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# Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 13

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBBER 1, 1904.

# CANADA'S GREATEST LAWYER

Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick has Stamped His Personality upon the Office of Canadian Minister of Justice.

The writer, Charles Morse, says : In undertaking to write the Lives of the Chancellors, Lord Campbell said that above all things his ambition was that a recital of the struggles and triumphs of many of the great lawyers of his race "should exdie the young student of the law to emulation and industry, and confirm in his mind the liberal and honorable maxims which ought to govern the conduct of an English barris-Despite the cynicism of a recent observation that every man is his own example in the twentieth century, it is somewhat of Lord Campbell's sentiment, as applicable

to the profession in the New World, that influences the writer to set down briefly such of the more important facts as have come to his notice in the career of the Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., at this time of Canada. While only in the prime of life, the

subject of this sketch has achieved so large and withal so genuine a measure of success that his present biographer feels that while it might be well to apologize for forestalling to some extent any posthumous record of the distinguished lawyer's career, no extenuation will be demanded by the peaders of the Green Bag in respect to their interest in this brief story of his public life. Charles Fitzpatrick was born

the city of Quebec, Dec. 19, 1853. After a preparatory training in the well-known Quebec Seminary, he entered Laval University, where he received the degree of B.A. He then followed the law course in his alma mater, carrying off the Governor-General's medal in his final examination for B.C.L. in his 1876. In the same year he was called to the Bar of his native province. Three years later he was appointed by the Provincial Government Crown Prosecutor for the City and District of Quebec. Speaking the English and French tongues with equal facility, possessing great industry and with a natural gift of rhetoric enriched by literary studies. to which he has always been a devotee, the young advocate soon attained an assured place at nisi priva. especially in criminal cases. Speak ing of him in this connection, a professional journal recently said: "To enumerate the criminal cases wherein Mr. Fitzpatrick has been engaged, whether for the prosecution or defence, would be to mention nearly every one of importance before the courts of the Province of Quebec for the last twenty years."

One of the earliest cases in which he was engaged was, In re Eno (1884, 7 L.N. 360), in which he ings taken against John C. Eno, the defaulting president of the Second National Bank of New York. In the following year he led for the defence in the cause celebre of Queen v. Louis Reil, his client being the consticutus figure, and indicted as the fans el origo malorum in two armed rebellions (1870-1885) of the Metis in the Canadian Northwest. His fine, though unsuccessful defence of this unhappy realot may be regarded the corner stone of Mr. Fitzuatrick's professional fame, for there he was not only pitted against two of the greatest advocates in the annals of the Bar, Christopher Robinson, K.C., and the late B. B. Osler, K.C., but was hampered throughout in theory of the defence, namely, sanity, by the indignant and clever repudiation of it by the prisoner, whose amour propre was thereby wounded. Addressing the jury by permission of the court after Mr. Pitzpatrick's brill ant and forcible appeal for a verdict of acquittal, Riel said. "It would be easy for me to-day to play insensity, because the carumstances are such as to excite any man. \* \* I have this satisfaction that if I die, I will not be

An interesting electron of the career repudiated by men as insane, as Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, appears lunatic. . . . My condition of Hon. Charles a lournal of Boston, The helpless, so helpless that my lawyers try to prove insanity in order to save me that way. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in his beautiful speech, has proved that he believed I was insane. If I am insane, of course I don't know

> Other defence than insanity, how ever, there was none; and, rejecting the theory of moral irresponsibility, the jury found the prisoner guilty of the crime of treason, for which he was subsequently executed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was retained counsel in some celebrated cases of political nature which have occurred in recent years. In 1892 he cessfully defended the Honorable Honore Mercier and Mr. Ernest Pacaud (both since deceased) in the prosecutions which ensued upon the fall of the Mercier Administration in the Province of Quebec. The year previous he had appeared pefore the Standing Committee of the House of Minister of Justice for the Dominion Commons, Ottawa, as counsel for the Honorable Thomas McGreevy who was there charged with complicity in certain frauds connected with government contracts. The proceedings before the committee in this case, resulting as they did in the resignation of a Minister of the Crown and the retirement of the imp grand member, were in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the Dominion Parliament. In 1897 Mr. Fitzpatrick represented the Dominion Government before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada in a special case touching the property, rights and legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada and the provinces, respectively in relation to rivers, lakes, harbors and fisheries in Canada. (See 1898. A.C. 700.)

> Mr. Fitzpatrick has always taken a keen interest in public life, and has proved himself a staunch supporter of the Canadian Liberal party. He entered the Quebec Legislative sembly in 1890 as the representative of Qu') ec County. In 1891 he was offered the office of Attorney-General of the province, which he declined. On the formation of the Laurier Administration, following upon the defeat of the Conservative government in 1896, Mr. Frtzpatrick entered Do minion politics as Solicitor-General. and was at once assigned a foremost place in his new sphere of usefulnes by members on both sides of the House of Commons, as well as by the frequenters of the galleries. The important duties of Solicitor-General, both in and out of court, were edministered by him with great tact and ability; and beyond doubt the traditions of the office will bear the stamp of his personality for a long time to come. On the resignation of Justice

(Continued on Page 8.)

#### SOME IRISH NOTES.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI AND IRELAND .- The Rome'; correspondent of the Catholic Weekly, the newest and brightest addition to the ranks of religious journalism, says that in speaking to him on his recent visit to Ireland Cardinal Vannutelli said: 'Not one here in Italy can imagine with what utmost respect and thusiasm I was received in all parts of Ireland. The veneration of the people of Ireland for the Holy See is so great and so deeply rooted that there is no country where the representatives of the Holy See are received with more genuine warmhearted affection. This applies to both the clergy and the laity, from the highest to the lowest. The Irish Catholic is a true Catholic in every sense of the word."

. . . . ORANGE RUFFIANISM .- On Tu rick Trimble, when on his way home posed. The spectators, many from Coalisland, was attacked by a mob of Orangemen, who congregate every night at a place known as Doherty's Corner, and was savagely beaten The young man was conveyed to the doctor in a weak state, and bleeding profusily from wounds on. the head, believed to have been inflicted by a butt. Several attacks have been made on Catholics at this corner when on legitimate business. As the dark nights are approaching the attention of the authorities should be directed towards these mobs.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.-A highly demonstrative instance of the interest taken by the people of Skreen and Dromard in the Irish language

them of a sympathetic turn of mind, listen in breathless silence to the charges and the sentences. nesday of this week one of the sad dest sights ever witnessed in the Recorder's Court was seen. A man and whe were up on a charge of drunkenness. The family of the couple, consisting of a child in arms, and a boy and girl of two and six years respectively, were in court. Recorder Weir said it was out of the saddest cases that had come before his notice for some time. The man pleaded not guilty to the charge of drunkenness, but the woman pleaded guilty. The man and woman had been before His Honor on a similar charge, and both were remanded until later, the children in the meanmovement was shown lately, when time, with the exception of the inchildren from the schools of the two fant in arms, being taken care of in time, with the exception of the



JOHN E. REDMOND.

parishes assembled to compete for a charitable institution. prizes offered by Dr. Henry, London, for the best knowledge of the first and second books of O'Growney, re- the cause of all their trouble. And petition of prayers and elementary conversation in Irish. The examination was conducted by P. Healy, Templeboy. Twenty-one competitors put in an appearance, divided into groups-a junior and senior. During the examination were present Rev. W. Healy, Skreen, and mard; E. Mulligan and E. Kelly, Miss Kellyyi Miss Mulligon and Miss Gilhool. In the junior division the first prize was awarded to Master Domintk Marley. The second prize was divided between Master John Mar, ley and Miss Celfa L. Leonard. noise had taken possession of what the Honorable David Mills, K.C., in The third prize was won by Miss acted for the United States Govern- February, 1902, Mr. Fitzpatrick was Mary J. Leonard. In the senior diment in certain extradition proceed- called to the Cabinet as Minister of vision Miss Sarah Cusack was strong awarded first prize. The second of crime, was commented on by the prize was divided between Master Judge before sentencing to be hang-John Morley and Mrss Cellia L. Leo- ed, a man found guilty of murdering nard. The third prize was won by Miss Mary J. Leonard. In the se mior division Miss Sarah Cusack was awarded first prize. The second prize was divided between Kate R. Mulligan and Miss Kate Kulpatrick. The third prize was won by Miss Lizzie McMunn.

#### SAD SCENES IN THE COURT HOUSE

with its tales of woe, strife and bit terness may be seen daily in the Recorder's or in the Magistrate's Court. But when the long line of unfortunate drunkards stand before the Bar, the sight is appalling Young women of tender years, old ones whose hairs have grown white with time, the young just budding into womanhood, middle aged men, into womanhood, middle aged men, old men,—all tell the same sail tale of their downfall and shame, as they stand to hear their charges read to them, and the different sentences im.

Liquor, the great destroyer social and domestic happiness, was yet another case. A husband who had steady employment was before the court in connection with the arrest of his wife for drunkenness, and after a pitiful and tearful tale by the woman, it was finally agreed that she should go home and commence a new leaf. Her promises apparently were very strong and convincing, but alas! they lasted only a few hours. When the husband returned home after his hard day's work, he found the woman in conjunction with the old enemy again, and wreck, ruin and was once a happy and prosperous That terrible passion for tion Miss Sarah Cusack was strong drink, which was productive his wife.

And persons still drink that poison, which steals their brains away.

#### Ancient Order of Hibernians. Division No. 5.

At a recent meeting of the above Branch, a resolution of condolenre was ordered to be sent to the afflicted family of our most worthy Brother P. Hanley, on the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Bell.

#### Wedding at Quebec.

In the presence of a very large number of friends, Miss Florence Kerr was on Wednesday married in St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Delargy, to Mr. David Kennedy, engineer at the Examining Warehouse.

as they A despatch from Worcester, Mass, and to on Thursday reported Senator Hoar in a dying condition.

# JOHN REDMOND'S MONTREAL

English Members of Parliament Support Him. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Speaks on Behalf of the Premier of Canada.

Mr. John Redmond's Montreal i the threshold of fulfilment. meeting in the Windsor Hall last Montreal's response to this appeal evening was in many respects the most striking and inportant of the series of successful receptions tendened the Irish leader and his fellowenvoys, Capt. Donelan, and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P.'s, since their arrival in America. Not only was Mr. Redmond's address marked by passlages of exceptional eloquence and interest, but the meeting itself, both in its representative character and by reason of the very distinguished gathering of British and Canadian public men who sat beside Mr. Redmond on the platform, cannot fail to prove of very great value to the cause of the Irish people.

Mayor Laporte, by presiding over the meeting and welcoming the visitors in behalf of the citizens at large, paid a graceful compliment to the Irish people of the city. And in his admirable address he struck the keyer," saying, "your generous and glorious efforts for the cause of your country, your eloquence and your ability have made your name popular not only amongst your own countrymen but amongst all those who love liberty."

Mr. Redmond, in his magnificent deliverance, caught up the lofty note Mayor Laporte had expressed, and stirred the highest enthusiasme of his hearers by his powerful tribute to "It is my experience," democracy he said, "that the democracy of one civilized country is like the democracy of every other civilized state composed on the whole of fair-minded, even generous-minded men"; and in the democracy of England the Trish cause has always found sympathetic support. It is not from the democracy of Erigland we have encountered opposition, but from the who are, in the practical issue, England as they are to the democracy of Ireland."

The Irish leader then went on to speak of the future of ballor in Great Britain, Instead of sending a doze labor members to the House of dian Liberal he could not stand upon Commons, the labor vote of Britain, if properly organized, could control The labor representaparliament. tion in the House of Commons is solidky in favor of Home Rule, and there never has been a measure introduced into parlament for the improvement of the condition of the working people that has not receivpresentative sons ed the united and earnest assistance of the Irish Parliamentary Party, It had been his great satisfaction, Mr. Redmond said, to receive after the last session, letters of acknowledgment of their service and resolutions of thanks from every labor organization in England.

Mr. Redmond's message to the Irish people of Montreal was confident and full of hope. Famine suffering can never visit Ireland again, coercion is stock, and the name and honor dead and will never be revived, pear France are dear to Irishmen to-day sant proprietorship of the soil established by law, implemented by the Imperial credit to the sum of years landlordism will be a tradition in Ireland. The assistance of sympathizers in the United States and Canada even for the maintenance of Irish League, will not be asked again. The call to-day is for a campaign fund to fight the tlattle in 80 or 90 Irish constituencies and organize the Irish vote in a hundred English constituencies where it is in the position to place the balance on either side according as the candidate is disposed to promise support to Home sonal belief, amounting almost to a conviction, that in the immediate future an extension of self-govern-ment to Ireland wil be made by the Imperial Parsiament, which if not ifficient to satisfy the natural aspirations of the Irish people, wild be a long stride in that direction. Be glad, he said to his hearers, that you are living in a time when the aspirations of your nation are on

was a subscription of \$2000, the President of the United Irish League, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon, announce ed from the platform before the close of the meeting.

Two spirited addresses were made, one by Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone's neutenant in the days of the Liberal struggle for Home Rule, and Mr. Samuel Evans, both members of the British House Commons. Mr. Stanhope said that never had he allowed a vote in favor of Ireland, whether for Home Rule or land reform, to pass, that he had not voted with the Irish party; and he expected to enjoy the privilege of voting with them before long for the Home Rule bill that farliament must concede. Evans, who represents a Welsh constituency, went further than Mr. Stanhope when he said that no vote note of the meeting when he spoke of he could be called upon to give in the Irish leader as a "great reform- the House of Commons would be given with greater satisfaction than that for Home Rule to Ireland. In saying this he voiced the sympathy of the people of Whles, who are more solidly on the side of Home Rule than is Ireland herself, for whereas the representation of Ireland in Westminster is but five to one, the representatives of Wales are ten to one ardent supporters of the policy of Home Rule for Ireland, Home Rule would place Ireland in the rank of the prosperous nations of the world. It needed but the eloquent address

of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. Solicitor-General for Canada, to raise the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, when he said he was present by request of his honored leader, the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to express again his sympathy, and the sympathy of his colleagues with the Irish cause, and aristocratic and privileged classes, their admiration for the Irish people in Canada and the old land. Mr. much opposed to the democracy of Lemieux recalled the admiration he himself had formed for Mr. Parnell, and the friendship that it was privilege more recently to establish with Mr. Redmond and his colleagues of the Irish party; but as a Canaa public platform to raise his voice for Ireland and the Irish people, without paying tribute from his heart to Hon. Edward Blake, that giant in intellect and patriotism who, vast and valued though his services had been for Canadian Liberalism, had freely sacrificed their fruits to labor for Ireland in the ranks of her re-

> No wonder that Mr., Redmond, taking advantage of the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Mayor Laporte, delivered a few passionately eloquent sentences of thanks to the representatives of the French-Canadian people who never failed to range themselves upon the side of Ireland. But he did not wonder at this, las the French and Irish co as they have ever beer

Some of those present on the platform in addition to President Fitz-\$560,000,000, and in ten or fifteen g.boon were : Hon. H. J. Cloran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Kingston; Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.; Hon. N. Perodeau, Rev. M. Callaghan, St. Patthe popular organization, the United broke, Rev. Father Kavanagh, Rev. riel's; Rev. Father Donovan btoke; Rev. Father Kavanagh. Rev. Father O'Leary, Hamilton; Dr. J. Kennedy, Rev. J. McDonnell, Rev. J. P. Connolly, Rev. F. Cox. Father Turgeon Rev. Father O'Reflly, Rev. J. P. Kflloran, Rev. J. Audon, Dr. Devlin, St. Patrick's Society; Rev. Brother Jerome Rev. Father Strubbe, Ald. T. J. Gorman, Ville St. Louis; W. P. Doyle, Patrick's T, A, and B. Society; W. E. Doran, Jas, J. Costigan, Geo. Murray, J. Kenehan, James McShane B. Tansey, John Pallon, J. Berming Ham, J. Kane, N. Connolly, M. Morrison, H. Sullivan, F. J. Green

# CATHOLIC FOUCATION

A masterly sermon on "Catholic Education" was preached by Arch-bishop Ireland at the ceisbration of den h bisee of St. Chara's my, Sinsinawa, Wis., the moise of the Dominican Sist which took place recently. In it he laid down in clear and eloquent terms e principles and necessity of Chris

tian education. He said in part: Education! How noble is work, how supreme its value! The child is remitted to the teacher and fashioned into the ess of God's design-image ess of God. The word itself, to tate, tells the purpose of the task of the teacher-to draw out, to bring into full play the inporn possibilities of the soul, to build up the soul inte possession of all the power and beauty of which the Creator has made

The work of education is the complement of the work of creation: the teacher is a co-worker with Almightv God. The vocation of teacher is To enter upon the work of the teacher without the intention of working with God, in obedience the laws of God, imbedded in the primordial elements of the life of the child, is profanation and sacrilege.

The life of the soul consists of tellwence and will: the more it has of life, the more God-like it is. God is supreme intelligence and will, mas much as He grasps in their entirety truth and goodness; the more truth and goodness the soul in tunn takes into its embrace, nigher it is to God-the more vividly does it reflect the image of God.

Teacher, open the mind of you pupil to truth; draw it nearer truth; awaken in it the passion truth: and as truth, particle after into particle, enters it. each one glowing with light, each one bearing life and power, see it taking upon it self the brilliancy of the Divine, and raising by its own impulse toward the throne of the Infinite-the home of truth, the home of the mind.

Truth is reality, and every reality is divine: for there is no other reality except God's essemce and the things that God's laws have brought into existence. Wherever, then, there is reality, wherever there is truth, turn thither the mind of the child. Teach it the things of earth and the things of the skies; teach it the things o its personal life and the things, of its collective life of the great humanity of which it is part. no knowledge which the mind of you pupil is able to grasp. Above all hold not back from it the knowledg of Him who is the planitude of truth God Himself.

