the word 'presbytery' will apple to any premises used as a residence by denomination in the city, be he pro- have gine up to.

prietor or centul provided, however that the ex mption applies to only one presby tery for each oburoh:

"If any real estate in the city be dispensed from the payment of the ordinary and annual a-sessment either The Tite Witness Printing & Publishing Co. | by virtue of the present law or any other law or s the and is occupied by any person wild des not use it in a sum official capacity as will entitle h or to that exemption, that tenant will be based in the same proportion as ne would be'if he was not exempted. but the premises themselves will be exempted from the assessment."

> "Gentlemen, here are privileges us contested to this day in favor of our churches, schools, universities, calleges, hospitals and charitable institutions. The reasons for which they were forme lineremated are still in existen e; and are he present financial tro bles a suffici n maive for their abolition?

"Upon exempting there institutions from certain taxes, Montreal follows the examples of all the cities in Canada and the United States. There cities, motowr, pay every year enormous sums not only for elementary instruction, but also for secondary classes, science schools, universities and all estab ishments where charitable works are being dine. They have in their municipal councils a special department for the poor, and in some of them the subsidies voted for that purpose amount to hundreds of thous ands of dollars and even millions I the water tax is imposed on those in stitutions it is only in due proportion to the co sumption of water.

"I do not solicit for our churches and presbyte: i.e. veritable bouses of the people, nor for our educational and charm ble institutions, what is being practised in oti er places. No I do not exact a rovel privilege, alth ugh in more than one case. It seems to me, I would have the incontestible right to do so. The taxes weighing upon our temples and congregations are already heavy, as you know y urself, gentlemen, even if a considerable port of the population ignores it. I: I may be permitted to cite but one example: the Cathedral pays \$863 a year in water tues out, and the widening of a shore strictin ... carcely two acres long cost \$1'.0 to to archbishopric.

"Yes, or rehirmes, he a st dass deon vents pay tax : and the exemption allowed them is only on one point, v.z., the real ir pert . They do not cm plain of it, as they contribute as much as possible to the maintenance and em. bellist me it of the city. But truly, to e o ct a ore would be falling into a grave mis ake aid giving to all the cities of the Canadian confederation, and the neighboring Republic, an example which woold not turn to cur boner

"Accordingly, as long as the present state of things will not charge in Montre : .. m : ca » city as architahop, on, what I think is my duty, I adress Protestants as well as Outholies and relying on the patriotism ame mity of both, in the name of the wellunder tood rights of the people, in the name of religion and the citizen alife and happiness, in the nome of the holy causes of concation and charity, so nobly served until to-day by that devotedness which never failed, I simply ask for the maintenance of the law row in f ree; law, and nothing but the

PROGRESS AND WAGES.

The vast progress in material wealth made by the United States during the century which is now drawing to its close is exemplified in the diff rencbetween the calaries of public function aries and the wag and laborers at different perio's. In 1821 the annual salary of the governor of a State varied from \$600 in Rhode Island to \$7 500 in Louein. At that time, fourteen States , aid \$2,000 or more; nine S ater less than \$2.00. The President of the Unit or tate received \$25,000 a year and membra .. Copgress \$8 a day. The (a of unskill d labor was from 25 to 40 cents a day, that of skilled labor from \$1 to \$1.25. District scho 4 teacher received \$6 a month, and were 'boarded found" among the famil es from whice their pupils were drawn Tend dire a minh was consided a large stipend for a clerk; \$50) a year a princely salary for a clergyman. A physician's sit cost a sulling. Daniel Webster, who was then about 33 years old, is thought to have had a practice worth \$15,000 a year. millionaires, unless that title could even then he apile to John Jacob | the sort of persons suitable for the Astor and to Stephen Girard. Sellom purpose?--men like St. Peter, who, did a child have a pe . y to Frind; when Simon Magus attempted "to there was little man y in circulation. Clergymen were paid mostly in kind. One parishioner wouls bing potition, one apples, another butter and eggs, another a theep, another a mess of pork, another a bag of flour, another ay for the cless; m into lorse. Farm abovers received 80 con a day, But. it.should not be for ot en that, while alaries and wage have increased, the the misialing priest or minister of any pions of all kinds of sommodities

PREJUDICE OF NON CATHOLION JOURNALS:

Few will question the statement that the principal of ject which the Canadian press should ever have in view is tue festering of a common Canadian nationality, based on peace, barmory mutual respect and equal rights for all. | ed form arguments which, if elaborat-Some of the daily journals, however, ed, would make a bulky volume. He evidently entertain a different opinion. Amongst these are the Daily Wilness, the Montreal Herald and the Montreal S.ar. These papers are continually in enting Catholics because of their faith, either directly or by inuendo. A sample of the inuendo style was surplied by the Star recently in an illustrative article, entitled "The Convent of the Holy Face." In this article inaccuracy was added to inuendo. The

lica up to the ridicule of their tellow citizens. In the first place there is no such a 'convent" in Montreal. In the accond place the building is a private house where an individual and an entausiastic Catholic practices a devotion which has not the sanction of the authorairs of the Caurch, Why is it that his privacy is invaded, and his private practices, which are personal to bimsell, are paraded before the public? Simply because he is a Catholic, and his austere mode of hving furnishes a pretext to endeavor to ridicule the Catholic Ci uren. No Catholic journal resorts to such means of bringing contempt upon Protestantism.

IS WEALTH THE TEST OF RELIGION ?

It has long been a source of surprise to us that Protestants, who profess to believe in the teachings of the Divine Founder of Christianity, should persistently regard worldly wealth and worldly prosperity as a proof of Heaven's blessing. Catholic writers have over and over again refuted the fallacy; but it nevertheless continues to find expression in Protestant books and Protestant newspapers. A writer in the "Spectator," London, has been recently putting it forward again. To his way of thinking, there is "something seriously faulty" in the Catholic religion, because the countries where it is professed and practised by the majorities are not, as a rule, as wealthy and prosperous as Protestant count-

Now, Monsignor Vaughan states, in reply to the "Spectator" writer, there is no warrant for such a view in the pages of the New Testament. No 'estige or shadow of such a principle is discernible in the teaching of Christ, On the contrary, the whole trend of His teaching, in so far as it bears on

the subject at all, tells the other wey:

"Hardly shall a rich man enter into

the Ringdom of Heaven," "It were easier for a cantel to enter through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter Heaven," etc., are but samples of hundreds of similar texts that might be quoted. The one solitary instance in the New Testament, in which any promise of riches and dominion is pade is found in Matthew iv., 9; but then it is the Devil who makes it: "All the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them will I give to thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me," reward promised to Devil-worshippors will hardly be invoked by Christians. Even though they be members of that kingdom upon whose possessions we are constantly reminded the sun never

sets.' ' The writer in the "Spectator" tries to twist the text "Ye are the salt of the earth," into a proof of his con tention; but Monsignor Vaughan makes short work of his newfangled interpretation. These words, he points out, were most certainly addressed primarily to the Apostles and Disciples. and it is difficult to see how they are applicable to others except in so far as others resemble the Apostles, and in the measure in which they inherit their spirit and religious temperament. But would men of the character and training of the Apostles ever build up an Empire such as the British Empire?--men totally indifferent to wealth and reputation, and dominion, and worldly success? Would they, whose chief bosst was that they had "left all things to follow Christ," be transact a little bitsiness" with him, exclaimed: "Thy silver perish with thee" (Acts viii., 20: or St. Paul, who confessed that, "having food and covering, we are therewith content" (Tim. vi., 8); or indeed any of the others? Scarcely? Yet they are par for to this God Himself bears witness.

The Church of Christ is not a com- of the "almighty dollar."

The state of the s

ure in this life is not inconsistent with the most signal triumph in the There is a Gaslic Deague in the Unitnext. Monsignor Vaughan's reasoning, is logically irrefutable; and it is for this reason that we quote so copiously from his letter, which contains in abbreviatproceeds:---

Mr. Henson, in the "Spectator,

seems to wish religion to be judged by

its results. This is fair enough se long as the results looked for are spiritual rather than commercial and political, and so long as our survey is not confined to this world. The Church of Christ is not a commercial syndicate. The greatest failure in this life obvious intention being to hold Catho is not inconsistent with the most eignal triumph in the next. Christ's Church is, of course, His Kingdom, but some of us seem to forget that His Kingdom is "not of this world." Nay, more; we are expressly told that the world is the enemy of God," not His friend, Moreover, it is "seated (which implies a settled state) in wickedness." But let us wave every objection and assume--- merely for the sake of argument --- that national prosperity and power are unmistakable signs of Divine approval. Consider into what a quagmire such a theory lands us. To start with: if the theory is sound, it must be applicable to al. time. I must be allowed to look out upon the world, right down through the ages, and to deal with it as a whole. With what result: Well, that I find the balance of national prosperity sways and shifts in different and often opposite directions. At present it in deed points to Protestantism; a few hundred years ago --- say in the time of Philip II. of Spain--- it pointed to Catholicism; but, as a whole, its tendency is most certainly in favor of paganism and rank infidelity. Egypt, and Greece, and pagan Rome will serve as illustrations. Considered in the moment of their greatest development and highest achievement, they have no parallel in any State at the present day. Neither Great Britain nor Germany can compare with the Roman Empire at the zenith of its prosperity. From the point of view of splendor, magnificence, power, dominion, military glory and conquest, and purely worldly greatness, it eclipses every modern Empire on the face of the earth. A wellknown historian speaks of it as "the most mighty empire the world has ever seen." Did something in paganism favor development and account for this success? And, if so, are we to favor paganism? It is surely evident that any educated pagan living, let us say, in the reign of Augustus, might have taken as his theme "Idolatry and National Success," and have argued about it very much as Mr. Henson now argues about Protestantism and national success, or about "Romanism and Decay," only probably his arguments would have been more subtle and his rheteric more stirring. Yet what weight can one attach to

his words while the infallible words of Christ are ringing in our ears. England is rich, and wealthy indeed, but then Christ says: "Woe to you who are rich." She has extended her dominions, and added to her territory and possessions, but, again, it is written: "Woe to you who join house to house, and lay field to field" (Isaiss v., 8). Where the Roman Church has had free hand. . . national greatness has declined," writes Mr. Henson. If "greatness" be taken, not in a spiritual and supernatural, but in a worldly and material sense, this may be true. Speaking broadly it is no doubt the wealthy and prosperous nations and races that abandoned the Catholic Faith in the sixteenth century, but this fact serves merely to enforce and to light up the truth contained in St. Paul's warning words: "They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a spare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition" (I Tim. vi., 9). In our opinion the richer and more prosperous States did actually "fall into a snare," when they fell into heresy. And while we lament their defection from the centre of Christian unity, we cannot be wholly surprised, for we have been warned by God, through the mouth of His Apostle, that "the love of money is the root of all evil; which some reaching after having been "Led Astray from the Falth," yes, that toour minds describes precisely what has happened to the wealthy, luxurious, moneyseeking, money-making, money-loving nations, with their keen commercial inexcellence and before all "the sait of stinots, their business habits, their the earth and the light of the world;" daring speculating spirit, their astounding enterprise, and their worship

ed States; and one of its objects at present-besides - the preservation and cultivation of the Gaelic language and of Celtic-Americans, with those Americans who delight to call themselves Anglo-Saxons. The league has issued a timely protest against "the persistent attempt of a group of persons" in the United States "to classify the American people as Anglo-Saxons." In the first place, they say, such a classification "is utterly false and absurd," and in the second place, it must be known to be sor by phose who make it if they be persons of intelligence.

The Gaelic League is of course right. The Celtic is the dominating element in the United States, and, together with the Teuton element, which comes next in point of numbers, it controls the destiny of the great republic. Some months ago, Professor Waldstein, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Imperial Institute. London, on "The English-speaking Brotherhood," showed that the term "Anglo-Saxon" was not merely scientifically incorrect, but was "absurdly inaccurate." Lord Roseberry, who has recently blossomed into an out-and-out Jingo, was present at the lecture, and in the speech which he delivered after the lecture he evinced a decided fondness for the term. And in his enthusiasm for the shadowy 'Anglo-Saxon Alliance" he went on to commit a grave blunder, by which he unconsciously demonstrated the absurdity of the term. He said: ... "When a nation has inhabited certain boundaries without disturbance for a considerable number of centuries, even though it has received accessions from foreign nations, and when it has fused those accessions from foreign nations into its own nationality, and made them accept the name and language, and the laws and facts of that nationality, it seems to me, for all practical purposes, you have a nation and a race. Is not that the case with ourselves and the United States: "

If that is the case with the United States, it follows that the term "American" is the proper one to use in reference to that nation and race, and that "Anglo-Saxon" is altogether inapplicable.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL ROLL OF HON-OR.

First Class B. Healy, J. Nolan, J. Butler, J. McCarron, J. McGuire, J. Kiely, M. McMahon, M. Donnelly, J.

Driscell. Second Class .-- W. Kennedy, E. Curran, H. Manning, J. Shields, E. Charboneau, F. Supple, P. Moore, J. Corcoran, W. O'Flaherty, J. Curran, J. Mullins.

