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DR. DE COSTA'S RETIREMENT.

One of the most significant lessons we have read for many a day is contained in the fact of the retirement from the Episcopal ministry...

their ranks have been multiplied a hundred fold. But it is the entirely new employments that strike the mind most forcibly...

But, of course, it never happens that the coal heaver, when thrown out of work by the introduction of the steam crane...

Thus while science takes away with one hand it liberally bestows with the other; but what it takes away are the low class occupations...

And then: "You destroy the value of the Church; since a body that cannot vouch for a written record cannot vouch for anything..."

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For Our Boys and Girls.

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS WHELAN

A TIME RECORDER.

ONE AT A TIME.

One step at a time, and that well placed. We reach the grandest height; One stroke at a time, earth's hidden stores...

HONESTY REWARDED.

Mrs. Thomas was a widow, and ever since her husband's death had taken in sewing to earn a living for herself and her two sons, James and Joe...

SOMETHING ABOUT DOLLS.

All the inhabitants of Sonneberg, which is in the interior of Germany, make dolls for a living. Twenty-five millions of dozens of dolls are produced every year by these people...

ABOUT DOING GOOD.

Dear Young Readers,—Although doing good is of the utmost importance to all, it is not the only requisite. We must also do good. In order to illustrate this fact, let me tell you a little story...

to the London Daily Mail, the latest mechanical time-recorder for use in factories and other places of employment is called "the Guv-nor" and it not only registers the precise minute at which the employe arrives at his work...

Each instrument contains 12 ft. of film, upon which 288 pictures may be taken, and for establishments with a greater number of hands larger machines can be supplied.

all that room for the sake of having the pleasure of looking at you—you great, handsome, good-looking, good-for-nothing, idle thing! Soon after, the wood-cutters went and cut the poor tree to pieces.

It was Saturday and pay-day in the foundry, and the fact that they were to receive their hard-earned wages for the week seemed to make the men and boys happy.

Scarcely a word had been spoken since they left the foundry. Three more blocks and home would be reached. Who would be the first to break the news to their mother?

So many women have found entire relief from the ill peculiarly feminine, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that it seems almost criminal to neglect the opportunity of a complete cure offered by the use of this medicine.

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we wish to be honest we must return the money," replied his brother. "Return it!" repeated Joe, with a sad far-away look in his eyes.

After a few moments of silence Joe spoke: "To keep the money would be stealing, James," he inquired. "Yes, stealing; and yet we are so badly in need of it!" answered James, as he placed the book and its contents in his pocket.

When they reached the banker's office it was closed, but on being informed where he resided, they decided to call on him at his residence, as they felt it dangerous to keep so much money in their possession any length of time.

When they reached the banker's magnificent home they rang the door-bell. "We wish to see the gentleman of the house," said James to the servant who answered the call.

When the servant delivered the boys' message to his master, he said: "Show them to the library."

The boys felt somewhat timid on being ushered into such grand apartments. After being in the room several minutes the banker entered, and there was a troubled look on his face.

"Can it be, lads, that you return me the money lost this morning?" exclaimed the banker, as he recognized his own pocket-book.

"That you regard us as honest boys is sufficient reward," answered James.

This speech somewhat surprised the banker. "Where are you employed?" he inquired.

Then James related to him their tale of woe. When the boys left for home, the banker gave each a ten-dollar bill, and requested them to call on him at his office on Monday.

When they reached home they related to their mother all that had happened. She blessed them, saying she felt proud to call such honest boys her sons.

James and Joe lived a happy life in their cottage home. Their mother is well again, but does not take in sewing any longer, as her sons' salaries are sufficient for them all to live in comfort.

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ed as much as possible and each worker makes one thing only. Children are employed in painting the nails on the dolls' fingers, also in stuffing the body with sawdust, hay or chopped straw. The wigs are made in Munich and the eyes come from a small town just outside Sonneberg.

The most expert of the men paint the cheeks, eyebrows and lashes of the doll. In exporting, many things have to be taken in consideration; for instance, a doll with rubber joints cannot be sent on a sea voyage, for on her arrival she would be harmless and legless. Wax dolls are not sent to very hot or very cold countries, as in the former they would melt and in the latter they would crack.

Sides sore from a hacking cough. Take Pnyx-Pectoral, it will cure you quickly, no matter how bad the cold. Endorsed by thousands of Canadians. Sold throughout the land. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE CLASSICS. The hierarchy of the United States have petitioned Rome in behalf of continuing the classics in the academies and colleges of the Christian Brothers. Their Superior-General in Paris has forbidden the further teaching of Latin and Greek by the Brothers, basing his objection on the spirit and purpose of de La Salle, who established the community chiefly for the instruction of youth in Christian doctrine.

The Japs did it. They supplied us with the methyl contained in that wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists, 10 cts. a bottle.

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN should possess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual of Instructions and Prayers."

For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada.

It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year.

718 pages, 4 full page illustrations, flexible cloth, round corners, price 75 cents.

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The D. & L. EMULSION. The D. & L. EMULSION is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

New Publications. FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. BECKER, REV. WM., S. J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland, 12mo. 424 pages, Cloth \$1.25 net.

BELLOR, RT. REV. JAMES, D. D.—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outlines of Meditations, Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Kroust, S.J., 18 mo. 16 and 180 pages. Cloth—40c net.

KUEMMEL, KONRAD.—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray. 18mo. 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design.—50c.

SCIENCE AND LABOR.

ABOUT MACHINERY.—It certainly seems at first sight to be an economic danger this educating of the laboring man and woman to be far too good for labor's work, says a contributor to the Nineteenth Century magazine, over a wider horizon, and see how the decades that bring the peril are also bringing the remedy. Science is steadily sweeping away all those humblest classes of employment. Hardly any man has now to toil up ladders with the load of bricks upon his shoulder. The donkey engine does the purely animal part of the work. The reaper is replaced by the machine and the ploughman is fast receding as the steam plough makes its appearance. We rarely see long lines of men, laden with coal bags, running up planks as in the older days. The need of men to do the work of horses is steadily diminishing.

But in the general drift of things they are compensatory, and if we only give to science a reasonable time it will leave us none of that labor to be done which requires an uneducated laborer. Then comes the uneasy question as to what is to become of the classes thus deprived of occupation. The working classes themselves often curse the progress of invention, and are tempted to look upon it as no friend to their welfare. There are now, it is true, no longer any machine breaking frenzies; but the difficulty often arises in an acute, though silent suffering. Unfortunately society has always to travel to permanent good through transitory ills. When an army of compositors is dismissed because some one has invented a machine there is no excuse for some bitterness of feeling. And yet there was a time when a whole army of manuscript book copiers had to give way before the advent of the compositor. But the difficulty is always evanescent, for herein too, there are compensating influences at work. For if science is abolishing occupations at the lower end of the scale, she is creating new ones at the top. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men who in England are now employed in callings that had no existence sixty years ago; the telegraphers, and phonographers, land machinists of a hundred kinds. In the last decade or two, what an army of skilled men have been demanded by the invention of the bicycle, the telephone, and the electric light! As compared with the beginning of the century, think of the long array of marine and locomotive engineers, the chemists, the journalists, the draughtsmen, the teachers, the postmen, railway porters and tram conductors. What a multitude of callings are there which are either new or else newly stocked, so that, while the population has quadrupled,



WOMEN AND THEIR SPHERE.

Archbishop Ireland said that Catholic women should be in the vanguard of every social movement.

"From the time she sped 'with haste' (as St. Luke informs us) to visit her aged cousin St. Elizabeth, to the solemn hour when, seated with the Disciples in the 'upper chamber,' the Holy Spirit descended upon them, she was filled and consumed with love towards humanity.

"Glance, too, at the lives of the Saints—St. Catherine of Siena, St. Catherine of Alexandria, and the scores of women whose lives shine for all time like stars against the gloomy background of the Middle Ages.

"But there are other names in history which should inflame our zeal and emulation. For instance, Isabella of Castille, who amid the splendors of a court lived as a true disciple of Christ.

"And nearer at home we have Margaret Roper, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, who, talented, virtuous and wise, shared with unexcelled heroism, piety and sympathy the sufferings of her martyred father.

"Near to our own day we have Mother Margaret Hallahan, who, beginning life as a little servant maid, died the foundress of the Dominican Order in England, having seen churches and convents, schools and congregations grow from the tiny seed planted among the girls of Coventry when she was housekeeper to Dr. Ullathorne.

WHAT IT IS TO BE A CATHOLIC.

There are flashes of thought, of eloquence, which leave most lasting impressions. When we meet with one of these rare passages—the more rare an account of the deep reflection, the careful study whence they are sprung—we feel bound to spread it abroad.

"An admirable definition of a Catholic was given by the Rev. Louis A. Tierman of Cincinnati, State Trustee of the Catholic Knights in Ohio, on the occasion of the annual convention of that organization, in the course of an eloquent sermon delivered to the delegates. It was as follows:

Now I ask, what is it to be a Catholic? Go read the answer in the lives of the men and women who, for 1900 years, have trod the ways of heroic virtue in the footsteps of the crucified. Go study it in the calm and peaceful heroism of the early Christian martyr, who laughed at the threats of tyrants and prayed for his executioners as his life went out beneath the horrors of the tortures, which he bore with joy, rather than betray his God. Seek it up and down the ages, in every rank and station, from the monarch on the throne to the peasant in the field.

FATHER McCABE DEAD.

A despatch from Waseca, Minn., dated October 23rd, conveys the following piece of interesting yet mournful news:

"Rev. P. M. McCabe, a well-known Catholic clergyman, is dead at St. Mary's, a small mission near Waseca. His death recalls an exploit of international interest in which he was a conspicuous actor. It was Father McCabe who was instrumental in liberating the political prisoner, John Boyle O'Reilly, who afterwards became the noted American poet.

all the allurements of the world to spend her days trying to raise and to brighten the lives of her Catholic sisters in the East End. I mean Lady Clare Fielding, who truly gave her life for Catholic girls, whose name will be for all time an embodiment of all that is sweetest, and fairest, and bravest, and best in woman."

"After several other illustrations of what women have done in various spheres, the writer comes thus to the practical issue:

"We have, then, no lack of examples to follow in the work we are being urged to undertake. But some will say this work is not for us. Stay—in his Encyclical on 'Labor' our Holy Father says:

"Everyone must put his hand to the work which falls to his share, and that at once and immediately, lest the evil which is already so great may by delay become absolutely beyond remedy."

Now came the important question, and the lucid answer. It is thus the writer concludes:

"The question may be asked: Is it necessary that women should band together to help their fellow-women? The necessity is so great that I fear to speak of it. The years I spent in Liverpool, constrained by the example of Father Nugent, to do something to help women, are sacred and burnt in my heart, and brain, and memory. The work of present and kindred vocations, but there is something for each and all to do. What we have now to consider is how can each one help? and to arrive at an answer to this we must ask what is the need, the great need, in Catholic parishes?