How incomplete, how insufficient is the knowledge of the creature with out that of the Creator-of the finite without that of the Infinite? limit the range of the eye to th mere ray without bidding it contemplate the planet of light? Why confine the mind to the transient and accidental without leading it to the permanent and eternal? Since the soul is to be made through the possession of truth, the image and likeness of God, why not God, that it may directly draw into itself the light and beauty of His countenance, the power of His infinite and eternal being?

Yes, teacher, open to the truth the mind of your pupil; and the train her will to love goodness te embrace it, to cling to it so stead fastly that no violence of passio can ever turn her from it. Goodnes is raught else than sweetness, attractiveness of truth, in whatever order of being truth exhibits itself. Evil is the negation of truth physical evil, the negation of truth in the moral order; moral evil, the negation, of truth in the moral order.

Constantly hold before the eyes o your pupil the mirror of goodness, that her thoughts, her affections, he acts be modeled upon the divine ideal nstantly tell her of the loveliness of virtue, of the happiness that come from it. Spare no effort to awaker within her soul the echo of voice-conscience. Strengthen her conscience by argument, strengthen it by persuasion and example. It religion, the appeal to the Lord of righteousness, that tells what righteousness means, and what are the su preme reasons inducing us to treat its pathway. Let religion so domi nate the class-room that its precepts and practices permeate the child's soul, as the air she breathes permeates her body, and become in a very nature, throbbing with every three of her heart, thinking with every thought of her mind. Only religion engrained into her very being, will enable your pupil to hold her self through life firm in the pathway of duty, however fierce the storm sh

Schools and colleges where the mind solely is cared for cannot suffice for the education of the children of en, the home and the Sunday School do not supply the moral training refused to them in the schools and colleges. The problem facing the country is awful in its portents what is to happen as the result of the lack of moral training in schools and colleges frequented who give thought to the problem are afrighted; and well they may be. Re medies are proposed; but the sole remedy that is effective is feared and shunned-the inculcation of religion in schools and solleges. training it is admitted should sought; but it must be such that re ligion be not evoked to define and enforce its teachings. But morality is void of sanction.

The peril of the age, the peril of America, is secularism in schools and ·I signalize the peril; how it is to be removed the people of the land will some day declare when the harsh lesson of facts will have forced them to realize the gravity of

To Catholics I can speak with spe cial insistence of the necessity of religion in education. With Catholics all hopes for weal and happiness, in time and eternity are wrapped up in religion-in religion as expounde and practiced by the Catholic Church The religious faith is the treasure, precious above all others, which they covet for themselves; the legacy, pre cious above all others, with which they wish to dower their children.

For this reason, they should bend all their energies to give to their children a thorough Catholic educa tion. There is no room for argument-experience teaches too clearly the lesson-nothing but the daily drill in the teachings of faith, and the assidious breathing of an atmosphere permeated with the spiri of faith, will sink religion eo deeply into the soul of the child that must remain there through life, un altered and unwavering.

Catholic in the midst of prevailing unbelief and indifference, to retain the warmth and ardor of lic faith in the trying atmosphere of the irreligious world in which we live, requires the heroism of martyr, and ardor and enthusiasm of the saint; and it is folly to think that the martyr and the saint are born of the prefunctory and superficial religious instruction which usually vouchsafed by parent priest outside the Catholic school.

We can not but look with alarn to the future of religion in America, when we recall what a large fraction of children are excluded from Catho lic schools, and how little is done for the religious instruction of such children. The losses to the faith will be immense unless much more is done for our little ones than is being actually done. Heretofore we hav not been made to feel, as we fee to-day, how vitally important it is to attend to the religious instruction of childhood. Heretofore Cathelics lived very largely of a strong inherit ed faith nor were they heretofore ex posed to the perils which now con front them. Conditions and cir cumstances are altered; our plan and methods of work must be alter ed accordingly. If in the past labored for children and youth, must in the future labor for them with zeal and energy increased hundred fold. As never before must exhort parents to send children to Catholic schools and colleges. The hope of the Catholic Church in America is in Oatholic schools and colleges.

#### JAMES LOWTHER AND

COL. KNG-HARIMAN

The Isle of Thanet, the constitu ency which has now become vacant by the death of Mr. James Lowther was represented by another public man as Mr. Lowther's immediate pre decessor, who was ecually obnoxion to the Irish people. Mr. Lowthe on the death of the Right Hon. Col King-Harman in 1888. Colone King-Harman entered public life as an Irish Protestant landlord, exponent of the policy of reconcilia tion of all creeds and classes, and a advocate of Home Rule for Ireland In 1870 he actually contested representation of the city of Dublir

"a Conservative Home Ruler." Colonel King-Harman was return ed at the general election of 1874 for Sligo in the Home Rule interest His subsequent history can be brief ly told. He was returned for th Isle of Thanet, became a subsequent drudge of the Tory party, was made a Privy Councillor, advised the Uls ter Orangemen in their raids on Na tionalist meetings to "keep the cart-ridge in the rifle.",

# OMEN'S DEPARTMEN

We have reluctantly bidden good bye to summer, summer with beauty of bird and flower; and emerald green of tree and leaf How different are our feelings with us. Those days have come and gone, leaving nothing but a memory expedition laden with parcels, glorious Canadran winter, with the As with the advent of the other seasons, fashion seems to be the utmost importance to women. One "What way would the new coats ?" you remodel your costume were me?" Apropos of all this are a few hints.

There is a great increase, this year, in the quantity of material necessary for a gown, for to make one in the latest fashion, nine or ten yards of double width material is necessary, the old-timi fullness in the sleeves skirts and bodices accounting for this.

The coats are of the bolero, the short, or about twenty-seven mches and the long three-quarter style. The materials are smooth kerseys, fine twilled meltons. Scotch and Irish rough-faced goods, covert cloth, and the double faced materials.

There seem to be but two tinct styles of blouse this season, fancy ones growing more fanciful and elaborate, and the simple ones coming more simple and useful. The latter are made with straight, plaited backs, the plaits being of small size and arranged in clusters which hide the fastening down the centre back. It is really almost impossible to make one of the shape blouses to look well fastening down the centre front, as the general shape and arrangement of the trim mings needs all the length and breadth possible- which, if the mate rial were cut in the centre for the fastening, would be greatly interfered The sleeves of the new blouses are put in very low on the shoulder and are made with the effect of a deep cuff. On the simple blouse the cuffs are not cut in a separate portion, but the deep cuff effect given by oversewing or taking in a close-fitting shape, the entire forearm portion of the sleeve. tops of the sleeves, even below the long shoulder seams, are usually finished with clusters of tucks and runnings, these clusters being ranged in the immediate centre the sleeves and gradually tapering off at the sides.

Very elaborate trimming is noticed on the skirts. There is no limit to ruffles and flounces. The modish skirt is much shorter even dressy gowns. The short round walking length is very generally no-This style will be found ex ticed. ceedingly pretty to a kilted skirt.

A word about the hats. One dainty toque seen was made of ruchings of tulle and velvet, bound with double cording of black velvet. A stunning dress hat was of satin-finished felt in white, with innumerable rows of black ruchings round the crown and black ostrich tips bewitchingly placed underneath the brim. There is no predominating style. This year is a record-breaker for variety.

#### FASHION'S FANCIES.

The close, high cuff is an autumn

Pinked ruchings are one of the trim

The surplice waist is in great fa vor for misses' dresses.

Toes of shoes are more pointed and heels a little higher.

The high turnover collar of brordery pleases the women with long necks.

Clever women make very pretty kimonos from their last season's lawn dresses by the addition of white or contrasting bands.

Pretty Hamburg eyelet insertions made especially for the running of ribbons through their openings are used effectively in collars.

ing those horrid sweeping dresses of the street?" This question was ask ed me the other day by a man friend who had been doing some observing Well, really it is amusing to watch the struggle of a woman just as soon part with her long-tailed garment as a Chinaman with his sees her returning from a shopping brella, and the ever-present shop and mountain. Still, autumn has ping bag, trying to control that ap its compensations, for it serves as a pendage, which proves infrequently place between the summer fractious. I was an eye-witness, re season and the brasing days of our cently, to an incident that might joys of snowshoeing, tobogganing, heavily burdened with bundles and a very long skirt attempted to board a the leading thought, and always of if the street railway does not run

on schedule time, this woman intend ed to be as dainty as possible mount new fall surt?" "How do you like ing the awkward car steps, if she delayed the service ten minutes. struggled with her encumbrances, and as she reached the top step wearing an intensely satisfied smile, the ca started. Ye powers that be, look kindly down, for the conductor was gazed upon with all the hypnotism of the evil eye, but this only after a mor or less graceful scramble under car seat for the load of things that might never have suffered an ignominious downfall but for the long skirt which, by the way, through it all, was firmly held in a vise-like grip.

> I wonder if parents realize how ecessary it is to teach children just as soon as they can speak their name and address. It was only, the other day that I fully appreciated this rule adopted by some wise mothers, when I came across a dear little fellow of about five years crying pitifully. Not from the information he gave me, but from his dejected appearance, I cluded he was lost. I asked hin his name. He would not speak. I then enquired where he lived. After a long time, and amidst choking sou he blurted out : "At home." this was vague and the case se hopeless. Passers by began to take an interest in the poor little mite each one trying (and failing) to learn his name and where he lived. I hated to leave him crying and decided to bring him to a police station. hearing me mention the aforesaid place his sobs started with renewed vigor, still he confidently walked of by my side, thinking in his little heart. I suppose, that I must be his friend as I was the first to notice his distress. After walking a distance g ood fortune brought me to right street, for on coming up to s crowd of urchins one velled out Baby, your mother is looking for you, and you're going to catch it." In an instant only a pair of heels was visible,, for "Baby" evidently knew what "going to catch it" meant. Imagine a mother punishing a child for the consequences of own laxity in proper training, further, how ridiculous are those so called pet names.

#### RECIPES.

OYSTERS AND GREEN PEPPERS -Chop fine two small green pepper after rejecting the seeds and veins Fry them for five minutes in tablespoonfuls of butter; add half s cupful of strained oyster juice, a salt spoonful of salt, a dusting of white pepper, and twenty-five finely chor ped oysters. Simmer for five minutes heat for a moment, and serve poured over buttered toast fingers

SURPRISE OYSTERS. -To two upfuls of mashed potatoes add tw tablespoonfuls of rich cream tablespoonfuls of butter, half a tea spoonful of salt, a saltspoonful celery salt, and three shakes of par Whip with a wire-beater unti light and fluffy. With as little hand ling as possible form into oval pats tuck two oysters in each, dip into eaten egg, roll in fine crumbs, nange, on a greased baking plate and bake in a hot oven until brown, bast ing fwice with melted butter.

POACHED OVSTERS IN SHELLS For this delectable dish select large juicy oysters, drain them, reserving en is the juice, and dry in a napkin. But sauce ter as many table shells as there are

shell about five oysters, previously dipped in melted butter, sprinkle with ately heated oven until the oysters ar plump\ and "ruffled." Serve brown bread and unsalted butter

POTATO CROQUETTES .- Put pint of cold mashed potatoes in saucepan; add four tablespoonfuls milk or cream, half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a dash of pepper, a grating of nutmeg, and stir and beat until smooth and hot. Take from the fire, add linder-shaped croquettes. Beat the white of one egg and add to it a tablespoonful of water; roll the cro quettes in this, then in bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat. The remaining white of egg may be used for some other dish.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.-Put layer of dried bread-blocks in the pottom of a baking-dish, then a er of stewed tomatoes, or bits of left over raw tomatoes that are not sufficiently sightly for salads; dust over them, a little chopped onion, chopped parsley, sait and pepper, another layer of bread-blocks, tomatoes, soning, and another layer of breadblocks; put here and there a bit butter, and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes.

PUMPKIN FRITTERS -Take pint of cooled and mashed pumpkin, add about one cupful of cream milk, two eggs beaten separately, a little flour, half a teaspoonful salt, a dash of pepper and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop from a spoon into boiling fat.

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS .- Mix well one pound of pulverized sugar with the whites of six eggs beaten stiff; add half a pound of sweet cho colate, grated fine, and a teaspoon ful of vanilla. Drop in buttered tins and bake in a slow oven.

QUINCE CHIPS-Pare, quarter and core nine ripe quinces; cut each quarter into thin slices; weigh, and each pound allow a pound of sugar. Put the quince chips in a porcelain Nined kettle, cover with boiling water, boil rapidly for ten minutes and drain. This water may be saved for flavoring apple sauce or other dishes. Put the quince-chips pack in the por celain-lined kettle with the sugar add half, a cupful of water, cover the kettle, and stand it on the back part of the stove where the sugar will slowly melt, and then cook the quinces until they are dark red and trans parent. Lift each piece with a skimmer and place on a sieve to dry When dry roll in granulated sugar and put aside to use as a sweet-

CRABAPPLE JELLY - Wash and four pounds; put them in a porce lain-lined kettle with two quarts of cold water; bring to boiling point, cook for twenty minutes; drain in the jelly-bag for two or three hours Measure the liquid; to each pint allow half a pound of sugar. the syrup in a porcelain-lined kettle put the sugar in a pan in the oven boil the syrup for ten minutes. add the sugar, boil for about two minutes, and it will then be readr to put in jelly-tumblers.

Quince, apple, peach and plum jelly may be made in precisely the same

CHICKEN A LA CREME.-Boil

r-pound chicken until tender; when cold remove the skin and cut the fle into blocks. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour in the chafing dish; mix with one pint o milk; stic until the sauce thickens add the chicken, a level tenspoonfu of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and, if you have it, a teaspoonful of soy; stir until the chicken is thoroughly covered with the sauce. Heat, and serve from the

TED POTATOES. son them with sait and pepper; fill them in a haking-dish, pour ficient good milk or cream to ust cover, and put in a quick ov until nicely browned.

#### TIMELY HINTS

It is an easy matter to wash a white sweater if economical reasons prevent the garment from being sent to the cleaners. Make a warm suds with caustic soap shaved fine, made into a jelly with boiling water and a little borax. Plunge the sweater in and allow it to soak for a few minutes. Squeeze it with the hands under water, but do not rub unless there is an obstinate spot, and, of course, rub no soap directly on the wool. If the sweater is much soiled two soapy waters will be necessary. Have both waters and the rinsing waters exactly the same temperature, using a bath thermometer if there is doubt. Shape the sweater and dry in warm, airy room

Even tidy housekeepers, who insist upon a daily airing of their rooms, seldom extend this attention to their closets. Clothes-presses, especially those containing garments but seldom worn, should be visited light and air daily, if only for five minutes. Instead of inviting the nimble moth to take up its abode therein, it will really aid in the detection and expuision of such as have ready established themselves.

To clean windows and mirrors, tie up some finely-powdered whiting in a small piece of muslin. Dab it over the glass thoroughly. Next smear it evenly with a damp rag, and let it remain until perfectly dry, then rub it off with a lather. This is an easy clean and thorough plan. If alcoho is used instead of water, it will dry in much less time and polishes the glass better. The corners of the window-panes should receive particular attention; they are too often left dirty, and sport the appearance of the window.

Squares of heavy white cotton fitted to windows where plants are kept, made long enough to come well above the middle of the sash and ex tend welow the sill, and of sufficient width to cover the side mouldings, are of inestrmable service in keeping out the cold of winter nights and the

sun of summer days. Before putting plants in a wooden ox whitewash the inside of the box. This prevents the box from rotting, keeps the earth sweet, and decreas the probability of insects injuring the

plants. Do not use all of your old organdy or Swiss gown for a new set of buroau trimmings, but use the largest pieces of the skirt for a sink-waist protector. These covers or protectors are made like a blouse, several sizes larger than your dress waist, and are splendid to slip over a light-colored waist when you hang it away in your closet.

#### AUTUMN.

(John B. Tabb in SS. Times.)

Now that the birds are gone That sang the summer through, The leaves are going too Is all their beauty but a show To fade forever when they go?

Nay; what is heard and sees In time must pass away. But beauty, born within-The blossom of a day, Unto its hiding-place again Retires, forever to remain.

When thou wish to give thyself delight, think of the excellence of those who live with thee; for instance, the energy of one, the modesty another, the liberal kindness of third .- Marcus Aurelius

DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE. .

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate Are the Best. Notice the Name on them

the civilized world is cent struggle going on in the between Russia and Japa fitting to recall that the st with the Order of F sent, in the care of the lissions etrangers, tion of missionaries who is in Paris, but in the blood-stained battle field, suits and Augustinians, Dominicans, labored ide by side, with equal There are, in the whole

SATURDAY, OCTO

SOME

the Catholic Church, few inspiring than those who lated the sufferings of th Christians and their pas these glorious records the minic are worthily Seventeen religious of twelve of whom were price lay-brothers; twenty-two men and women, and sixt vers of the Confraternity sary, were beatified by IX, on July 7, 1867, to ninty-five other martyrs, ligious of different Order The mission of Japan

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As our readers know, of Japan is made up number of islands; whe sionaries first landed on it was divided into sixt states, governed by rule the title of King. Thes tentates possessed a cer dence but they were the an Emperor whose power dually increased by the a many of the smaller sta fluence over his tributar siderable, and the Emp generally inclined to susp secute the Christians, th vereigns followed their

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This flourishing state could not last forever; i all the received tradition Catholic Church that the ment of the true faith place without exciting the of the powers of evil, a last nineteen years the martyrs has been the throughout the world, foundations of every newstrong and secure.
The Emperor, Taico-Si

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# DOMINICAN MARTYRS.

the civilized world is centered on the struggle going on in the Far East, between Russia and Japan, it seems fitting to recall that the latter coutry was closely connected in to past with the Order of Preachers.

The Japanese mission is, at present, in the care of the priests "Missions etrangers," a congrega tion of missionaries whose seminary in Paris, but in the sevent entury it was a glorious and often blood-stained battle field, where Je suits and Augustinians, Franciscans and Dominicans, labored and died. side by side, with equal heroism.