Third Class .-- E. Shanahan, J. Gallery, J. Benoit, J. Höbert, W. Madigan, J. McShane, F. Hamill, C. McDonald, T. Sheeran, H. Thompson, F. Hogan.

Fourth Class .-- H. Wyer, Jos. Malon, P. Cosgrove, S. Craig, F. Scullion, J. Boland, C. Gallery, W. Murphy, Thos. McEntee, Jno. Clancy, M. Hubbard, H. Moffett, E. Murphy, C. McNamara, W. Withers, Jno. Kelly.

Fifth Class .-- M. O'Donnell, C. Conroy, J. Hanley, J. Birmingham, D. Mahoney, Jas. Kavanagh, J. McCarthy, A. Patterson, P. McConald, E. Tobin, M. Killoran, J. McMorrow, D. Supple, A. Jones, J. Cherry, J. Greene.

Sixth Class .- T. Oslen, E. Ryan, S. Paquette, P.Coughlan, J. Kenna, R. Fitzgerald, T. Kennedy, W. Frosbre, J. Fennell, D. Neeson, P. Broderick, W.

Norris, P. Tobin, A Briere. Seventh Class .-- R. McDonald, T. Kenns, T. Shanaban, T. Rosseter, E. Ryan, J. Brennan, H. Charlebois, J. Carroll, P. Nelen.

Eighth Class .-- E. Costello, P. Glover. P. Golden, H. Benoit, G. McKenna, H. Larin, E. McCrory, Jno. Sheeran, P. Clancy, M. Mooney, S. Curran, J. Cloran, P. Horan.

St. Mary's parish Calendar in its last issue makes the following pointed references to bachelors, young and old, especially to the latter. Here is what

it sava :--We need some one to in use courage into our young men. We say young men advisedly, although some of them have long since passed the period of extreme youth. Many are well settled at life's work; but they have not married. We should be sorr; to think that through the length and breadth of our city there are no young women worthy to win the regard of these fastidious ones. Must we not conclude, then, that selfishness is at the root of the matter? We are forced to think that the young business man, or clerk, or professional, reasons that when he must share his income, his own expenditures must be much lessened, so he concludes to smile on all the fair ones im partially. To give this sort of man his due, he somehow never seems to break any one's heart by his coldness. Many young man say that the girls nowadays expect to be supported in style, want to begin life where their parents are leaving off; etc. All bosh! The girlof to day are too sensible to want such noncense. If they have been taught

ania into all the better wives and mothers for having had them. Our ell ascriffcing an they have ever been in the world's history. So we need some one to open the eyes of the young men of our city, to give them courage to put aside all seifishness and unwor. literature -- is to prevent the inclusion | thiness and establish themselves as men of responsible and generous lives.

OBITUARY.

MR. THOMAS WALL.

During the week an old resident of Montre d and a member of St. Patrick's parish passed away in the person of Mr. Thomas Wall. Deceased was well known in railway circles, having been connected with the G.T R., in the Eagineer's department, for nearly a quarter of a century. He came to this city about 40 years ago, and by his earnest and untiring efforts succeeded in attaining a place in life both for himselt and family of whom any arts. made man might be proud. Mr. Wall was prominent in the militia circles. in the ranks of our charitable and national societies, and was a welcome visitor to many a social gathering. He had retired from active work for some years, and at the time of his death had reached the turning point leading up to the octogenarian stage, Mr. Wall leaves a widow, two sons and two daugters to mourn his loss. The two latter are members of the well known educational Order, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, while the two son occupy prominent positions in commercial circles, one in the neighboring Republic and one in this city. The tamily of which deceased was a memer is highly respected in Montreal, Many of its members have consecrated their lives to the service of Gad; among those may be mentioned the venerable and kindly Mother St. Magdalen, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, sister of the deceased, now associated with St. Patrick's Academy, St. Alexander Street, whose interest and motherly enthusiasm in all that concerns the pupils of the Academy has won for her a warm place in the hearts of all the parish

To Mrs. Wall and family, and to Rev. Mother St. Magdalen, the True WITNESS offer its most protound sympathy in their sad to-s. RIP.

LILIAN M ELLIOTT.

It is also our sad and painful duty this week to record the death of Linan Margaret Elliott second daughter of Mr. Edward Elliot the well known procèr, whose promising young life was brought to a close at the age of fourteen years.

She was suddenly attacked a few days ago by tant fell discene appendicitis, and despite all the efforts of the best medical practitioners, she passed away atter an illness of only four days.

She was one of the brightest students of St. Urbain's Academy, conducted by the Si-ters of the Congregation de Notre Dome, and a warm tavorite, not only with her teachers, but also with her young companions, who will miss her cheering presence amongst them.

The funeral took place on Friday merning and was largely attended by many prominent men of the city and sympathizing riends of the family. The TRUE WITNESS off, rs to Mr. and Mrs. Effect its usep sympathy in this the nour of their grief and addiction.

DEATH OF A PIONEER NUN.

The "Free Press" in referring to the death of Sister Mary Navier of the Grey Nuns, whose death occurred recently at Calgary, says:--

She was one of the little basic of noble women, who came west to he struct the Indians and half-breeds of Red River in the rudiments of Christis anity and civilization, to nurse treain distress. The journey in those days was gaite as difficult and attended with as many dangers as a trip to the Yakon is at present. Arrived at St. Bonliace the sisters were established in a small log house which had to serve them as a recidence, work room, school and hospital. There in that poor hut, Sister Mary Xavier entered unnon a life of unremitting toil which only ended with her death. The old Red River Families, Catholic and Protestant alike, knew and esteemed her as a dear friend, a kind teacher, and a ministering angel when sickness or sorrow entered their homes.

The Northwest "Review," in chronicling the death of sister Mary Xuvier,

says:--Margaret Dunn, whose father was Michael Dunn, and mother Elizabeth Kennedy, was born at St. John's Newfoundlined, on June 10th, £1897. She came to the Red River country, Sept. 11th, 1853, and entered the Grey Nun Order here, taking her yows as a professed nun January 21st, 1856. From her arrival in this country she so thoroughly devoted herself to the Northwest that she never returned to the east until two years ago, when she visited Montreal for the first time.

Her death occurred from congestion of the brain after a few hour's illness on the 17th of this month at the Calgary hospital, of which she was superior.

These are the chief dates in a life which must ever remain a sweet memory and a shining example to those who knew Sister Mary, For fully a quarter of a century, to the Englishspeaking people of the Canadian Northwest, the most admired and best be-16ven names were Monseigneur Tache and Sister Mary. With the latter the St. Bohlinge Hospital was so completely identified that they wondered how that hospital could continue to exist without her. She was, so quick at seeing, so wise at guiding, so experienced in the ways of the world and withal so tender and strong and true. She was born with only the stump of a left arm, and yet she was as handy with her knitting and sewing needles as the best of the seamstresses. She had the broad grosp of the mesculine mind without any of the slightest tinge of unwomanliness. Her piety was of the solid, undemonstrative sort. The sight of a soul drifting unshriven into the laws of death would rack her face with a visible pang, Now that she has "crossed the bar," all ye who love accomplishments, had some extra refine King in His hearty.—R. I. P.

the louthern novel!st, who was buried in Shiftimore a few weeks ago, was one of the most genial, kindly, courto als and lovable men it has ever been and lot to meet. Well do I remember him at the Catholic Winter School of New Orleans in 1896. His lectures It is too much to exject the part of were typical of the man-scholarly, sompathetic, just and full of Ricrary wish m. He was the mest approachable mar I have ever met—full of simplicaty, kindness and entirely forgotini of see, vol. Johnstons' death is a decided has to Catholic literature.

Age in have the Loretto Sisters of Doblin, Ireland, been eminently successco. at the late Intermediate examinatide conducted by the Government, Your by year the pupils of those clever and schidarly fisters carry off some of the most coveted prizes offered in competition by the Government.

We know well the work of the Ladies of Leretto in Canada, Leretto Abbey, Toronto, is the Alma Meter of some of the most highly educated and accomplished women to be found in either builds or the United States.

Loretto Academy, Niagara Falls, and Loretto Academy, Hemilton, have also done rable work. Loretto Academy, Niagara Falls, publishes perhaps the best convent periodical in Americs-"The Rainbow," This artistic little magazine has a flavor all its own and a literary tone quite above that of some of our boasted Catholic periodicals, "The Rainbow" reflects high cidents in its every tint and hue. It is indeed a worthy exponent of the true higher education of woman.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Catholics of Ortario to note the success which has attended the pupils of the various Separate Schools at the recent High School Entrance Examinations. It is proof that Catholic sevools are at least quite the equal of our pubtic schools. Whether these examinations mount to much more than stuffing--"scientific cramming"-is another postion. For myself I have no faith in them nor in the product of their handiwith. The question of the wise and true education of our children is some-* ma more than a question of party polities, and he is reither a true t'a-Proble nor a true citizen who in his esfigure or education allows party shibseleties to have any shape in his judg-

Day granted that these exeminations mean true scholership it is the daty of at old parents to look leyend the Separete School and the High School to the Cathodic Convent College and | Uniorsity for the real olderation of their cardien, Il Michael and Denis and Carriel, who led the High School Ectrans candidates in July with six mained and twenty marks out of a cossible seven benefited, he found in september not among the enrelled at second, but running trifling errands or maximp displaying the culture of their so bendred and twenty marks lebind har racin, there is assuredly little 2 * 1 r Cathelie scholarship and Cas Mode culture- Mere sparts amount to withing. He will not win the crown are stolds not out till the going down the sun. That Catholic boys and Ca-Code on gimen remember the words Arcubishop Ireland addressed a few scales ago to the students of Notre tome Universit -- "three things are section to success—ambition, conrage " i patience," and the chief of these is

So thing of the work done by Separate Schools in Outario it is pleesuit to note the success which has again attended the pupils of the Arthur Separate School, Not for one year or two years alone has Arthur Separate School shown good returns in this res-124. From Arthur Separate School time candidates went up this year for 'vamin: tion, and the nine were successint. This has been its record for six or eight years-by for the finest in the Province,

The credit for this extraordinary success is largely due to the noble work of one who, alas ! is no longer able through illness to preside in the school room-Sister Perpetua, of the Order of St. Joseph. Few teachers have brought to their great work nobler and more enduring qualities than this zealous and devoted woman. She did much more than prepare her pupils for their. Entrance Examination—she educated them. Mence Catholic pupils in the Ar-Thur High School have a standing and a prominence found in no other High school of Ontario. This, too, explains "Thy Arthur has been for years the nursery of clever well-equipped Catholic Tenenters.

This happy condition of things is largely due to the good Sisters of St. Joseph and particularly to the work accomplished for years by Sister Perpolica. Her pupils-and they are many -new grown into menhood and wemanhood, will assuredly gratefully and prayerfully remember her. "They who assured others unto justice shall shine as stars for all eterolty,"

There came to my hand a few weeks ago a volume of posms entitled "Songs of Two Peoples," by James Riley, late editor of the "Weekly Bouquet," flosion, now editor of "The Father Matthew Herald," Mr. Riley's name is well known to Catholic literature and indeed to secular literature too. Inis. if I mistake not, is his second volume of poems. I have slways regarded it as the prime duty of a critic to appraise the value of a book of posms absointely to stand, so to speek, within the atmosphere of the volume and assess it on the strength of its inspiration. It is not mire to enquire whether the author ever sat at the feet of Ho-mer or Virgil or Horace within the shades of some awa inspiring univeralty. I have simply to do with the poetry, and if this is good it is of no matter to me whether the writer be as scholarly as Gray, as reverent as

Colonel Bachard Malcolm Johnston, Wordsworth, as simple as Burns, er as Intellectual as Browning.

Mr. Riley's poetic meed is strongly

Caltie with memory imagination and emotion bearing him up. He sings s. naturally as a lind pipes and trills in the twilight of more, I fear his work is too spontaneous to be petular omong the filing weel makes of the day. perspiration to appreciate the poet of inspiration. In the posite dawn of the world's splender the peet "listed in numbers" and talked is mili s and spenders from the credle, but with the se-redled poet of to-day poetry is an after-thought coming along with grey hairs and on easy sense of security in prose. The pact of to-day says' "the to, I will seek a laurel bay for my forehead. I have written prese with some success. Why can I not measure gut my thoughts in little iambie peutametres and this secure a reserved sent among the poetic gods," Dear aspiring poet it cannot be done! Mrs. Brownling calls poetry a great sorrowful gift -perhaps the great sibyl and priestess of song had a poetic vision of the sorrowful degeneracy which would attend her "Musical Instrument" 28 it passed into the hands of some of the literary mechanics of this fin de siecle, Judging by this little volume, "Songs of Two Peoples," I should think that the poetic vision came early to James Riley, With him peetry has not been en afterthought. Whether his jen las been writing or not certainly his heart thus been singing since childhood. It is The morn of life that brings the vision divine. No poet at the mountide of forty can see the purple glory on the hills that filled the vision of his youth. Just note the lyric sweetness, simplicity and poetic insoriciance of the foldowing peem entitled "My Willow

I call to mind the many things my boyhood gave to me--But best the willow whistle with its sweet and rural key.