"I have visited, lately, 5,000 homes, having an average of five human beings in each. I have learned how the people live, the wages they earn, the rent they pay. I have seen their homes and learnt their sorrows and their needs, and I cry hesitatingly that the crying need is sympathy. By sympathy I do not mean pity; I mean fellowship of feeling—the loving comprehension of another's sorrows and trials, aims and hopes, and fears. 'There is a mother want in all the world,' Mrs. Browning wrote, and the mother want still exists as the world's greatest want. Next to sympathy is needed instruction in the management of home and children, and last, occasional material help to tide over a difficult time. All can give sympathy, most educated women can give instruction in simple household matters, and the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul are prepared to give help in clothes and money."

field. Seek it in the hearts of nature's noble men and women, where it shines with a beauty and a lustre all its own, and elevates their hearts above the ties of kindred and of country, even to the Eternal God Himself—the centre and source of true Catholicity. Seek it and find it in the super-natural lives of men and women living to-day—living not alone in cloistered solitude, not alone at the foot of God's altar, in constant adoration, not alone in priestly robes, but even in the busy world of noise and wild distraction, in the marts of trade and in domestic care, where the lots of most of you are cast. What is it to be a Catholic? It is to rest secure in the possession of eternal truth, in the certainty of being right, in the priceless privilege of not being blown about by every wind of doctrine. It is to live with the sunshine of divine hope warming the human heart, and enlightening the human soul. To be a Catholic is to love God above all things and your neighbor; charity that stops not at mere theory, not at mere speculation or profession, but that works itself out in action, high, noble, God-like action. This, it is to be a Catholic. Faith, Hope and Charity, these are the faculties of his soul to a Catholic."

McCabe was obliged to make a hasty departure for Australia. He came to this country and applied to Bishop Ireland for a charge in this diocese, about eighteen months ago. He had remained in Minnesota ever since."

REV. EUGENE O'GROWNEY DEAD

Ireland can ill-afford to lose any of her Celtic scholars; at this period in the history of her literature, when a mighty revival of language and works is taking place, there is need of every active Irish scholar. But the blow is the greater, when men like the Rev. Eugene O'Growney pass away. This distinguished Irish priest was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and late professor of Irish in Maynooth College. Some four years ago he went to Arizona, for the benefit of his health, and despite the fact that his end was visibly at hand, he worked up to the last day in the cause of Irish literature. In fact he had just translated "The Star Spangled Banner" into metrical Irish.

This distinguished scholar was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1863. In due time he entered St. Finian's Seminary, Navan, from which he graduated to Maynooth. While at Maynooth he joined the movement for the preservation and extension of the Irish language, and at once began the study of it. When he was ordained in 1890, he was recognized as probably the best master of spoken Irish next to Dr. Douglas Hyde. He became editor of the "Gaelic Journal," succeeding John Fleming. Under his guidance, the movement, which had up to this time been of a scholastic nature, became a national one. He was made professor of Irish in Maynooth College, and this branch of the college grew to such proportions that to-day every priest leaving this school must carry with him a certificate showing that he is qualified to take charge of an Irish-speaking community.

In 1892, he issued, for the use of Maynooth students, "Modern Irish Texts," consisting of Irish parlance, Parts I. and II., and an excellent compendium of Irish grammar. In 1893 he commenced the publication in the "Weekly Freeman" and the "Gaelic Journal," of the well-known series "Simple Lessons in Irish," continued at intervals for several years. The "Lessons" have been issued in book form, and forty-five thousand copies have been sold. They have been adopted as textbooks by the Irish National Board of Education.

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption," presided over by the Prince of Wales, was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was definitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated from some other case. There is no such thing as inherited consumption. There may be local weakness which leads to consumption but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption can ensue. This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not foreordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge, is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, and build up a strong body. The answer to this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that the disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of any kind. People given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

St. Patrick's Society. The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, 22 St. Alexander Street, on Monday evening, November 6, 1899, at eight o'clock. By Order, S. CROSS, Sec. Sec.

NERVES. Are the electric wires of the body. Along them flash the magnetic life-currents. When the nerves are out of order the current flows slowly. The sufferer feels low spirited and often tired. His work seems hard and unaccountable and life not worth the living. The worst of it is that he usually gets very little sympathy. It is not commonly known that the most frequent cause of this general weakness is Catarrh, which has impoverished the blood and thus starved the nerves. It is easily cured under the right treatment. Dr. SPOULGE can do it. His success in so called "hopeless" cases have filled thousands with amazement. Write him just how you feel. He will advise you free. Do not be afraid to trouble him. This great specialist lives for the good of humanity. Address Dr. SPOULGE, B. A., 7 to 15 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.

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PARNELL MONUMENT!

The Right Honourable Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, Esq., M. P., Will Address a Meeting to be Held in the Monument National, St. Lawrence Street. Tuesday Evening, Nov. 7th, '99, at 8 o'clock. General Admission, - 25 Cents. Reserved Seats may be secured at the TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, 178 St. James Street. Reserved Seat Tickets may be exchanged for Coupon Tickets at TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. P. F. McCAFFREY, Secretary of Committee. Established 1852.

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FIRST Special Sale this Season of FURS! COMPRISING EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN SEAL-SKIN COATS. Persian and Lamb Jackets, Neck Pieces, Scarfs, Collarettes, And Muffs in all Furs. AT PRICES FULLY 25 Per Cent LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE

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THE VERY BEST White Dress Shirt In Canada For the Money, 50c. You talk about grocers selling sugar at cost price, but we are selling the above shirts at 50c per dozen less than what is asked by manufacturers for a shirt not as good as this one, but we are making a small profit just the same. We have the inside track in buying and manufacturing these goods.

allan Corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, 2299 St. Catherine Street.

Styles In Furniture. There are styles in Furniture just as there are in dress, and people of taste and refinement should avoid cheap, shoddy furniture in their homes just as much as they would avoid loud, vulgar patterns in their dress. Our aim is to have customers of taste and refinement, and our stock is chosen to suit them; the price is the only cheap thing about our furniture.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street. UPTOWN, 2442 St. Catherine. DR BROSSEAU L.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. 7 St. Lawrence Street Montreal. T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms. Room 33, Imperial Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

WANTED. A Female Teacher, qualified to teach an Elementary School in French and English. Apply to the undersigned. N. FOREST, Sec.-Treas. School Commissioners, St. Scholastique, Co. of Two Mountains, P. Q. 21-3. CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED. More vacancies than teachers. Positions guaranteed. Placed 261 Canadian teachers in U. S. last term. UNION TEACHERS AGENCIES OF ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. 6-13.

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LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada. MONTREAL OFFICE: 87 St. James Street. BORDEAUX OFFICE: 17 Allée du Bouteau. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: SUPERIOR COURT DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 59. Dame Marie Anathalie Beaudou, of the parish of Saint Bruno, in the city of Montreal, wife of deceased Joseph Beaudou, by marriage contract of 1847, free and sole owner of the sum of \$40,000 and authorized to sell, transfer, hypothecate, etc. The said Wilfrid Senecal, Defendant. An action in rem for the property has been this day instituted in this case. GLOBEN-KY & JAMARRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 17th October, 1899. 16-5.

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# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

## PARNELL MONUMENT.

As we go to press, the Secretary of the Parnell Monument Committee informed a representative of the True Witness that a telegram had been received from Lord Mayor Tallon and Jno. E. Redmond, Esq., M.P., stating that they could not visit Montreal until the first week in December.

## FREE SPEECH AND BIGOTRY

Times out of mind have we declared the "True Witness" to be opposed to extremists of any class, be it in the political, social, national, or even religious domain. Rarely has any event, during the past years, given rise to more extreme opinions, and more unguarded language than has the present war in South Africa. We can neither sympathize or agree with the over-zealous in either camp. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by harsh expressions on the part of our people; there is less to be gained by insulting and black-guard language on the part of their critics. A few weeks ago we gave our frank opinion about ultra-loyalists and anti-loyalists; they are both indiscreet and neither of them represents the real sentiments and ideas of the masses.

We find an American Catholic exchange expressing the hope that any Irishman who may follow in the footsteps of the Irish soldiers in South Africa, may meet the fate of those that were killed. We claim that the bitterest antagonism, even when most justifiable, towards England, cannot pollute such an un-Christian expression. Outbursts of this class serve to degrade our people in the eyes of civilization, while their practical results for good are null. On the other hand we have a correspondent in the "Daily Witness," referring to a resolution passed by Division No. 1, A. O. H., of this city, and making use of this language:

"There is one comfort to the loyal British subject, that, in spite of the gelling of this breed of curs at his heels, the old Kon stalks on, unscathed. The building of this great Empire, as it has not owed one iota of its might to them, so its growth has not been retarded one iota by their envious clamors."

These few lines are sufficient to demonstrate the calibre of the man who wrote them. Vituperation is not reasoning; billingsgate is not argument. What a contrast between the low vocabulary of this frantic scribble and the more effective, but at least decently expressed, sentiments of the writer in the London "Spectator," who thus refers to all British subjects whose feelings are favorable to the Boers:

"We think it most unfair, as well as most injudicious, to talk as if the supporters of the Boers here were traitors and enemies of their country. They are nothing of the sort. They are foolish and misinformed if you will, but we admire their courage and conscientiousness in sticking up for an unpopular cause, and in daring to declare that they think the vast majority of their

countrymen are in the wrong. To try to browbeat them into acquiescence by charges of want of patriotism is utterly unjust. In the present case, the majority are, we are convinced, in the right, but a time may come when the majority will be in the wrong, and it is essential to the moral health of the nation that we should most strictly and most scrupulously preserve the right of the minority to speak without fear or favor."

Had England, and England's statesmen always acted upon the broad principles laid down in the foregoing paragraph, there would never have been cause for Irishmen to sympathize with the enemies of the Empire. No one can teach us the story of the iniquities perpetrated, in the name of civilization, and in that of Christianity, upon the Irish race; and we can fully appreciate the sentiments that dictate any extreme expression in such an hour as this. But we recognize in the attitude and words of such a tried patriot as Edward Blake the more sensible course, and the one better calculated to advance the cherished interest of the Old Land. However, when writers like the "Daily Witness" correspondent are allowed to make public use of language so vile, and so well-calculated to create bitter feelings and irrational hostility, we cease to wonder at the strong wording of comments and resolutions emanating from the children of a race that has suffered incalculable wrongs.

But, again we say: there is no good to come to any cause from the action of the extremists. Let England understand that to win the hearts and enlist the sympathies of the Irish people, she has merely to grant that country the degree of autonomy which is her just right by all the laws recognized in the world; let Irishmen remember that the salvation of the Home Rule cause depends upon internal unity, and external evidence of all the qualities required in a self-governing people. Abuse, vindictiveness, unprovoked animosities will never gain one iota for the Irish race—under the circumstances of the present—while on the part of the ultra-loyalist, these same methods must only serve to alienate more and more the Irish heart, and consequently weaken in a proportionate degree the Empire of which we form a part.

## NEW YORK'S FRENCH VOTERS.

In an article upon this subject, which recently appeared in the Sun, we learn that the entire French vote in New York, when all the surrounding districts are taken in, amounts to about 20,000. From that article we take these extracts:

"The importance in the political aspect of what is sometimes called a foreign vote is due in considerable measure to the solidarity of that vote. There are, for instance, many Swedes in New York county, but their political influence is inconsiderable in view of the fact that they are scattered throughout the city to an extent so great as to give them little voice in the affairs of the district."