There are, in the whole history of the Catholic Church, few pages more aspiring than those where lated the sufferings of the Japanese Christians and their pastors; and in these glorious records the children of St. Dominic are worthily represented Seventeen religious of the Order, twelve of whom were priests and five lay-brothers; twenty-two tertiaries, men and women, and sixty-four memhers of the Confraternity of the Rosary, were beautified by Pope Pius on July 7, 1867, together with ninty-five other martyrs, priests, religious of different Orders, and lay-

The mission of Japan was really founded by St. Francis Xavier, although, according to certain traditions, the Christran faith seems, when and by whom it is difficult to say, to have penetrated into country before the sixteenth century. However, only vague and shadows traces remained of the ese unknow pioneers of Christianity, but St Francis Xavier's mission was ex traordinarily successful. In short space of two years and two months, he established Christian settlements in the petty kingdoms of Bungo, Cangoxenia, Firando and Amanguchi; among nis converts were many nobles and statesmen, besides thousands of the lower classes, and the subsequent history of the Catho-Church in Japan sufficiently proves on what solid basis was built the work that seemed to have been accomplished in an incredibly shor time.

As our readers know, the Empire of Japan is made up of a large number of islands; when the missionaries first landed on its shores, it was divided into sixty-six small states, governed by rulers who bore the title of King. These local potentates possessed a certain indepen dence but they were the vassals of an Emperor whose power was gradually increased by the absorption of many of the smaller states. His influence over his tributaries was considerable, and the Emperors, being generally inclined to suspect and persecute the Christians, the unwise sovereigns followed their lead, often against their better instincts.

The religion of the Japanese idolatry, and their bonzes, or priests, enjoyed considerable influence.

The character of the people s to be, in many ways, attractive. Pere Charlevoix, whose "History of Christianity in Japan," is a standard work on the subject, praises the intelligence, energy and dauntless courage of the natives. They professed the utmost contempt for death and suffering; nowhere were tortures of more refined barbarity invented to force the Christians to apostasy; nowhere, also, did men, women and more joyful enthusiasm.

One of the last acts of St. Francis Xavier was to send a body of Jesuit missionaries to Japan, and so rapidly did Christianity increase that, in 1576, not thirty years after the visit of St. Francis, a large church was opened at Meaco, followed in quick succession by a college, a university, a novitfate and a In 1582, the Christian ninary. princes of Japan sent an embassy to the Pope, and their envoys, two of whom were of royal birth, were ceived with due honor, first by Gre gory XIII., then by Sixtus V.

This flourishing state of could not last forever; it is agains all the received traditions of Catholic Church that the establish ment of the true faith should take place without exciting the opposition of the powers of evil, and for last nineteen years the blood of martyrs has been the cement that, throughout the world, makes the foundations of every new-born Church

annexing a large number of the mi-nor states, had considerably increas-ed his power, was at heart an athe-

ment when the attention of ist and looked upon the bonzes and their empty forms of religion with From motives of police e strove at first to conciliate th Christians, but his toleration quick ly turned into hatred whenever Chris tianity interfered with his despotic authority or opposed his evil pas-

> Thus the rash speech of a Spanish sailor, who represented the mission aries as political emissaries sent to Japan by the sovereigns of Europe, was, in great measure, the cause the persecution during which Franciscans, three Japanese Jesuits, and seventeen laymen gained th martyr's crown, on February 5. 1597. These glorious confessors among whom were tiny children whose baby voices sang the "Laudate pueri" with an enthusiasm above their years—were beatified in 1627 and canonized in 1862. A hull then took place in the persecution. Taico-Sama died in 1598, leaving an in/ant son under the guardianship of a tributary prince, Daifusama, who, ere long, usurped the imperial dignity. The missionaries, taking advantage of the comparative peace and freedom that they then enjoyed, were indefatigable in their efforts to spread the faith; in the space of one year, 1604, 5500 natives were baptized, and there were, at that reriod, throughout the country 750,000 Christians.

> The sons of St. Dominic had, this time, taken their place in this noble band of workers. In 1602. five religious of the Order sailed from the Philippine Islands and landed in Japan. They were under the direction of a future martyr, Francis Morales, who had the title of Vicar Provincial. The King of Sat-suma, in whose dominions they landed, seemed favorably impressed by their holy lives, and, although he was evidently held back by fear of displeasing the native priests, he ended by allowing them to build a

> chapel in the little island of Kosigi, From thence some of the Fathers carried the Faith into the neighboring states, and in 1609, one of them -Joseph of St. Hyacinth-built in the imperial city of Meaeo, a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary; but another persecution. far nore violent than the first, was close at hand. Its severity was such that the once flourishing Church of Japan was literally drowned in blood, and, to all appearances, the Christian religion that had taken so firm a hold of the people, was

stamped out of the country. In 1612, an English Protestant captain, named William Adams, who enjoyed the confidence of the Empero Daifusama, prompted by his hatred for Catholic priests and by his national animosity towards Spain, persuaded the sovereign that the Spanish and Portuguese religious were sent to Japan to prepare the way for the fleets of their respective na tions. The result of these mischier ous insinuations was speedily felt; an edict was issued ordering the missionaries to be expelled and their churches destroyed; as for the native Christians, they were to be given their choice between death and aros tasy. Diafusama did not long survive this measure; he died in 1615, leaving his throne and his persecuting spirit to his son Xogun, Many causes combined just then to render position of the Japanese Christians Portugal and Japan had been source of considerable profit to the latter country, and the Emperor feared that any excess of crueity towards the priests, many of whom were Portuguese, might irritate their sovereign; but under the reign of Daifusama the merchants of land and Holland came to Japan and by rendering the country independent of the Portuguese, in a commercial point of view, they deprived the missionaries of the moral support that had hitherto been their safeguard in a certain measure. More-over, these English and Dutch traders were, as a rule, fanntical heretics whose influence over the Emperor was most detrimental to Catholic inter-

Many of the minor potentates were sincerely attached to the mission-aries—some of them were Christfans at heart—but the Emperor's example at neart—but the Emperor's example proved stronger than their convic-tions and, from policy or fear, they often lent their support to the per-secutors of the Church.

The Japanese Christians met per-secution and death with extraordin-ary courage. They were not merely

resigned to suffer and to die: their enthusiasm was unbounded; even lit-tle children shouted with joy when they heard the fatal sentence! Their they heard the fatal sentence! Their pastors encouraged them in the path of self-sacrifice by their example even more than by their teaching, and it is touching to notice how Jesuits, ominicans, Franciscans and gustinians vied with one another in heroic deeds !

Among the first victims of the perecution, the Order of Preachers has a worthy representative in Blessed Alphonso Navarrette, who stands at the head of the two hundred confessors, beatified by Pius IX in 1867. He was by birth a Spaniard; in 1598, at the age of twenty-seven, he was sent to the Philippine Islands and, in 1611, at his earmest desire, he was allowed to join brethren in Japan.

During six years he labored day and night in the service of his loved converts; one of his favorite occupations was to rescue the deserted children, who, according to the bar barous customs of the country, were laid on the roadside by their pa rents when the latter were poor, or unwilling to support their offspring. Father Navarrette, the "St. Vincent de Paul of Japan," was filled with compassion for these poor little waifs and strays; he spent much time and care in seeking for then and in providing for their moral and material welfare. After baptizing them, he generally gave them in charge of some Christian family where they were kindly and religiously brought up.

Only a few hours before his mar tyrdom, he wrote to beg his brethren to continue the work; the last earthly thought of the servant God was for the little creatures. So many of whom owed their lives and their salvation to his charity.

When the Emperor Xogun began to persecute the Christians, Father Navarrette expressed his wish to hasten to Omura, where unusually sever measures had been taken against the and a Franciscan, Father Peter the Assumption, had just been put to death, and our hero felt an irresistible longing to fill their vacant places and to comfort, by his presence, the stricken Christians. Before yielding to this generous impulse he prayed long and earnestly to know God's will, and, at last, with superior's permission he started for the post of danger. An Augustinian, Ferdinand of St. Joseph, and, a Japanese interpreter, named Paul, accompanied him, being fully aware of the risk they ran.

The three left Nagasaki in May, 1617; at the last moment a Japanese, named Gregory, in whose house Father Navarrette was living, insisted upon, being of the party: four days' journey the missionaries arrived at Nangoia, a small port, where they were to embark Omura. . The Christians of the place surrounded the priests, both of whom wore their religious habit, and insisted on receiving the Sacraments at their hands. It was evening and the missionaries were busily employed in hearing confessions, when party of soldiers landed and informed them that they were to be immediately arrested and conveyed sea to Omura. The two religious cheerfully followed their captors, and their companions, Paul and Gregory refused to be parted from their pas tors. They protested that by the help they had tendered to the sionaries they had disobeyed the laws of the country, and deserved punishment. The other Christians of the place were no less eager to the follow, and the soldiers had to pulse, by main force, these ardent candidates for martyrdom. Finally. ous; hitherto, the commerce between the Christians, being forbidden to enter the same boat as prisoners, insisted on following them to the litthe island of Usuxinea, where executionwas to take place, but so great was the number of boats, all bearing the principal Christians of the country, that the soldiers, unwilling to put the prisoners to death in the presence of a large crowd of sympathizers, sought a more solif-Three times they removary spot. ed their captives from one island to another, but their escort, far from diminishing, became more numerous. At last, Blessed: Alphonso Navarrette having remonstrated with his guards upon their reluctance to execute their orders, they determined to put an end to this curious and pathetic proession; the two religious and young Japanese Christian named Lec were told to prepare for death. Fernd of St. Joseph was the first to fall, then came the turn of our brave Dominican. In his hands he held his Rosary and a rough cross that one of the bystanders had made for him with two pieces of wood. Three times the sword struck hip before he was beheaded, but, at last, he fell, his white robe stained

with the crimson glory of martyr-

It was the first of June, 1617. Currously enough, the four martyrs of Omura, who were executed in the ame district within a few weeks of each other, represented the religious orders whose members were then evangelizing Japan: John Baptist Tavora was a Jesuit; Peter of the Assumption, a Franciscan: Ferdinand of St. Joseph, an Augustinian and Alphonso Navarrette, a Do minican.

The martyrdom of their leaders, far from discouraging the native Christians, seemed, on the contrary, to fire then with enthusiasm. A Pro testant historian. Engelbert Kaemp-1 markable for his holiness and chafer, states that, although in 1590, during the first persecution, 20,570 lect. Christians suffered for the faith, yet. during the following year, when the churches were closed and persecution vas raging, the Jesuits alone made 12,000 converts. The same tempt for death and fidelity to the religion they had embraced were displayed by the faithful of Japan during the second and still more barberous persecution under the Emperor Xogun.

The Christians of Nagasaki foundd among themselves an association, the object of which was to prepare for martyrdom. Its members were bound by a written promise to suffer any torture and death itself rather than abandon the Christian faith and also procure, if possible, honorable burial to those who were put to death for the sake of their religion. A similar association was established among the women and another among the children. The leading spirit of this new crusade was Andrew Tocuan, a noble Japanese, the son of the Governor of Nagaeak who, with his wife. Mary, is a splen didspecimen of heroic Christianity.

It was in the house of Andrew To cuan at Nagasaki, that during five years, Father Francis Morales, car Provincial of the Dominican mis sionaries, found an asylum The long services, noble character, great faithful. A Jesuit, Father Tavora, holiness and glorious death of this illustrious son of St. Dominic give him a prominent position among his brethren.

> He was born at Madrid in 1567 and in 1598 sailed for the Philip pine Islands, together with a hand of other missionaries. He was made Prior of the Convent of Manila, and, in 1602, to his intense joy, was ap pointed to accompany, as Provincial the first Dominican missionaries who were sent to Japan. During several years he labored for Christ in the kingdom of Sat-suma, where made many converts: in 1609. he removed to Nagasaki, where a large number of his neophytes accompanied him; the presence of the Portuguese merchants who lived in the town seemed, at one time; to insure to the native Christians more freedom in the practice of their religion and for this reason, many of them were induced to settles there. In the end, however, the persecution raged fiercely at Nagasaki as elsewhere and the hills that surrounded the city became a glorious arena where many martyrs gained their crown.

1619, when the persecution started by the Emperor Xogun was a its height, Father Alphonso de Mena a Dominican, was arrested at Naga saki, on the 14th of March, only a few days afterwards it came known to the authorities that Father Morales was concealed under the roof of Andrew Tocuan.

On account of the high rank of his hosts, the Father's arrest was rounded by much ceremony, and the elaborate politeness of his captors reads strangely enough, when we compare it to the atrocious cruelties practiced by the Japanese on their prisoners.

We are told that the soldiers who were commissioned to take the Father seemed full of regret and confusion, and begged their prisoner's forgiveness: "My friends, you are velcome," replied the religious, "you could give me no greater pleasure than to make me a prisoner for the sake of Jesus Christ." He requested leave to put on the white habit of his Order, which, from motives o prudence, he had not worn since the persecution began, and, dressed the livery of St. Dominic, with sweet and smiling countenance, followed his guards. Andrew Tocuar and several neophytes were com-manded to accompany their pastor Father Morales and Father de Mer remained some days only in the pri on of Nagasaki: they were subse quently transferred to another prison some miles distant, and, at the end of five months, they were re moved to Omura; here, in a narrow space, closely huddled together an reated with the utmost cruelty, they found a goodly number of confessor and future martyrs. Among the Do minicans were, in addition to the two new-comers, Father Thomas of the Holy Ghost, Father Angelo Or-

succi, Father Thomas of the Rosary, a Japanese, who on approaching the prison sang the psalm "Lau-date Dominum," the joyful canticle of praise being taken up by the cap tives within; Father John Martinez Father Orland, Father Angelo Man gariki; two tertiaries, Brothers Mancio and Paul Mangaxi. All these spent either two, three, four or ever five years in confinement. With then were many tertiaries and associates of the Rosary, nine Franciscans and two Jesuits, with seven novices of the Society.

One of the two Jesuit prisoner was Father Charles Spinola, of an illustrious Italian family, and as rerity as for his unusual gifts of intel-

The prison, where the confessors

spent many weary months and even years, was truly a place of horror Pere Charlevoix tells us that it was formed of thick wooden bars, place close together: it had no roof, so the captives were exposed alternately to the scorching rays of the sun and torrents of rain and chril plasts It was surrounded by a strong palisade guarded by soldiers, but prisoners were seldom, if ever, permitted to leave the wooden building, where as many as thirty-three hi man beings were so closely packed that it was impossible for them to lie; down. It is easier to , imagine than to describe the filth and misery of this horrible place; its inmate were scantily fed and clothed, and many of them during the space four years never changed clothes and linen.

most miraculous manner, and with the help of the Christians who visited them, to have Mass frequently and Father Spinola writes to his bre thren, that, since he is able to offer the Holy Sacrifice, his prison has become a paradise. The letters of Father Morales breathe the same spirit; "I beg one thing of God, that I may leave this prison only to shed my blood for His Name. \* " would not change my present abode, which seems to me a magnificent palace, for the most splendid dwelling." Father de Mena dates his letter thus: "From my blassed prison, which is my paradise." Father Angelo Orsucci writes: "All is well; I am in prison for Jesus my Love, and I hope to give my life for Him." Father Joseph of St. Hyacinthe, also a Dominican, who had succeeded Father Morales vincial, was the last to foin this heroic band: "The aspect of this prison is repulsive," he writes, "but would not exchange it for the finest palace. I have chosen this prison for my paradise in this world, and I beg the Mother of God and the Saints to offer my . thanks to the Divine Goodness for placing me here."

The prisoners had drawn out a rule of life; each one of the priests sumed in turn for a week the office of Superior, and the day was divided between prayer, meditation and spiritual conferences. But, although neavenly peace and a perfect union of mind and heart reigned among the captives, the hardships of their prolonged imprisonment proved to several: A Franciscan, a Jesuit lay brother, and a Dominican, Tather John Martinez, died of want and misery:

The body of the latter was burnt by the pagans, but Father Moralles was able to rescue whis hones and to send them to the Dominicans Manila with the following beautiful letter: 'I am sending to the Father Provincial the hones of our good companion, Father John of Sf. Here, we are all Dominic. jealous of him for having gone before us and having already died for Jesus But we trust that, ere long. we shall have the same fate. said that they will not let us leave this place alive, and that they are going to kill us; we live as if sword were hanging over our heads." The sword alluded to was about

to fall, and the martyr's crown, so earnestly prayed for by the brave confessors, was to be theirs at last. The 10th of September, 1622, is a nemorable day in the history the Christian Church in Japan; fiftytwo martyrs of every rank and age, religious and laymen, women and seldom been equalled and never surpassed in the annals of the Church: close to the spot that, twenty-five Amycla. So far as the rubric

formed that the Emperor had cided to put several of them to death at the same time as a certain number of Christian prisoners, who were at that time detained in the pri-sons of Nagasaki. The chosen few

received the news with exceeding joy, and on September 9th, they were re leased from their loathsome prison and taken by sea to a small port, whence they proceeded on horseback to the place of sacrifice. Over forty thousand persons, the majority whom were Christians, waited by the roadside to see them pass. Many of these were on their knees, and, heedless of the risk they ran, begged the blessing of the future martyrs.

On reaching the isolated mount, where, close to the sea, rose their Calvary, our confessors were told that they must wait for the arrival of their fellow-sufferers, the prisoners from Nagasaki. At the end of about an hour, the sound of singing was heard, and a solemn procession was seen winding up the hillside: at its head, carrying a banner, was a Dominican tertiary, Mary de Fingo; behind her walked a group of men and women belonging to the noblest families in Japan. men came first; many of them were tertiaries. Agnes was a martyr's widow; Catherine de Fingo Prioress of the Confraternity of the Rosary; Tecla led by the hand her son, aged seven; Isabel Fernandez was with her little boy, Ignatius; Mary Tocuan, the former hostess o Father Morales, was carried to martyrdom in a litttr. The men came next; many of them were tertiaries of St. Dominic or St. Francis and associates of the Rosary; one carried his baby boy, aged two years; all were singing the psalm, "Laudate." and the heavenly enthusiasm shone in their earnest countenance and in their eyes raised to heaven, They were able, however, in an almoved even the soldiers to tears.

