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If You Believe
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The Catholic Truth Society of Great Britain

Our Paper
Should be in the hands
of every Catholic
Family.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 9.

MONTREAL. SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 17. 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD LAND.

The Recent Health Congress and Its Work.

Success Achieved by Catholic Schools—Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., Has Something to Say About the Land Act—The Orangemen in North Down—The Peculiar Action of Chief Purcell of the Fire Brigade.

DUBLIN, September 3, 1898.
Gatherings of men distinguished in any profession or service are usually attended with results advantageous to society generally and to the particular interest represented in an especial degree. Thus the Public Health Congress recently held in Dublin elicited information of a most gratifying kind regarding the public health of Ireland, which is described as a paradise compared with many European countries. This fact is commented on with much satisfaction by Sir Charles Cameron, who delivered the opening address, in the course of which he spoke of the rapid strides that Dublin has made in sanitary science and assured the visiting members of Congress that they had nothing to fear from contagion in Dublin any more than in the healthiest towns of England. Considering that the housing of the poor had a close relation to and intimately affected the health of communities, he stated that a few years ago he had a kind of census taken of the city, and found that 32,000 families were located in about 7,000 houses, affording 14 rooms per family. On the other hand, the remaining 22,000 families of the city occupied 17,000 houses.

He says, in continuation: "I feel convinced that the ordinary landlords of tenement houses, the majority of whom are lessors or yearly tenants, cannot provide proper dwellings at from one shilling to two shillings per week, the rent which the very poor can only afford. Dwellings so low rented can only be provided by the municipality or by philanthropic societies or individuals. They will pay very little, if any, interest on the money expended on their erection and maintenance, but every unhealthy dwelling which they replace will be a distinct gain to the whole community. The replacement of unhealthy habitations means less illness, longer duration of life, and diminished pauperism."

"An attempt is now being made to raise a sum of money sufficient to erect a block of tenements, which it is proposed to let at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week. It is to be hoped that generous support will be given to those who are engaged in this meritorious project."

During the Congress Alderman Meade made the question of the "Housing of the very poor" the subject of a masterly address, from which the following extract is taken:—

"Who are the very poor? They are those who, though unwilling to be paupers, are reduced in their earning power by many causes; they are the very old whose strength is failing—single women fighting a hard battle for a small wage, and especially the woman, widow, say, of an artisan or laborer, whom death has suddenly cut off; then at a moment's notice the weekly wages fall from 1s. or 1s. to a possible 6s. or 7s., to be earned by women's labor. She may, perhaps, have four or five helpless children. The first need is for a roof to cover them. The 5s. or 2s. 6d. tenement must be abandoned. Where can decent accommodation be got for, say, 1s. per week, the utmost that can be spared for rent, and even if some miserable shelter at that rent can be got, how can it be sanitary or comfortable. Landlords cannot at such a rent keep the premises in sanitary repair. It is here I say that philanthropy must step in if we would prevent all the ill health and loss of life resulting from over-crowding and unsanitary. Any one who takes the trouble to study the weekly reports of the Registrar-General for Dublin will remark the following coincidence—when the severe weather confines the infant class in the suffocating rooms, the number of deaths of children under five years is immense, and the general death rate rises to 30 per 1,000. In fine weather, such as we now enjoy, the children live in the open air, and the general average falls to 20 per 1,000."

For some days past there has been a great deal of attention directed to the Intermediate Examination, and the result was anxiously awaited for. The lists were issued on Saturday. The Catholic educational establishments of the country have reason to feel proud of the results. Untutored as they are, they have more than held their own in competition with the highly favoured Protestant colleges of the country. Among the boarding colleges Rockwell ranks first with twenty-one twenty, followed by Blackrock with twenty, Clongowes with eighteen, Presentation College

Maryke, Cork, has a total of thirteen exhibitions, including a senior and a middle grade exhibition. The Christian Brothers have done even better than in past years. North Richmond-street, Dublin, heads all competitors with a total of thirty-one exhibitions; Cork Christian Schools won twenty-two exhibitions; Synge street, Dublin, sixteen; and Westland row, Dublin nine. The results achieved are highly satisfactory. They go to show what can be accomplished by the voluntary system. The Convent Schools, too, have done splendidly. The Dominican Convent, Eccles street, won ten exhibitions; St. Louis Convent, Monaghan, eight; Loreto Convent, Stephens-green, six; and St. Mary's University College, Stephens-green, four.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., addressed a meeting at the Rotunda a few evenings ago. He devoted a great deal of his speech to the question of the new Local Government Bill, and among other things said the Act was neither Home Rule nor was it any substitute for Home Rule. It did not in one sense enlarge any powers which did not already exist, but it changed the ownership of these powers, and handed them over from a class to the people. And when he told them that there were powers for the levying and spending of three and a half millions of their money, and of the patronage which inevitably accompanied the expenditure of rates, they thought they would see that that was a large instalment of justice to their county. And it came to them with a bonus in the shape of a grant from the Imperial Treasury of £700,000 per annum. The Grand Jury had been in power for a hundred years, and throughout the thirty-two counties they never employed a Catholic in any position above the rank of a scavenger. Perhaps in the County Cork some of the minor officials might be Catholics. Of course there were some county surveyor Catholics, but they were not appointed by the Grand Jury. The same with regard to the poor law unions. Wherever the Conservative Party was in office no Catholic could expect employment. What was the change that had been substituted for that? That these bodies would in future, under the name of County and District Councils, be elected by every man and woman in the country that paid rates. There passed under popular control the county lunatic asylum, the county infirmaries, and a number of minor offices of that description, from everyone of which the ascendancy body had hitherto excluded the Catholics of the country. He had, therefore, heard with some pain the statement of a distinguished Radical and Home Ruler in the House of Commons, a Welsh member, who taunted the Tory Government with having, as he said, handed over the keys of Protestantism in Ireland to Rome. That Act having been passed, what should they do with it? In Derry the Catholics were in a majority, but the wards were jerrymandered so as to return Protestant majorities.