"The same condition of affairs applies to the French voters, especially in the two districts, the Third

and Fifth, in which they are more numerous. The present Alderman of the Third district, Joseph Welling, who is a candidate for re-election on the Tammany ticket this year, is of French descent, and the organized opposition of the French residents of the Fifth Assembly district last year against what they considered to be the distasteful nomination of a German-American candidate for Assemblyman turned over the district from the Democratic to the Republican column.

"A disadvantage under which French residents have heretofore suffered in their effort to take a more active part in political matters in New York is due to their general unfamiliarity with the English language, and to the circumstances that they are pretty evenly divided between the two parties, being Democrats and Republicans in about equal proportions. In the last two years, however, the voters of French birth or ancestry in the two assembly districts in which they are most numerous have been acting together, and the success of their efforts in 1897 and 1898 seems to render probable the permanence in the future of the addition of another 'hyphenated faction' of municipal electors. There are few indigent voters among Franco-Americans in New York, and a still smaller number of office-holders."

Here is a real object lesson for our people in Montreal. By concentrated action the small French vote of New York is gradually becoming a strong factor in every political contest. The two great parties are equally anxious to secure that preponderating influence. The result is that before long the French minority—an almost insignificant minority, from the point of view of numbers—will hold the balance of power in a couple of the Assembly districts of New York City. Let us apply this fact to the situation amongst Irish-Catholics in Montreal. In a city two-thirds smaller than New York, we have double the votes that the French have over there. In what ward, or section of this city do we hold the balance of power? Where our forces so welded that the success of either political party depends upon the course we take in a contest?

For weeks, both on the mayoralty and on the civic representation questions, we have been hammering away seeking to infuse a spirit of united and determined action into our people. So far the results seem to be very unpromising; but we have faith in the future, and hope in the rising generation, and we believe that sooner or later—we trust sooner—we will see the Irish-Catholic element of this city rise up a united phalanx. And the moment such takes place we are assured of our national status, for generations to come, in this mixed community.

## LACHINE'S PROGRESS.

Since that far away day in the early periods of our history, when the highway leading to China was believed by the pioneers of commerce to commence at what they called Lachine, down to the memorable massacre by the Iroquois—which constitutes one of the reddest pages in Canadian annals, the picturesque spot at the head of the world-famed rapids has been clothed with a certain importance in the eyes of all patriotic citizens of this country. Not many years ago it was a centre of lumbering business, and constituted a connecting link between the two great water highways of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. Gradually, however, has Lachine developed into a manufacturing town, and its situation has caused it to become a charming summer resort. Above all, has Lachine been noted as a starting point for missionaries and explorers. Marquette rested there on his way to discover the Mississippi; and from his day to the present, yearly has Lachine beheld grand and heroic workers in the field of religion departing on journeys, many of which were to end in some vast and unknown region of the North. From the splendid convent, where the good Sisters of St. Anne, educate the young and prepare themselves for missionary labors, have gone forth those brave nuns who, long since, under the direction of Venerable Bishop Clute, have established homes and centres of instruction in far off Alaska. And who will count the hundreds of eminent priests, grand apostles of colonization and heralds of civilization, that have departed to their labors from the Oblat Novitiate at Lachine?

Possibly the most conspicuous, and certainly the most honored personage of Lachine to-day, is the energetic and beloved pastor Rev. Mr. Piche. He has just completed the census of the parish and the result is most gratifying:

The total Catholic population including the convent and the novitiate of the Oblat Fathers, is 4,485 souls, and 4,005 without the two abovementioned institutions, being an

increase of 232 over last year. The families number 817, being 50 more than the previous year.

The "True Witness" has ever desired to encourage every movement to advance the interests of the Irish-Catholic people of Canada, and when a young man of our faith and our nationality, is about to enter upon an honorable and public career we applaud with enthusiasm every act done to facilitate for him the road to success. In the union of young Irish-Catholics the other evening at the Place Viger Hotel—irrespective of political parties to honor in this Province one of our rising fellow-countrymen of Ontario, we perceive a hopeful sign of a happy future. No matter what Mr. Latchford's special political leanings may be, no matter how long or how short a time he has been known to the general public of Ontario no matter what his chances of success in the various struggles, electoral, parliamentary and administrative, before him, we simply recognize the fact that a talented, honest, honorable young Irish-Catholic has stepped into the arena of public life.

## CATHOLIC PRIESTS HONORED.

A contemporary says that: "Two Chinese priests of the Company of Jesus have recently received the honors of the French Institute for their narratives of their missionary careers and work. The Academiens also conferred a prize on the Benedictine writer, Dom Fromentin, for his history of the Abbey of Silos Spain."

## GERMANY'S CATHOLIC PRESS.

We quote a London paper: "Two hundred and eighty Catholic papers in Germany are all well supported. No wonder, says a contemporary, that there is a Catholic Centre Party, controlling the business of the Empire."

## A PRACTICAL LESSON.

The following taken from an Irish organ, needs very little comment—it is a lesson that should go home to the heart of every one of our people: "The Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, in enclosing a cheque for £10 to the collection which is being taken up by the Catholic Association of Belfast in furtherance of the work of registration, says: I am pleased to observe the marked success which is attending your efforts at the Revision Courts. I trust our Catholic people will second those efforts, so that every Catholic entitled to a vote shall have the right of exercising the franchise at all elections. This I consider one of the chief means of promoting Catholic interests in this city."

## REMARKABLE VOCATIONS.

"There have been some remarkable instances of ecclesiastical vocations in France of late. A few years since a father and son celebrated Mass together, served by youthful members of their family, in the chapel of the Jesuits in the Rue de Madrid. Down near Montelmar, where President Loubet comes from, a lunded proprietor of the district having lost his wife studied for orders, and he is now parish priest of the Granges Goutardes. Furthermore one of his sons has become a monk in the Trappist foundation at Aiguebelle, and another is a secular priest in the parish of Tulette."

There is nothing to our mind, wonderful in the above statement. Such vocations are by no means confined to France. We have several instances in our own country. The Rev. Father Phillion, long since a parish priest, in the Archdiocese of Ottawa, practiced medicine for years in Kennew, Ont., and on the death of his wife, he entered the theological seminary at Ottawa, and was ordained some twenty years ago by Mgr. Duhamel. Father Phillion had a number of children, and if we mistake not, his own son served his first Mass.

## HEROISM REWARDED.

The other day, in an exchange, we read of an Irish nun whose heroic deeds tell the story that the spirit of the Catholic martyrs, and that of the Irish heroes have not died out. We reproduce the edifying item intact:

"The Belgian Government has conferred a very high honor on an heroic Sister of the Congregation of Apostolines—Sister Teresa Hickey—viz., a

civic medal of the first class, a decoration instituted in recognition of conspicuous civic merit.

"It appears that a violent epidemic broke out in the village of Oordgein in Flanders, and considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a capable nurse, and, at the request of the parish priest, Sister Teresa was selected and sent to minister to the poor sufferers' wants. Night and day for several weeks did she apply herself with zealous solicitude and unceasing devotion to the noble work of charity entrusted to her, receiving no assistance whatever except from two priests, as the inhabitants of the village through dread of infection would not venture to approach the houses of the stricken ones. The whole burden of attending to the sick and the dying rested upon her. Bravely and unflinchingly did she remain at her post of duty until the epidemic passed away and her services were no longer required. Filled with admiration and gratitude for her untiring care and devotion the grateful villagers brought her inestimable kindness and ability before the Government who bestowed on the Sister the medal of merit, a very much coveted honor.

"Sister Teresa is a sister of the Very Rev. Father Hickey, pastor of Moyne, Templemore, Ire., and comes from a good old stock which has given many members to religion. She is a native of Longford Pass, near Thurles, and her sister is in the same order at the mother house, Ghent. The Congregation of the Apostolines is devoted to educational and hospital work in Flanders, and Sister Teresa is at present attached to the local hospital at Deenderhaute."

## YOUNG MEN IN BUSINESS.

A writer in the Philadelphia Saturday Post states his view of the most general and potent causes of failure on the part of the young men of today as follows:

"Chief among the causes which bring positive failure or a disappointing portion of half success to thousands of honest strugglers is vacillation. The lack of an undeviating application to one pursuit is a cardinal weakness in the younger generation of toilers in almost every line of effort. The young men who keep their eyes fixed on a definite goal, never yielding an inch until their efforts are attended with absolute success, are not as common types as we might wish. Indomitable will is a quality of character that the young man of to-day may well afford to consider and cultivate.

"It is also my observation that uniform courtesy—kindness of disposition expressed in graciousness of conduct—contributes, to a larger degree than is generally appreciated, to the advancement of the young man who fosters this trait. On the other hand, surliness and even indifference militate against the promotion of the one who is so unfortunate as to allow these repellent forces to influence his relations with others. Politeness is so easy of acquisition and so profitably entertained that I marvel its cultivation receives so little serious attention. Certainly, the failure rightly to prize this element of character gives the key to many a life-failure.

"The disposition to look on work as a task to be thrown off at the earliest possible moment is a too common failing, and is the reverse of that stalwart faithfulness which attracts the attention and approval of employers and gains promotion and advancement for those who thus identify themselves with the interests of those whom they serve. It is with the young man as with the farmer; he best succeeds who plows deepest. To scratch the surface of things lightly is not enough to ensure a bountiful harvest. The crop of such a seedling is failure. He who would win must go deeper, must live more seriously and with greater determination and fixedness of purpose."

## JOE MURPHY TO PLAY NEXT WEEK.

Joseph Murphy the famous Irish actor will play at the Academy of Music next week. He will be supported by a strong company and will present his two well known Irish plays: "Kerry Gow," and "Sham Rhué." It is nearly twelve years since "Joe" has played before a Montreal audience. He is at present in Toronto and the "World" of that city in referring to his engagement has this to say:

"It will not be to Irishmen and Irishwomen alone to whom Mr. Joseph Murphy, who makes the first appearance of his life at a popular theatre next week, will appeal during his engagement here. It is true that Mr. Murphy has almost absolute control over the patrons of the Irish drama during his engagements in this city, but the comedian has so wide a circle of friends, and his talents are so attractive to the average theatre-goer, no matter of what nationality he may be, that Mr. Murphy has perhaps the most diversified audiences of any star who visits the city. It is a long decade since Mr. Murphy made his first appearance in Toronto, and he has steadily grown in public favor ever since the first night that he stepped on the stage of the Grand Opera House. Instead of diminishing his company or lessening the effectiveness of his productions Mr. Murphy has two new sets of beautiful scenery painted for his two plays, "Sham Rhué" and "Kerry Gow," both of which will be presented during his engagement here. The scenery is said to be the best ever carried by Mr. Murphy, and the staging of the plays is on an elaborate scale. His com-

pany is the largest that has surrounded the star in many years, and included in the effects are two thoroughbred horses and a flock of trained carrier pigeons.