Full of emotion was the meeting between the two companies of martyrs; Mary Tocuan knelt to receive the blessing of Father Morales, whom she had not seen for three years: "Where is my little Paul?" the venerable religious, remembering the baby whom he had haptized when he was a guest in the Tocuan's house at Nayasaki. "He is where you and I will soon be," was the mother's reply. "God took him from me and placed him in heaven.'

Father Spinola was greeted by one of his penitents, Isabel Fernandez, whose husband had died for the faith, and whose baby boy, born on the feast of St. Ignatius, had been called after the founder of the Society of Jesus: "What has become of Ignatius?" inquired the religious. "Here he is, Father," reptied Isabel, raising the boy in her arms. would not deprive him of the only happiness I was able to procure him. My son," she added, turning to the child, "this is the Father who baptized thee; ask his blessing -The Countess de Courson in Rosary Magazine.

#### FRANCE, AND THE HOLY SEE

At the Vatican the feeling of confidence that the conflict which arisen between France and the Holy See will have an issue favorable to the latter has considerably increased, The complete submission of the Bishops of Dijon and Laval has much reassured the Pope, not only from the point of view of his personal influence, but particularly from, the point of view of the discipline and unity of the Church in France. Combes' last speech is interpreted at the Vatican as a proof of the difficulty in which the Combes ministry would find itself if it attempted push matters to extremes. The Pope certainly prefers a cordial and equitable separation of Church and State in France to the tyrannical application of the Concordat. Moreover, the latter could scarcely survibe the present conflict even if a new try were to replace that of M. Combes.

#### THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

According to a London paper, sermon in the Irish language will be delivered at the Westminster Cathedral on St. Patrick's day. This will be in connection with a special gious celebration of the Irish National Festival on an unusual large scale, for which arrangements children, laid down their lives for already being made. Archbishop Christ with an enthusiasm that has Bourne has signified his intention to preside at a grand Pontifical High Mass in the Westminster Cathedral, this wholesale execution is known as and the celebrant of the Mass, it is the "great martyrdom." It too expected, will be the Right Rev place on a hill outside Nagasaki, Patrick Fenton, D.D., Bishop o years before, had been sanctified by permit, the hymns will be in Irish, the sacrifice of the first martyrs of as well as the sermon. The Irish The prisoners of Omura were informed that the Emperor had degentlemen, headed by the Hon. Wilgentlemen, headed by the Hon. Wil-liam Gibson, son of the Lord Chan-sellor of Iraland, | will wear ancient Irish costume. Notable Irishmen from abaoad have already signified their intention to be present.

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IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS
P. & P. COMPANY,

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE-City Montreal (delivered) \$1.50; other parts of Camada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in

All Communications should be addressed to the TRUE WITNESS P, & P, CO., P. O. Box, 1138.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Beyond acknowledging many pressions of encouragement on part of friends in Montreal and else where, the True Witness, under a new management, has no special announcement to make. The merit and usefulness of this paper in reflecting the opinion of the Englishspeaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec shall be its sole public claim.

An experienced staff of Montreal writers has been engaged to 'turn out a good weekly newspaper, and a review of the topics of the day from a Canadian and Catholic stand-

In addition we intend to give generous space every week to the discussion of matters concerning home life and the interests of our children. These departments will be specially conducted.

Our policy is stated in a word-the duty of the Catholic journalist to faith and country. The proper discharge of this duty, without ascerbity towards those who differ from us, but with fearlessness on all occasions, is, we hope, a mission well worthy of the support of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and Cuebec Province.

#### HOME RULE AT HAND.

It is not alone the confident ring of Mr. John Redmond's speech on Wednesday evening that gives assur-All the signs of the times are of success in the near future. One amazing indication that achievement almost at hand is seen in the scheme fathered by the Irish landlords who alone are represented in the Irish Reform Association, Mr. Redmond has not analyzed the report just published by this body, nor is it neces sary that he should, seeing that the landlords are obviously at pains only to retain some bulwarks of the old ascendancy. But, as Mr. Redmond well says, the significant thing is that the landlords are taking a hand in the actual construction of a Home Rule bill.

Another indication comes from that sleepless enemy of Ireland and the Irish people, The Times. The organ of Pigott, which has for years been congratulating itself that HomeNN ratulating itself that Home Rule is dead, has suddenly waked up to find it a live issue. Not as the landlords, however, does The Times face the facts. The landlords, after all, are Trish, and beyond their desire to maintain as much as they can of their former sway; can have no natural or logical objection to Home Rule. But The Times is not Irish. It is anti-Irish and blindly onposed to national self-government for the sister island. It turns to Eng lishmen now to arouse them, if pos sible. This is the appeal it makes:

"Yet it may be possible, if we are to judge from utterances and appeals in some unexpected quarters, to fine Unionist electors, on the next dissolution, pressed to vote for candipolicy. There is ample warning, at the same time, that, if public opiimpleasant surprises in store for it, We have a strong conviction that the it was ten years ago to 'cantonalise the Monarchy-as Sir William Petty seventeenth century-in the vain hope of satisfying sectional and separatist aspirations. But the lessons which

sy over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills seem to have been so

Rabid to all parties, and candi-dates. English and Irish, Libe-ral and Unionist, who may include Party and people. But the - more rabid the language and ferocious the tain are the aspirations of Ireland of immediate fulfilment,

#### CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

The keynote of every other address we read, whether delivered by in the field of education, is Canadian patriotism. Some may color it with the light of Camadian nationality, and others still hold it entwined with the heritage of French, Irish, Scotch or English blood. And though to those who do not know Canada, or rents of our popular opinion, it may seem strange that "Canada First" men, Imperialists and adopted Canadians, have a common ground upon which all meet, it is nevertheless true that the meeting point car be defined as Canadian patriotism. This is the spirit that is leavening up the whole body of the Canadia people, and that will lead them more safely and directly to their true des tiny. Intelligently defined, this spirit comprehends in the first place both racial and religious good will. man who lives in Canada and works in any of the various paths of her development is a foreigner or an inferior to his fellow-citizens. Canada by her history and her laws is a land of two languages, and the young Canadian who has the facility for re ceiving competent instruction in both languages is very fortunately situated, and has all the advantage on his side not only in his own land but in any other where he may go. e nuce has ever been allied with igrorance, and if in the past men of transient notoriety have said that there should be but one tongue in this Dominion, and that tongue Engbecause they know any better. Those who thought so and said so were, unconsciously perhaps, allied to the reckless group of disturbers who considered, in their own wisdom, that one religion was only less desirable than no religion whatever. It is no misuse of words to speak of the racial and religious Canadians of all shades of opin.or in this generation as Canadian patriotism. For this is the soil in which staunch and enduring love of country is developed.

We can practically discuss the issues of the hour as they are thrust upon us from without or present themselves to domestic eyes. decide whether Mr. Chamberlain has not drifted from his Brummagen moorings when he seeks to drag Camadians under the strain of British political parties. We can judge statesmen and parties whose task it is to give Canada good government and progressive administration. I is because we have risen above prejudice and division in our citizenship that we are able to avail of ou opportunities as a people. And what is true of the people as a whole is equally true of the individual and the class. Our best citizen whatever extraction is he who holds to the doctrine of radial and religious toleration and good will as the basis of Canadian patriotism.

#### ORANGEISM AND POLITICS.

The question of the survival race prejudice between the English and French-speaking elements of the Canadian people somewhat sharply to the front. The Daily Witness, of this city, a journal tion as a warder of Protestantism in Quebec Province, has published the following admission in its edito rial columns c

lodges, which contro' the balance of power in so many counties, are being operated as so many committee ns against Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Roman Catholic."

To this statement The Orange Ser tinel, of Toronto, a paper owned and conducted by Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P., who is one of the leaders of the Tory party and of the Orange Association in Ontario, takes peculiar exception. The Sentinel says

the estimation of that large body of staunch Protestants who attend the Liberal ticket—by misrepresentations just like that of which we now comspirations. But the lessons which plain. For forty years the Orange union. So it is in America to-day are mastered in the long controver lodges have been called Tory com. Allen rule and industrial coercion

has been maintained by the press to create and maintain that impression. Unfortunately it has organ. Its sympathies must re-towards the maintenance of a power the machinations of the Church of Roms. Where will it find one in Ca nada with the militant aim and asgressive spirit of the Orange As

nel's response is really a denias of the assertion of The Witness. Mr. Clarke's paper rather begs the ques tion and appeals to the Protestant-ism of The Witness not to prejudice a "powerful Protestant association," of "militant aim" and "aggressive spirit." operated to "combat the machinations of the Church

Rome."
The Witness is frank enough identify the operators of this poful, militant and aggressive ma party in Ontario. The power hous of the machine are the Tory com and the aggressive spirit of the whole outfit, the Sentinel included, practically comprehended in the few words used by The Witness, to run down Sir Wilfrid Laurier because is a Catholic.

If the soundness of the deduction drawn by The Witness needed any test, that test and proof appear is the very words of the appeal which sympathies of The Witness, an appeal that cannot be otherwise than vain because it is made in Quebec, where The Wftness knows full well that Protestantism can find no use for the power, the militant aim, and the aggression of Ontario Orange ism, the intelligence of the people of Quebec being all-sufficient to guaran tee the most perfect freedom of all

So that The Witness is not putting any strain whatever upon its impartiality when it defines the purpose of the lodges in Ontario to be simply partisan. Who can doubt it? Practically the Conservative re-presentation on the floor of the House of Commons from Ontario is wholly the output of the Orange lodges. Let any one who wishes to take the trouble go over the

list. Ontario owes it to herself to protect her reputation for intelli-gence against the perpetuation of so palpable and unfortunate a union of partizanship and prejudice.

#### THE PARENT CELTIC RACE.

Mr. John Redmond has sounded no new alarm by indicating the increasing signs of Celtic decay in Ireland In spite of the magnificent vitality of the remnant of the race left upon the mother soil, notwithstanding the marvellous fire and zeal distinguish ing the language revival, the destiny of the Celt at home looms nearer in this generation than at any former period. So much is this the case, indeed, that the immediate victory of Home Rule is needed to turn It must not be forgotten when we

speak of the vitality of the home population, that they could never have won the land and law reforms from Paruell's day to John Redmond's without the practical aid and moral support of the sea-divided Gael, America and the various posse of Great Britam. The Gaelic language, too, would have slumbered longer had it not been for the in-Brittany, Scotland and America, And whilst the visitor to Ireland to-day may see many of the wi dences of returning or improving life in the industrial and social condition of the people, he cannot confine his for the new green of this rennissance covers the lurking seeds of the dis ease that has wasted the land unde an alten rule. Home Rule is only remedy, Home Rule in fact not in phrase, from which no new school of reformers can succeed in diverting Irish people, without involving that destiny of the Celt in ultimate

Mr. Redmond is not the only was who realizes what this means. Carroll D. Wright, in a recent address upon the industry of different elemente of the American population said :-

"Anyone who has made a study of corditions . in Ireland must that the Irish character, when oprating in freedom from industrial co ercion, would be among the potent of industrial forces.

So it was in Ireland before

the able-bodied gone forth leaving the aged and the children behind. But he also tells us that before the oldest among the present generation pass away, Home Rule will have

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Packament was dissolved by pr out at once. Nomingitions will take place Oct. 27, and the elections on able on December 15, for wh mentioned date the tenth Parliament of Canada is, pro fprma, called. Both parties have their prepare

tions for the fight made. no surprises. The campaign will be short and should be decisive Whilst Imperialism with its

defined, but palpable, danger to the representative pastitutions of this Dominion is in the air, and the Conservative leaders are avowedly favorable to all and every experiment for which Joseph Chamberlain stands sponsor, or which Mears the label, 'Made in Birmingham," there can be little room for misgiving as to how the electors of Canada will dechar themselves.

ervative party in Ontario itself, likely to mislead. The Orange vote other. It will be as it has been. But the fluctuation is quite likely to affect the over-sanguine Conservatives in more or less close ridings wher Imperialism and Dundonald conscription have been exploited not wisely but too well. On the whole it is to probable as not that the Government majority of 54 in the Parliament just dissolved will be somewhat in creased.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Sorel on Wednesday, intimated that an announcement in regard to the general elections might be expected within a few days Sir Wilfrid show. ed every appearance of vigorous

The programme of the Catholic Truth Society for their meeting which opened at Birmingham on th 26th, and continued on the 27th and 28th, gave to the question of education in Oatholic schools conspicuous attention. The inaugural address by Archbishop Bourne dealt with the question, and Father Herbert Lucas, S.J., spoke or the "Education Peril." Professor Windle, F. R. S., Dean mingham University, took for his subject "Catholic Aspect of the Education Question," and Rev. Dr. Barry, the well-known writer, read a paper - "Secularism, the Common Enemy.'

#### TIMELY WARNING.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchest ficiated at the marriage of Miss Maria Laporte, daughter of His Worship the Mayor, to Dr. D. E. La Cavalier, in the private chapel St. James' Cathedral on Wednesday morning at 7 o-clock. The bride was given away by her father. Dr. and Mrs. Le Cavalier left on an extended tour through Canada and the Uaited States, and on their return will reside at 473 Sherbrooke street.

#### TIMELY WAREING.

Elsewhere we publish the timely E, Callahan, of St. Michael's contended that many of the pro-remarks of the Rev. Father Robert fessors were obliged to work after Church, in reference to literature, and the apathy and indifference of the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion in not having their fair share of representatives in the Municipal, Provincial and Federal Parliaments of their country.

He pleaded for a strong and generously supported Catholic journal, and success would follow their move ments. He hoped that the people would do all in their power to pla the True Witness upon a sound and reliable basis. The pastor, Rev. Father Kiernan, seconded the efforts of his worthy curate, and told congregation to put in practice substantial remarks of the preacher The True Witness feels grateful to the rev. gentlemen for their kind words.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Secretaries of Catholic societies ending reports of meetings, socials the matter at the office not later than Tuesday of each week. Addtess :

City News Departm

# Furs! Furs!

### DO YOU WISH TO BUY A SEAL JACKET?

You shall always find in our Stores the finest and best choice which can be seen. Our importation of seal skins is of the choicest, and you shall find nowhere else a quality of seal such as we offer Our House has a world fame for the superiority and elegance of its seal jacket, and we guarantee you entire satisfaction.

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# CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,

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#### Catholic School Commi**s**sioners.

The Catholic Commissioners' Board which met during the week received notification from the Provincial Government that a sum of \$5000 had been set aside for night schools. and that J. H. Bergeron, of Montreal, has been appointed general director of night classes. The classes will open on Monday next, October 3, and will continue till March 1. Classes will be held on Monday Tuesdoy, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at Olier, Montcalm, Cham plain, Edward Murphy, Belmont, Sarsfield and the Italian schools. Another meeting will be held name the staffs of professors.

There was a sharp discussion the question whether professors the different schools should be lowed to give lessons. Messrs. lieres and Martineau maintained that they should not do any outside work. as in most cases it would detract from their work in the schools. Mr. Semple considered that professors should be allowed to do as they pleased out of hours. Ald. Vallieres will propose at the next meeting to prevent professors doing outside work. Messrs. Semple and Piche school hours and on holidays in oronly was to stop such work was to give them decent salaries. The marks of Messrs. Semple and Piche are much to the point, and the only way to have good teachers and good results is to pay them good salaries.

#### THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Monday evening, October 3rd, the different Catholic night schools will open. These schools have been very eficial, and it is hoped that the boys who have been obliged by force take advantage of these schools, and improve themselves in the three R's. French classes for English pupils, and English classes for French boys de sirous of learning the language are in every school. Penmanship, arith metic and book-keeping and dicta-tion are also taught, and there is no excuse why fall who need to brush themselves up in such subjects would not attend. We hope that this year will see the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in the Cacholic night schools of Montreal.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. E. J. O'REILLY.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: On Monday, the 19th inst., occurred the death of Mr. Edward J. O'Reilly, the well-known member of the Grain Exchange, in this city. He was 56 years old, and a native of Wolfe Island, Ont., in which place his early days were spent. As a young man he serped on the county council, of Frontenac. Deciding, in the early eighties, to come West, he first of all engaged in the cattle trade, but soon drifted into the grain business. He was first connected with the James Richardson Co., of Kingston, Ont., with headquarters at Neepawa, from which place he removed to Portage la Prafrie. Eight or nine years ago the business under his successful management having so increased in volume, he took an office in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with which institution he has been definitely connected ever since. While serving as a member of the Grain Exchange council, he was ever the ioremost for the good of the institution and the welfare of trade in general. His never failing geniality so endeared him to his business associates that it will be a long time before anyone the members of the Exchange.

Mr. O'Reilly's illness lasted only five or six days, during which Rev. Father McCarthy, who visited the patient frequently, administered the last rites of the Church. Complicasix o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. J. O'Reilly, of Portage la Prairie, Patrick O'Reilly and Thomas O'Reilly, both of Wolfe Island, are brothers of deceased; his sisters are Mrs. Joseph Carey, Mrs. John O'Day, this city, and Mrs. John Boyle, of Gananoque, Ont. A large country will mourn his death, eased being very widely known throughout the province. The funeral left the family residence, 490 Smith street, Monday evening at 7 o'clock, for the C.P.R depot. remains were sent east for interment at Wolfe Island, Ont. A short service was held at the house just prior to the departure of the cortege, Rev. Mary's, officiating. The remains Father Cahill; parish priest of St. were accompanied east by Mrs. O'Reilly, and her two soas, and Mrs. J. O'Reilly, the well known Portage la Prairie merchant. News fr Pari

ST. PATRICK'S PA

It is with much pleas

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Church of Montreal, go

nerable pastor of the par

Patrick's, Rev. Martin has been connected with t since his ordination, a p tending over thirty year Martin has endeared hims but especially to the chi is justly styled: "The chil-cial friend." He feels proyoung generation of St parish, and they of him. heart goes out to them in manner on Sundhys at the the children's, Mass, whe holds one thousand of the with the greatest piety an and raising their voices hymra to God during the Following the footsteps a of our Divine Lord, who s little children to come un forbid them not, for suc Kingdom of Heaven," Fa is never so happy as whe rounded by the lambs of He feels elated over his n rick's school, which, th only on trial, has succee first year above his mo expectations. From all 1 city, the children are ap admission, and the able tic Director, Rev. Broth has now on the waiting lis Nor is this all; to find pr modation for all that he causing anxious momer Brother Director. The John Baptist de la Salle rick's School are highly their new school. It we move on Father Martin's procure such a suitable chool purposes, where e of the best and latest.