It came with moon of June-time when the birds were on the trees.

And the scent of grass and clover made fragrant all the breeze.

Down where the cattle broke their way to brook with immunocked edge, And troot beeked up and shot Debind the further shade of solge;

And the small black turtle shinging an his rock has been the brind. Looked down to arest in cleaning wave the trog that rose to blink,

Nature's manific (1) efinizem weven in same's loom of gold.

Buttereups and daisies glowing, reached to woodland for and eld: And the great mild-eved, horned one

tures looked lovingly to see A barefort boy beside the break prepare for metody.

I cut it and I notehed it, that say Fig. williow group. Blipped lerk and de la steped inside

space for my breath between, Then to my Bys I Burd that rada whist's that I made. And pipel a sore that each and library

met all the opland girle. I blew a blast l'Il not forget to wir de

that stepped to heed The music of my soul upon that a tikeshid willow reed.

While my heart rang in that whistle min w by mitetored band. Singling Bob and Major Redwing golden linted with me the host.

Found they strange new music added to their olden golden note: Swidiows wheeling struck the brocklet then away teauth skies to float:

All the low mend in contentment wishe the white cloud never stirred In the brink of blue beside me, just be low the singing bird.

So I whistled that June morning in the

sunlet lorg ago. With my soul of souls unfettored and a heart untrained to wee;

All that wisdom for the scholar ever left in page of book, Left behind or passed unheeded when a boy I held the brook, .

That Mr. Riley has command of the resources of melody for beyond that of the ordinary writer of verse finds evidence in meny a page of this charming dittle volume, Neither Poe's Raven nor (Shelley's Cloud, nor Swinburne's Forseken Garden, surpasses the following poem-A Dream of the Beautiful--in its liquid sweetness, rhythmic flow and

I dreamed of all things beautiful, of olden lands and new; Of spire and mesque and tall kiosk, and wonders of Peru;

alliterative lift :

Of ships that salled when morning hailed the waters' kindling blue.

I dreamed of all things beautiful and kindly were the flowers That opad and bled and perfume shed

on rosy-kerchiefed hours, That heard the old glad songs of gold while passing Love's fair howers.

I dreamed of all things beautiful Day's gates flew open wide, And streaming strands of olden lands,

I saw them in their price! I marked a caliph in the sun by Cashmore's golden tide, And beard the tinkling of the lutes when day to evening died.

'As far as waters gleem I ran far down the ancient past!

The glittering towers of Ispahan on me no shadow cast; I passed Hope's airlest caravan with music on the blast !

jon glowing cer, as far as star or roadway of the sun I left belind to wave and wind earths' shadows passing dun; Until et last a gloriore vast perspective height I won!

I dreamed of all things beautiful that live for me and you! Of tower and mosque and tall klosk

and temples of Peru ! I ships that sailed when morning builed brave flags that glorious

Mr. Ribey's perm "The House Beyond the BBI his fall of Ame totakes, true in its engracterization, and could only have been conceived by an Irish heart and pound by an Irish hand. Riley is areat in his simplicity-greatest with the blenlikes the common though of lac-Will is always, the cree because of p denuine (oet, He may in k of seprels -which is not a rate ght new-adayshe amp insulen his verse as elessically to the tase of the Veins of Mijo, but if by elseen not tood's entograin as I cell not the throb of like buy divide in the sty and shrinking down by the two, side he may maker kepe to grow is the stature of a peet -never beach's mine with the in mortal fee, not been

I beceve Mr. Bi'ey has largely the endowment of a true peet. He is not strong. He is not a ways for lifess in his technique. But be is always poetic, His poem, "Pretner Jonathan Lectures His Adopted," which by mistake was eredited first to his namesake. James Whiteeanh Riley, would not be out of place in the lest volume of dialect poems ever published by the "Heesier Poet," Jomes Whiteamb Riley is a pret sweet and tender and true, but le has writen a good deal of trash which has passed for gold in the current magazines because the Riley vogue had pessesses the land. When from He osier plus vogue you subtract a dialect that never existed there's sometimes not much true poetry left, I feel assured that James Riley, author of the Songs of Two Peoples, is something more Van a versifier-tan idæ singer of an empty day"-that he has already secured for himself an honored place among the inspired throng-and that his poetic work now accomplished is but an eartest of the strenger and better work yet to come.

As one moves through the country in the various Catholic Sections (100) bg is so striking and significant in the Catholic Churches as the great saversity which exists in the different. Ca-Vholic choirs. It is not necessary to be a Peethoven or a Mezart or a Gouncel to realize that the chair in some the stance is actually murdering the music -assessinating the notes individually and collectively, Sometimes the music has a larr wing effect, sometimes it quite mes, sometimes it is a go as-youplease with a kird of consolation at Accordance marits of a choir depend the the size of the congresstion or traigh. It is a question, of a competent organist, competent and es and conjet at training. I know a Cothe strict classes in this Province whose Stelling is not too good for a country thurch and I knew a constry village home - T - . in the Courty of Bruce-wices droit would correctly ce may town in the Prevince,

There are less suichles and a smaller perei: i de ci llegitimate eláberos Spring an envolver ecutry in the one) to the letter behavior. The fittless traces of the first first traces Let $\alpha(0)$ be the itimate ellibrate and s(0)ches, and hads the would in its mark regrees to of divorces. Pur Chase aget are said this is a didator made compriseness and civilization, Spring is still modisevil and the United States up to dete. See ?

Stending of Cribotic Counders in the Comando realizada de la el villada ela mb I visited some time ago-st, Mary's, en Rie man d Lifft, whose est emed prefor is the Rev. P. McMahen, of Thorn tiil'. This is mores, iorable one or the most inectifet and artiste tail. the Charteres I have seen a tywhere, and s a credit at lectority gifted and genial poster and his generals congre

While visiting in this delightful suburb of Toror to I met Mr. J. Teery, Sr . father of Rev. Dr. Teefy, President of St. Michael's Cellege, Toronto. Mr. Teefy is a most intellectual man-a very mine of information-- and has a knowledge of the early history of Outario that carnot well nightle fourd e, sewhere. His files of papers and carry historical documents cannot, I am sure, be deplicated in any library in the Province.

There came to my hand a short rime ago a little volume entitled. "Mouth of our Lady" -- a translation from the Italian of Bey. Augustice Ferran by Rev. J. F. Mullany, L.L.D., rector of St. John's Church, Syracuse, N.Y. Father McHany's name is well known in every Catholic heyschold of the land that may work from his scholarly pen is always hailed with delight. In the midst of his ardwas duties as postor of one of the largest Cathesic Charches in the city of Syracuse Father Mullany finds time to do an amount of literary work which seems incredible. The good and whole could pastor of St. John's, Syracuse, is cercainly one of the greatest factors today in the Catholic educational life and the Catholic literary life of the coun-

Dr. Austin O'Malley's "Thoughts of a Recluse," reached my table some time ago. It is from the press of Dr. II. McBride, of Akron, Ohio. Dr. O'Malley is a good deal of a poet, but a great deal more of a philosopher. This volume is a gathering up within book form of the author's articles contributed some time ago, under the title, "Bits of Colored Glass," to the pages of the "Ave Matia." I believe Dr. O'Malley is at his best in such work as the volume contains. His mind is evidently philosophical, sententious, constructive and poetic in part. There is much more in "Thoughts of a Recluse" than "wise saws and modern instances.". It is full of wisdom --- the wisdom begotten of spiritual truth. It is true that here and there a thread of cynicism binds together the beautiful paragraphs .-- but what heart can be optimistic at all times. There is more genuine poetry within the covers of "Thoughts of a

THE GENUINE

PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms and only by Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

Recluse," than in three-fourths of the J.M. J. D.-THE ATHENS CHURCH volumes of verse that are day by day being new spread out before the publie. If Dr. O'Malley is lacking anything in his literary work-creatice and critical--it is vital fusing. The gold is there and the artist is there, but the fire should be stronger,

There are two periodicals which I can heartily recommend to the Catholic boys and girls of Ontario -- "The Weekly Bouquet" of Boston, and "Our Boys' and Girls' Own," published in New York, by Benziger Bros. These Catholic publications should find their way into every Catholic home in Ontario. Both periodicals are contributed to by many of the leading Catholic writers of the country ... such as Father Finn, Walter Lecky, Maurice F. Egan, Marion J. Brunowe, Ella Loraine, Dorsey, Sallie Margaret O'Malley, Eleanor C. Donnelly, etc. These publications are clean, wholesome and Cathopleased if my humble pen might prove the means of introducing these two olic truth into at least a few of the Catholic homes of Ontario. Come boys and girls of Ontario! Save your dimes and subscribe for one of them. They will add to your intellectual stature, help to keep your hearts clean and make easier the work of your parents

and parish priest. The last work published by Marion J. Branowe, who is known as the Catho lic Miss Alcott of America, is entitled the " Madcap Set at St. Anne's. Marion J. Brunowe, is deing splendid service to Catholic literature in her chosen department. She has a capital command of narrative, and knows well the heatt of girlh ad. Her literary work is devoid of frills, clean cut, simple and direct.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

The Allan Royal Mail line announces the successful dannehing of one of its bea livers, the Castillian, 10,000 tons, the route netween Canada and Liver- | willingly. We invite inspection. pool in about six weeks. Her three new sister ships, the Tunismo, Bayarirer and Siedling, each 10,000 tons, vili be completed in a few months. The 41len Line is building these cours in inticipation of having them ready lor business expected on account or co-Paris exhibition of 1900.

The Continental Tobacco Co., for controlling the plug tobacco trade, is the latest move of financial kings, who control the wealth of the United

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S.-James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good, My trouble was called nervous dyspensia. I resorted to flood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in flore and after a

weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsanarilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take mmn min

THE PAPER KING

B. SCINTLEBURY, BELLEVILE, KINGSTON AND

OF CANADA.

WINNIPEG.

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences. Churches. Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores, and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to may address. Write a postal. Mention what prices you expect to may, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw the advertisement.

***E** We pay express charges.

Mail order de artment at Belleville.

Ont. Address all communications there

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

DEBT HAS BEEN REDUCED TROM 82,000 TO S4,330.

All those who will give me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, effices, prayers and all the other good works that may Le dame by me until my death. Rry, J. J. Collins,

Trevelvan, PO.,

WHAT FOES IT MEAN?

It means rich blood, strong verves and sound digestion. It means prosperity and growth to the young it mous good color and mental vigor. That's what Shott's Emulsion means.

A hyporrite n ver deceives anybody but himselt.

Success comes to these who perse-Leeds Co., Ont. | vere. If you take Hond's Sursaparilla N.B.-P.O. orders payable at Athens, | faithfully and persist utly, you will

Fashoda Vacated

lic in tone. I should be exceedingly Is the latest news, which brings again a feeling of peace among the nations, but how long this peaceful feeling will last messengers of literary grace and Cath- is more than we can tell. In fact our study is not so much FASHODA as

FASHION.

The Fashion in Men's Hats, Clothing and Furnishings is what interests us here. "In time of peace prepare for war," is good advice; so also in time of warm weather prepare for cold. We have been busy, and are still busy, making up Fine Warm Winter

Overcoats and Suits

And also extra good Fur Lined Overcoats. We take no second place for high class goods as we make up the best, but we also make up low priced Clothing to suit the requirements of all our customers. If you want an All Wool Serge Suit well made and well trimmed, at \$600, we have it and we can fit you out with a good Tweed or Serge Suit, at \$15 00 \$16 50 or \$18 00. It's the same with Overcosts and Peadsckets prices as low as \$350 for Jackets and \$5 00 for Ov-repais, up to \$10 00 for Jackets, and \$22 50 for Overgoats Also a full assortment in Youths' and Boys' Clothing for Winter Wear at

reasonable prices. It is a pleasure for us to show our stock. Our customers can purchase

at fadfast. The lew vessel will be on goods here without any risk as we will refund the money or exchange the goods

661 Craig Street, or 2200 St. Catherine St.

BOLS' MOUREUR GIN Pols MQUEUR GIN ROLS' LIQUEUR GIN Bors, morech an Bors, 110) Each ale Bors, Pidrenk Cin

Bors, Pidrenk GIN Bors, Pionenk ain

Bors LIQUEUR GIN

Bors, profession Bots Liqueur gin

Bors, Pidefin eln

Bors, Pidners all Bors, Pidanene Gin

Bors, FIGUERR GIN Bols' LIQUEUR GIN

Bols' Liqueur Gin

it again, Boas' Liqueun Gin

(Yellow Colored by Age).

IS THE VERY FINEST OLD GENEVA.

Shipped from Holland,

B AST LIQUEUR GIN BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN BOIST LIQUEUR GIN OPEN PROPERTY OF STATES

Bors, pidrear gin BOLS, PIOREGE GIN

Bors, Pigreck Cin Bors, PIOREGR CLN BOTS, PLOUERE GIN

Bors, Piglenk Gin BOTS, PIGRECK GIN

BOTZ, PIONERS CIN BOPS, PIONERS GIN

BOTS, FIGHERS GIN Bors, PIGGERR GIN

Bors, Pignerik Cin BORS, PIGRERE GIN

AND IS WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION THE FINEST GIN IN THE WORLD.

> BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN.

YELLOW COLORED BY ACE.

ROLS' LOUEUR GIN with Rednor BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN with Apoli naris. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN with English Soda. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN with Londonderry.

Or BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN with any of the Minoral Waters so much in use at the present day ledonia, Potass, Seltzer, Quining Tonic Water, &c., &c., If MIXES PERFECTLY WITH ONE ID ALL. IN ALL.

We have BOLS' LIQUEUR FIN. put up in four different sizes and styles of bottles and jars.

BOLS' LIQUEUR GIV. in arge stone jugs \$1,25 per jug. \$13.50 per case of I dozen jugs.

BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, in small stone jugs (half size), 65 cents per jug. \$11.50 per case of 2 down logs. LIQUEUR GIN in medium stone jugs three-quarter size), 85 cents per jug, \$9.50 per

case of 1 dozen jugs BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN in sma i glass jats, 85 cents per jar, \$11.00 per case of 15 glass jars. FRASER, VICER & CO.,

BOLE AGENTS FOR MEBSES. DE ERVEN LUDAS BOLO, AMSTERDAN.

The Channel Islands are famous for enough, as well—yes—as well, per-the beauty of their women, and their haps, as any man in St. Peter Port. senutation is justified in the eyes of the stranger almost as soon as he sets foot ion land, whether he arrives at St. Helier's or at St. Peter Port. At every dew steps pretty girls flit past him, mlone or in couples-girls with regu-Mar or piquant features, with bright teyes and pure complexions, with neat, arim figures, and dainty feet; girls who dress with becoming simplicity and bear themselves with dignity and

That Anglo-Gallic tone which tinges everything in our Norman isles and gives every inhabitant of them a double tongue, extends itself to the gwomen, who are English in their comeliness and French in their elegance. There is indeed no fairer flower upon earth than the Jersey or the Guernsey

The belle of one of these island towns must then be no ordinary beauty, and, indeed, there was no lovelier girl in all Guernsey than Coralie (Dupont, She lived with her parents at St. Sampson's, a fishing and bontbuilding suburb of St. Peter Port, and all the single men of the parish were more or less in love with her.

She was petite in stature, with great masses of fair hair, more brown than blonde, crowning her head like the crest of a wave, and her eyes were as blue as the sea it-elf. Her figure was perfect in its proportions, and her skin white as ivory.

Coralie was proud of the admiration she excited, and-must it be confessed -was something of a coquette. Not be it observed, an artful and heartless one, designing to win men's affections and waste them. Love was to her a game, an amusement, and she took a childish pleasure in playing at it.

And it was so easy! A glance, a pressure of the fingers, a whispered nothing, and it was done! One more victim was at her feet. She kept a list of her conquests, and was accustomed to draw a blue pencil across the names of her admirers as they got married. but she was always adding fresh ones to the roll, so that it never became Shorter.

She would show this register to her most confidential friends, laughing over her victories. That those friends were always as much amused as she was by this record of her triumphs may perhaps be doubted, but whether they liked it or not she would say that she was "only in fun." and enjoyed the Joke heartily.

Had she any particular favorites? Well, yes, She confessed to two; perhaps three. But she declared that she liked none of them well enough to marry him-at least she thought not.

There were, in fact, three who were very far gone indeed-over head and ears in love with Ler, as the common phrase goes-and she knew it.

Julian Allais was one of these: a fair, handsome, rather delicate-looking | The foolish girl never realized the wouth, the son of a well-to-do boatbuilder at St. Sampson's. He never told understood how thoroughly in earnest his love, at any rate, to Coralie. Yet These men were, and now deep and everybody was aware of it. He had strong were their passions. As a matconfided the secret of his passion to exerni intimate friends; who confided it in turn to their triends; and some said jokingly, some seriously, that the spoor boy was breaking his heart about the girl.

Rut what chance had he? so people! said. He had two rivals, either of ges on the granite rocks that gird the whom would simply have crushed him sisland, like a leetle if he had dared even to hint at his pretensions in the other's bresence, These were Paul Lumbert and Oliver Balustrier? two young fishermen, owning their own boats, and recognized as the game cocks, so to have known the truth; if they could speak, of the social roost of St. Samp-

They were different in many of their characteristics, yet much alike in some respects. Both were magnificent specimens of humanity-tall, strong, and good-looking; dark in complexion, and massionate in disposition, Paul Lamhert was hold and talkative; Officer Balustrier determined and reticent; and They were feared by every one except

Yet they were not bullies, either of them. They were brave fellows, both, and their courses had been proved again and again. They would put out *o see in pursuit of their calling on the stormicat right, and both had more than once riske! their lives to save ship wrecked crews and-gain the salvage.

But for nothing were Paul Lambert and Oliver Balustrier so famous as for their skill as swimmers. Their dextersty and endurance in this art were the wonder even of the amphibious popula-#ion of Guernsey, and it was hard to say which of the two was the more accomplished performer in the water. Indeed they had often been matched against each other with the result of little advantage on either side, and at the last competition the first prize had to be divided between them.

neither Lambert nor Balustrier made ! any secret of his. Larn'ert would declare at the top of his voice that he meant to win Coralie Dupont, Balustrier avowed the same design--actween his teeth.

Both men sued the fair girl, each after his own fashion, frequently and they would only talk about the neighpersistently-in fact, whenever he had the chance. And I am airaid it must be admitted that Coralie encouraged them equalfy. For she would walk out straint. Then they would be silent on a Sunday evening, along by the sea wall, or in St. Julian avenue, or in Cambridge Park, now with one, now with the other, and listen to the noisy adjurations of Lambert or the more intense pleadings of Balustrier with impartied cheerfulness and indifference.

Two conversations may be quoted as examples of many others, to show how these rivals wood the object of to return. their common passion and how she

dealt with them. "Coralie," said Lambert, "when will hand with her little foot, "If it were you give me your answer? You know I love you. It is quite impossible for

But there, as I have said, I can't make up my mind."

"I can wait," said Lambert. will not give up a girl like you. And I mean to have you at last. Ah! you may laugh, but you will see. I know what it is to go out, night after night, fishing among the Casqueis, and never get a haul, and how by sticking at it you come home at last with a good boatload. And that's what I intend to do with you. I shall persevere until I succeed, and leave you no peace till I have won you."

"That's right," laughed the coquette, "you keep to that. Perhaps you will have your wish after all, but I can tell you that you are a long way off at present."

After a little more of this she would give him an artful squeeze of the hand and a mischievous glance, and trip away homeward.

"How can you treat me like this. Coralie?" pleaded Balustrier, "Do you not believe that I love you.

"Oh, yes. Oliver," replied Coralie. 'you have said it so often and so prettily that I must believe you. And am really very sorry for you, But 1 cannot make an my mind."

"So you have said to others-to him--you know who I mean," muttered Balustrier, with suppressed witedit. "You seem to have the same reply for all—for both of us."

"Why not?" exclaimed Coralie, cheerfully, and arching her eyebrows. "It is only the truth. What else can I sa,?? There are so many men who want to marry me, and I cannot take them all. In met, I am not sure whe-

ther I shall choose any one of them." "You will choose me in the end, Coralie," said Balustrier, in a firm, earnest tone, "Of that I am determined, I never failed yet in anything on which d had set my mind."

"What !" cried Coralie, mischievously, "Not in beating Lambert ? I mean in swimming."

"I have not failed in that," replied Balustrier, with rage burning in his heart, which he dared not show, shall boat him yet in the sen-aye, and en land, too," "Well, well-time will show,"

laughed saucy Coralie, and soon afterward she left Balustrier as she had left his rival, Sometimes when she was thus en-

gaged with one of her admirers, the lother would cross their path and glunce at the favored partner of the moment with looks of fury which seemed to afford the coquettish girl intense amusement. She made them both very angry, but still she had them well in hand, and if either vowed to leave her and never speak to her again -and such threats were attered more than once--the rebel was soon at her feet, or, strictly speaking, by her side, once more

mischief she was doing; she never quite ter of fact she cared for neither of them, and liked them the less the more they pursued her. They did not understand the fine art of courtship, and their blunt, open monthed style of wooling made no more impression on Coradie's heart than the Channel sur-

But was the girl's heart untouched Lambert and Balustrier were jenious -bitterly, madly jealous-of each other, yet never gave a thought to any second rival. If they could but but have guessed the secret which Coralic locked in her breast, and would not confide even to her most intimate friend! It was the gentle, timid Julian Allais-Julian, whom she never flirted or played with, but when she treated with marked coldness and even rudeness-it was he who had won her heart. At a word, a hint, she would have been his; but neither word

nor hint was spoken by him. She fretted at his silence, and yet was glad of it. Strange is the perversity of woman. She could go on playing fast and loose with men to whom ishe was utterly indifferent; reproaching herself for her coquetry and still per--isting in it, and all the while she loved another tenderly, intensely. But she feared for the man she loved. She could play of Lambert and Balustrier one against the other, but she dared hat allow either of them to suspect her love for Julian. She dreaded the consequences to him were he brought into collision with those rough and violent rivals. It was only when these terrible men were far away at sea, fishing, that Coralie would allow Julian to asso-Einte with her in public, and even then 'only when there were few or none to

watch them. At other times she would affect not to see him when they chanced to meet. If Julian Allais concealed his love, or at the most would recognize him only ky a glance or a curt nod. But when Lambert and Balustrier were absent, she would allow him to stroll with her along the shore, beyond the limits of the town, and there, too, they would sometimes sit together on the rocks. They did not converse much, bors and the visitors, and the fishing, and so forth; chatting like brother and sister, yet with a certain air of reand gaze out to sea, each with bitter thoughts. Allais was always yearning to grow his love, but did not dare to give it speech; while Corslie would be thinking of the absent men, not fondly or anxiously, as may be supposed, for yet with any cruel wishes; though still wondering, in spite of herself, how it might be were they gaver

> "Oh !!" she would, exclaim to "hor self, as she set importently tapping the not for them if if were not for them.!"

any man to love you better them to "Well, Paul," replied the to be you better them to with a side sly prome. Alter that pot made up my mind yet. I like you will a now and keep yourself WELL.

Hence, when Lambert and Balustrier. were ashore, she kept Julian at a distance, trembling for List sufery, and actually shrinking from the prospect of an avowal, which she nevertheless longed to hear. Little could he guess the cause of her demeanor toward him. He was, indeed, the only one of Coralie's acquaintance with whom she did not appear at ease, and it never for an instant occurred to him that this exceptional awkwardness on her part might mean some-

whing. . It was her birthday, and a hundred admirers brought her presents of flowers, the only offerings she would accept from her worshippers. Lambert and Balustrier vied with each other in selecting the showlest bouquets that could be obtained from the best conperyatories in the island, where every cottager has his bit of glass for grape culture.

Her eyes sparkled, Ler face flushed with delight and gratitude when these magnificent nosegayz were successively handed to her by the two rivals, and she placed them side by side in the center of her table, upon which the floral tributes of her many friends were massed.

"I really don't know which is the prettier of the two," she said, as she arranged the bouquets in their vases, Living a dainty touch to each here and there with her soft, white fingers, and coquettishly glancing from one to the other of her adorers, at once rewarding and punishing them alike with much oo equal thanks.

It was not until Lambert and Balus rier had lest the house and gone their several ways, growling at each other, that Julian Allais appeared. His offering was a very simple one, and Coral e accepted it with something like a look of disappointment.

"Thank you." she said, a little cool-Jy. "It is a pretty bouquet; but-but -well, not quite like the others, is

"N--no," stammered Julian, while he clutched his hat nervously in both Lands and looked down blushing: they are only wild flowers, but I thought it would be something new--Something different from the rest-to get them as I did."

Coralie, surprised and puzzled by this speech, looked at Julian and then at the flowers, and perceived at the second glance that the bouquet, though the flowers, and perceived at this secindeed composed of natural products of the island, cratained several very race ferns and Mossons which were only found in the least accessible spots, such as the ledges and crevices of precipitous rocks and cliffs.

"What !" she exclaimed, "You gathered all these things yourself?"

"Yes," replied Julian, "I got up very early-before dawn-and took a *take and a rope with me. so as to get at the more difficult places where I knew these plants were to be found, That is why I am so late."

"You gave yourself a great deal of trouble," said Coralie, "I did not mind that,"

"Why not?"

"I--I--thought you would like these flowers better than bought ones," "That is to say, you did not spend any money, but risked your life. please me."

··Well, yes. ·· "It was very foolish of you."

"Perhaps it was," Coralie held the nosegay in both hands, gazing upon it for some moments in silence and half turning her shoulder upon Julian.