Improvidence is the besetting sin, and ever has been of the members of the dramatic profession as a class. The atmosphere of an actor's life may be responsible for this fault, but that it is a vice which may be avoided is illustrated by the records of Charlotta Crabtree, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson and a few other notable examples, where wealth has been won and retained by actors. One of the most striking among the few exponents of monetary success is Mr. Murphy, who to-day is, and for many years has been, at the head of actors making the portrayal of Irish characters a specialty. Mr. Murphy is essentially a self-made man, and beyond all question he is a manly man."

There is no doubt whatever that the great Irish actor will receive a magnificent reception from Montreal Irishmen.

## VICTIMS TO APOPLEXY.

Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, read a very instructive paper before the American Science Association on the growing dangers of apoplectic disorders. From a report published in the "Medical Times" we take the following extracts:

"Rarely, says Dr. Lee, does an animal, which lives a natural life, die of apoplexy. At the beginning of its life a baby should be as free from the danger. But artificial conditions soon handicap the human life. Apoplexy is invited even in infancy by parents who encourage their children to drink wine and beer. It gets a firmer grip in early middle life upon the business man, with his frequent cocktails and "high-balls."

Deaths from apoplexy would be far more numerous but for the fact that it rarely comes before the fifth year, and long before that time other diseases have carried off many who would surely have died of apoplexy in time.

Apoplexy refers to an accident to an artery in the brain, resulting in hemorrhage and pressure, causing loss or diminution of sensation and power of voluntary motion. The artery ruptures through weakness of the wall from previous disease. The accident is likely to be fatal, but there may be several strokes before the patient perishes.

Apoplexy would be almost the rarest of diseases if men lived natural lives. But to alcohol which is his chief foe, an American business man adds coffee, sauces and vinegars, relishes and dressings, salads and sweets, which are innocent in use but deadly in abuse.

Business men eat too much. The hardy out-of-door laborer can digest three meals a day, but the man who uses only his brain can digest less, though he usually eats more.

Says Dr. Lee: "A morning and evening meal, with bread and fruit for the midday refreshment, with water instead of artificial drinks, would spare the waste of good friends and distinguished public men, a class generally at the mercy of fashion in eating."

Dr. Lee also says that modern dress is much too heavy for the requirements of health especially in summer. As a plant would soon die if its trunk and branches were not freely exposed to air and light, so the human body dies gradually from the lack of ventilation, though the contributing cause is often overlooked. The best light-weight underwear procurable in silk, cotton or linen mesh for the youth and the adult, in health or sickness, is indicated both in winter and summer. Flannels are no longer recommended.

The long list of distressing skin affections owe their origin principally to unsanitary underwear. Such underwear keeps the skin congested in summer and clogged in winter, producing skin diseases without and complications within. He who overcauses his body in impervious wool incurs discomfort and disease. His skin is debilitated while the tone of vitality is lowered.

## THE TISSOT PICTURES.

On Friday evening the 3rd, the exhibition of the celebrated Tissot pictures will open in Windsor Hall. The event has been looked forward to with great interest, and judging by the enormous crowds which visited the exhibition in New York and Toronto, there is sure to be many thousands of Montreal people who will avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing these 500 pictures, any one of which would have brought fame to the artist, had he painted none other. Arrangements have been made for private views by small parties, and for reduced rates of admission for colleges and day and Sunday schools. The admission fee has been fixed at 25 cents, so that everyone may have an opportunity of viewing these famous pictures.

Archbishop Chapelle, Delegate Apostolic to the Philippines is reported to have said:

"I see that it is said that the object of my visit to the White House on Saturday was to protest against the looting and desecrating of the churches in the Philippines. This was not the case. As to the looting and desecrating of these churches, I am informed by a person whose word I cannot doubt that this looting was not done by our American soldiers, but by the insurgents and the Chinese."

Glasgow Irishmen are very active just now. No sooner have they got over the demonstrations in connection with Lord Dalry's visit to Scotland, than they are plunging into the thick of the United Irish League movement, and are determined to send as is usual with them, the highest subscription from Britain to help on the movement.



THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S CORNER.

THE KNIGHTS AT WORK.—The monthly meeting of the Hibernian Knights on last Friday evening was largely attended, Capt. Patrick Keane presiding.

DIVISION NO. 9 held another rousing meeting on Friday evening and initiated ten new members. President Hammel presided.

TALLON AND REDMOND.—The Hibernian Knights intend not being behind in the reception about to be tendered in this city to the Right Honorable Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.

DIVISION NO. 7.—The last regular meeting of Division No. 7, A.O.H., held in the Prendergast Hall, corner of Centre and Ropery Streets, Mr. Denis Tansley, jr., presiding and Mr. P. J. Dwyer as secretary, a resolution of condolence was unanimously tendered by the members to Brother Thomas Donahue and his family, on the death of his mother, Mr. Donahue is an able and energetic member of the organization and as a still further mark of sympathy the meeting adjourned.

A PROSPEROUS DIVISION.—The regular meeting of Division No. 2, A.O.H., on last Friday evening was well attended, Vice-President Daley presided. Several application papers were read, and the quarterly reports of the financial secretary and treasurer presented.

PARNELL MONUMENT.—A meeting of the executive of the Parnell Monument Committee was held on Tuesday evening in St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street, but owing to its being Halloween Night and besides a heavy downpour of rain, many of the delegates were unable to attend, nevertheless a goodly number of the admirers of Ireland's dead chief, were present, amongst them being Mr. Justice Doherty, M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., M. Fitzgibbon, J. Berningham, P. F. M. Caffrey, Thos. Hanley, E. J. Colfer, Lieut. McCracken, W. P. Stanton, John Lavette, M. J. Boyle, M. Berningham, W. J. Clarke, and about ten delegates representing the County Board, A.O.H.

GIVE HIM AN IRISH WELCOME.—"Joe" Murphy will visit Montreal next week after a lapse of twelve years. Who has not heard that distinguished Irish Comedian in the "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhué." But apart from his dramatic abilities Mr. Murphy has always been a true and consistent friend of his native

land, and I learn that the various Irish National Societies will have different nights during the week.

A HAPPY EVENT.—Mr. and Mrs. John Halpin entertained a large number of friends at their home on Halloween Night, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage.

ABOUT THE BAND.—"What is the matter with the band?" That is the question which has been asked of me, frequently, on the streets, for the past two weeks. But not being connected with its committee of management, it is an impossibility for me to give a direct answer.

BRANCH 26 will celebrate their anniversary by a grand "At Home" and social in Beaman's Hall, corner St. Catherine Street and McGill College avenue, November 12th, 1899. Casey's orchestra has been re-engaged this year and everything points to a splendid evening's entertainment.

C.M.B.A.—Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, will hold a progressive euchre party and social in Beaman's Conservatory Hall, St. Catherine St., on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 8th, 1899.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT.—The Halloween Concert of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association was a splendid success. It was originally intended that the admission would be restricted to the members and their personal friends; but many of the outside supporters of this patriotic organization made requests to have the affair public, and the committee of management consented to the arrangement.

EMMET ANNIVERSARY.—Division No. 8, held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening President Lavette presiding. Four new members were initiated and three applications received. The concert committee reported that they had secured the Theatre Francaise for the fourth of March, when the dramatic section will produce that powerful Irish drama "Robert Emmet."

GALIC CLASSES.—There will be no meeting of the Gaelic Classes on Tuesday evening. Both pupils and teachers will vie with each other in doing honor to Ireland's distinguished sons, Lord Mayor Tallon and J. E. Redmond, M.P.

IRISH NATIONAL SOCIETIES.—A special meeting of the County Board of Directors will be held on Friday evening to make arrangements for the annual Church parade. The delegates in naming the church where the service will be held should remember that St. Mary's Church which has been undergoing repairs for the past three months and whose pastors have always been friendly to the organization should be the unanimous choice of the Board.

CHURCH PARADE.—A special meeting of the County Board of Directors will be held on Friday evening to make arrangements for the annual Church parade.

DIVISION NO. 3 held a rattling meeting on Wednesday evening, and several candidates were proposed for membership. After the meeting a very pleasant time was spent singing, recitations and music being in order.

NOTES ON IRISH LITERATURE.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

In our last issue reference was made to the Irish poet B. Simmons. As some of our readers, who are especially interested in modern Irish literature are desirous of knowing something about this comparatively unknown writer, a few brief notes on the subject may prove instructive.

"HOLY CROSS ABBEY."—(The Cistercian Abbey of Holy Cross, County Tipperary was founded in 1181, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick and North Munster. At the confiscation of the Religious Houses and Lands, Queen Elizabeth granted the abbey and its dependencies to Gerald, Earl of Ormond. Its ruins attest its former magnificence.

From the high sunny headlands of Bore in the west, To the bowers that by Shannon's blue waters are blest, I am master unquestion'd and absolute—said The Lord of broad Munster—King Donald the Red— "And now that my sceptre's no longer the sword, In the wealthiest vale my dominions afford.

While pillar and pinnacle moulder'd around— There, the choir's richest fretwork in dust ovenbrown, With corbel and chapter "umber'd the ground."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

A special correspondent of the New Era writes: It is said that the French Government intend adopting the following attitude regarding religious:

(1) Spoliation of the goods of religious communities; (2) confiscation of property belonging to religious at the time of her death; (3) suppression of the ecclesiastical dress. This, no doubt is a rather big programme, but no reasonable person believes for a moment that it will be carried out.

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

IRELAND AND THE FAITH.—Fr. Finlay, S.J., who preached at the dedication ceremony of the Church of the Assumption, Howth, in the course of his sermon, drew an interesting comparison between Ireland and other countries. In all other lands, he said, the work of providing for the external requirements of religious worship was undertaken by people who were either rapidly rising to power and wealth and influence or who had actually attained the zenith

of their glory. But what was taking place in Ireland? Here Catholics were called upon to erect the fabrics of religious worship, to decorate them with that degree of magnificence which would render them fit places of abode for the God Who would dwell in them, and worthy of the faith which they inherited from their fathers, and that task was imposed upon them at a moment when the life-blood of the nation seemed to be ebbing away and its resources rapidly

I will build me a temple of praise to that Power Who buckler'd my breast in the battle's dread hour." He spoke—it was done—and with pomp such as glows Round a sunrise in summer that Abbey arose.

There from matins to midnight the censors were swaying And from matins to midnight the people were praying, As a thousand Cistercians incessantly raised, Hosannas round shrines that with Jewellery blazed; While the pilgrim from Syria—the pilgrim from Spain, Brought their offerings alike to the far-honour'd pane.

In the days of my misings, I wander'd alone, To this Fane that had flourish'd ere Norman was known; And its dear desolation was saddened to see, For its towers were an emblem, O Erin, of thee! All was glory in ruins—below and above— From the tracer'd turret that shelter'd the dove, To the cloisters dim stretching in distance away, Where the fox stalks at twilight in quest of his prey, Here, sound'd the vast chancel superciliously alone, While pillar and pinnacle moulder'd around—

O'er the porphyry shrine of the Founder all riven, No lamps glimmer'd now but the crescents of heaven— From the tombs of crusader, and abbot, and saint, Embazonry, scroll, and escutcheon were rent; While usurping their banners' high places, o'er all, The Ivy—dark mourner—suspended her pall.