Rev. Father Callsghar in his element when the pupils of the so direction of the assisted by some gentler parish, enjoy themselves heart's delight on the Sl crosse Club's green swa End. It will be a day o We will publish of the day's sports in

St. Patrick's Cadets o distinguished themselves last, by taking first pla ning the handsome trop! by Lt.-Col. Burland for successful of the rifle ter cadet coras of this disweather was simply awf cended in torrents at Trembles. Over thirty c ing from the Mount St. I the Highland Cadets. a Patrick's Cadets. St. 1 Mount St. Louis teams the honors in individual showing of St. Patrick' all the more creditable of being the latest addition corps, and their first pr ance at the ranges. The

the full prize list: Team prizes:—1st pr Trophy and \$5-St. Patr

2nd prize, engraving Major W. Goodhe Brox Mount St. Louis Cadets 126.

3rd-Mount St. Loui cond team, 98.

Individual prize winner E. Morrison, St. Patrick Cadet J. C. Jefferson, S 49, \$3;; Cadet E. Belle St. Louis, 45, \$2; Cadet Mount St. Louis, 33, \$1 Brais, Mount St. Louis, Westover, Highland, 29 E. Poitevin, Mount Cadet Kinnon, High Cadet Bregent, Mount S \$1; Cadet Chartier, High Corp. G. Leitch, St. 1 \$1; Cadet McMahon, S 24, \$1; Cadet C. Gelinas Louis, 23, \$1; Cadet Mount St. Louis, 22, Banks, Highland, 22, \$1; Mount St Louis, 17, \$1; laney, Mount St. Louis, Fitzgerald, St. Patrick The mempers of the w

St. Patrick's.—Sergti son, Corpl. G. Leitch, Cogerald, Cadet McMahon,

Mount St. Louis, 1st

nel; second ladies'

The first of the series of euchres

was attended by over 700. The at-

fair proved very enjoyable and great

enthusiasm prevailed. Play began at

8.30 and lasted upwards of two hours, when the following ladies and

silver card receiver, Miss L. O'Con-

first, gentleman's prize, a wicker

man's prize, a silk umbrella, Mr. C

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

Olsen; third, gentleman's prize.

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O'REILLY.

Winnipeg says: th inst., occurred ward J. O'Reilly. mber of the Grain city. He was 56 ch place his early as a young man he unty council, of ng, in the early Vest, he first of all le trade, but soon ain business. He Kingston, Ont., at Neepawa, from

or nine years ago his successful manincreased in voloffice in the Winnige, with which ineen definitely con-While serving as a e ioremost for the ation and the weleneral. His never endeared him to fore anyone n the affections of

lness lasted only during which Rev. who visited the administered the hurch. Complicadeath resulted nday morning, Mr. Portage la Prairie, Thoms ed; his sisters are arey, Mrs. John throughout the throughout

n his death, dey widely known idence, 490 Smith ening at 7 o'clock, east for interment Ont. A short ser-he house just prior f the cortege, Rev. rish priest of St.

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ell known Portage

News from the Catholic Parishes of the City.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

It is with much pleasure that we present a photo of the worthy and erable pastor of the parent Irish Church of Montreal, good old St. patrick's, Rev. Martin Callaghan has been connected with the parish since his ordination, a period tending over thirty years. Father Martin has endeared himself to all, but especially to the children. He is justly styled: "The children's special friend." He feels proud of the parish, and they of him. But his heart goes out to them in a special manner on Sundhys at the 9 o'clock, the children's, Mass, when he be-holds one thousand of them assisting with the greatest piety and devotion, Following the footsteps and example of our Divine Lord, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven," Father Martin is never so happy as when he is surrounded by the lambs of his flock, He feels elated over his new St. Plat rick's school, which, though taken only on trial, has succeeded in its first year above his most sanguine expectations. From all parts of the city, the children are applying for admission, and the able and energetic Director, Rev. Brother Prudent, has now on the waiting list 250 boys. Nor is this all; to find proper accommodation for all that he has taken is John Baptist de la Salle at St. Patrick's School are highly pleased with their new school. It was a wis move on Father Martin's part to procure such a suitable building for school purposes, where everything is of the best and latest.

Rev. Father Callsghan will be in his element when he'll see the pupils of the school under the direction of the Brothers, assisted by some gentlemen of parish, enjoy themselves to their heart's delight on the Shamrock La. crosse Club's green sward at Mile End. It will be a day of real enjoyment. We will publish a full report of the day's sports in next weele's

St. Patrick's Cadets of this city distinguished themselves on Saturday last, by taking first place and win ning the handsome trophy presented by Lt.-Col. Burland for the most successful of the rifle teams of the cadet coras of this district. weather was simply awful, rain descended in torrents at Point aux Trembles. Over thirty contested, being from the Mount St. Louis Cadets, the Highland Cadets, and the St. Patrick's Cadets. St. Patrick's and Mount St. Louis teams carried off the honors in individual prizes. The showing of St. Patrick's Cadets is all the more creditable on account of being the latest addition to the cadet corps, and their first public appearance at the ranges. The following is the full prize list:

Team prizes:-1st prize, Burland Trophy and \$5-St. Patrick's Cadets,

Mount St. Louis Cadets, first team

3rd-Mount St. Louis Cadets, Se cond team. 98.

Individual prize winners:-Sergt. T. E. Morrison, St. Patrick's, 52, \$4; Cadet J. C. Jefferson, St. Patrick's, 49, \$3;; Cadet E, Belle Isle, Mount St. Louis, 45, \$2; Cadet J. Gibault Mount St. Louis, 33, \$1; Cadet E. Brais, Mount St. Louis, 32,\$1; Sergt. Westover, Highland, 29, \$1; Sergt E. Poitevin, Mount St. Louis, 28, \$1; Cadet Kinnon, Highland, 28; \$1; Cadet Bregent, Mount St. Louis, 27, \$1; Cadet Chartier, Highland, 26, \$1; Corp. G. Leitch, St. Patrick's, 26. Cadet McMahon, St. Patrick's, 24, \$1; Cadet C. Gelinas, Mount St. Louis, 23, \$1; Mount St. Mount St. Louis, 22, \$1; Sergt, Banks, Highland, 22, \$1; Cadet Ives, Mount St Louis, 17, \$1; Cadet Delaney, Mount St. Louis, 16,\$1; Corp. Fitzgerald, St. Patrick's, 16, \$1,

The members of the winning team

St. Patrick's.—Sergti T. E. Morrison, Corpl. G. Leitch, Corpl. F. Fitz-gerald, Cadet McMahon, Cadet W.

Cadet Brais, Cadet Gibault. Mount St. Louis, second team. Cadet Belle Isle, Cadet Bregent, Cadet Lefebre, Cadet Barry, Capt.

ey, Sergt. Postevin, Cadet Ives,

The True Witness takes great plea sure in congratulating the St. Pat rick's and Mount St. Louis Cadets or their well-merited honors.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will celebrate the anniversary of Father Matthew young generation of St. Patrick's Friday, Oct. 7th, by holding a grand euchre and social at the Conservatory Hall, St. Oatherine street.

On next Sunday evening at 7.15, a procession of the Holy Rosary Sodality will be held around and raising their voices in beautiful Church. Benediction of the Most hymra to God during the celebration of the Most of the Holy Sacrifice i of the Mass.

Blessed Sacrament will close the ceremony.

> Every evening during the month of October, the recitation of the Rosary and Benediction will be held commencing at 7.30.

#### ST. ANN'S PARISH.

A mission will be neld in St. Ann's in the month of November in preparation for the Jubilee.

On Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock a pilgrimage will be made by the Men's Branch of the Holy Family Sodality to the Sacred Heart parish. causing anxious moments to the Brother Director. The sons of St. Rev. Father McPhail, C.SS.R., is the director.

> St. Ann's Young Men's Society will hold a general meeting on Sunday afternoon to make arrangements for holding their entertainments during the winter months.

The schools of the parish are being well attended. The Christian Bro thers' School has over 500 boys in attendance. The convent 368, Holy Angels' 280, and St. Alphonsus 75.

Professor P. J. Shea is meeting with great success with his course of instruction in singing with the pupils of St. Ann's School. His choir also is being well trained, and the boys and men will be shortly heard in a four part plain chant

#### ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

The first of a series of Cazootha for St. Gabriel's stone steps fund took place on Sept. 18th, and the sum of \$1000 was subscribed. The energetic pastor, Rev. Father O'Meara, is highly pleased at the first supscription list. The people of St. Gab-riel's parish have always been to the front in generously supporting their Church, and any improvements in connection therewith. The second subscription list opens on October 16th, when the pastor expects that a larger sum than the first will be realized. The work of putting the new steps up will commence next spring.

St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and 2nd prize, engraving donated by Major W. Goodbe Brown, and \$4.

Benefit Society with hold their drawing: Sunday next. The report of the de-legate sent to St. John's, Nfld., 'in connection with temperance work will he presented. A full meeting is requested.

#### ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The new St. Mary's Church is à gem of neatness. Its chaste though beautiful walls and finished ceiling, the beautiful dome, and its magnifibeauty. But the scene is enhanced at night, when the electric lights with the main and side altars. The completion of the work speaks volvoted pastor, Rev. Father Brady, and his good assistant priests, together with a generous, faithful and wor-

#### ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

ries of euchre parties and grand drawing of prizes will form an attractive programme for several evenings' amusement in connection with St. Anthony's parish. They pro-

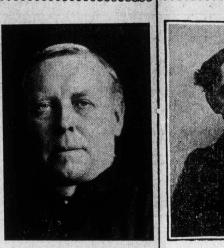
mise to be quite successful. The following circular fully explains

> ST. ANTHONY'S 351 St. Antoine Street.

September, 1904. To our beloved Patrons:

There is a nip in the air, and Jack contestants : First ladies' prize, Frost is about a little earlier than usual. Yet the temperature is simply delicious, and the great and small case. Miss A. Furke; third ladies' hills are still glorious in their Autumn foliage. The past week has marked a "turn in the tide" of sum- rocker, Mr. J. Mullen; second, gentlesprings, the lakes and the mountains for the present season, and society is expensive pipe, Mr. P. Meehan. now resting in anticipation of the brilliant Autumnal events which are being carefully planned by the best

It has occurred to us, who have the greater good of the young people at heart, to adopt a form of entertainment that would promote a creasing standard. It is evident social atmosphere among Catholics, that the longregation appreciates the and particularly because there are so work that is being done, and realizes



REV. M. CALLAGHAN, P.P.

(Photo by Wm. Notman & Son.)

REV. FATHER McCORY. The Distinguished Paulist.



ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

many influences, all most unreason- they will soon be in their new able, which militate against it.

table, which militate against it. Church. High Mass was sung by Then, beginning September 26th, the pastor, Rev. Father Kierhan, and we will inaugurate a series of elaborate euchre parties, which we feel assured will be among the most successful social events of the triple season-Autumn, Winter and Spring And as an indication of people's wish to encourage and support us in this praiseworthy movement, we refer to the value and elegance of the few priles already received for the final

A beautifully figured maho cased piano, double veneered inside and out, artistically carved pilasters and trusses, top panel carved and elegantly polished, full front, swinging music desk and rolling fall with continuous hinges on top and fall. plated mouse proof pedals and guard, three unisons, overstrung bass, tent repeating action, ivory and ebony sharps, seven third octaves-value \$325.00 gift of Willis & Co. An elegant 18k the mift of a Friend, who desires that name be withheld for the present Also other value ple prizes which we will publish before the General Draw

Trusting to be favored with you patronage and encouragement in the meritorious work of bringing about a greater social intercourse between the Catholic element of this and other sections of the city.

> I remain, respectfully, M. L. SHEA, Priest.

P.S.-The General Drawing will take place at the end of the series, when there will be an equal chance for all to win the much coveted

the sermon preached by the Rev. Father R. E. Callahan. His sub ject was "Literature." After developing the usefulness of the gift of language, he dwelt upon the abuses to which language in speech or writing is exposed. As St. Paul, addressing the converts, spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles, burnt their irreligi ous and immoral reading, so should intellect and debase the character of their children. In conclusion he de plored the indifference and lethargy of the one hundred thousand Englishspeaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec in the existence of the onweekly Catholic newspaper in the Province. The present generation may boast in word, but belie them selves in actions. If lack of energy and exertion in the pursuits of lawful rights continue, five years hence there will be no municipal Provincial. or Federal representa tions of the Province in Canada. I requires the presence of an able editof information to retain and invigor ate the feeling of patriotism and re igion. When one sees the only weekly Catholic journal of the Province threatening dissolution, one can al integration of the English-speaking Catholics in this Province. He hope that the effort to place the Tru Witness upon a sound and reliable asis would be seconded by the Engand Canada, and would be crowned

marks at the end of the Mass, hoped that the congregation would weigh and retain the timely and substantial matter in the preacher's instruction.

St. Michael's new Church will be olemnly blessed by His Grace Archbishop on Sunday, Oct. 30th.

The garden party will be postponed, for two weeks to allow the furnace to be put in the new Church, in case it will be necessary to use it.

#### ST. AGNES' PARISH.

The retreat for the children of the parish was well attended, and the pastor, Rev. Father Casey, was highly pleased at the manner in which the children performed the different exercises of the retreat.

#### General Items of Interest Around the City.

The Young Men's Sodality Notre Dame Church will hold a reception next Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at the Chapel of the Sacred Heart. Prof. J. A. Archantbault will preside at the organ, and Rev. Father Hebert, S.S., will officiate.

In the afternoon at 1.30 a pilgrimage will be made to Cote des Neiges cemetery under the direction of Rev. Father Hebert.

Prof. Francis D. Daly, for thirtytwo years connected with education in the Province of Ontario and Quepec, is obliged to resign his dutie as teacher owing to ill-health. Mr Daly, during his long and varied experience had a remarkable career was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in son of the late Professor Daly, who was a member of an old County Galway family, the Dalys of Castle and no goal keeper can ward off the

Mr. Francis D. Daly was educated under the supervision of his father, until he entered Clougowes Wood College, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen, winning Carlyle bronze medal for History and Belles Letters.

Later he entered the Glasnevin after completing his course entered the Civil Service by gaining fourth place in fifty-two competitors. After he emigrated to America in 1870, rest safely with the greatest and entered the United States Naval service as schoolmaster instructor on ward the U.S.S. Richmond, Admiral Worden, South Pacific Squadron. During his three years varied experience, he visited various places in South America, Australia, Japan, Philippines, China and Corea. After discharge he came to Canada and followed the practice of his profession in Ontario, up to 1880. Since then, with the exception of two years in the Royal Insurance, and one year in Stores Department Canadian Pacific Railway, he has taught in the various schools of the city. In 1881, he married Letitia, daughter of Lieut. Harris, late 100th Canadian Regi-

Mr. Daly has been for years a true friend of The True Witness, and blas contributed many a timely article to its columns. We hope to have a few more contributions from his facile

St. Laurent College, under the new Superior, Very Rev. Father Crevier, C.S.C., is enjoying a very successful career, especially in the large numher of punils in attendance Many applicants had to be refused.

For the St. Patrick's Society con cert on Wednesday evening at Catholic Sailors' Chib, a good pro gramme was put on, consisting of Irish music, congs, dances and recitations. Dr. F. E. Devlin presided The following assisted the sailors: Miss Cassie O'Brien, of New London, Conn.; Miss Belle Foley, Miss Gerti-O'Brien, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Eva. Furlong, Miss Mamie O'Brien, Miss Mamie Enzgerald, Messrs. J. Slattery. Thos, Murphy, St. John; Fred. Hogan, Ed. Quinn, Powis and others. Prof. P. J. Shea was the acdompanist.

Rev. Father McCory, C.P., eminent Paulist, will lecture on Friday evening, Oct. 21st, in the Windsor Hall, the subject being "The Story Beautiful." Tickets may be Tickets may be procured at St. Patrick's Presbytery. A full house will no doubt greet the distinguished lecturer.

The city Catholic schools are filled to overflowing, and many children with fine weather is wanted.

The problem of education is becoming a lively one, and 1904 will be the banner year of the schools.