Then, tossing the flowers carelessly upon the table, she faced her admirer, and said, in her most chilling tone: 'You should not do such things

Mr. Allais, It was not worth while," Julian sighed, as he turned away to leave the house. "No. I suppose not." he bitterly re-

flected; "it was not worth while, I risked my neck to please her-and she is not pleased,

Was she not? That bunch of wild llowers and ferns, plucked from the heart of deadly peril by the hands of love, was the only birthday bouquet that Coralie carried to her room at night-the only one she pre-erved after the rest were faded and thrown away, If Julian could but have known that, But he did not know it, and he des-

Meanwhile the animosity between Lambert and Balustrier was growing o a pitch that would have alarmed the pretty coquette if she could—have been aware how fiercely their wrath was borning, fed by the fuel which she was bearing upon it. There was sullen anger in their looks whenever they oncountered each other; but it was only the smoke of the volcano. The fire was in their Pearts-the fire of hatred, Aeep, deadly, murderous.

It might have fared ill with one or the other of them if they had been out at sea alone together on some stormy night, far away from land, with all the chances and dangers of the tempest to veil the secret of a violent deed.

At last the concealed but concentrated fury of their passion burst forth. One night both Lambert and Balustrier had been walking with Coralie in Cambridge Park: first one and then the other. Lambert had been suing her in his old, audacious way, and she had shaken him off, but only to accept the escort of his rival.

Enraged at this insult, as he regarded it, Lambert -trode down to the High street and entered a tavern, a favorite haunt of the St. Peter Port fishormen, and stimulated his anger with drink. He, bold, outspoken fellow that he was, made no secret of the cause of his wrath. A group of friends --rough boatmen, with little delicacy about them-easily drew him out on the subject, and chaffed and twitted him on his beloved's cruelty. It was good fun for them, as good as hunting a porpoise or a shark.

"I tell ye, lad," cried one, "that you oirl will never drop her handkerchief to you She'll take Balustrier rather. "Not if I live," shouted Lambert, striking the table with his fist; "nor will he live to rob me of her."

"And replied the other, "that's eas-ly gaid. Balustriler is a better man the value with he nearly heat as the swiming match, and the swiming match, and the swiming to him that believes should he thought the Baluater should be thought his

superior in other things spart from his rivalry in love.

That was the tender point, and his companions did not spare him, but launched lest and leer at him as gleefully as they might have harpooned a w bale.

Madiciacismistic cons

By ill-luck, when this lover-baiting, as it may be called, and the fury of the lover himself, were at their height, who should enter the tavern but Baiustrier!

His wrath was suldued; he was sulden rather than angry, and, recognizing the presence of his rival with a dark scowl, he seated himself on a bench as far away from Lambert as possible, and called for drink.

Spirits unfortunately are plentiful and cheap in the Channel Islands, and are more often than not bad and fiery; so it was not long before the brein ca Balustrier became as fiercely infrance as that of Lambert was already.

Still their mischievous companions did not desist from their "sport," now rendered more enjoyable by the presence of both the riva s. But it had become more difficult to draw them out. Balustrier, always reticent, sat sulkily and silent, and even Lambert's hasty tongue was checked. He dared not

i Frem one injurious innendo to an other the rough fellows passed, with wicked eyes fixed on the rivals, and eager to provoke an oxtburst. At last pne random shot was fired and it told. It was a course joke, insulting to Coralie, and elicited from Balastrier only the simple but suggestive remark: "Likely enough."

This was sufficient to excite Lambert to irrepressible fury.

"You lie!" he cried, bringing his fist down on the table; "you lie, you villain, you lie !"

"To I?" replied the other with prevoking en muess: "perhaps not." In a moment Lambert was up from his seat and across the room. Seizing Balustrier by the throat, he excinimed: "Unsay these words or I will choke

vou. It was more easily said then done for Balustrier, with loss of his necker chief, at once threw Lambert off, and following him up, aimed a blow at him which glunced out his cheek.

The other men threw themselves be tween the rivals. In view of their sturdy intervention there was no fear of a light, and at that moment the dataflord entered and turned the whole party out of doors.

Lambert and Balustrier would bave renewed the quarrel in the street. but their friends again interposed. There was a long colloquy, in the course of which the baiters made rough apologies, and the tempters of the baited seemed to cool somewhat, so that at last the rivals were induced to go their several ways, promising not to revert to fisticulis.

But the quarrel was not yet at an end. By a stimultaneous impulse, Lambert and Balustrier retraced their steps, and they met face to face in the moonlight at the townend of the jetty known as the Rock.

Both men were now, in catward manner at least, cool and collected. They stood for a few minutes sternly gazing into each other's eyes, as though the one could read his rival's thoughts, Balustrier was the first to ▶peak.

SYYou have laid your hand on me," he said.

"And you struck me," replied the

other. "I did; and will strike you again it "I will give you the lie again if you

"I told no lie." "You are telling one now in saying

repeat the lie you told to-night.

. Balustrier did not immediately ansover. He cast his eyes to the ground. and then ruddenly raising them to Lambert's face, asked:

"Are you a man?" "What do you mean?" inquired the

other. "Will you daze to meet me and fend your words and sets?" "I will meet you anywhere, if you

mean fighting. "I do. A quarrel such as ours is only settled one way. "What! by a duel? Bah! Neither you nor I know the use of sword or

"I don't mean that. We have weapoils of our lown, we Guernsey men. You do not understand me? Well, I will explain myself. Have you, Paul Lambert, the courage to mtel me on the sea and fight our querrel out nmong the waves ?"

"Hew 2" "You are a good swimmer: so am I. Let us have another match to-nightanother and the last-you know what I mean.

A duel in the sea! The suggestion at Kirst startled Paul Lambert; then it fascinated him. A duel in the sea! A struggle for a prize-which would be life and Coralie. In a moment he accepted the challenge.

"So be it," he said. "When shall it De ?"

"At once, if you please. The town is quiet and empth, We shall not be observed. Our blood is hot-at least mine is-there can be no better time than the present."

It was agreed. So, side by side, , gloomy silence, the two men walked through the deserted streets of St. Peter Port, and up by the steep and winding hill of Hauteville to the open country. Thence they descended to the sands of Fermain Bay and so along by the cliffs to Bec du Nez, where their boats were moored.

"We will light fair," said Lambert. "I shall, at least," retorted Balust-

What do you propose?" "Each will dive from the stern his boat. Will that suit you?" "Yes, Back to back."

"Back to back." Then they got out their boats and put from shore together, rowing a cable's length one from the other and

In silence they pulled through the heaving sea, for there was but a gentle ground swell, lifting and falling like the Fosom of a sleeper. And so the two foes crept along the shore under the cliffs and round by St. Martin's

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store, N. v. 12, 1898

Chiefly About Shopping by Mail and the New Winter Catalogue.



The good health and rapid progress of this Business is shown by the tremendous increase in its Mail orders. The Company's system of dealing with mail orders is probably the largest and most elaborate in Canada, but with all the encouragement the firm is constantly impressed with the conviction that only a limited portion of the people of Canada comprehend the great facilities of this Store, hence the issuing of a comprehensive and useful catalogue, twiceevery year, which will be sent to any address in Canada.

post paid, on application to our Mail Order Department, A Postal Card does it. The Best Talent the Store possesses is placed at your disposal and every order is attended to the same day as received. The best aid in ordering goods is a copy of our Winter Cata ogue.

DRESS

A cortege of Dress Goods Masterpieces are gathered here—super-eleg. cies from Paris - the pride of the French looms. Daintily wrought hand looms beauties from Picardy, Lyons and Alsace. The Scotch Tartans, the Fare Plaids and Checks, with the varied beauty thoughts of the best color wizar of the world. Price hints below:

PARIS DRESS NOVELTIE:

The overflow showing of bright new Dress Fabr ce reveals many chic de signs that only the most refined Parisian taste could mingle.

and Wool Nivelties that have no equals the world over. Special prices, \$1 10.

HAND LOOM NOVELTIES, from the

PICARDY WHIP CORDS-Reliable, desirable and tashionable silk and weol mixtures, best color cembinations, \$130.

ALSACE BROCHES in novel designs Snell patterns in silk and wool, handsome, dignified material that makes elegant calling or reception gowns. Special price, \$140. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

HANDSOME JACKETS.

This is to preface the mention of an unrivalled collection of Handsome lickets, exclusive and desirable styles, serviceability, quiet but dignified ri with all the advantages and perennial freshrees and dashing originality of the French designer.

LADIES' HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, six buttoned, box front, and tight fitting back. Special

LADIES' COVERT CLOTH JACKETS, Cheeterfield fly fronts, tight fitting back plain velvet collar and double stitched seams. Special, \$3 75

DIES BOX CLOTH JACKEIS, etylish collar and closed lapels, finished rows of plain stitching and lined shot silk. Special, \$11 50.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

It is safe to say that most of t DRESS GOODS shown at The Big St. .. are exclusive styles; styles that our: mer se purchases make exclusive.

FANCY FIGURED DRESS GOODS varied colored loundations, we black braid effect interwoven acr ...

material, very effective, 75c. FANCY POPLIN EFFECIS in eleg-Dress Fabrics, intermingled w: solish designs on poplin found

tion. Special price, 89c. FRENCH BROCHE MATERIAL silk and wool, Paris novelties that show cultured taste in every three Special price, 60c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

FUR LINED CAPES.

No other garment offers the same vantages of the FUR-LINED CALL to day. It has the immense advantage of almost universal becomingness, great ness and tremendous effectiveness.

LADIES' AMAZONE CLOTH CAPElined wish Kaloga Fur and trin .med down the front with astrachal. storm collar of same fur. Special **\$14 20**

ADIES RICH BOX CLOTH CAPElined Kaluga for, and handsemely block opessum, \$20 25

LADIES' BLACK BROCHE CLOTE CAPES, in new effects, lined nemster 'ur, and trimmed black Tnib.; fur trimming. Special price \$30 %THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITE

Write for the new Winter Catalogue just published, containing 176 Pages of Illustrated and interesting Matter,

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. .. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

those who seek it for pleasure, with | thracing it in a narrow semi-circle, but deserted now by all life save that of the sea birds. coosting in their rocky eyries.

Not a sound met their ears, but the gentle sigh of the surf washing the sends or happing the crags; and there, under the moonlight, they rested on their oars.

"This will do, will it not?" asked

Balustrier, "Well enough," growled the other. Simultaneously the two men dropped their anchors. Then they rose, and each, in the other's sight, proceeded to divest himself of his garments.

There they stood, bare in the moonlight, two forms of perfect symmetry and splendid strength. Lambert was slightly the taller of the two, more siender and more lithe, Balustrier had broader frame, and his muscular

limbs told of their power. "Are you ready?" cried the latter. "Aye," replied the other. After a moment's interval Balustrier

called out again: "Off. then." As with one sound the two rivals standing back to back, each plunged from the stern of his boat into the sea. It was a splendid dive on either side, hardly disturbing the surface; it was as though two spears had been cast

straight down into the depths. The next moment both appeared upon the surface, each looking for his foe. With long, steady strokes they swam toward one another, and then they paused, floating. Deadly hatred was in their hearts, but their faces were calm. They knew that this was no

time for showing anger. Nearer and nearer they approached, and then each tried to clutch the other. Lambert evaded his enemy's grasp, but it is Fitted with the Perfect (Patento dis own fingers slipped from Balust-Elevating Grate. rier's polished shoulders, leaving on them a red stain as he unintentionally scratched his rival's skin. But the sting of the slight wound irritated Balustrier, and he darted at Lambert

with furious determination. And now there was a fierce terrible struggle between the men. Each tried to force the other under the surface. They had assumed an erect position, "treading" the water, but they could not long continue in this attitude. Presently both began to sirk, and so they disappeared, locked in a close embrace. If Bulustrier was the more powerful of the two, Lambert was the more agile. It was like an octobus grasping an eel. So at last Lembert, with a desperate effort, slipped out of the arms of his antagonist, and the two mon rose panting to the

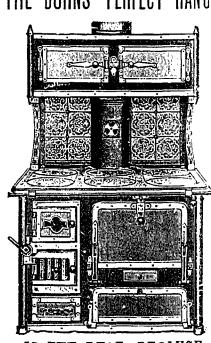
As though by common agreement, each retreated to his own boat, holding on to the side for rest and breath But neither lost sight of the other, till 'suddenly Balustrier disappeared. Ecmdesointe bay of Petit Port. design. Balustrier had dived and in a CONCLUDED ON PAGE SEVEN. It was a lovely spot, beautiful; to

surface.

DR. FRS. DE SALES PREVOST SPECIALIST.

Disease of the Eyes, Ears and Nove. Consultations-9 30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to Sp.m., at 2409 Notre Dame street. 1 p m. to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.

BUY THE BEST.



IS THE BEST, BECAUSE

It is Asbestos Lined.

It is Durable.

It is Practical in Design. It is Easy to Manage and Keep Clean.

It is a Perfect Range. HOTEL AND FAMILY SIZES.

JOHN BURNS & CO., Manufacturers, 775 Craig St., and 2599 St. Catherine St.

AGENCIES : QUEBEC. . . U. F. DROUIN, St. Rochs and St. Joseph Streets.