With a deeper emotion the spirit would thrill, In beholding wherever the winter and rain Swept the dust from the relics "it cover'd—that still Some hand had religiously gleamed them again, Then I turn'd from the scene as I mournfully said— "God's rest to the soul of King Donald the Red."

BURTONPORT NEW CHURCH.—Last week in the presence of a vast congregation, the splendid new church of St. Columba, Burtonport, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, of Raphoe, and thus was opened another of those Temples raised during His Lordship's episcopacy which now stud the diocese of Raphoe from the centre to the sea.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.—Recently the organizing committee of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland met. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, and Lismore, presided and delivered a short address explanatory of the objects of the society, after which a discussion took place as to the constitution and rules of the organization.

WHITE GLOVES.—There is no crime in North Lethbrim. His Honor County Court Judge Waters was last week, at the Manorhamilton Quarter Sessions, presented with a pair of white gloves in commemoration of the stainless record during the past six months of the inhabitants of that large and populous division of the county.

POOR GLASS GLAZING.—Poor glass glazing means leaky glass. It is familiar to all who have had ornamental glass in door panels. The heavier the glass is the more difficult it is to keep tight. The more the glass is subjected to jarring the quicker it gets loose.

There is more genuine interest taken in athletics by the students of the University of Michigan, this fall than ever before. Last year 1,192 letters were sold and this 1,240 have been disposed of.

The Chickering piano is the pioneer piano of America. It was first made in 1823. Its makers have originated practically every improvement of note in piano manufacture. The Chickering tone has a peculiarly rich quality that makes the instrument more desirable from a musical standpoint than any other. It has been tersely termed "the oldest in America," "the best in the world." A fine assortment of these artistic instruments always on exhibition in our Chickering parlors. The D. W. Karp Co., Ltd., Kara Hall Building, St. Catherine Street, sole agents.

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PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats now on sale. COMING week November 15th, the beautiful Military Drama, FOR HER SAKE

THE LATE JOHN KENNEDY.

The death of Mr. John Kennedy, of Young Street, removes from St. Ann's Ward the last surviving member of a family, well known and highly respected in that district, of which the late Alderman Kennedy was the senior. Mr. Kennedy was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He had been ailing for many years, but up to a few weeks ago was able to attend to his business affairs. The funeral which took place on Thursday morning, to St. Ann's Church was attended by a large number of the parishioners.—R.I.P.

In view of the approach of "Guy Fawkes" day the Chief Constable has caused notices to be posted in conspicuous places throughout Manchester, cautioning all whom it may concern against the practice of letting off fireworks and lighting bon-fires in the streets, says an English exchange. Chief Constable intimates that the police have instructions to take proceedings against any person indulging in this form of amusement. A similar order is issued by the Superintendent of the County police.

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A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY.

By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

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CHAPTER XVIII. THE WITNESSES CALLED.

The evidence of the first witnesses who were called offered little or no points of interest. The mayor and other public functionaries from Ste. Victoire repeated the deposition they had made and put in writing at the time the murder was discovered.

When interrogated as to the character of the Priest bore in his parish, all were obliged to own that they knew nothing against him; only the landlord of the Golden Rose declared in a bombastic manner that he had always held him to be an arrant hypocrite.

Considerable amusement was caused when old Susan made her appearance in the witness-box. Her dress alone was enough to provoke laughter.

Susan made an elaborate courtesy first to Father Montmoulin and then to the Chief Judge. After she had sworn to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, she deposed how she missed the knife at breakfast time, three hours before the murder; how Father Montmoulin dismissed her at 10 a.m. with orders not to return until the next morning; and how she met Mrs. Blanchard at the convent door.

On being asked if there was not a second knife of a similar description, she said: "No, they had only the one." On being asked if it did not strike her as singular, that her services should be dispensed with so early an hour, she replied: "I scolded his reverence for it, because he was not well, but he has his faults, sometimes he likes to get his own supper, especially in Lent, for he keeps the fast very strictly."

Then she was asked whether there was anyone else in the convent at the time that Mrs. Blanchard was murdered, and told to consider her answer well. Perfect silence prevailed in the court, one might have heard a pin drop, as the saying is, for everybody was listening with breathless attention.

"I have been thinking about that," the old woman replied, "ever since poor master was taken into custody and I can only say this: the sacristan must surely have been hid somewhere there!"

A murmur of astonishment rang through the court. The president commanded silence, and asked the witness: "What makes you think that? Did you see him anywhere? Remember you are on your oath."

"No, I did not see him. But he must have been there. No one but that rascally fellow would have committed the murder."

"I am in a position to prove," interposed the prosecutor, "that the sacristan could not possibly have been in Ste. Victoire at that time. It is mere suspicion on the part of this good woman."

But Susan was not to be abashed. "Oh," she said, "no doubt the devil brought him there."

"What?" exclaimed the president, "you surely do not believe—"

"Of course I do believe! If the fiend could take up our blessed Lord and set him on a pinnacle of the temple in Jerusalem, as we read in the Gospel, he would have no scruple in conveying that wretch of a sacristan, who never goes to his duties, to the convent to kill and rob the poor old lady and bring our good pastor into this terrible fix. I know another story of how he carried a lawyer from Paris to the Gallies-hill near Marseilles in half an hour. Would your worship like to hear the story?"

asked if the prosecution was aware that the story of this legacy was entirely fictitious?

The prosecutor replied that it was true that Loser had drawn largely on his imagination, and he could not deny that this fact told against him, and might even cause him to be suspected, if the alibi were not so well authenticated. As it was, he could only say the man had indulged in a little harmless boasting.

"Such a falsehood," Mr. Meunier replied, "could hardly be glossed over as harmless boasting. To me it appears only too obvious, that Loser invented the story of the legacy to account for his possession of the large sum of money which he hoped to acquire by the crime he meditated. I beg the gentlemen of the jury to observe, when the evidence for the alibi is given, what prominence and publicity he sought to give to this pretended journey to Marseilles. This together with the audacious lie about his legacy, will show you the character of the man, whom my learned colleague designates as 'thoroughly to be respected.'"

The linker Lenoir next entered the witness box. To his wife's great annoyance, he appeared quite proud of having driven the valiant soldier to the station on the eventful evening, and confirmed the statement that he had asked for a ticket to Marseilles. The clerk at the booking office recognized Loser's photograph; so did the waiter in the refreshment room, and one of the porters and two other railway officials. They all remembered seeing the man with the ugly scar on the platform just before the express train for Marseilles came in. Mr. Meunier asked these witnesses if it had not struck them that the man made himself intentionally prominent. Some said yes; others said no, he only seemed anxious not to miss the train.

The guard was next called; after giving his evidence he was subjected to a cross-examination by Mr. Meunier as to whether he was certain that the man, whom he had noticed on account of the scar on his face, had really travelled in the train. The guard said he could swear to having clipped his ticket, and found him a place just before the train left the station. He had not seen him afterwards, as he had not been to that compartment again. The train being very long, he thought—but he could not swear to this—that he had seen him again on arriving at Marseilles.

The Judge again asked: "Then you can swear that the man entered the train and travelled all the way on it?"

"He certainly got in," was the reply, "consequently he must have travelled with it."

"You cannot be positive about the latter point," interposed the counsel for the defence.

"Yes I can," the other replied somewhat testily, "do you think anyone can leave the train with the guard standing by, and he not see it?"

"I do not see that it is at all impossible. Perhaps his worship would kindly inquire of the other railway officials who are present what their opinion is."

This was done; all affirmed that it was most improbable, if not impossible, that anyone could alight from the carriage he had just entered without being observed by one or other of the railway servants. The station-master also declared that he remembered the evening in question, and was sure that no one remained on the platform after the departure of the train.

Still Mr. Meunier was not satisfied. "It appears to me that this very important point has not been sufficiently cleared up," he said. "I caused inquiries to be made amongst the railway officials at Marseilles, and succeeded in discovering the ticket-collector who took the tickets on the night in question; he said he did not recollect seeing the man who was noticeable on account of this scar."

"He told me the same," the prosecutor rejoined, "but at the same time he remarked that he had not time to scrutinize the faces of the passengers, his business was to see that their tickets were all right. Thus it is plain that the man may have passed unnoticed. In fact, I consider an alibi to be clearly proved, unless it be supposed that he was spirited away out of the train in some miraculous manner."

The counsel for the defence seeing the ground thus cut away under his feet, endeavored to prove that the sacristan might have returned by the first train next morning. In this however, he utterly failed, as Loser must have been back in Ste. Victoire before seven, in order to have taken the knife out of the kitchen, if he were indeed the murderer. He was obliged therefore to resume his former position, and re-assert that the sacristan might have stepped out of the train at the moment of starting, and slipped unperceived by a buck way out of the station. He said he could produce a witness who had seen him coming from Ste. Victoire, on the morning of the murder. He must consequently have been there at the time the murder was committed. He had intended to call this witness later, but begged to be allowed to call her at once. Permission was of course granted and the barmaid from Croy Rouge was summoned.

Now, when, on Saturday morning before the trial, the prosecutor found the name of Anno Joly added to the

list of witnesses, and heard that Meunier had driven over to Croy Rouge, he thought it worth while to go over himself in the afternoon and ascertain who this new witness was. What he heard there might have altered the features of the trial, had he known it from the outset. But now, only the day before the proceedings were to commence, he had gone too far, and he would not allow even to himself that he might be wrong in his opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, and had gone on a false track. So there was no alternative but to render the barmaid's deposition valueless. He made a few inquiries as to her character, and returned to Aix with much apprehension as to the influence her evidence might have.

Anno Joly stepped into the witness box with a complacent smile, cursing right and left, little suspecting what arrows the gentleman who talked so affably to her on the previous Saturday evening had in store for her. After she had answered the usual questions before she took the customary oath, the prosecutor rose, and said he objected to this witness; then he asked her how she came by that pretty new shawl which became her so well? For a moment the girl was taken aback, then she answered pertly that she did not see what that mattered to him; the shawl was not stolen.

"It does matter to me, I will tell you all about it," he answered; "The shawl was given you by a certain Mrs. Lenoir, on condition that you should give evidence on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Montmoulin. Can you deny that?"

The baker Lenoir could hardly keep his seat, when he heard this assertion. He glanced up at his wife, and saw how she wrung her hands in consternation. The barmaid blushed crimson, and murmured something unintelligible. But the counsel for the prisoner quietly came to her aid, and by a few adroit questions made it apparent that the shawl was not given her as a bribe, but merely a present to compensate her for her trouble in coming to Aix. After a little more cross-questioning, the view of the matter was admitted. Mrs. Lenoir was however, not acquitted of blame for her share in the transaction. But before the witness was sworn, the prosecutor brought forward witnesses to speak of her character; nothing very bad was alleged against her, but she was represented as a gossip and chatter-box, and the landlord of the inn went so far as to assert it to be his opinion that the story was a fabrication on the girl's part to give herself importance.