He referred to the refusal of the Council to give a site for a statue to Gladstone as a great blunder. He said it was his desire to see unity in the ranks of the Irish Party, but did not suggest any means to bring that unity into some practical shape.

The North Down election which is fixed to take place next week is a bone of contention between the contending Orange factions. Two well known leaders in Orange circles, Rev. Dr. Kane, and William Johnston, M.P., are ranged in opposite camps. The candidates are Mr. Blackston Houston and T. L. Corbett. At one of the meetings Rev. Dr. Kane asked Mr. William Johnston, M.P., how far Mr. Houston had shown himself willing to accommodate the Orangemen of Belfast on their day's outing from year to year with a field in connection with an Orange *feis*. He asked Mr. Johnston if he could name a day in the last fifty or sixty years in which Mr. Houston had attended an Orange meeting. Having spoken strongly against Ritualism, he said let the men of North Down rise, and as with the bosom of destruction, sweep off the face of their noble constituency apathetic and backdoor bargainers, and claim for that great constituency the right of choosing freely and independently their own representatives. Tenants ought to have a share in the Parliamentary representation of Ulster.

The action of the head of the Fire Brigade in this city, Captain Purcell, in ordering Fireman Kelly to remove a Ninety-Eight badge on the occasion of the Wolfe Tone celebration, savors very much of a kind of tyranny which has been on many occasions shown in this country. Captain Purcell explains his peculiar order in a letter addressed to a local journal. He says:—

"On the occasion in question when making my usual inspection to see that all was neat and correct before proceeding, I noticed Fireman Kelly had pinned over his official badge a pretty 'Brum' emblem device of tin and cloth, which I am informed was obtained by a child with a penny packet of sweets. I did not consider it proper that he should be an exception to all the other men in this respect, and told him to remove it as a matter of discipline. The fact that Councillor Weber Smyth came into the yard about this time to see us start was merely a coincidence, and in no way connected with the matter. My instructions in the engine room were given in an undertone and not intended for any other than Kelly's, and I am not aware that the Chairman, or indeed, any of the other men heard them."

The action of Captain Purcell has been the cause of many vigorous protests:

RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL IN ENGLAND.

Catholic Ideals Gradually Winning Their Way Amongst the People.

The Unrest in the Circles of Non-Conformists—The Crusade Against Ritualism.

The Liverpool Catholic Times, in referring to a recent article which appeared in the London Daily News, under the caption, "Is Protestantism in Danger?" says:—

Such is the title of a leading article in Saturday's Daily News. The correspondence columns of all the papers bear witness to the fact that the same question is exercising men's minds throughout Great Britain. Protestantism in the Church of England may not be in danger, but it seems as if the struggle which has begun between the two main sections of the Anglican body—the Evangelicals and the Ritualists—were to be fought out to the bitter end and decisively. The outbreak of the war like spirit must have surprised the Ritualists not a little. Some time ago they were congratulating themselves on their progress. They had been brought before the law courts, but the result was only to increase their glory and their prosperity. Their ministers got the credit of being martyrs; the Bishops fell back upon a policy of masterly inactivity; and the Ritualistic clergymen went on making innovations and imitating Catholic ritual and practices. Suddenly Mr. Kensis appears on the scene, and the Protestantism of the Anglican Establishment begins to assert itself vigorously. The Ritualists are alarmed as well as astonished especially when they recognize that they have to do with a life and death struggle. The Evangelicals are making it yet more plain that they do not intend to desist until they have won or lost the battle. Sir William Harcourt has come to the aid of Mr. Kensis and Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and now the Daily News declares that the Nonconformists are about to join in the fray.