Without publicity for loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable harmless home treatment. It is more than the property of the property RORESAUEERORETHEEMILLION

Rindling 32:00 Cut Manlo 32.50 Tamarac Blocks 51.75 Mill Blocks stove longths, \$1.50 T. O. WODIARMID Ricamond Square, Phone: 83585

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT to the New Sun, writing from Munich regarding the peculiar position of Tengarding womankind, says :- In a place issued. In one of the chapters he says German cities of the old style, one are lik-wise women, that a large prestreets are small carts pulled by we men all weathers, or, in other words, do not in partnership with dogs, that most of the wood choppers are women, and tear. Where a great deal of exercise that everywhere, under most circum; is taken, or where manual labor is hard stances in which the labor is rough and prolonged, the concentrated and menial, the woman is doing the bulk of the work, while the man, even if pretending to belo, is mainly occupied in watching her off ats with approba-

A writer in the New York Post refers to a phase of home life which is most importan'. In every well regulated Catholic household, where the dimes and dollars are not regarded as the sole aim in life, a striking feature which is productive of much good is the observ ance of anniversaries and feast days.

This writer says:-We tend, as the nation grows older and its resources are greater, to give more heed to the beautifying and gladdening of life, and have more frequent feast days on the family calendar. It is the exception now-adays to have a child's birthday pass without some little celebration, which tel that he is beloved and a part of the amily treasure.

When the children years are passed, an is cake, with its surrounding carcles, no lorger suffices to make the birthday conspicuous, it is, however. too o'ten the habit to make a present tue chief feature of remembrance. It is a loss not to have the plessure of one making the pleasure of all; the gay htt e circle of faces, keeping a birthday festival, is but a symbol of what all such gatherings ought to do for the general joy. The weight and wear and tear of life's burdens and cares swiftly obliterate the power to enjoy simply and freely, and the fret and turmoil make us for, et how easily we can give

pleasure. The children's smiles as they look with delight at the blazing, flickering candles, the light from which plays over their flushed cheeks and merry eyes, are but exponents of how readily, if bidden to make the attempt, their elders can find happiness in the cheerful expression of love and good will.

· A birthday should at once tell to the individual that he or she is loved, and be link d with the hearty response that the honored one is glad to have had his lot cast among those who constitute the home circle. It should be a day in which faults are shown to be forgotten and forgiven; a time o: r cognition that lite's errors are con-

To be glad that you were born, to call the day on which you first drew breach a blessed day, is to simu ate you to make yourself more lovable and to urge you to effort for the general good. To the young it is an incentive and to the old a concoling proof that, they are not yet outside the circle of the best be

To this latter class, especially, the honoring of those days most important to them is a source of great gratifica tion: the gathering of the scattered children, wao, with their little ones, come to cheer an aged parent as an other year is completed, quickens the old heart to healthful exultation, and in her grandchildren's caresses she finds hope that her memory will live when she is no longer seen among her descendants. The fast in creasing sense of having "passed our day," as the quaint, expressive phrase states the sad fact of age's idleness, is so depressing and affliction an experi ence that rejoicing over prolonged life and heartfest good wishes for 1 s continuance are like wine to the weary.

It is well, remarks the same author ity, 'to give a passing thought to the great army of w men who do not ride wheels, play gol, or drive their hus bands to death, or worse, through their selfishness-in fact, who know so little of pleasure that the very word has taken on a foreign sound to them; women whosre doing more than their share of the work ; who have become servants ! in the time sense of the word, in order to give their children advantages, abuse. and, with God's blessing, make them a glery and honor to their country and kind; women who can spare an hour or two from the long, hard day to sew for the poor, and spend the fast part of the day in humble prayer for pardon of the mistakes of the day and help for the morrow; women who think before spending five cents unnecessarily, and often walk blocks to avoid doing so; women of fine minds, many of them, who have given up all for duty, but to partake freely o coffee into who have learned even to be as named of which the juice of a lemon has been the pride which causes a blush at the squeezed. eight of their poor deformed hands, so tough and ugly. Does not 'Idler' know that the best men are the sons of these women, and that they quietly lay down their lives to produce such men? And let me tell 'Idler' a secret (for he could never learn it otherwie, so close Hood's Sarssparilla I began tokug it ly is it guarded by its violins), such women are as little appreciated by their husbands as are the overburdened husbands of whom he speaks by their take till with it notil I was as well as their take till with the start they is them and make life a little brighter for many of them did not even expect the till which comes to be a start of the s Comes to every mortal at Joith, for the

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

REVISED and enlarged edition of Sir Henry Thompson's book 'Food and Feeding' has been

and whose vocations do not demand easily digested proteids of their are the most valuable food for man's purpose. Where there is but little physical activity a smaller proportion of these is health may be assured by eating not beef or mutton, but those forms of animal too : which are less rich in proteids, and reprecially in fat, such as fish, poultry and game, for instance. To sedentary persons a considerable

proportion of vegetable products is also recommended. Theoretically, indeed, the rigorous vegetarian can find in his dietary all the principles adapted for the growth and support of the body, as well as for the production of heat and energy. The vegetable products, nowever, must be selected with care in order that the total sum of food consumed per diem may not become too bulky; otherwise one may have to swallow and digest an incruinate weight of vegetable matter containing at least one necessary element in large excess for the sake of obtaining all the elements he needs.

Thus the Irishman, if he were confined solely to a dist of potatoes, which consist chiefly of starch, would require for his support from twelve to litteen pounds daily in order to get a harely sufficient quantity of nitrogen, whereof this tuber contains very little. It is also to be noted that in potators there is scarc-ly any fat. Hence the Iris man makes good the deficiency, when he can, with milk, lard, bacon or her-

The Highlander, living mainly on oatmeal: requires a very much smaller weight, because this grain contains not only starch, but a moderate amount of nitrogen and fat, although not sufficient for his purpose. The oatmeal is supplemented with milk, and, where it is practicable, with fish and bacon.

As regards the quantity of food that should be consumed in twenty four hours, the author concurs with Dr F. W. Pavy in recommending 23 ounces of dry, solid food for a person of average height and weight who is exposed to a temperate climate, and who per forms a moderate amount of muscular, the should rs. Women do not take work. Of the dry, solid matter about kindly to the close sleeve, so it is rare 14 ounces are as igned to carbohydrates. It seen. As yet we are tavored with 41 to proteids, 3 to fatty matter and I some little compromise in the way of ounce to salts. It is further to be noted | fuiness, or the appearance of fulness, that, as our ordinary food contains and several tucks are run in scross th about 50 per cent of water there 23 top, either plain of drawn into gathers ounces correspond to 46 cunces of Other sleev's have a small pull of lace. Fool, cried Balustrier, in nutriment in the condition in which it or chill in directly at the top and still your hold. We are both sinking. is usually consumed. To complete the | another concession is the tiny epsulette alimentary incessa an additional which conceals the joint of the quantity of from 50 to 80 cures of shoulder. water should be taken undersome form or other daily.

in Montreat, is attracting the special necessary to onen them on their side attention of leading physicians in the United States and other countries. The hope is now entertained that vaccination against typhoid will some time be an accepted benefit. Pasteur's faith that it would come was undoubted, and frequent experiments continue and spread such belief in the professional world. If, as a physician points out, it were possible to secure even a short immunity through the years from fif teen to thirty, when the system is most liable to attack, an enormous saving of life would result.

The young woman who takes a laun dress's course at any of the domestic science schools, remarks an American authority, learns speedily about sanitary washing of the heusehold linen. She is taught that handkerchiefs shou d be soaked for two or three hours in strong salt water. If any have been used by a person suffering from catarrh they need longer soaking in a stronger solution—four tablespoonfuls of salt to a quart of water.

Don't think because you have good eyes that they will bear all kinds of

Don't make a practice of reading type too small to be seen readily at eighteen inches.

Don't use the eyes continuously at close work without occasionally risting | Ribbon four in hands are very pretty them by looking off at a distance.

Sufferers from neuralgia are warned by a medical writer not to drink tea,

A SUBSTANIAL GAIN.

"I was very weak and hardly able to walk. My blood was thin and I was as pale as death. Being told about and in a few months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I kept on with it until I was as well as ever."

Hoods Pices cure nauses, bear sobe.

Toothache stopped in two minutes prospects are they will have no tembe with Dr. Adams Toothache Gim. 10 ato is to put it on one of the control of the contr

WHIMS OF FASHION.

HE variety in dress surpasses all other seasons, writes the Fastion authoriv of the New Yuk Sun, and it is perhaps quite as tonic women to mest typical of that more flesh is consumed by a large noticeable among the cloth gowns like this, perhaps the mest typical of part of the inhabitants of the United as in any other department. Despite minute's walk from the old botel shows Kingdom than is either necessary or all the differences, however, beminutes was hodeartiers are all women, desirable. Especially is this the case tween the new gowns and these that the laborers on the street car lines among those who possess ample means, of last session, many of them are very that the laborers on the street car lines similar in general style. The most tellportion of the conveyances in the great muscular exertion or exposure in tale teature is the length of the skirt subject the animal tissues to wear and and rest on the thoor an inch or two around the front and sides, but with all many ways of trimming tols is not such a stumbling block a ter ale. Entirely plain skirts are rarely seen Two shed-s of the same color are combined in one cloth gown, or a contrasting color may be used as a trimming. advisable and a better state of bidily. For example, even with brown put on in a narrow band heading the circular thounce, and edged with a band of the brown cloth lapping over on either side where it is stitched. Too much cannot be said shout the value of stitching as a mears of deciration for cloth gowns, as it is quite the amart thing.

The latest skirt tor cloth street gowns has a decided little train and clings to the figure above the knees like the traditional vine while the coat, which is distinctly new, is a longitailed affair rarely becoming to any woman, but it strengthens the acheme of elongation Is requires an expert hand to manipulate the new fashions, as the fit must be as partict as the figure to give any kind of a satisfactory result. Frunately there is variety in the skirts, but the one which is especially designated as new is entirely plain er and the nips and practically seamless, except in front, where there is a narrow gored breadth. The skirt tastens in one of these seams, and a deep, circular flounce is attached to this art of a yeke top. Cloth is the material best adapted to this style, as the perfection in fit is made by pressing and shrinking the cloth below the waist to give it the required shape and perfectly emboth fit. It is the question whether of not women can sit down in this eelekin skirt, but fashion does not trouble hereest with trifles.

There are, however, various modifications of this skirt which are very graceful, a little fulness at the back being to much more becoming than the entirely plain eff-ct.

Sleeves are decreasing in size as rapidly as possible, as there must be a limit, and the newest sleeve is minus any unners at the top except some very scant gathers to make it fit over

But if you want the latest edition in sleeves, make them, fit the arm so Typhoid fever, which is so prevalent closely from shoulder to wrist that it is seam in order to get into them at all and close them with small buttond and

> At all the leading importing houses are now exhibited a great variety of winter coata, capes, jackets and cloaks differing greatly in both make and style of trimming Although many quaint and pretty little shoulder wraps are still very feationable, interest concentrates chiefly upon the newer and much more pretentious models, which are shaped in a deenly curving outward sweep from the neck cometimes to the hem of the dress skirt. These have a decidedly old fashioned appearance, and well they may, for many of them are modelled exicly after garments worn during the early years of Victoria a reign.

Some of the newest fashions are made sacque shape and so long that they reach within nine inches of the bottom of the skirt. A fichu shaped collar and cuffs of fur are the finish. French women are wearing pointed wraps of cloth to match their gowns. For and bands of velvet are the trimming.

Whole volumes might be written about the variety in neck gear in eight, but the latest is a small edition of the crinked bow made of | lack velvet and pinned to the cottar band in front.

The man who stands idly by and sees the life fading out of his wife's face, sees her health going, sees her becoming old and faded and wrinkled when she should still be in the perfect enjoyment of vigorous, usoful health, is either less than a man or else do-s not know of the one remedy which will bring her back to health and trength. Perhapsher husband cannot persuade her to go to her doctor, because she naturally dreads the incritable "examinations" and local treatment." He can persuade her, if she needs persuasion, to take Dr Pierce's Favorito Prescription. This truly wenderful medicine has cured hundreds of wemen after the best rhysiciana have failed : It has been in constant use and tested every day for thirty years. It isn't an experiment, there are no chances about it. It is acertain cure for all derangements, weaknesses, rregularities and displacements of internal or-

something that you know will please

gant peculiar to women.

God.



Every Housekeeper

wants pure hard soap that lauts well-lathers freelyis high in quality and low in price.

Surprise is the name of that kind of Soap.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP Mrg. CO ST. STEPHEN, N.D.

noment Landert had done the Same. Esch acscended in the direction of the offer, but they did not meet, and they resengable wringing the self-war the curb, the relate and eyes,

Their they tested on the sea while, as upon a solid concletor such. at well, it was to them. They had played with the waves and in the waves from their earliest childbood; it had alones; been the enadic of their infancy. The breast of the great deep was to them almost as safe as their mother's besome they could be upon it for hour then hour, modiculess, or cleave the waters with the Lightest touch of either simb.