Again the court deliberated as to admitting her evidence; finally she was sworn, but not until the judge had read her a lecture on the sacredness of the oath, and the penalties attached to perjury. Consequently the girl, bewildered and frightened, began to cry, and allowed herself to be so brow-beaten by the prosecutor that she hardly knew what she said, and her evidence, from which Mr. Meunier hoped so much, produced anything but the desired effect.

On the other hand the next witnesses, called for the prosecution, did little to further their cause. No sufficient motive could be found for the crime. The trifling debt owed by the prisoner or his mother, the order for the books, the small expense of furnishing a room, were too contemptible to be urged as inducements for so revolting a deed. Nor was it made apparent that there was sufficient ground for suspicion of complicity to justify the arrest of the prisoner's mother and sister, as the accusation rested on the children's assertion that their grandmother had brought "a lot of money" with her from Ste. Victoire. They were examined, but Mr. Meunier had no difficulty in explaining away their statement.

When Charles was about to leave the witness-box, he held out his finger, as he was accustomed to do at school, as a sign that he had something to say. The judge gave him permission to speak, and the boy said: "The gentleman with the black beard who has been talking against my uncle all the morning, could not explain how the candlestick which was on the altar got into that terrible room. I can." Then he told how he had been afraid to go through the long corridors in the dark, and had taken the candlestick, and how the sight of the death's head had scared him so much that he let it fall and feet upstairs. "And so," he concluded, "you see, Sir, what that gentleman said was quite untrue, that my uncle lighted the poor lady down the stairs and then killed her. How could he think of such a thing! And you sir, why do you not punish him for lying?"

The judges smiled, the jury laughed outright, and the people in the gallery began to applaud the forward boy, but at this juncture the president stopped the proceedings, as noon was long past, and the court rose.

Father Montmoulin was conducted to the cell of the accused, which was

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Now, when, on Saturday morning before the trial, the prosecutor found the name of Anno Joly added to the

his dinner was served, but it will be readily imagined that he had no heart to eat, and scarcely touched the dishes set before him. "If only it was all over!" he said to himself, leaning back in his chair, and resting his head against the wall. In this position he fell asleep, being tired out, and dreamt that St. John Nepomuceno, whom he had so frequently invoked appeared to him, holding out a crown. He inquired whether it was the Victor's wreath, and the Saint answered: "Not yet! of the crown of thorns must come first." And as he held out his hand for it, he woke, and found his counsel standing before him.

"I congratulate you," the solicitor said, "on the good use you have made of this interval. I only wish the jury could have seen you, it would have done more towards convincing them of your innocence than all my argument. But I see that you have hardly taken anything; that is unwise, as the trial may be protracted to a late hour, and you need to keep up your strength. We have done pretty well so far. We have gained several points, though not all. I think I managed to make the alibi doubtful, and as for the motive of the crime alleged, not one was worth a moment's consideration. Your little nephew spoke out bravely that sort of thing has a very good effect on the jury. I still hope for an acquittal, though we must be prepared for everything. You are not like most of my clients, you know the power of prayer. But what I wanted to ask was this: Would you like me to call your mother to give evidence? I expected that the prosecutor would have done so. I suspect he thought it wiser not to summon her, lest she might soften the hearts of the jury."

"Pray do not do anything of that sort. I should indeed be sorry to expose my poor mother to so painful a trial. Besides, I beg you to remember that I do not ask for pity, but justice from my judges. An acquittal which arose from a sense of compassion alone, not from the persuasion of my innocence, would have no value in my eyes. For the sake of my office I desire my character to be fully reinstated. Everything else is a matter of indifference."

"Very well, we will do our best with the help of God." After an interval of two hours, the proceedings were resumed, the witnesses for the accused being first heard. Father Montmoulin's former teachers testified to his having been exemplary in his conduct while under their charge, those who had been his fellow students said the same, there had been manifested any tendency to cruelty, deception or love of money. He had been a frank, merry youth, a favorite with all his comrades. The Seminary professors, amongst them Father Regent, who was universally known and respected, gave evidence to the effect that both as a Semarist and a priest, he had been a man of the highest morals and plainness of life. The venerable pastor of St. Grange said that the accused had lived with him for ten years, and that he had only found one fault in him, too great zeal and excessive liberality towards the sick and poor. He would give them his last sixpence, almost the very clothes he wore, so that he (the speaker) had to reprove him for not dressing well enough for his position. It was utterly incomprehensible how anybody could possibly believe such a man to be guilty of robbery with murder.

Several poor people were also called to testify to Father Montmoulin's kindness of heart, and his benefactions to them. All this seemed to impress the jury. But the prosecutor grew impatient, and at length turned to his feet and addressing the judge, he said: "My lord, it appears to me that my learned colleague is taxing our patience unnecessarily. As I told him at first, I am more than willing to admit that the character of the accused has hitherto been blameless. Is it not superfluous to bring forward this endless array of witnesses?"

The judge replied that he did not place any restrictions on the defence, and he left it to the counsel to decide whether he need produce any more evidence to prove a fact which no one doubted. Mr. Meunier only asked permission to bring forward two more. One of these was the lad who acted as guide to the priest, when on the night before the murder, he had gone to administer the last sacraments to a dying man, and after spending the night at his bedside, had returned at daybreak through storm and rain to Ste. Victoire. Is it possible, the solicitor asked at the close of the narrative, that a man of such heroic devotion to duty, should a few hours later, stain his hands with the blood of a defenceless woman for the sake of a few pounds?"

The last witness was Dr. Corbillard who had made the post-mortem examination of the murdered lady. Although not a religious man himself, he spoke in the most emphatic manner of Father Montmoulin's humane and gentle character, adding that he was sincerely grieved that he should have fallen under suspicion, as he would never have dreamt him to be capable of committing such a deed as that of which he was accused. "And supposing," Mr. Meunier inquired, "the court should find him guilty—I hope I am putting an impossible case—is there any explanation of the act which you as a medical practitioner could give?"

"Well," the doctor replied, "I confess that I have given a good deal of thought to that subject of late, and have arrived at the conclusion that the opinion of some physicians who allege that a temporary aberration of intellect may be the explanation of many apparently unaccountable actions, is not altogether unfounded. Galenus wrote of old: cerebrum obscure, textura, obscurissima, morbi obscurissimi. (The brain is a mysterious organ, mysterious in its functions, still more mysterious in its diseases.) In fact a temporary pressure upon one of the cells, a temporary inflammation of certain parts, may be productive of aberration of intellect for a time, a passing fit of insanity. Under such circumstances a man is not responsible

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ble for his actions, and will probably have no recollection of anything done while in that condition." "Would he not even be conscious that he had been in this morbid state?" inquired the Prosecutor. The doctor hesitated, and then answered somewhat doubtfully that such could hardly be the case; that these instances of temporary insanity were rare, and were invariably preceded by symptoms of nervous derangement, such as he had never remarked in the accused. The judge then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to this suggestion. Father Montmoulin replied that he certainly was feeling unwell at that time—but—

The judge here cautioned him against saying anything to incriminate himself. The prisoner thanked his lordship. "I cannot," he added, "avail myself of the doctor's theory. I am perfectly convinced that when the unfortunate Mrs. Blanchard left my presence I was in complete possession of all my senses. I was saying my breviary at the time the foul deed must have been done, and after that I laid down upon my bed."

The counsel for the defence then resumed his seat, saying with a somewhat melancholy expression that he had no more witnesses to produce. The interest manifested by the on-lookers was evidently intense. "What a fool," whispered a man standing close to Mrs. Lenoir, who professed to take a perfectly unprejudiced view of the proceedings. "He ought to have taken his cue from the counsel, he might have got off on that plea. Now he has cut his own throat!"

"Do you think so really?" Mrs. Lenoir replied under her breath. "I should have thought his selecting that suggestion was just proof of his innocence."

The presiding judge now announced he was about to have the prisoner's mother brought in, that the jury might decide whether she was or was not guilty of receiving the money her son was said to have stolen. The prosecutor wished to prevent this, but his opposition was overruled.

Mrs. Montmoulin was accordingly led in the court. Grief and anxiety concerning her son, together with the hardships of five weeks' confinement in prison, had changed the old lady sadly. Ten years seemed to have been added to her age, and she tottered into court bent and infirm. When her eyes fell upon her son standing in the dock between two warders, she sobbed aloud, and sank weeping into the chair which the judge ordered to be placed for her.

Father Montmoulin was scarcely less moved at the sight of his mother, whom he would hardly have recognized. But he controlled his emotion, and raising his head to the crucifix murmured: "Lord give us both strength to hear this trial; Thou knowest by whose will we are here."

The mother seemed to understand the meaning of her son's glance, she folded her hands and answered the questions addressed to her with calmness. These referred to her past life and the straitened circumstances in which she found herself at present, although through thrift and industry, she had contrived to maintain herself without any pecuniary assistance from her son, with the exception of the twenty pounds which had been a present to him from a lady who was subsequently murdered. Her statements bore the stamp of truth, but the prosecutor did his utmost to represent the story of the gift of the money as highly improbable. After a long cross-examination the poor woman was allowed to depart, which she gladly did, after a long, sad look at her unfortunate son.

(To be continued.)

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A WONDERFUL TYPEWRITER.

Dr. Frank A. Traver, of Racine Wis., has invented a photo-typewriter and expects within six months to apply for a patent. His claim is that by talking into an ordinary phonograph which works the keys of a typewriting machine by electricity the machine will write down any dictation verbatim.

Just how the vibration of the voice with the aid of the electricity will have sufficient power to operate the keys of the typewriter the doctor refuses to divulge. He says it is very simple.

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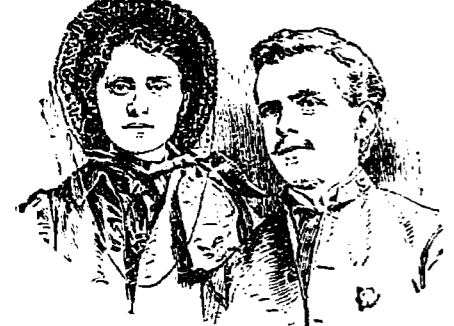
The Salvation Army.

THE LIFE OF THESE SELF-SACRIFICING WORKERS OFFEN ONE OF HARDSHIP.

While on Duty Capt. Ben. Ryan Was Stricken With a Supposed Incurable Disease and Forced to Relinquish the Work—He Has Now Recovered His Health.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont.

The life of a Salvation Army worker is very far from being a sinecure. Their duties are not only arduous, but they are called upon by the regulations of the Army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. This being the case, it is little wonder that the health of these self-sacrificing workers frequently gives way. Capt. Ben. Ryan, whose home is at Max-



ville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the Army having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy and other points in the United States. While on duty he was attacked by a so-called incurable disease, but having been restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Alexandria News thought it worth while to procure from his own lips a statement of his illness and recovery, a healthy, robust man, his appearance giving no indications of his recent sufferings.