#### THE SHAMROCK'S GREAT VICTORY.

Well, the great lacrosse match of

the season is over. The giant teams met and played in torrents of rain, and a field three quarters of which was covered with water. Though the Shamrocks wished to postpone it yet the Capitals wanted to play. day they are sadder but wiser men. The result was a surprising surprise of a surprising kind, all surprises, to one more so than the Capitals themselves-to be whitewashed. Even the most ardent supporters of the "Boys in Green" never thought for a moment of such a beating as twelve straight games. Such a home Capitals have, composed of players who have made their mames famous by their playing and scoring abilities, Such men as the Murphy brothers, Ailan, Westwick and Butterworth are heroes of many hard fights on the lacrosse field, and are sterling athletes. The defence of the Shamrocks must have played a terrible same to keep such men from scoring. Kavaragh, that man of wonderful length, captains the defence with great skill and judgment. He has willing hands and willing hearts to back him up. Kenny, the able defender of the goals, Howard, the great point player, Kavanagh, the great sky-scraper, often spoils the opposing team's best chances. O'Reilly, the impregnable, McIlwains and Smith, two great defence players, formed an unbroken army which the Capital home players could not break through. Currie, the little human wonder, was the star of the He is the eldest surviving day. Hennessy, Hoobin, P. Brennan. J. Brennan and little Hogan form a home which no defence can keep out, great and lightning shots of such a quintette of home players as Shamrocks have to-day. The Capital defence is fairly strong but cannot come near the Shamrock defence. Every team in the N.A.I. II. made a better showing against the Green Shirts than the Capitals, and yet all the shouting was done by their sup-Training School on special class, and porters and executive at Ottawa. They came, they saw, they played, but they did not win; they may do better next time, but the championone year's service as Excise Officer, ship of 1904 and the Minto Cup will the most scientific players the world over to-day, the famous Shamrock lacrosse team. The following were the teams and the score ;

Shan Jocks (12) Capitals (0) Kenny ... ... ...Goal ... ...Macdonald Howard ... ... ...Point ... ......Ralph Kavanagh ... Cover point ... Robertson O'Reilly ..... Defence ... Shea McIlwaine ... Defence ... Ashford Smith ... ... Defence ... ... .. Pringle Currie ... ... Centre ... .Westwick Hennessy ... ...... Home .. Butterwortn Hoobin ... ..... ... Home ... ... ... .Allan Hogan ... ... ...... Home .. E. Murphy J. Brennan ...Out home .P. Murphy P. Brennan .Inside home .Eastwood Referee-Mr. J. Lally, Cornwall.

Umpires-Messrs. P. Murphy and Guy Pettigrew. Timekeepers-Messrs. McLaughlin

First Quarter.

Goal. Won by. Scored by Time, 1.......Shamrocks...Hogan .. ... 2.20 2......Shamrocks...J. Brennan.12.20 3......Shamrocks...P. Brennan. 5.05

Second Quarter. 5......Shamrocks...Hoobin .. .. 1.15 6.....Shamrocks...P. Brennan. 7.10

Third Quarter. .....Shamrocks...P. Brennan, 1.35 .....Shamrocks...Hegan ...... 3.55 9.......Shamrocks...Hogan ...... 6.40 10 ...... Shamrocks ... Hoobin .. .. 6.00

Fourth Quarter. ....Shamrocks...Hogan ...... 0.55 11......Shamrocks...Hogan . . . 0.55

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

day, when the Capitals defeated the Shamrocks at Ottawa by 7 goals to 4. The "Boys in Green" went down to defeat through over-confidence in the first two quarters, and hard luck at critical and opportune times. The grounds were in a terrible state, with mud and water. It would be much better to postpone lacrosse matches, rather than, play them in such weather as the result of both games gives Shirocks 16 goals and Capitals 7.

third match on neutral grounds and

### THE HOLY SEE AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

ered signal service cause of religion, by publish the text of the entire correspondes, between the Vatican and the French Government, in the affair of the Bishops of Laval and Dijon. The pamphlet can be procured from the I.C.T. S., Arbuncle Building, Brooklyn, N.Y. The documents are all re-ferred to, however, in the following nary, printed in the pamphlet which we are sure will interest our readers as the events are not only historical, but will have a far reach ing effect in the not distant future.

veral times, particularly during the past months, some members of the present French Cabinet manifest. determination to gradually bring about a rupture of relation the Holy See. A decisive step in this direction was the leave or the recall of the Ambassador from Rome Finally, then, taking as a pretext certain letters which, by order of the Holy Father in the fulfillment of the duties incumbent upon his apostolic ministry, were directed to the Bishop and Dijon, the French Gove roment in spite of the satisfactory explanations and benevolent dispos tions of the Holy See, judged portune the moment to break off diplomatic relations with the same On which side is the right in the de velopment of events which lead to this result w'll appear evident from true and documentary exposition of facts. The responsibility for such exposition and publication of various documents which the Holy See out of delicacy would willingly have preferred to keep entirely cret were it not necessary to put things in their true light, rest upon those who have rendered the sam inevitable.

From the very beginning of his epis copate grave charges of purely ecclesiastical and altogether foreign to the political and religious questions agitated in France, made at Rome against Monsigno. Geay, Bishop of Laval. After a investigation these charges appeared such that the Holy Father desired the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office (Docum. I) to counsel the above bishop to voluntarily resign his diocese, as it was no longer possible fo him to govern the same with suffici ent authority or efficiency. By so doing he would have saved both him self and the Holy See the pain of trial with accompanying scandals and, on the other hand, he would have been in a position to easily save his own reputation by covering up his resignation with some plaus ble excuse.

Monsignor the Bishop accepted as first the counsel given him (Docum II); but immediately alterwards ap pended to his resignation the dition that he be transferred to an other diocese, no matter if it be, as he said, the last in France.

The charges, however, which wer made against Monsignor Geay did not arise from local or external difficulties, but were of an entirely personal nature, and hence rendered im possible the acceptance of such a con dition.

With that patience which is cha racteristic of the Church, and also in the hope that the future would make the past forgotten, the Holy See de layed for four years, but this pa tience and this hope were in vain; the charges became mit no further delay, nor was the situation changed by a brief visit to Rome of Monsignor Geay in 1900 which did not permit the Holy See to proceed to a formal trial. Hence the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, by order of the Holy Father, wrote again, and in the same tenor the 17th of May, of the present year (Docum. III), repeating the couns given, and adding that, if in th space of a month he did not resign his diocese, the Sacred Congregation would be under the necessity of proceeding further, according to the prescripts of the sacred canons.

The bishop took the liberty to communicate this letter, of its nature secret, to the French Government which in a note of June 3 (Docum. IV.), demanded its withdrawal, sup posing that the Sacred Congregation intended to proceed to the deposition of the bishop, provided the resign tion did not take place within space of a month

The Holy See, in a despatch sent to the Papal Nuncio, 10th June (Docum. V.), a copy of which given and left with Signor Delcasse hastened to give the most ample, ex-planations, declaring that the words progredi ad ulteriorn, which were

The International Catholic Truth | read in the cited letter of May as well as in the preceding letter of January 26, 1900, according to the phraseology peculiar to the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, did not signify any intention to depose flict upon him any other disciplinary penalty, but only to submit him t a regular process according to sacred canons. Hense, in the cited letter, merely said to the bishop that, if, within the space of counsel given him to resign of his own free will, he would have been called to Rome and invited to defen and justify himself from all charges made against him. If bishop succeeded in refuting the Holy Father would have most happy to proclaim his inno cence; in the hypothesis then of a de position or of a voluntary resigns tion the concordat would have been scrupulously observed on the part of the Holy See.

These explanations seemed to s tisfy the Minister; at all events they had no reply and hence the Holy See, with reason, considered then accepted. For the rest, the Papa Nuncio had on various occasions in formed the French Government, both during the present and preceding mi nistry, of the painful situation the diocese of Laval, insisting upon the necessity of applying some re

In the meantime Monsignor Geas directed a letter to the Holy Fathe under date of June 24 (Docum. VI) in which, without making any refer ence to that of May 17 and of the communication given to the Govern ment, announced that he was ome in the month of October, no having yet collectedm as he said, al the Peter's Pence which he desired to bring personally, and his travell-

ing companion being an old man o seventy-five years, Monsignor Char tier, a Canon of the Cathedral. The answer to this letter can be read in Docum. VII; the bishop replied as in Docum. VIII.; and finally the Cardi nal Secretary of State in a letter of the 10th July (Doceum IX.), com municated to him the order of Holy Father and of the Sacred Con gregation to be present in Rome th 20th day of the same month; adding to it the penalty usual in such cas had demianded by the grave obliga tion of obedience, that is, suspension ipso facto, and without need further declaration, ab exercitio or dinis et jurisdictionis; a penalty which was to be inflicted only

case of disobedience and which ceased by the very act of obedience. So tha the Bishop of Laval, conformably to the explanations given to the French Government, was called to Rome sole ly in order to give explanations of his conduct and to justify himself is possible from the grave charges laid against him.

So much for the Bishop of Lavel the case of Monsignor Le Nordez Bishop of Dijon, is similar.

Against him were also made to th Holy See serious charges of a purely ecclesiastical nature which were cau ing disturbance in his diocese. Amon these we should not umit to mention a fact known to everybody, namely, that some young seminarians February past refused to receive ordination at his hands, preferring to be expelled from the seminary altogether with almost all of their colleagues. A delay of the sacred ordinations was necessary; the Cardinal Secretary of State then by a patch of March 10 (Docum. XII.) requested the Papal Nuncio to inform the Bishop of Dijon of the wish of the Holy Father that he suspend sacred ordinations until further ders. The Nuncio wrote to this ense to Monsignor Le Nordez under

date of March 11 (Docum. XIII.) This letter of Monsignor Lorenzelli vas communicated to the French Government; which in a note of July 15 (Docum XVII) declared that it held the same null and void, gause in substance it was opposed to the concordat, and in form irregular since the Pontifical Nuncio had right to correspond directly Now it is scarcely necessary to point out that a mere the circumstances and imposing no penalty recognized by Monsigno Nordez himself as perfectly just and opportune, is not and canno posed to the concordat. Moreo that the Nuncio cannot correspon directly with French bishops is som were thing which the Holy See has neve

mitted, and, in fact, has never be

nations sufficiently revealed the rmal situation existing in the se of Dijos. For that reason he Cardinal Secretary of State by rder of the Holy Father requested indolo a prevenirlo del deed to be deposed or to receive any other disciplinary penalty, but only as in the case of the Bishop of La val, to justify and defend from the charges which were against him, and which would be made known to him in their entire that towards the middle of the con ing month of June he would place Holy Father, (Docum XV.)

The entire month of June havin gone by to no result, the Oardina Secretary of State, by order of Holy Father, in a letter of July S (Docum. XVI), commanded him within the space of fifteen days under the penalty of suspension lata sententiae ab exercitiof ordinis et ju risdictionis. In the case of the Bi shop of Dijon, as also in that of the Bishop of Laval, the penalty thu held only in the case of contumacy and immediately ceased in case obedience.

Monsignor Lie Nordez communication ed this command to the government compelled, as he affirmed, to do by the government itself; and replied with the letter of July 19 (Docum XVIII), directed to the Cardinal Se cretary of State. The latter ans wered on July 22 (Docum, XIX.) hence it is evident what little foun dation there is in the reproach made to the Cardinal Secretary of State of having written a fresh letter to the Bishop of Dijon whilst the notes of July 23 were yet pending.

The French Government in threatening notes (Docum. X and XX) repeated that it considered null and void the letter of March 11, sen by Monsignor Lorenzelli to the Bi shop of Dijon, and demanded the re call of the letters which the Cardi nal Secretary of State had address 'on and on July 2 and 10 to th Bishop of Laval, holding them injurious to the rights of the Powe with which the Holy See had signe the concordat and contrary to the concordat itself. But, in the first place, bearing in mind the legitimate distinctions between the concordat and the so-called organic articles, which are a one-sided act of the French Government against which the Holy See has always protested it is easy to prove the inexactness of this position, it being impossible to find any opposition whatsoever b tween the above-mentioned letter and any article of the concordat (Docum. XXII). In order to prov that the Holy See sanctioned implicitly the organic articles, together with the concordat, it is customar to cite the words of the first article of the concordat: "Cultus publicus erit habita tamen ratione ordination um quoad politiam, quas gubernium pro publica tran juillitate necessaria existismabit"-regulations (ordinaz oni) which would be precisely organic articles. But the plain s of the words cited as well as whole history of the concordat 1801 prove beyond all doubt tha these words refer solely to measure of police for the good order and pub lic exercise of religion. Besides th Holy See, as shown a little before, had good reason to believe that the government accepted the expla given in the letter of June 10 and thereby admitted the calling of Monsignor Geay to Rome to defend himself; so far as the threatened sus pension was concerned, it could pr sent no difficulty, inasmuch as it. as already stated, could take place only in case of contumacy and during the continuance of the same, it being the custom to annex such alty not only to similar pers summons, but also to general very well known! to the French Go a nment, which had never before rais ed any difficulty thereupon. Finally it is difficult to understand how the French Government could logically deny to the Holy See without prerious agreement the right to con a hishop to voluntarily resign his diocese or to forbid him the perfor mance of an act of his ministry as a circumstances or to summon his to Rome even under provisional pe nalty to justify himself from serie charges, whilst it (the government) without any understanding with the Holy See, took to itself the right to suppress the salary due to bish explicit disposition of the for teenth article of the concordat the other hand, the recall of the let-

thority over the Frenc to the will of the gover well as the complete surrender of all Pontifical authority over the French piscopate to the will of the govern episcopate to the win or the grant, as well as the complete so render of all pontifical authority of the hishops of France; hence the H Father was utterly unable to acc to the demand of the government of the government of the mission without failing in the m er over the entire Church.

The Holy See made this known h the conciliatory and kindly answ to the French notes of July (Docum. XI and XXI), showing self for the sake of conciliation no averse to prolonging for a month the term assigned to the two bisho provided these in the meantime of to Rome to defend themselves, in case of refusal or inability justify themselves the government would be disposed to treat with

Holy See in order to provide for the administration of the dioce was in vain. (Docum. XXIII XXIV)

History will say that the French Government broke off civil diplomati relations with the Holy See, because the latter, acting entirely within th limits of its competency, and after having notified the same government summoned two bishops to clear them selves from the grave charges mad against them

#### BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The business activities of to-day says a Principal of an American from those who would enter the ability to write a good hand, to use figures with accuracy and di patch, to keep accounts with intelligence and economy of time and fort. To these equipments may added a familfarity with busine forms and documents, the laws go verning their use, and some know ledge of office economy. In many nstances a knowledge of stenography and typewriting is essential, and any case it is a valuable addition to the young business man's equipment. The commercial course should there fore, include business writing and business arithmetic, bookkeeping, business correspondence, and office pratice, commercial law, and stenography and typewriting. Business wri ing and business arithmetic , should come early in the course to find their steady application in the later worl of the school. Bookkeeping is by no means an easy study if properly taught. It does not seem advisable to begin it before the second year of the course, and provision should be made for its study in the third and fourth years. Competent observers feel that bookkeening as usually taught is not made to show its rea educational value. It is certainly possible to make the instruction in accounts centre about certain definite principles. It is by no means neces sary for the pupil merely to follow a model in the spirit of an unthink ing imitator. In commercial law, also, that instruction cannot be call ed successful which aims only giving the pupil a certain body facts. The subject lends itself to treatment which is in no small degree scientific. It has been the fashion in four-year commercial course to postpone the study of stenography to the late years of the course This is hardly defensible Pupils in the first and second years may with profit pursue the study of and, and the many opportunities for its use in school makes it posslible for them to secure a practical training, ensuring speed and accuracy ss correspondence and office practice come more properly after a preliminary training which has made the pupil familian with many details of business usage It is perhaps not unwise to place them in the fourth year of the programme.

#### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Ca nadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington.

89,202-S. J. Taggart, Souris, Man. Grain elevator

89,205-William Cherry, Owen Sound, Ont. Improvements in Swing 89,230-George Ed. Owen, Montreal,

Que. Type-writing machine. 232-C. Wm. Thompson, Cape Town, Cape Colony. Rock Drill-

ing machine. 89,288—Neree Guillemette, Barnabe, St. Maurice, Que, Saw. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just published; any one interested in pu-tants or inventions should order a Business Caras,

THE

# Smith Bros.' Granite Co

The following was clipped from the Granite," Boston, Mass. :

"Illustrated in the advertisement of E. L. Smith & Co., Barre, Vt., on another page, is practically their complete plant, with the exception of their derricks. This Company was the first of the quarry owners to use compressed air for operating rock drills, and also the first to take up the plug drill. We can say, without exaggeration, that this concern has the best equipped granite buarry in the country." buarry in the country

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# Marvellous Cures at Lourdes

Eighty English Catholics are. their way to Lourdes. The party is in charge of Father O'Reilly, of the Kilburn Catholic Church, who has been the spiritual conductor of these pilgrimages for many years. Father O'Rielly told a "Mirror" representa tive of marvellous cures, which could only be ascribed to miracles. "Last suffering from paralysis with us. He was carried down to the waters, and walked up alone and unassisted, a whole in body as you and I. such a dase, of course, could not be put down as a miracle. It might have been merely a nervous affliction. But I have seen such cures affected at Lourdes as pass all mortal con prehansion. They were miracles, no thing else. Let me tell you of the most astonishing thing I ever wit essed there. It was my first visit but though I have been many time since I have seen nothing more won derful. A young American, in very last stages of consumption, was brought by his friends. As he lay at the side of the water, on bed, he was obviously dying. His doctor stood at his side, and were grouped about the bed praying. As we prayed, there came the awful sound of the death rattle in his threat, the limbs quivered, and relaxed into the quiet stillness of any parent death. The doctor bent over tim and made the final examination. He is dead, he said, sadly, as he straightened himself." The pretapped a moment. Then he of threed, slowly and impressively, took the sucred oils for the

#### Society Directory.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY -E 1. PATERION 5th, 1856 incorporated 1863, revised 1844. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexandria. Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the second Sun day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etreet, at 8.80 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the arst Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kn. loran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rete-Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antonine street, St. Henri,

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863. —Rev. Director. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin-street. Meets on the second Surday of every month, in St. Ann's Young and Ottawa Hall, corner streets, at 8.80 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE. TY, organized 1885.-Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, P. Kenehan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Harts

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 26.—(Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W, F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Treas rer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Copenor and G. H. Merrill.

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### DATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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dead I chose the shorter service. I drew to the close, it seemed that one of the hands of the dead man moved. Then slowly nefore my eyes the rigidity of death changed to the easy posture of one waking from sleep. The next moment the man, whom a doctor had certified as dead, arose and walked across to his friends. I was terror stricken. A friend took my arm, 'It's all right,' he said soothingly, 'such miracles have happened here before. The man lived, and was able to live the ordinary He of, an invalid. On

Dear boys and girls : So many of our little frien g if we could no which they might contribute puzzles, games, etc., that we con to meet them and gladly give "Corner." Now, dear contite and tell us how you spen mmer vacation, what amus ou like best, what books yo what studies you have, and thing you think will be inter We want to make this departn ractive, so let us see what

BOYS' AN

Dear Editor:- l am so glad ou saved my dolly from a grave, but because you told I to let them write for your pr Had such a good time in the c I lived out doors most of the ike to go to grandma's becau lets me do just what I like cousins have a pony of the and I was let drive it som They have lots of chickens an lamb. I am sorry holidays a for I would rather play than school. I hope you will come puzzles.