And the deep blue water seemed to love them, for it hore them up and cently rocked them. So subtle was their mesters or its mysteries that it and Tave no dangers for them--none bert what were of their own seeking. They could got sink, save when they choose to peretrate the deaths in diving the they happed their hodies on the sai

face without an effect. Sectional distable scheme of the dawn ing mera, while the moon grew paler, and its silvery path across the bay me to teint, these men, as calm in out ward seeming as the sea on which they floated, breasted the waters and duced each other, meditating deadly

1 1- 11- . Presently Lambert struck out to ward his rival and the latter seemed 3 . (walf hom. But just as Lambert had come within arm's length. Balustrier Juddenly turned and fiel, or seemed to ly. It was a ruse which Lambert did not at first perceive. Balustrier made for one of the anchored boats and craftily hid behind it from his enemy, Lambert followed; as d in the moment that he was reprended Padastrier changed the breast for the side stroke and soon the positions were reversed, for the congding the boat, became the pursuer. Lambert the pursued. The latter did thot detect the case fill Balustrier's hand was on his level. It was but for an instant, for Lambert quickly shook of his enemy's grasp and lescribing s wide circuit, turned and faced him

ter ce again. And now, indeed, there was a terri lde struggle for life or death. more the exe fees grappled. They clutched each other round the neck each striving to get the upper hand. "Fool," cried Balustrier, "release

rej cen sjok as well as you." rep'ied the other, "It is a question of endur ance."

Belietrier mede no enswer, but with a tremendens effort broke away, and as he did so, swung round his power fill arm and struck his enemy in the tace. Troward I' eried Lambert, Syon

have played foul." "I play for v'etory," shouted Balust

"Be it so," replied the other, setting

hi≈ teeth. Then, swiftly as a serpent springs Lambert darted at his eveny, clutch ing him by the throat. Balustrier seized his arms, but even with all his strength could not teer them apart. He was choking, and his eyes started in their sockets, Lambert, however, could not long keep his hold. He was sinking, and was compelled to release his enemy. In a mement Bahisteler was upon him, to grasp his head and drive if under water. But Lambert was too quick for him. Durting up, he seized Belostrier round the waist, to drag him under, while his foe struggled in

It was the last effort. Lambert had twisted his right leg around his rival's delt, and held it fast. The powers of both were failing, and each would have released the other.
"Let go your hold!" cried Balust-

vain to shake him off.

rier. "I cannot, my God ! I cannot !" ex-

claiméd Lambert. And so it was. A terrible cramp, stiffening his limb and rendering it rigid and powerless, had seized him, forcing him to retain his rival's

enetroied by his own. So down, down! they sank, these mortal enemies, as the first gleams of the rising son glinted in a golden stream along the waters of the bay, and the sea birds came out of their rocky shelters, rising and circling and drooping for their morning meal, while the dusky forms of the two deserted honts by rocking on the heaving waters as though to mark the grave where these two deadly rivals, locked in a last embrace of hate, reposed in death. -C. J. Goodman, in "Black and

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

White."

Both literature and music for the whole family-for all ages, sexes, and conditions—are regularly given in Music, Song, and Story. The October issue contains a fine story of East India and a curiously unnry mythic t le of the American Red Indiana, to mention only two of a great number of articles Never let a day pass without doing of such character a may come within the name and scope of such a publication, which includes nu nerous poems | chases, mention the paper.

and sketches for recitation as well as private reading, musical and dramatic instruction, etc., and 16 pages (sheet music size) of new music in every issue. The music of this numher includes a boautiful little duet for children, What I'd Do If I Wers You; the children's play song, 'London Bridge, arranged by Saenger; a fine polero by Maintyre, ' For Cuba and for You; a striking little song in an enurely new and very catchy vein by Julian Judan, 'I Love You Cause I Do: snd s zither solo and song in one by Stern, 'The Girl Who Sang of Custer" These make up the vocal mu ic. There are, besides, the following purely instrumental pieces: Rondo character, istic, "The J lly Sailor," by W. F. ndus; a bright new Cuban waltz. " La Verbena." by Kretschmer, and a most melodicus march by D'Amico, "The Fairy." Music Song, and Story is a thing of great beauty along with its other joys, being profusely illustrated with the finest half-tone cuts and printed on elegant enameled paper. It costs only 10 cents a copy or \$1 a year,

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum Is sold by all good druggists. 10 ets. a bottle

and is published monthly by S. W.

Simpson, 70 Fifth Ave. New York.

Business Gards.

TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMASO'CONNELL

Dealerin general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils,

137 McCORD STREET. Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER. GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTEL Rutland Liniug, fits any stor Cheap.

Orders promptly attended to .: Moderate charges. : A trial solicited.

J. P. CONROY

(Latemith Paddon & Nicholson)

228 Cantre Street,

Fractical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS BieTelephone, 8552.....

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL

AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET : near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Telephone 1834. Chargesmoderate.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Pain'er.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate Residence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Bleury Office 647 Mon real.

LORGE & CO.. HATTER - AND - FURRIES 21 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

MONTREAL

SURGEON-DENTISTS





DR. BROSSEAU, L.D.S., SURGICAL DESTIST. No. 7 St. Lawrence St.,

MONTREAL Telephone, . . 6201.

Your impression in the morning, Teeth in the aftern on. Elegant full gum sets; Kose Pearl (flesh colored.) Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces. Gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth fled; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three bours if required. **BRODIE & HARVIE'S**

PANCAKE FLOUR For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Grocerforit. 3lbs and 6lbs packages

Our subscribers are particularly re ques ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making pur-

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Duare street, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management mosts every second and fourth Wednesday of each month President, RIC HARD BURKE: Secretary, M. J. PoWER; alteonmunications to each month et al. Patrick's Loague; W. J. Hinreby, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Meets in its hall, 17 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each mooth, at 250 r.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRI BBE, C.SS. R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. White, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Ribernians. DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. (labriel New Charels: corner Centre and Laprairie streets on the 1d and 4th Friday of each month, at S.E.A. President, ANDREW BUNN: Recording Secretary, TBOt. N. SMITH. 6: Richmond street, rowhom all communications should be addressed. Pelegates to St. Patrick's Leacue: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and E. Connaughton.

A.O.H. - Division No. 3,

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Hiberma Hall, No. 2012 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes Fin. Secretary; W. m. Rawley, Fec. Secretary; W. p. Stanton, Treas: Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Conmittee. Hall is open every evening lexicity requirements in mathers of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other loading newspapers on file

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

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorinier ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Societary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Societary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Societary, P. J. Tomilty: Treasurer, John Trayner; Sergeant at arms. D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White: Marshal, E. Gechan; Delegates to St. Pavick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara. P. Gechan; Chairman Standling Committee, John Costello, A O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notes Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 71 meets in the Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 71 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Lagrairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

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

REV. WW. O'MEARY, P. P., Spiritual Advisor, Centre street.

CAPT. WM. DAFAAN, President, 15 Fire Station. MAYONGE MURPHY, Financial Secretary, 77 For-

ar street. Www. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street. James Fayton, 217 Prince Arthur street.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 95 St. Alexander Street, on every Mon'ay of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of b siness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 r M.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information recarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadiena St. J. H. FEELEY, Trensurer, 719 Sherbrookert G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

JAS. J. COSTIGAN. Secretary, 325St. Urbain

C. M. B A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottowa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday

of each month, at 8 P.M. M SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. OMholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie streets.

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger, M.J. HEALEY, Roc.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St. St. Patrick's Court. No. 95, C.O. F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Otts wastreet. every first and third Monday, at 8r. M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FORRE. Recording Secretary ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottswastreet. Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, he second Sunday of each month at 4:30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m. in their hall, 93 St. A exander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN S. Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, lst Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Marrin atreet. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs, John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN:
P. 60 dent, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS BRADY, 119 Chateaugusy Street,
Meets on the second Sunday of every month,
in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa
streets, at 335 r.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Meesrs, J. Killfeather, T.
Rogers and Andrew Culier.

PROFESSIONAL CARDA.

C. A. McDONNELI. Accountant and Trustee,

180 ST. JAMES STREET

Felephone 1182.

Personal supervision given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered, Books Audited.

Montreal.

J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE, ARCHITECT.

153-157 Shaw st., Montreal.

Plans and Betimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. Muzonanta Talurnous 1455.

In spite of the fact that there is a Tederal law prohibiting trusts, new constructing, maintaining and operat-ones are being formed every day and ing railroads (other than railroads those now in existence have an aggregate capitalization of \$2,702,768,900.

domination of monopolistic corporabusiness now has its combination, or the big aggregations of capital. The small manufacturer finds that he must low:--either join the combination or go to the wall, and in may cases he does not even have a chance to join the combin-

Within the last six months articles of incorporation have been taken out by more than one hundred companies of abnormal capitalization, which are designed to "take over" and concentrate the business of scattered companies in the varied fields of industry. And this is in the face of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has now pronounced even the railroad combination known as the Joint Traffic Association to be a violation of the federal Anti-Trust law.

SPRINGING UP IN A NIGHT.

Trusts are multiplying much faster than suits to dissolve them can be brought is the courts. It is only a few weeks ago that the great Federal Steel Company, with a capitalization of \$200,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey, Recent meetiggs have been held in this city by the leading manufacturers of acids and chemicals, with a view of forming a \$50,000,000 acid trust. The silverplate interests have just combined under the name of the International Silverware Company, with a capital of \$30,000,000. An American Malting Company has been organized with \$30,000,000 of capital. Then there is the American Thread Company, capitalized at \$18,000,000. and the Knit Goods Company, with \$80,000,000, both recent organizations. The Tobacco Trust is now assisting in floating a new corporation .-- the Contimental --- to control the factories making plug tobacco, capitalizing it at \$75,000,000. One of the largest of all is in process of formation by owners of the great flour mills in this country. A capitalization of \$150,000,000 is proposed for it.

New Jersey and West Virginia are conspicuous among the States that invite great combinations of capital by liberal incorporation laws. More large industrial companies, commany denominated trusts, have been incorporated in New Jersey within the last few years than in all the other States combined. Irrespective of their political affiliations the legislators of New Jersay have stood together in enacting lowing are the names and capitalization | Smelters' Combination laws lavorable to corporations. Every thing possible has been done to make legal combinations of financial interest easy, convenient and comparatively inexpensive in the State of New Jersey. The scheme of organization as contained in a certificate of incorporation obtained in that State is largely left to the incorporators. Within cartain limits parties by their certificates of incorporation ebtain what is practically equivalent to a special act of the Legislature conferring the most liberal powers for business purposes.

THE OIL TRUSTS.

The Standard Oil Company, being the most conspicuous, far reaching and powerful of the trade combinations, naturally commands first attention in the enumeration of trusts. It is the typical trust, although specifically and peremptorily forbidden by law from being a trust. This combination controls petroleum cil refineries in all the principal northern cities of the United btates, and it produces about sixty-five per cent. of this country's total output of refined oil. It embraces forty or fifty smaller companies and controls the pipe lines laid for the transmitting of oil to tidewater. It has for years absolutely controlled the market of petroleum. In accordance with the mandate of the federal courts the Standard Oil Trust started to "liquidate," but this has now been ostensibly in progress for years. The Trust certificates are being formally cancelled and the trustees are assigning to the owners the legal title to the stocks which were formally held in trust. The big oil combinations are as follows:---

Name.	Capital.
Standard Oil Co	\$100,000,000
American Cotton Oil Co.	80,500,000
National Linsesd Oil Co.	
Proctor & Gamble Co	4,500,000

Total capitalization\$153,000,000

STEEL AND IRON.

The biggest trust of all- so far as stock capitalization stands for bigness -has just been formed in the State of New Jersey. It is called the Federal Steel Company, and its authorized cap-Ital atock is \$299,000,000. The objects of this colossal corporation are tersely outlined in the articles of incorporation as follows .- Mining of all kinds; transportation of goods, merchandise or passengers upon dand or water; Bhips, boats, railroads, engines, cars or Total capitalization\$56,722,800 3. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemius, Toronto.

other equipment, whereas or deske within the State of New Jersey), steamship lines, vessel lines, or other The tendency to concentrate special lines for transportation, and the purandustries and bring them under the chase, improvement or sale of lands. There is reason to believe that various tions gathers force steadily. Almost existing industries will soon gather unevery branch of the manufacturing der the sheltering wings of this expansive corporation. Some idea of the trust, which controls both output and vast sums of money that have become prices. Competition is crushed out by concentrated in steel and iron companies may be obtained from the list be-

•	Name.	Capital.
	Federal Steel Co	200,000,000
i	Carnegie Steel Co	25,000,000
ı	Merchants' Steel Trust	25,000,000
	Illinois Steel Co	18,859,600
	Lake Superior Consolidated	•
1	Iron Mines	30,000,000
ł	American Steel and Wire	
	Co	12,000,000
	Cambria Steel Co. (John-	•
J	son Steel Co.)	9,000,000
Ì	Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.	13,000,000
Į	Pennsylvania Steel Co	5,000,000
١		

Total capitalization\$347,650,600 COAL COMBINES.