The story of his illness and subsequent cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reads like a miracle and is given in his own words as follows:—While stationed at Deseronto, in July, 1897, I was attacked with what the doctors call "chronic spinal meningitis." The symptoms were somewhat similar to those preceding a pleuritic attack, but were accompanied by spasms which, when the pain became too severe, rendered me unconscious. The length of these unconscious spells increased as the disease advanced. After spending four months in the Kingston General Hospital, and on the Salvation Farm Toronto, I regained some of my former strength and returned to my work. The second attack occurred when I was stationed at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1898, and was more severe than the first. The symptoms of the second attack were very similar to those which preceded the first, the only apparent difference being that they were more severe and the after effects were of longer duration. Owing to the precarious state of my health, I was compelled to resign my position after the second attack and return to my home at Maxville. While there a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using them in March, 1899. I have used only a dozen boxes and am once more enjoying perfect health. I feel that I am perfectly well and can cheerfully say that I attribute my present state of health to the effects produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Ryan has also used the pills and has benefited very much thereby.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

New methods, new inventions, new systems, and new conditions of things render it necessary that the farmer should be more practical, better instructed, more highly educated than was needed in generations gone. In dealing with the system of agricultural education that obtains in France, we find some very interesting remarks in the French Ministers' official description of the scheme adopted:

"Instruction in the elementary principles of agriculture, such as can be properly included in the programme of primary schools," says the French Minister, "ought to be addressed less to the memory than to the intelligence of the children. It should be based on the observation of the every-day facts of rural life, and on a system of simple experiments appropriate to the resources of the school, and calculated to bring out clearly the fundamental scientific principles underlying the most important agricultural operations. Above all, the pupils of a rural school should be taught the reasons for these operations, and the explanations for the phenomena which accompany them, but not the details of methods of execution, still less a resume of maxims, definitions, or agricultural precepts. To know the essential conditions of the growth of cultivated plants, to understand the reasons for the work of ordinary cultivation, for the rules of health for man and domestic animals—such are matters which should first be taught to everyone who lives by tilling the soil; and this can be done only by the experimental method."

to the official regulations, only a few hours a week are given to the direct teaching of the subject which relates to agriculture, much is indirectly conveyed to the pupil through the medium of the ordinary kind of lessons, and more particularly in the school walks. The teacher is, in fact, advised to "direct the whole of his instruction towards the daily wants and circumstances of the neighborhood," and to frame his lessons, seasons, language, lessons, agricultural exercises, etc., so that they will have a direct bearing on local conditions. The advisability of pursuing this method in the case of very young children, whose ideas are almost exclusively derived from their surroundings, is especially apparent, and if it were more generally adopted, the confusion of thought which comes from the partial assimilation of purely theoretical knowledge, and which is too often seen in the case of children trained in the primary schools of these countries, would, in a great measure disappear.

The course of agricultural instruction in the French primary schools begins in the infant schools, with the examination of simple plant forms and extends through the pupils of the middle and higher classes up to the age of 13 years. Simple experiments are undertaken with a view to elucidating the three states of matter, and some elementary instruction is given in natural history and the phenomena of plant life. In the higher classes there is more extended study of physical science, chemistry, agriculture, and horticulture, and experiments in cultivation are undertaken by the pupils themselves, while during the school walks—a most essential portion of the system—explanations based on observations from nature, are given of the work of the agriculturist in fields, vineyards, and farmyards.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN BELGIUM.

If the number of convents and monasteries existing in a country may be taken as indicating the religious spirit of its people, Belgium may certainly claim a high place among Catholic nations, says a correspondent of the Catholic Times. In all the great towns numerous establishments of this kind are to be found whose members devote themselves to every variety of charitable work, while almost every important village is furnished with a branch of one or other religious congregation. Statistics as to the number of conventual houses at present in the Kingdom are not available, the latest published returns dating as far back as 1890. In that year 1,125 distinct Communities of nuns were reported, having a total membership of 25,323. Of this number 21,163 were natives of Belgium, the remainder, 4,160 were from other countries. It may safely be presumed that in the interval since 1890 there has been a considerable accession to the number of religious. Of this large army vowed to the service of their Divine Master by far the great majority are engaged in educational and hospital work, the strictly contemplative communities being relatively few. Almost all our boarding schools and nearly all our Catholic free schools for girls are conducted by nuns, and the supervision of all our hospitals, orphanages, prisons and asylums for the aged, poor, insane, etc., is entrusted to members of religious bodies; in fact, there are few social or religious needs where the ministrations of nuns are not freely utilized. And if the number of Sisters is remarkable, not less noteworthy is the number and variety of orders and institutes. From the "Annuaire du Clerge" for the present year I have compiled a list, possibly incomplete, and I find the total reaches the almost incredible figure of close on 330 separate and independent congregations. Many of these Orders possess two or three houses only, but there are often others with as many as eighty, ninety, and even a hundred foundations. Religious houses for men bear a tolerably fair proportion to the number of convents. There were in 1890 two hundred and eighteen communities of monks, regular clergy, and religious Brothers, the number of members being 4,775, of whom no fewer than 1,353 were foreigners. Some forty Orders and Congregations for men are represented in Belgium.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK

It is not probably known to the average citizen of the large number of children that are educated under the auspices of the Catholic Church, in the parochial schools, nor the large amount of money that is annually saved the non-Catholic taxpayers in the City of New York. This matter is quite pertinent and opportune because of the crowded condition of the public schools and the inability of the Board of Education to provide a large number of children with a full day's attendance in the 390 buildings devoted to education, exclusive of the high schools and normal colleges. There are in the five boroughs of the city no less than 175 Catholic parochial schools, with an attendance of 70,877. The number of schools and the average attendance in each borough are as follows: Brooklyn, 53 schools, number of children attending, 28,877; Manhattan and Bronx, 56 schools, number of children attending, 38,470; Queens Borough, 15 schools, number of children attending, 2,578, and Richmond 3 schools, number of children attending, 952. The attendance at the schools in Brooklyn ranges from 49 to 1,600; Manhattan and Bronx, 67 to 1,700; Queens Borough, 50 to 400 and Richmond, 180 to 472. According to the statistics of the Board of Education the cost of educating every child attending the public schools is about \$32. According to this average the city is saved about \$2,268,064, which would be the amount necessary to be appropriated for the education of the 70,877 children attending Catholic schools. To this may be added the cost of the school

MRS. PIERRE FORTIN

Was So Sick and Weak, She Nearly Died—Was Dizzy and Could Hardly Walk—Now She Does Her Own Housework and is Perfectly Well.

The noblest, grandest duty of a wife is the bearing of children. The ordeal ought not to be accompanied by fear or pain. Recovery ought to be quick and complete. If a mother breaks down after her child is born, it is because she did not take proper care of herself during gestation. Nature never intended that the bearing of children should wreck the health. There is a most wonderful medicine that gives comfort and strength to a woman before and after the little one comes. The following letter from Mrs. Pierre Fortin tells about this medicine, and every woman who reads this paper can do just what this lady did. Mrs. Fortin writes as follows to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Montreal, Canada:— "My sickness began after the birth of my last child, four years ago. I became so weak that I had a great hemorrhage, from which I nearly died. I was a long time in bed, and could not regain my strength. I was dizzy, and could hardly walk. I had palpitation of the heart, and my body ached all over. I saw in the newspapers how so many women had been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women, and I resolved to write your specialist. He gave me most valuable advice. Then I faithfully took Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets, and followed the hygienic rules of your specialist. The result is that today I am perfectly cured of all my troubles. I eat and sleep well, and can do all my work without the help of anybody. No one could induce me to take any other remedy than Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I recommend them



to a great many of my women friends, and know of a large number who are already much better." (Signed) MRS. PIERRE FORTIN, Wabanoque, Ontario. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are for all female complaints and troubles. They give robust constitutions at the time of puberty. They completely banish leucorrhoea or whites. They give new strength to the whole system and radically cure falling of the womb. They are the best medicine in the world for thin blood, disordered nerves, sleeplessness, bad digestion, headache and backache. No case ever existed which

they did not relieve. After all other medicines fail, these grand Red Pills bring about complete recovery. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are just what nature needs to help her. They reach the distinctly feminine organs alone. They act upon that part of the body only. They are far better, cheaper and easier to take than liquid medicines sold at St. Sick girls and women are invited to write for the best professional advice, to our celebrated specialists, as Mrs. Fortin did. We give all advice absolutely free by mail. Personal consultation can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal. In buying Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, always beware of worthless imitations. The genuine are always sold in 50-cent boxes containing fifty pills. A box lasts longer than 50 liquid medicines, and the pills are sure to cure. Never take red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or in 25-cent boxes. They are dangerous counterfeits. All honest druggists sell Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us. We mail them all over the world; no duty to pay. The greatest book ever issued for mothers, wives and daughters is entitled "Pale and Weak Women." It will be sent free to all readers of this paper who send their names and full post-office address to us. Address all letters for medicine, for advice and for the free book to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.

buildings, some of which are model educational institutions, and cost for construction from \$10,000 to over \$100,000, without the price paid for the ground on which they are built. An average of about \$30,000 would place the value of the buildings at about \$1,000,000. This added to the cost of education as fixed by the local board would amount to over \$6,000,000, money that comes out of the pockets of about one-third of the population of the

people and is saved by the city treasury. This matter was brought to the attention of the public through a report of the tenant officers in Queen's Borough, who stated that over 3,000 children were attending parochial and private schools within that district. —Brooklyn Eagle. Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, And always give satisfaction. They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children. ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS.

Perfect Health. Few human beings are in a state of natural, perfect health. The little ills that bother many of us are often overlooked, on account of their smallness. But these little ills grow—the more you neglect them the harder they are to shake off. Stamp them out, now, and prevent their return by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Its efficacy as a preventive and cure for many of the prevalent ills is testified to by many eminent physicians in Europe and Canada. Medical journals of prominence speak highly of it. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says: "We have tried Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. It was most favorably commented upon by the medical profession at the meeting in Montreal of the British Medical Association. The Company was not afraid of submitting it to the criticism of medical men. All were invited to sample and pass judgment on it. This was invariably favorable, some expressing the opinion that it was superior in points to any other on the market. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task." Sold by all druggists. 60c a bottle, trial size 25c.

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Society Meetings. Ancient Order of Hibernians. LADIES' AUXILIARY. To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 2. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Estelle Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McVane; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howland; 58 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 135 Notre Dame street, near Metcalfe. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McFadden, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Recording Secretary; J. H. McDonald, Treasurer; J. J. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. Tomlin; Treasurer, John Trappan; Marshal, D. H. Shaw; Sergeant-at-arms, D. White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street.

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9. President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Vice-President, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lombard av.; Secretary, J. C. Gagnon, 10 whom all communications should be addressed; Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 791 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, E. Hammond; Marshal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 244 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1893.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meeting for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or for any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: D. J. McGillivray, President, 156 Mance street; John M. Kennedy, Treasurer, 32 St. Phillip street; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 28 Brunswick street; P. McDonald, Recording Secretary, 82a Visitation street.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1876. Regular monthly meeting held in hall, 18 Drape street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F. J. Gallagher; Secretary, M. T. Power; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallivray, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1866. 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.S.S.R. President, JOHN WHITE, Secretary, J. O'BRIEN. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. White, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casov.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Patrick's Court No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBER, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in suite hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McGILLIVRAY, Rev. President; JOHN WAHLEN, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary; 24 St. Marie Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs J. Walsh; M. Sharkey; J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN, P.O. JOHN KILLICK, Sec'y. Sec'y, JAMES BRADY, No. 97 Royal Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs Messrs Killfoather, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullar. Have your Job Printing done at this office.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Canadian contingent has sailed for South Africa, and by all indications of recent events the boys are likely to have the distinction of taking part in the struggle...