Your little reader, CARRIE (age

(We hope soon to add a con nuzzles.-Ed.)

Dear Editor:-I am a littl eight years old, and cannot very nice letter, but I just we say I am glad you have got for the boys and girls. Perha time I will write again.

HA: Dear Editor -- My little frie rie J. is visiting with me tosaid she was going to write for the Children's Corner, thought I would like to write am a little invalid so canno the same amusements as oth girls of my age. I pass mos time reading and I have quit friends who come to see me me to forget I am a prisoner haps some of the boys and g will read this would like t to me, and if they do I will answer. I have ever so man obliged to guard me. He is faithful old fellow. I would hear about the other little bo g\*is' pets and how they tree

life, and he is as obedient a dog could be. NETTIE (ag

Dear Editor:-I am a litt six years old. We had a de dog called 'Ducky.' It died of old age, for it just seem grow thinner and thinner eve till it died. We felt very s died. It was such a playfu Our house seems so without it. You would almos it was a brother or sister th Ma thinks she had better ne another dog, for we all cried

My collie was never beaten

about 'Ducky' dying. Yours truly,

tor-I will just t tell you of how I spent my ama and my little brother eisters went to the seaside a as school closed. We had time. In the day time when weather was fine, we boated night time all the child grown-up people, too, would on the beach and light a bi with brushwood and roast Part of the fun was to tell stories, which made the bloc in one's veins, especially on dark night, while the potatoe

ed. We ate them with butter and salt. This is all at present.

Yours truly, F. M. (ag

Dear Editor:-I have never a letter before. I am a lit eight years old and have just ed back to school. My aur or me in June just when sed and took me away to spend the whole summer. came home mama said she never know me, I was so br A. AND B. 80. in St. Patrick's ander etreet, at ttee of Manage e hall on the ery month at 8 . Henri.

e street; M. J. 8 St. Augustin the second Supe h, in St. Ann's ng and Ottawa MEN'S SOCIE

DA. BRANCH November, meets at St 2 St, Alexander nday of each lar meetings for business and 4th Mondays 8 p.m. Spiritual Callaghan; Char y; President, Wa Visitation street hain street; Tres Medical Advisers on, E. J. O'Com Till.

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ISING FLOUR nd the Best for the empty bags

BRATED

Montreal. orter servica. As , it seemed that hands of the hen slowly pefore of death chang-

e next moment nd walked across-vas terror strick-my arm, 'It's all hingly, 'such mi-ad here before. was able to live an invalid. On y of the day, he

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER. Freedestessesses

000000000000000000000000

do. Who can tell but that there i wonderful literary genius lying dor-mant and needing only the slightest so many of our little fra em space "for their own selves" couragement to bring it to the Here's a chance now, boys and girls, for competition. Let us see who will take the palm. Write men they had been that we concluded meet them and gladly give them on one side of paper, and address all "Corner." Now, dear rite and tell us how you spent your by Saturday in each week) to "Edito mmer vacation, what amus you like best, what books you read, hildren's Corner. True Witness. Busby street. Montreal what studies you have, and thing you think will be interesting. We want to make this department at

Your friend. EDITOR CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Editor:-1 am so glad I met | had a fine time running wild in the er, not only because ESTELLE. Dear Editor :- I have just returned to school, and found my teacher changed, still I think I will like my new one. Mama says if I am very goodI can take music lessons this year. We have a dear dog called Lorne, and he keeps all the cats out

> Your friend VIOLET (aged 9.)

Dear Editor:-My little sister Es telle wrote to you and told you about her dog. Well, I have some white mice in a cage, but I let them out sometimes when we are sure the cat is out. My baby sister loves to play with them. We have also a pet canary and a parrot, so don't you we are lucky children.

of our back yard. He got lost once

out a ragman brought him home.

WILLIE.

THE DROWSY ROAD.

There's a queer old road called the Drowsy Road,

A road that is dim and still: It leads from the plain of Little White Bed

Up over the Pillow Hill. It winds by a river whose ripples

Is freighted with lullables. Thro' the Slumber City where chil-

Strange things with their fast clos ed eyes. Now this is the way to Drowsy

Road-You tire of the Place of Toys-

Your pleasure ebbs from that dea delfaht. The merry rumble of noise.

The curls fall heavy across your face Your lashes come sweeping down. And Mother-hands lift you to change your dress

For a little white travelling gown You feel a kiss on your small red mouth

Before you have slipped away, and there at the end of the Drowsy

Rond Is smiling a bright new day. -Edith Richmond Blanchard, in June "Designer."

OUR BOYS SHOULD LEARN

To laugh, to run, to swim, to carve, to be neat, to make a fire, to be punctual, to do errands, to cut kindlings, to sing if they can, to help their mothers, to hang up their hats their teachers, to hold to respect their heads erect, to sew on their own buttons, to wipe their boots on e mat, to speak ple santly to old persons, to put every garment in its proper place, to remove their hats upon entering a house, to attend strictly to their own business, to be as kind and hopeful to their sisters as to other boys' sisters.-F.S., in June "Designer."

MODERN TEACHING. .

We teach the children Danish, Trigonometry and Spanish; Fill their heads with old-time

And the secrets of the oceans, And the cuneiform inscriptions From the land of the Egyptians, Learn the date of every battle. Know the habits of the cattle, Know the date of every crowning, Read the poetry of Browning, Make them show a preference Tell the acreage of Sweden, ... And the seppent's wiles in Eden; And the other things we teach 'sm Make a mountain so immense That we've not a moment left To teach them common sense.

WHOSE LITTLE BABY?

(By Edmund Vance Cooks.)

Whose little boby is tossed so high i "Sweetest little one under the sky!" His father declares; and the reason why?

"He's papa's little own bany."

Whose little baby is held so tight? 'Sweetest baby that ever saw light!' His mother says, and she means it

"He's mother's little own baby."

Whose little baby that can't be matched ? "Sweetest little one ever hatched!"

And then the reason appears attache "Hejs grandpa's little own baby." Whose little baby is viewed with

pride? "Sweetest baby that ever cried!" And the reason can nardly be denied

"He's grandpa's little own baby. Whose little baby? Little he recks:

Knowing them slaves to his nods and becks And his little pink soles are on their

necks 1 For they all belong to the baby.

#### ELEMENTARY TEMPERANCE CATECHISM.

PART I.

What do you mean by Total Absti-

Never taking any kind of alcoholic or intoxicating Nquor, such as beer, wine, or spirits, etc.

What is alcohol? The intoxicating spirit found in all fermented or distilled liquors, such as beer, wine, or spirits.

How are those called who refrain from using all intoxicating drinks? Total Abstainers, or Teetotailers

Do the Holy Scriptures utter any warning against the abuse of strong drink?

Name one or two.

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and stout men

drunkenness."-Isaias v. 22. "Drunkards shall not possess the Kingdom of God,"-I Cor. 6-10.

The liquor traffic is growing at an awful rate, yet the cause of total abstinence is moving at a very slow

How many homes are made happy through one member being addicted to this vise. Yet the heads of households so afflicted, as a rule, will not make an effort outside their own surroundings to find a remedy for the evil in associating themselves with some undertaking in their par ish or strive under the most strenuous opposition to inaugurate some institution that would ultimately crush out the vice, if not for benefit of the present grown up gene ration, at least for the rising genera-But the spirit of abnegation is not strong in the hearts of the average Catholic man or woman of to-day.

"The poor drunkard is now dying today,

With traces of sin in his face He'll be missed at tht club, at the bar, at the play, Wanted-a boy for his place

The foolish gambler was killed in fight.

He died without pardon or grace; Some one must train for his burden and blight. Wanted-a boy for his place.

"I drink to make me work," said a young man. To which an old man replied: "That's right; you drink and it will make you work! Hearken to me a moment. I will tell you something that may-do you good. I

was once a prosperous farmer. had a good, loving wife, and two as fine lads as ever the sun shone on. We had a comfortable home and lived happing together. But we used to to make us work. Those two lads I have laid in drunkard's graves. My wife died broken heartad and now she lies by her two cons I am seventy-two years of age.. Had t not been for drink, I might have been an independent gentleman; but I used to drink to make me work, down the shaft immediately. and, mark, I am obliged to work At seventy-two years of age it makes me work for my daily bread. Drink ! drink ! and it will make you

Read the last paragraph of this article carefully, meditate seriously upon it, and if the vice of intemper ance is in the home, strive by word and example to have the moneter

# THE ANARCHIST? \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Three sharp, piercing blasts came from the whistle of the shaft-house and reverberated through the silent, snow-covered valley. It was an inky-dark night, cold with a biting ss, and few of the miners had left their cabins and their comparatively comfortless firesides. But even while the whistle was sounding its hoarse warning, lights glimmered in the neighborhood of the black building, that covered the shaft, excited men with lanterns moved here and there, shouting to each other; and out in the village the light from many an open door made ruddy patches on the snow. A few minutes later, and black groups of people, some bearing blazing mine lamps on their hats, swarned up the steep hill toward the scene of disturbance. In a little while after the warning had sounded several hundred men and women had | gathered outside of the shaft-house, curious, excited, all asking questions, and no one being able to reply. The one man who knew the cause

of the warning was Jifkins, the mine foreman. He stood in the little office building near the fan-house with his ear glued to the telephone receiver, pale as a ghost, his dishevelled, and his black eyes gleaming with suppressed excitement.

"Hello!" he said, "Give me J. C. Coughlan of the Coughlan Coal Company. For God's sake hurry,! Hello! Is that Mr. Coughlan? This is Jifkins! There has been an accident at the mine. Fans were running only half speed on account of strike. Harry, your son came over this afternoon and went down this evening without my Rnowledge. Some of the chambers had gas in them, and -well, there was an explosion and the inside of the shaft is on fire. Hello ! Yes, sir ! We will do our best; have courage! Good-bye!" He almost threw the receiver into its receptacle and dashed from the room. There was work for him to do. Meanwhile the crowd outside had grown to a mob of several hundred people. At intervals vast volumes of pungent smoke shot up from the mouth of the pit, acrid and irritating with the odor of oil-soaked wood. Willing hands manned the huge hose which was brought out to flush the shaft, and a dozen sturdy arms pointed it down the black cavity. There was a babel of shouted suggestions as to what should be done; the crowd packed closer closer around the shaft-building, and all seemed confusion. Suddenly out of the tumult rose a clear, shrill

"Men, we must have order here Push the crowd back, you in front; we must have room to work, and we must have silence. Let me give the orders. Now, everybody: bring around that other hose! There that's it! Now, down with it Good !"

It was Jifkins, the superintendent His pale, steadfast face and commanding voice seemed to exercise a remarkable influence over the crowd The men worked with a new energy; out of con vision came order. Gradually the smoke became less dense and Jifkins, notting every change, at last gave the signal to have water shut off. The fire had been extinguished.

At almost the same moment commotion arose in the rear of the A carriage drawn by team of steaming horses drove and a man and a woman alighted. Instinctively the people pressed back and made way for them.

"It's Coughlan and his wife!" was whispered from mouth to mouth Formerly they had been accustomed to mention Coughlin's name only with execration-Coughlan, the mawho had forced them time and again to remain idle in order that coa prices might not fall from over-production; Coughlan, the man whose satrap bosses had practically mad slaves of them. His wife-they knew little concerning her; that she was Coughlan's wife was sufficient. Jifkins met the mine owner

his wife in front of the shaft-house, a hurried colloquy ensued.
"There is hope," said the superin-

smoke renders the attempt very cangerous, but we may get volunt My lungs won't stand it, or Pd go myself. We need a strong man, and

The flabby face of the mine-owne was crimson with excitement and nervous tension. His wife was soft-ly weeping on his shoulder, and look-ed up as the superintendent ceased

"Thank you, Jifkins," she said. "We need-O God how we need s friend now-strong and true. James can we ask these such a sacrifice for us?'

Coughlan bowed his head. "Don't! he whispered. "Don't talk that way now ! Be brave ! I'll offer a ward; we'll find a way !" The man began to sob aloud, and clung to him more closely.

In the meantime lighted a bundle of oil-soaked cotton waste, placed in the fork of near-by tree. As it blazed up the red glare, reflected by the snow threw into relief the eager faces of the crowd, pressing now in increased numbers around the shaft house and the anxious little group in the the centre of the circle. Behind showed the mountain, bleak and desolate, crowd of covered with blackened tree-stumps, with here and there a scraggy pine standing in dismal misery all alone Around the radius of the powdery snow glittered like a show-

Coughlan, as if nerved with a new determination, released his wife's hands from his neck, placed an arm around her waist, and, facing the assemblage, raised his hand to command silence.

"Men." he said, in a voice trembling with emotion, "my son is down in that burning shaft, and one must brave danger to find him. and to rescue him. We hope that he is alive; but alive or dead, I am determined to help him. He is my only son, and he is dear to me. listen now. I am an old man, and I call on you to do, not an act of justice but an act of heroism. myself will go down the shaft to find my son; I ask for only one volumteer to accompany me. Who will be my companion? He will be reward-

The crowd was silent for a mo ment. Then several men attempted to go forward. There were many brave hearts there: but their wive or their sweethearts pulled back. Why should they give their lives to this man? They were as dear to their kindred as his son was to him. They were sorry indeed, but they had given him everything should he now demand their lives ?

"Is there no one to volunteer? cried Jifkins, searching the faces of the crowd. Then, men-Ha paused. A burly, bewhiskered giant, wearing a red flannel shirt, open at the collar to display his brawny. hairy chest, was pressing to the front. His slouch hat was pulled far over his forehead, and his eyes glared from under his bushy brown with a gleam like a mad bear's. He reached the centre of the group, anu for a moment confronted the mine owner in silence.

"The Anarchist !" the crowd claimed in wonder. During the past two weeks of idleness the man had been given this title, however merited, on account of his speeches against capital. He was counted one of the most desperate men and the hardest drinker town. Whether his nationality was German, Polish, or Slavonic no one could tell-he spoke all these languages indifferently well; but that he was a fanatic, with all the fanatic's love of admiration, was admitted by all.

His burly frame towered over the stooped figure of the mine-owner, and there was an exultant ring in his voice when he began to speak.

"Master Coughlan," he said, "you haf coom to beg of the beggars; you haf asked us to go to maybe death to save your son. One little week ago we come to you; we ask you for You say to us when come, that you cannot afford to let us work. You tell us that, remem per! You say you cannot affordand you heard him, my people,-you cannot afford to keep the starve away from us. Huh !" There was biting sarcasm in the man's tones and the mine owner was infuriated. He glared at his accuser, and tempted to step forward; but the 'Anarchist' made a warning ges ture with one hand, and with other pointed toward the shaft. "You can talk later; now it is our

time ! Master Coughlan, you haf asked us to keep your son from death-you who would not risk the price of a loaf of bread to keep us Listen, then !" He paused for a you, the heartless man? not because you are rich, or because have here is that the rate-cutters canof money, but to show you that not much longer continue the war,

riches has not the power to buy courage or friends. We say no man is rich or poor in the bresence of death, and so we say: 'Here to Alex. Birchoff-a poor man, an ignorant man-and he will go down in the mine and face death for you alone all alone ! You shall not go: you are too old. Have I spoken well, my people ?"

There was a cheer from the crowd, and the orator's eyes glistened with pleasure. The mine-owner. forgetful of all save that his was to be rescued, tried to grasp Birchoff's hand.

"I will pay you well!" he repeated over and over again.

Birchoff seemed not to notice him. 'Don't bother me now," he said. We will talk if I come back. Goodbye, friends !" he cried, and stepped on the "carriage" ready to be lowered five hundred feet into the earth. His clothes were wetted and a damp sponge was placed over his nose. Then the bell clanked, the carriage sank down, suddenly, and noiselessly, into the tomb-like

Then ensued tense moments of waiting that seemed hours. Suddenly the bell again clanked, the signal to hoist. The cable became taut, and there was a buzz of conversation, followed by a strange silence. Somewhere in the crowd a woman sobbed hysterically, and now all eyes were strained to see the uprising "carri-

When at last it came to view dozen volunteers rashed forward help the returned man. Birchoff, as erect as a soldier, stood on the platform supporting in his arms the unconscious form of Henry Coughlan. Those who would assist him he waved back with a stern brus que-ness. Blackened and burnt with the subterranean flames, his hair and beard singed to a crisp, there was yet a certain nobility in his mien as he walked erect with his burden and laid it at Coughlan's feet.

Mrs. Coughlan took her son's head in her lap and kissed his pale and smoke-grimed face with rapture.

"Thank God! Thank God!" exclaimed, "he is not dead! Heaven will bless you for this noble act ! And then, bending over her son. she smoothed his hair, matted with the singeing blaze, and wept with mingled joy and sympathy.

'My man-" began the mine owner. but Birchoff interrupted him with an imperious gesture.

"It is a bresent," he said-"a holiday bresent, to you and her- from the beople. We haf given you the life of your son; we only ask that you give to us a little work-a little

bread-a little-we ask-" He swayed and fell like a log, his fingers clutching at the feathery snow, and he muttered weakly: "It is a bresent-a little work-for beople!" -John A. Foote in Catholic World Magazine.

#### AN IRISH VISIT TO FONTENOY

Mr. Barry O'Brien's recent proposal to have an Irish pilgrimage to Fontenoy has been much discussed in Nationalist circles, and has already evoked numerous promises of support. A definite programme will be drawn up in October. In the early part of the month Mr. Barry O'Brien has arranged to bring matter before a meeting of Irishmen in London for their approval and support.

HARD WORDS.

Hard words said in haste have a way of sinking in and in despite of everything, and as you go amout your daily work you turn them over and over in your mind, enlarging upon them until you are utterly miserable.

#### IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Evening World says:

The war of rates has played havoc with the efforts of those who are working hard in Ireland to check emigration. The first months of the year showed a considerable decrease in the number of emigrants, but the cheerful prospects has been destroyed by the enormous reductions offered in passenger fares by the competting companies. For \$6 the Irigh grant can now travel from the Cove of Cork to New York, and the result is that within the last months the number of emigrants has hugely increased.

Between Jan. 1 this year and the

loaf of bread to keep us end of August 18.512 persons emf-And what do we answer? grated from Ireland, being 1100 more than the number for the corresbrief instant. What do we say to ponding period of 1903. The increase say is solely due to the cutting 'Yes!' We say we will help you; rates, and the only consolation wa

Kahala; Re-T. P. Tansey.

tractive, so let us see what you can you in the summ you saved my dolly from a watery Rev. Jas. Kile P. Doyle; Resonating, 716 St. rave, but because you told me that a lot of little folks had asked you to let them write for your paper. Had such a good time in the country. I lived out doors most of the time. I like to go to grandma's because she lets me do just what I like. My & B. SOCIETY.

-Rev. Director cousins have a pony of their own and I was let drive it sometimes. il; President, D. They have lots of chickens and a pet

lamb. I am sorry holidays are over for I would rather play than go to school. I hope you will give us some puzzles. Your little reader. CARRIE (aged 10) (We hope soon to add a corner for

puzzles.-Ed.) street, on the ar Editor:-I am a little boy each month, eight years old, and cannot write a al Adviser, Rev. very nice letter, but I just want to 3.R.; President say I am glad you have got a corner for the boys and girls. Perhaps some ., Robt. J. Hart time I will write again

HARRY.

Dear Editor:-My little friend Caret J. is visiting with me to-day and said she was going to write a lette for the Children's Corner, so I thought I would like to write, too. I am a little invalid so cannot have the same amusements as other little wirls of my age. I pass most of my time reading and I have quite a fe friends who come to see me and help me to forget I am a prisoner. Perhaps some of the boys and girls who will read this would like to write to me, and if they do I will surely answer. I have ever so many toy and a dear collie dog, who feels obliged to guard me. He is a dear faithful old fellow. I would like to hear about the other little boys' and gris' pets and how they treat them collie was never beaten in his

life, and he is as obedient as any dog could be. NETTIE (aged 9.)

Dear Editor:-I am a little six years old. We had a dear little dog called 'Ducky.' It died I think of old age, for it just seemed grow thinner and thinner every day till it died. We felt very sorry it died. It was such a playful little Our house seems so lonely dog. without it. You would almost think n was a brother or sister that died. Ma thinks she had better not

another dog, for we all cried so hard about 'Ducky' dying. Yours truly,

N. G.

. . . Dear Editor -- I will just try you of how I spent my holiday Mamma and my little brothers and eisters went to the seaside as soon as school closed. We had a lovely time. In the day time when the weather was fine, we boated. night time all the children and grown-up people, too, would gacher on the beach and light a big with brushwood and roast potaces Part of the fun was to tell ghost stories, which made the blood creer in one's veins, especially on a very dark night, while the potatoes roast

ed. We ate them with butter, pepper and salt. This is all at present.

Yours truly, F. M. (aged 9.)

Dear Editor:-I have never writter letter before. I am a little gir eight years old and have just started back to school. My aunt can for me in June just when school closed and took me away with her to spend the whole summer. When came home mama said she wo never know me, I was so brown.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

derly in 1897 he undertook a polial mission to Rome in behalf of a tlement of the Manitoba school appettion, which affected the rights of the Catholics to separate schools in that Province—and, whatever the effect of Mr. Fitzpatrick's mission this much is certain, that the difficulty was thereafter solved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government to extent of its ceasing to be ent factor in practical politics.

that this stumbling block to Domimion statesmen arose in 1890, when the provincial government of Manitoba introduced and passed two bills through the Legislature, the practi-Catholic separate schools in the province. The validity of this legislation was attacked by the Catholics on the ground, chiefly, that it istringed the Constitutional Act of Manitoba, 33 Vict. (Can.) c. 4, sec. 22, inasmuch as it "prejudicially affected a right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, the Catholics enjoyed at the time Manitoba pecame part of Canada. A test case testing the validity of the Act found its way ultimately to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where the Act was declared intra vires of the Manitoba Legislature. Thereupon the parties aggrieved petitioned the Governor-General-in-Council (the Do minion Executive), for relief under sub-sec. 2 of sec. 2 of the Manitoba Constitutional Act, which provides for an appeal to such body any act of the Provincial Legislature affecting any right or privilege of any religious minority in the Province in relation to education. After being advised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that they had power make an order looking to the relief of the parties aggrieved, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Administration passed what is known in political history as the 'Remedial Order," granting the Catholic minority in Manitoba (a) the right to maintain separate schools as they did before the passage of the Acts of 1890, (b) right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and (c) the right of exemption of such Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to other schools. these facts inhered the Manitoba

In June, 1898, Mr. Fitzpatrick visited England as the representative of Canada in a proposed arbitration between the Government of the United Kingdom and Russia in relation to the matter of compensation to the owners of Canadian sealing schooners seized in Behring sea

Of Irish extraction, Mr. Fitzpat-Fich is an ardent advocate of interests of his race in the old country, as well as at home. He was for some time president of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League, and was one of the delegates to the Irish National Convention in Dublin in 1898. He has the enthusiastic support of the Irish wing of the Liberal party in Canada, and by his compatriots on both sides of politics is looked upon as a thoroughly representative man.

Before leaving the active practice profession, Mr. Fitzl atrick enjoyed the honor of being twice elected to the position of batomnier -or president of the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

In these various positions of prominence held at the Bar, Mr. Fitz- ing a good test for the many schools patrick has sought to maintain the welfare of the profession. Anyone coming to him with a suggestion for reform and betterment is sure of a ready hearing. Both by the mind large share of the honors. These and his academical training he has science and something more than a and the result of the Brothers' labors mere business or means of money. getting—seemingly espousing the view of Bolingbroke that his chosen profession is in its "nature, the noblest and most beneficial to mankind, in its abuse and alpasement the most pernicious."

As to his personal qualities, the following observations, by one who knew him intimately, appeared in Fitzpatrick held the office of Solici-tor-General for Canada: "Although year, 1904, has been the year, 1904, has been the the tor-general for Canada: "Although year, Little Academy, under the charge of the noble and devoted Sis-baye also added new the Canadian press the while Mr. ed all hard words are forgotten Animosity there never was. Warmhearted, igenerous, impulsive, he has all the best characteristics of his race. His success in piloting government measures through the Commons is owing, I should say, to his temperament, which always prefers the snaviter in modo, rather than the forther in re. In person he is about six feet high, straight as an Indian, intermediate grade. Closely following her, and first among the boys, is



with no surplus flesh. His movements are quick and vigorous, one can well believe that in earlier years he was distinguished for . his superiority in all manly sports and exercises. He has been known swim across the St. Lawrence powers. His greatest delight summer is to explore in his canoe the rorthern wilds back of his na tive city, and if a dangerous rapid can be run, his spirit exults in such an adventure. Mentally, he is noted for quickness of perception and rea diness of wit. He furnishes an ex ample of the amount of work an active, industrious man can overtake. His parliamentary and official work as Solicitor-General alone would afford scope for all the energies of IS THIS THE PHILOSOPHER'S nost men, but when you add to this that he is the head of one of the eading law firms in Quebec City, that he has the largest counsel work in his province, and is retnined at every sifting of the Supreme Court at Ot tawa in most of the Quebec appeals some faint idea can be got of his ndustry and application, as well as of his success in the practice of his

chosen profession. It remains for Mr. Fitzpatrick to round out his professional career in the near future by accepting a nomination to the bench; but it is ceivable that his colleagues in the administration at Otiawa would not look with complacency upon th early retirement of so useful a man from political life, and hence may prevail upon him to serve the state in his present capacity for a longer Nous verrons.

#### Success of Catholic Education. At Newfoundland.

During the past twenty years Catholic education has been revolution: ized in the Island of Newfoundland, The advent of the Irish Christian Brothers to the colony was the be ginning of the golden era of prosper ity in the national arena. Year after year they proved their worth at old St. Patrick's Hall, St. John's. A few years ago, Holy Cross School was built in the west end of the city to try and help to educate all Catholic children of the city. St. Bonaventure's College, which taught by secular priests, was take over by the Christian Brothers. A this college the Catholic teachers of the Island receive their training When the college changed hands, the Council of Higher Education established, which has and is doing excellent work the examinations be of the city, and the whole is and ption of the exam tions of the C. H. E., the Brothers pupils of St. Patrick's and Holy Cross schools have carried off two schools have left the work to been led to look upon the law as a be done by St. Bonaventure's College tells a story of success, which is a sign that Catholic education in Terra Nova holds the proud banner of "Excelsior." The winning of the Rhodes Scholarship added new lau rels to dear old St. Bonaventure's But in the Council of Higher Exami nations, the results of which are now being published in the local papers of Newfoundland, the Colters of Mercy, have also added nev laurels to their already famous work in the educational arena. St. Bone venture's, so we understand, has bea ten every previous record, seruring eight scholarships out of sixteen while another goes to Littledale. More noteworthy still is Miss Penny's (Littledale Acad.) feat in taking "first place in the Island" in the

preliminary last year and who no wins an almost equally meritorious years old, and having the handicar of the interference to his studies caused by being an Assembly reporter dur ing the session last winter. Six marks more in one subject would have caus-

The Catholic schools all over the Ts. land have carried off their share of the The True congratulates the clergy, the Christian Brothers, the good Sisters of Mercy, the secular teachers, the Catholics of the Island, on their magnificent success in Catholic edu

According to a telegram to Tribuna's correspondent at Florence, the Philosopher's stone has at last been discovered. The correspondent relates all the particulars of the wo derful stone, which, besides being the color of gold, possesses the proper ties of that metal as well as thos of radium.

Signor Fabiani, junior, the discoverer, sold the stone to a syndicate in which the Rothschilds share with a Belgian company, for 6,000,000 francs (£240,000), to be paid partly at once, partly in shares, and part

# Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent Invited: the finera in the City, pay us a visit, MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday Even-

Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10

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MILLIONS have already been there HAVE YOU? See that your tickets rend via Grand

Trunk By. CITY TICKET OFFICES: 137 St. James Street, Telephones Maj 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC

COLONIZATION EXCURSION. \_TO\_

Nipissing District, SATURDAY, OCT. 8th, 1904

TO Low round trip, Second Class rates, from Stations in Quebec and Ontario, Ottawa Winchester, and East, also from Haley' and Pembroke,

TO Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Warre Markstay, Massey' Blind River and Cheimstord. Return limit, November 8th, 1904.

Ticket Office, 129 St. James stree (Next Post Office.)

ARE YOUR STOVE BRICKS IN BAD ORDER ?

DON'T WORRY Preshray" Stove Stove Lining

WILL FIX IT. This is the best Stove Cement in the market to-day, and is fully guaranteed.

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### UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FALL NOVELTIES!

Everything new and up-to-date at popu-lar prices! As becomes an expanding busi-ness, our Fall showing is larger and more comprehensive than ever before. It em-braces the World's best from the great fashion centres in unrivalled assortment. We cordially invite inspection.

#### Special Inducements This Week Anniversary Sale in Basement.

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Tailor-made from the best materials, Covert Cloth; Broadcloth, Tweed and Serge Some Jackets lined Satin or Silk. Regular prices \$10.00 to \$25.00. Sale \$5.25

#### SPECIAL SALE OF YOUTHS SUITS and FALL OVERCOATS

We are clearing out this section of our Boys' Clothing Department, hence these astonishing reductions.

Tweed Suits, long or short pants

Tweed Suits, long or short pants all-wool, best of workmanship, best of finish, perfect fit guaranteed, ages 14, 15, 16, 17 years, regular values \$850 to \$11.76, sale price for any size, \$355. Fall Overcoats, all in the latest Fail shades, well tailored, high grade finish, ages 10 to 17 years regular values \$5.50 to \$7.25, sale price \$2.95.

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Corner Metcalfe.

The Mail Order Store.

TWO TIMELY ECONOMICS IN

just at the time ween the weather is not cold enough for fur, yet too cold for fabric. Isn't it great luck to have such Gloves at one-third their work, and won't it be a great economy if you come early enough to select some pairs?

#### \$1.25 Glace or Suede Kid Gloves, 39c

156 pairs of Sample Kid Gloves, the celebrated Alexandre's make; Glace and Suede, in shades mode, tan, beaver, ox-blood, grey, white, black; 2 deme [astenes; regular price \$1.25. Special..... 39c

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Of course we couldn't mention one tithe of our Ribbon Stock, if we used this whole page for it. So we'll just say that "Our New Ribbons are here in profusion, and invite you to come and see them." Here's a few of our Special values:

# JAS, A. OGILVY & SONS.

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will be continued to-morrow. This display from the standpoint of beauty is dectdelly "Picturesque" and as viewed from a price aspect it's marvellous. The wonder is how such elegant garments could be planned, created and finished for so little money. The display decidedly is high class, but in no way high priced —don't neglect the opportunity to see these lovely garments. You will be as welcome to-morrow as you are

Prices of New Autumn Coats from \$4.95 to \$61.00 Prices of New Autumn Coats from \$11.00 to \$56.00

# GOOD BLANKET VALUES.

This store has always been famed for its "Good Blanket Value"-better to-day than ever before. Test the store by its Blanket values. 150 pairs White Wool Blankets, with neat fancy colored

ed border, large size, 64 by 84 inches. Special price

### RECENT ARRIVALS OF NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS

Immense Variety. Lowest Prices. New Tapestry Carpets, 'newest designs and latest colorings,

Prices, yard, 24c, 35c, 40c, and...... New Tapestry Carpet, with borders to match, newest designs. Prices, per yard, 63c, 75c and....... New Tapestry Stair Carpets, 221 inches wide. Prices, per

vard. 35c and Double Width Tapestry Carpets, exactly double the width of ordinary carpets. Prices, per yard, 82c, 97c and ...

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Extraordinary value and a splendid assortment of designs: Size 3 by 3 yards. Price .....\$6.25 Size 3 by 31 yds. Price. ....\$7.05 Size 3 by 4 yards. Price ......\$8.05 | Size 3½ by 4 yds. Price .....\$9.80.

These Tapestry Squares are the | best value we have ever offered, and house furnishers will appreciate their goodness.

#### THERE'S ANOTHER SPLENDID OFFER OF \$2,80 WHITE CHINA TEA SETS FOR \$1.95

Here's a splendid chance to replenish your China closet at small expense. Take advantage of it, as it may be months before a similar opportunity occurs.

75 Fine White and Gold China Ten Sets, the favorite clover leaf design, in gold, extra good quality. Regular value, \$2.80.

The set of 40 pieces will be offered to-morrow at ..... 4000 Handsomely Decorated Jugs. full quart size. Regular 

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We have the world renowned "CHRISTY" Hat, and also our special hat, the "CHARLES ROY." His Majesty's Hatter.

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# 78 pairs of slightly damaged Sample Gloves Glace and Suede; 2 dome fasteners; shades are mode, tan, beaver, ox-blood and black; regular price \$1.01. Special... 25c

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This week will be interesting to those purchasing Tapestry,

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Our unlimited stock of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels has been freely drawn upon during past week, but our large range of novelties

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Vol. LIV., No. 14

RELAND AT TH WORLD'S R

(By Miles J. Murphy.)

ne years past the things Irish has noted th ces of an awakening of c nal activity in Ireland. It l arently a ripple, and to ple it has meant a mere ipple of industrial excitemen American onlookers have be ived as to the importance vement is now demonstrat the fine showing made by th facturers of Ireland at the ex

in St. Louis. In the concession known a Irish village there is a larg covering a couple of acres of in which is an exhibition varied industries and arts Emerald Isle that opens the the astonished visitor. The element is uppermost. Th laces from the convents ar tages occupy case after case sent the latest designs in app fair femininity.

This display of the Irish

has the greatest significance

land in the fact that it is b

95c

ploited in an entirely indomanner. There are Irish under the British section, bu Irish Village Ireland not on tains an independent demon of her activities, but she sho all together. This way of di her wares is being backed by ber of agencies. The recent ed Department of Agricultur Technical Instruction for Irel direct sponsor. Furthermore British Government is said in full sympathy with the e to bring Ireland to the fron the Irish Manufacturers' Ass is an organization formed e to exhibit Irish goods at th sition. The Irish Exhibit C of St. Louis, however, is th actually supporting the unde The great Industrial Ha course, the chief building in lage, though of exceptional nterest are the reproduction cottage in County Antrim v ancestors of President McKi ed, and of the Chapel of Co County Tipperary, the only ing specimen of architecture time of which it is represente twelfth century. While the 1 tottage is only a reproduct contains the cradle and one other pieces of furniture that

ed to the homestead. The Department of Agricu' Technical Instruction for Ire sumed the task of properly the exhibits in the Industr and to this end sent over se the cleverest men in Ireland. these were J. Clibborn Hill expert; T. W. Rolleston, an authority on ancient Ireland Macartney Filgate, chief of cultural branch, and Aubrey of the educational br

Facsimiles of prenistoric naments in gold are astonish ing objects. The originals facsimiles are in the Dublin and the aggregate of the ge posing them is five hundred In all this work, wherever were used, and, in fact, in handicraft before the Christ in Ireland, the spiral was th of decoration. In Christia however, the interlace was

The most interesting piece cient metal work shown her doubtedly the beautiful C Cong. This glorious piece tique Irish workmanship was in the town of Roscommon year 1123, by order of Kir lough O'Conor, to enshrine of the true cross sent to the by the Pope. The relic was under the large crystal in tre, where no doubt it still It was transferred ultimatel Augustinian Abbey of Cong Mayo, where it was used as

cessional cross.

Irish industrial effort of times began with the sill work of the seventeenth