One of the most notable railroad and industrial combinations in the world for many years has been the enthracite coal pool, which, by a tacit and carefully guarded agreement, limits the production of anthracite and fixes its price. Recently there have been indications that some of the parties to the pool have exceeded the proportions allotted to them, and have not strictly maintained the price agreed upon. The compact among the companies was secured in the first instance by J. P. Morgan, and in the denial that this compact had any legal existence originated the phrase, "An agreement among gentlemen." The producers and carriers of bituminous coal also have their pool to regulate output and prices Following are the names of the princi-

pal coal combinations:	
	Capital.
Anthracite Coal Pool	100.000,000
Bituminous Coal Pool	25,000,590
Tennessee Coal and Iron	20.000,000
Consolidated Coal Company	
(Maryland)	16,250,000
Colorado Coal and Iron De-	
velopment Co	6,590,000
Total capitalization\$	151.759,900
THE GAS TRUSTS	٠,

In almost every American city of importance there is a gas trust, and in certain sections of this country these trusts control the illuminating gas companies of whole States. Αu enormous aggregation of capital is represented by the outstanding securities of these various combinations. Folof the leading trusts of this character

Name. C	apital.
Bay State Gas Co	\$50 ,0 00 ,000
Consolidated Gas Co., New	
York	35,500,000
Chicago Gas Trust	25,000,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co	23,000,000
New England Gas & Coke	- 1
Co	17,500,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co	15,500,000
Consolidated Gas, Baltimore	10,771,000
United Gas Improvement,	i
(Pennsylvania)	15,000,000
Standard Gas Light	10,000,000
Laclede Gas Light Co.(St.	
Louis)	10,000,000
Philadelphia Co., Natural	i
Gas	7,500,000
Buffalo City Gas Co	5,500,000
Detroit. Gas Co	4,000,000
Western Gas (Milwaukee)	4,000,000
-	
Total capitalization\$4	132,771,000
HAVEMEYER'S SUGAR	rrust.
Noted far and wide is the g ar Trust, which evades the	reat Sug- anti-trust

law under the corporate name of the American Sugar Refining Company. Excepting Arbuckle, who had apparently laid his plans for a long and determined warfare, and the new --- the Doscher---company, whose new refinery started to make sugar last week, the Havemeyer Sugar Trust has succeeded in overriding all opposition. Claus Spreckels' refinery, in California, is under a lease for ten years to the Western Sugar Refining Co., of which the Trust owns one-half the stock. The two chief sugar corporations are:---

Name. American Sugar Refining Co. \$75,000,000 Glucose Sugar Refining Co. 40,000,000

Total capitalization ...\$115,000,000 CONTROL OF THE TELEPHONE. The control of the telephone lines throughout the United States is practically vested in the few corporations

named below:		ľ
Name.	apital.	
American Bell Telephone Co.	\$26,000, 00 0	ľ
New England Telephone and		ľ
Tel. Co	15,080,000	1
Central Union Telephone		1
(Chicago	6,605,800	
New York and New Jersey	0.5 (8.3.15)	ı
Telephone Co		;
Erie Telegraph and Tele-		Ì
phone Co	5,000,000	

Popularly known (it is shown in it.) Trust, the American Spirit; Minus turing Co., now dominates the whister distilling industry of this country. This corporation is the successor of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. Its control of the market was disputed early in 1893, when the Standard Distilling and Distributing Co. was formed, but very soon harmonious relations were estabilahed between the two concerns. Following are the whiskey companies now in the field:---

	1984
Name.	Capital.
American Spirits Manufac-	
turing Co	\$87,000,000
Spirits Distilling Co	
Standard Distilling & Dis-	
tributing Co	
Total capitalization	\$67,800,000

ELECTRICAL COMBINATIONS. More than \$300,000,000 is represented by the great combinations of electrical

	combance, or anich the following ate
Ì	the principal ones:
•	Name. Capital.
)	North American Co \$50,000,000
•	General Electric Co 20,827,000
	Electric Storage Battery 13,500,000
	Edison Electric Illuminating
	Co. (N. Y.) 10,000,000
	Kings County Electric Light
	& Power 5,000,900
	American Electric Heating
	Co 10,000,000
1	Westinghouse-Walker Elec-
	tric 15,900,000
	Pennsylvania Mfg. Light &
1	Power Co 15,000,000
	1

Total capitalization\$139,327,000 MISCELLANEOUS TRUSTS.

Following are the titles and respective capitalizations of the most important industrial combinations not included in the groups already mentioned, which are popularly denominated as Trusts:---

Flour Trust (now forming) \$150,000,000

United States Leather Co., 125,900,900

Name.

Continental Tobacco (plug)	
Co	75,000,000
National Biscuit Co	55,000,000
Cornstalk Trust (Marsden	
Co.)	50,000,000
American Corn Harves-	
ter Trust	50,000,000
Western Lumber Pool	45,000,000
United States Rubber Co	40,000,000
Dressed Beef Combina-	
tion	50,000,000
Sheet Copper Poul	40,000,000
American Tobacco Co	33 ,500 ,00 0
International Paper (and	
Pulp) Co	45,000,000
Acid & Chemical Trust	
(forming)	50,000,000
American Malting Co	39,000,000
International Silverware	
Co	30,000,000
National Lead Co	000,000,00
The Knit Goods Co	30,000,000
Sash and Door Trust	20,009,000
National Wall Paper Co	30,000,000
Cigarette Trust	25,000,000
Linius Tunomitas C.	18 000 000

Union Typewriter Co. 18,000,000 Window Glass Pool 18,000,000 Burial Casket Trust Crockery Trust 15,000,000 25,000,000 Ribbon Trust 18,000,000 Gossamer Rubber Pool 12,000,000 Axe Trust 15,009,000 Bolt & Nut Trust 15,000,000 Lithograph Trust 11,500,000 Tissue Paper Trust 10,000,000 Rock Salt Pool 5,000,000 Celluloid Trust 5,000,000 5,000,000

Centiloid Trust	5,000,000
Saw Trust	5,000,000
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	12,000,000
American Thread Co	12,000,000
American Furniture Co	12,000,000
Junction R'ys and Union	
Stock Yards	13,000,000
Diamond Match Co	11,000,000
Consolidated Ice Co	10,000,000
Plate Glass Trust	10,000,000
Pacific Coast Co	12,500,000
Cartridge Trust	10,000,000
Union Tobacco Cu	10,000,000
National Starch Co	10,500,000
American Fisheries (Men-	
haden) Trust	10,000,000
Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000
Refrigerator Trust (now	
forming	8 000 000

neden) Trust	10,000,000
Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000
Refrigerator Trust (now	
forming)	8,000,000
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,500,000
Wellabach Commercial Co	7,000,000
American Straw Board Co	6,000,000
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	
Co	5,000,000
New York Air Brake Co.,	5,000,000
United States Envelope	
^	

,000,000 4,500,000 American Type Founders Co. American Soda Fountain Co. 3,750,000

After coughs and colds the germs of consumption often gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages a solvage life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic

Vermont Marble Co. ... The Chicago Packing & Provision Co. ... 2,000,000

Total capitalization \$1,384,250,000 RECAPITULATION.

The Oil Trusts \$153,000,000
Steel and Iron 547,650,000
Coal Combines 161,750,000
The Gas Trusts 432,771,000
Havemeyer's Sugar Trust 110,000,000
Cigarettes and Tobacco 108,500,000
Control of the Telephone 56,720,300
The Alcoholic Trusts 67,800,000
Electrical Combinations 189,327,000
Miscellaneous Trusts1,834,250,000

Grand total \$2,702,768,900

It would be difficult to estimate the actual value of the property represented by this vast mass of bonds and stocks. When 'an individual manufacturer or miner sells his property to the promoters of a "combine" he naturally puts a very high valuation upon it. When the combine then organizes into a Trust, and issue its securities --or insecurities --- to be sold to the public it usually gives about "three for one" in paper, so 'that the originally high valuation is trebled in capitaliza-

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

tion. This makes "enough to ge round,"

and it only remains to get the shares

"listed" on a stock exchange and "rig

the market" until they are unloaded

on the public .-- New York "Herald."

A CONDITION THAT FREQUENTLY CAUSES MUCH SUFFERING.

MES HENRY GIFFORD, OF KENTVILLE PROVES THE VALUE OF DR WILLIAMS PINK PHAS IN THIS CONDITION.

The case of Mrs Henry Giff rd, of

From the Acadien. Wolfville, N.S.

Kentville, who some time ago was cured of a distressing malady through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is of a peculiar value as illustrating the rapidity with which this remarkable medicine operates. A repretentative of the Acadien who called upon Mrs. Gifford the other day to elicit intermation concerning her cure, found her to be a very intelligent lady. and a hearty advocate of the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills. Upon learning the object of his call Mrs. Giff rd ex presend herself as pleased at the prespect of having an opportunity to give publicity to her remarkable cure "I bave told all my friends about it," she said, "but have often felt that it was my duty to have a statement of my case published in the papers" Three years ago this epring my aye'em was in a bidly run down state. In this condition I was attacked by a heavy cold and an enlarged toneil of great size and extreme painfulness was the result. For nine weary months I was unsble to turn my head and my health became such that I could not exert myself in the least. Several physicians were corsulted but without the slightest benefit. The swelling was finally lanced, but the operation vated the matter as my blood was so impoverished that the incision did not heal but developed into a minning sore. Despondency seized me and at times almost wished that I was dead. At last by a happy chance I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pick Pills. After using a few boxes the swelling disappeared and perfect health and buoy-12,000,000 ancy of spirits returned. Since that 12,000,000 time Mrs Gifford has had implicit confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and has used them for any disorder of hers-if or children with the same happy results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured a ter all other medicines had failed, thus estab lishing the claim that they are a maivel among the triumphs of modern medicinal science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams" Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the bex. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, On ., and they will be mailed to you post

Never covet the possessions of others unless you want to lose your own.



INVALIDS

old port wine and Peruvian Bark in proportions pres-cribed by the French and En-glish Pharmacopoeias.

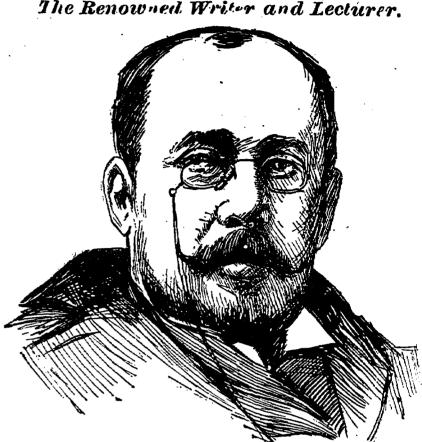
Wilson's

LADIES DOUBLE SOLE, LACED OR BUTTON, EID BOOTS.

A Bargain at \$2.50, - for \$2.00. A LARGE VARIETY OF FELTS, FROM 20c to \$2.00.

E. MANSFIELD, The Shoeist, 124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

MAX O'RELL



MAX O'RELL Writes:

Your Vin Mariani is positively marvelous One glass put me on my feet; one bottle made a new man of me.

Yours gratefully, MAX O'RELL.

Braces Body and Brain

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY:

Dr. Corus Ednon, late Chief of the Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New York

Health Department, N-w York City, City, writes in his book "Br in Rest," writes in his book "Le Grippe," pub-published by G. P. Putnam's Sons: lished by Appleton & Co.

"O'all tonic preparations ever in-"Where patients suffer with high troluced to the notice of the profession. ver, extern in the head and complete Vin Mariani is undoubtedly the most prostration, the most effective remedy potent for good in the treatment of is the general diffusible tonic Vin exhaustive and irritative conditions of the central nervous system."

MARIANI WINE has written endorsements

From More than 8,000 Physicians in Canada and the United States.

MARIANI WINE aids convalescence and is a powerful rejuvenator. MARIANI WINE makes pale, puny, sick children rosy, robust and healthy MARIANI WINE is specially indicated for Nervous Troubles, Throat and Lung Diseases, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Consumption,

MALARIA, LA GRIPPE, GENERAL DEBILITY.

MARIANI WINE

Makes the Weak Strong.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Refuse Substitutions. Beware of "Just as Good."

SOLE ACENTS FOR CANADA:

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., 87, St. James st., Montreal

and they will be mailed to you post paid at 50s. a box, or six boxes for DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1570. DAME MARGARET JANE TAYLOR, of the Cirv of Montreal, wife of DANIEL JAMES CLARKE, heretofore of the same place, traveler, now of parts unknown, Plaintiff:

The said DANIEL JAMES CLARKE, Defendant.

An action for separation from bed and board has been this day instituted in the above cause. Montreal, 4th November, 1898.

JOHN B ABBOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one L. D. GAREAU, Deputy Prothonotery.

Montreal, 5th November, 1898. 175

Banque Jacques Cartier

DIVIDEND No. 66.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. (S.p. c.) for the current half-year has been declared upon the upital stock of first institution; and that the same will be paid at its Banking Housey's a

SPECIALTIES of CRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIL:

CASTOR FLUID25 cents FOR THE TEETE:

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents FOR THE SKIN:

WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM. 25 cts HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence Main street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all purts of the city.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Soul actoh model or photo, for free nd vice. BLARFON & MARION, Experts, New, York, Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

WIISON'S

PORT WINE

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalidation Washington D.C.

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invalids'

Invali