London, Oct. 28.—The spirit of enthusiasm, not to say jubilation, with which the English people entered upon the war in South Africa is already disappearing...

London, Oct. 31.—The War Office, last evening made public the following despatch from General Sir George Stewart White, O. C., dated Ladysmith, October, 30, 6.30, p.m.:

London, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of General White's despatch to the War Office:

Ladysmith, October, 30, 10.35 p.m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops...

London, October 31.—While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, no Englishman ever dreamed that anything like the staggering blow General Joubert delivered to General White's forces yesterday, threatened the British arms in South Africa...

Both of these reverses are threatening, both are greatly feared. The Zulu situation in particular is watched with anxious eye. England for a while was overwhelmed in the last Zulu war, and victory was bought in the end with rivers of English blood...

Then there are the Basutos, who would in all probability join in were the fierce Zulus to start on the war-path.

The Basutos while by no means the peers in war of the Zulus, occupy a strong position. Basutoland is bounded by Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and Natal. They have discouraged the white man, and there are only 600 Europeans in their entire territory.

The country is a splendid grain producer, and the Basutos are thrifty and rich. There are wild mountain districts to serve in time of need.

They were once a warlike power of some consequence, and in 1879 they stood off England in a war over disarmament to a compromise by which the Cape Government has since paid them \$50,000 a year toward the cost of government.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.—But all this speculation is only problem-

atical; what is more important is the fact that the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Buller at Cape Town, was simultaneous with the disheartening news of the great loss sustained by General Sir George Stewart White, at Ladysmith.

Further news must be awaited before it is attempted to attach the blame where it belongs. General White manfully accepts all the discredit attaching to the disaster, which apparently, was at least partially due to the stampeding of the mules with the guns.

Now, that the regular army sent out from England, under command of Sir Rodvers Buller, is about to enter the fray, we may anticipate sensational developments from day to day. In fact the war is now assuming a seriousness that the general public had never looked for, and every move will be closely followed by the whole civilized world.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

CATHOLIC CHARITY OF GERMANY.

Continued from Page One.

longer or shorter period. The same Sisters provide work or permanent employment for about 7,000 annually. There are five large associations for maid servants, with 3,000 members; further eighteen societies for female artists and laborers, with 170,000 beds; again, thirty schools to teach sewing and all non-profit business; finally, seven associations for girls that serve in shops, as "sales-women," with 500 members. Moreover, there is quite a number of religious associations, *Scapulars*, *Oratories*, exclusively for unmarried and married women, for widows whose primary object is to advance the spiritual welfare of their members. But if we take into consideration the immense influence a good Christian life has on the physical life and its surroundings; how, on the contrary, bad morals, often times blight or even ruin many a happy homestead, we will understand that also, as a strictly religious association, work for an eminently charitable purpose.

All in all, there are 1,181 charitable establishments and unions in the archdiocese of Cologne, and most of them have been called to life only within the last fifty years. Hence, almost every year must have seen some ripe fruit produced on this most fertile soil of Christian charity. Moreover, twenty-five of these years have been years of heroic religious persecution—the years of the so-called Kulturkampf. Religious life in its every manifestation had been greatly impeded and disturbed; the old, venerable Cathedral City saw a second time with sixty years its Archbishop carried away by military force, imprisoned and exiled; priests, worshippers and exiles, like their Bishops, and then expatriated; religious orders and societies, both male and female, were shown over the boundaries of the Fatherland; the work of many a charitable lay association hampered and checked by a most vexatious system of police espionage, by over zealous civil officials in the highest ranks of the administration. How many extraordinary expenses had to be made by the Catholic population in order to get a priest now and then—at least on a Sunday or Feast-day—even stealthily, in spite of police surveillance, and, notwithstanding all that, the more the ordinary religious service and the administration of the Holy Sacrament was interrupted the more people made up for this loss by charitable works of every description. They were not allowed to have Christ in their churches, to honor Him in their solemn processions and devotions, to receive Him in the holy Sacrament; but, then, the more they honored Him in His members, in the poor and the destitute. Theirs was a genuine Catholic charity, a vigorous faith that produces such charity. In specie fac secundum exemplar; consider it and do likewise.

Commenting upon this unexpected blow the Associated Press report says: London, October 31.—While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, no Englishman ever dreamed that anything like the staggering blow General Joubert delivered to General White's forces yesterday, threatened the British arms in South Africa, and apparently, the full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged.

Enquiry at the War Office seems to indicate that the military despatches contain only particulars which it is deemed expedient to publish immediately, but the serious nature of which is not disguised.

The story as already known, however, is sufficiently bad. The loss in effective men must be appalling to a General who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest British regiments and a mule battery detached from the Ladysmith garrison, weakened it about a fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers, who, once again, have shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of superior order.

The disaster cost the British from



During Jubilee Year many of the Catholics of Great Britain will go in devout pilgrimage to the Eternal City, to gain the indulgences offered by the Church. For Jubilee year, besides a special pilgrimage of Catholics, there will be a workmen's pilgrimage, which is even now being prepared. It is the first of the kind which will go from England to Rome. Its organizers and promoters hope from what they see now to be able to bring to Rome no less than a thousand workmen—a very respectable number, considering the fey-erish comunity of labor in England. The organizing committee of this pilgrimage will only concern itself with English workmen, for other similar pilgrimages will go from Ireland and Scotland. If Scotch and Irish workmen, especially those who labor in English workshops, wish to take part in it, they will be admitted, and will thus increase very considerably the number of the workmen's pilgrimage. Numerous pilgrimages to shrines in the cities around Rome are going on at the present moment—to the shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Gornazzano, to that of Montorella, near Tivoli, and to many other places.—New Era.

Mason & Hamlin Co. BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO

1,500 to 2,000 men and six seven-pound screw guns, and, as the Boer artillery is already stronger than imagined, the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers.

Apart from the immediate loss in effectives, which will seriously cripple General White's operations, the British defeat must have a most depressing effect on the balance of the Ladysmith forces, while it may be expected to have much weight with the Cape Boers, who are wavering as to which side to support, and will immensely raise the moral of the Boer forces and bring crowds of recruits to their standard.

Further news must be awaited before it is attempted to attach the blame where it belongs. General White manfully accepts all the discredit attaching to the disaster, which apparently, was at least partially due to the stampeding of the mules with the guns.

Now, that the regular army sent out from England, under command of Sir Rodvers Buller, is about to enter the fray, we may anticipate sensational developments from day to day. In fact the war is now assuming a seriousness that the general public had never looked for, and every move will be closely followed by the whole civilized world.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer. I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

CATHOLIC CHARITY OF GERMANY.

Continued from Page One.

longer or shorter period. The same Sisters provide work or permanent employment for about 7,000 annually. There are five large associations for maid servants, with 3,000 members; further eighteen societies for female artists and laborers, with 170,000 beds; again, thirty schools to teach sewing and all non-profit business; finally, seven associations for girls that serve in shops, as "sales-women," with 500 members. Moreover, there is quite a number of religious associations, Scapulars, Oratories, exclusively for unmarried and married women, for widows whose primary object is to advance the spiritual welfare of their members. But if we take into consideration the immense influence a good Christian life has on the physical life and its surroundings; how, on the contrary, bad morals, often times blight or even ruin many a happy homestead, we will understand that also, as a strictly religious association, work for an eminently charitable purpose.

All in all, there are 1,181 charitable establishments and unions in the archdiocese of Cologne, and most of them have been called to life only within the last fifty years. Hence, almost every year must have seen some ripe fruit produced on this most fertile soil of Christian charity. Moreover, twenty-five of these years have been years of heroic religious persecution—the years of the so-called Kulturkampf. Religious life in its every manifestation had been greatly impeded and disturbed; the old, venerable Cathedral City saw a second time with sixty years its Archbishop carried away by military force, imprisoned and exiled; priests, worshippers and exiles, like their Bishops, and then expatriated; religious orders and societies, both male and female, were shown over the boundaries of the Fatherland; the work of many a charitable lay association hampered and checked by a most vexatious system of police espionage, by over zealous civil officials in the highest ranks of the administration. How many extraordinary expenses had to be made by the Catholic population in order to get a priest now and then—at least on a Sunday or Feast-day—even stealthily, in spite of police surveillance, and, notwithstanding all that, the more the ordinary religious service and the administration of the Holy Sacrament was interrupted the more people made up for this loss by charitable works of every description. They were not allowed to have Christ in their churches, to honor Him in their solemn processions and devotions, to receive Him in the holy Sacrament; but, then, the more they honored Him in His members, in the poor and the destitute. Theirs was a genuine Catholic charity, a vigorous faith that produces such charity. In specie fac secundum exemplar; consider it and do likewise.

Commenting upon this unexpected blow the Associated Press report says: London, October 31.—While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, no Englishman ever dreamed that anything like the staggering blow General Joubert delivered to General White's forces yesterday, threatened the British arms in South Africa, and apparently, the full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged.

Enquiry at the War Office seems to indicate that the military despatches contain only particulars which it is deemed expedient to publish immediately, but the serious nature of which is not disguised.

The story as already known, however, is sufficiently bad. The loss in effective men must be appalling to a General who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest British regiments and a mule battery detached from the Ladysmith garrison, weakened it about a fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers, who, once again, have shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of superior order.

The disaster cost the British from

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A FORTUNE FOR A HUSBAND.

Henry H. Croley, a wealthy farmer of this village, announces he will give \$50,000 to any man who will marry his daughter, Clara. The candidate for the hand of Miss Croley must be honest, sober, industrious, and must bear a good reputation. Mr. Croley gives out the following signed statement: I am making this offer in good faith, but I want it understood that the man who marries my girl must be one who will settle down in honest and will use his money judiciously and not squander it. Any young man below the age of forty will be considered eligible, and if they will send me their name, with descriptions of themselves and their families, each proposal will be carefully considered. I do not care to hear from any one who does not mean business. If one of the candidates is found to be acceptable I would be pleased to have the wedding take place without unnecessary delay. The \$50,000 will be given to the bridegroom as a wedding present in sum as the ceremony is finished. HENRY H. CROLEY. Miss Croley who has passed her 20th year is an only daughter, and will probably inherit her father's estate, said to be worth \$200,000. The daughter is a brunette, tall and graceful, but hardly handsome. (La Salle, N.Y., Telegram to the Chicago Tribune.)

STILL ANOTHER.

A beautiful cabinet grand Karp piano has been purchased by the Visitation Convent, Congregation of Notre Dame, corner Visitation and Craig Streets. It pays in the end to get a good article. That is why the Karp piano has found its way into some of the best homes and educational institutions of Canada. It gives perfect satisfaction. A fine stock always to be seen at the warehouses of The D. W. Karp Co., Ltd., Karp Hall Building, St. Catherine Street. Sole agents for Chickering Pianos. Mr. Peter Cantwell, C.R., will preside.

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