The motives which are stirring the Nonconformist conscience are manifold. The Nonconformists find that they are not a really growing force in the country. In the long course of years the Catholic ideals have been gradually and steadily winning their way amongst the people. The Catholic Church is attracting members of the Establishment and by its innate beauty inducing them to copy its altars, its vestments, and its ceremonies. And the Established Church with its fragments of Catholic ritual preserved since pre-Reformation days and its Catholic practices adopted since then is gaining ground amongst the Nonconformists. In the Daily News of Saturday a "Freechurchman" raises a lament that his Nonconformist coreligionists are losing both moral fibre and political influence. Nonconformity, he frankly tells us, is no longer militant, no longer aggressive, no longer even assertive. All other means failing, he almost wishes the return of the period of persecution. A bad case requires drastic treatment, and he is in hopes that British Nonconformity is just now under such treatment. That it is under chloroform he feels certain. In the House of Commons its strength numerically falls far short of what it ought to be, whilst its fighting quality is unspeakably poor. Under the circumstances the Nonconformists, whose eyes are always open to strategic advantages, have decided to join hands with the Evangelicals. They are animated by the same religious sentiments, and are therefore ready to profit by Sir William Harcourt's championship of the anti-Ritualist agitation. Their political power has been on the wane and needs revival. So they would be glad to secure Evangelical sympathy in their political contests. Again, Disestablishment has long been one of their principal aims, and they feel convinced that the struggle between the Ritualists and the Evangelicals must sooner or later issue in separation between Church and State. They have therefore reasons which they consider pressing for combining with the Evangelicals. Nor can it be urged by Anglicans that they have no right to interfere. As the Daily News observes, the Protestantism of the Establishment, so long as an Establishment exists, is the business of Churchmen and Nonconformists alike. The theory of an Established Church includes the assumption that every citizen has a right to call himself a Churchman.

To us it appears that this crusade against Ritualism is a grace which God vouchesafe to the well meaning members of the High Church party, though, no doubt, they themselves look upon it in a very different light. Many of them in the innocence of their hearts have been misled; they think that because they see the Ritualist minister dicing as the Catholic priest does they are in the Catholic Church. They see him stealthily hearing confessions, and in an apologetic sort of way acting as if he were offering up Mass. We should have thought that the want of straightforwardness in all this would have prevented any sincere worshipper from believing any such action was genuinely Catholic. It was not thus that the Apostles and their earliest successors

acted towards those who were within the Church. They taught them the whole truth openly, and they made no pretence that this or that practice was not what it seemed. And today the genuine Catholics display the same frankness and the same frankness. There is amongst them no hiding of the altar, no compromise as to the Mass, no disguising of Confession. But since this is not enough to bring home to the Ritualists how untenable their position is, the agitation now going on will inevitably remove all doubt. We say inevitably because through the conflict is largely concerned with vestments and ceremonies, it is essentially a struggle respecting principle. The Ritualists hold that the clergy of the Church of England are sacrificing priesthood, and the Evangelicals with the Nonconformists repudiate that belief, maintaining that the whole object of the 'Reformation' was to abolish 'the sacrifice of Mass' and the power of the priest. The strife then will be continued, and the Ritualists will be taught by public measures, the significance of which cannot be doubted, that their proper place is not in the Church of England. Meanwhile the newspapers will be filled with misrepresentations of Catholic doctrines. The Ritualists who have raised the storm will do little to refute misstatements, nor whilst they imitate Catholic practices in their churches, they have no *as a rule* the manhood to acknowledge and defend them in the Press. Catholics should, however, seize the opportunity to expound the origin and meaning of the disciplines and principles assailed.

HOLY NAME OF MARY.

The Celebration of the Feast of St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. J. A. McCallen Delivers an Eloquent and Timely Discourse.

On last Sunday the feast of the Holy Name of Mary was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Father Quinlan, P.P., officiated at High Mass. The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, with Mr. G. A. Carpenter, rendering the *litanies*, rendered Luzzani's celebrated Mass in a finished manner. At the Offertory, Mr. James Shea, well known in musical circles of this city some years ago, having returned to Montreal, rendered an *Ave Maria*. Mr. Shea's absence has not in any degree affected his voice, which was heard to splendid advantage in the sacred edifice where for so many years he had been one of the leading bass soloists.

After the Gospel, Rev. J. A. McCallen, ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent discourse. It was considered one of the best efforts of the Reverend Father, who, since his association with the parish, has won for himself the distinction of a place in the front rank of preachers. We regret very much that we are unable to give a full report of the discourse, but we print some of its most striking parts for the benefit of our readers, because they are full of that mental food so essential to the spiritual welfare of all loyal Catholics.

Father McCallen took for his text:—

"Pray for us, for thou art a holy woman!"—*Judith viii. 29.*

Judith, chosen by God to deliver Bethulia from the hands of Holofernes, one of the great generals of Nabuchodonosor, King of the Assyrians. Though the citizens of Bethulia had tried to avert the impending evils by much fasting and prayer to God, Ozias, the chief ruler of the city, knowing that the prayer of the just availeth much more than that of sinners, turned to the holy woman, Judith, and said: "Now, therefore, do thou pray for us, for thou art a holy woman."

Some 250 years ago there sailed up the St. Lawrence River a little band of colonists sent out from France by Father Olier, the venerable founder of St. Sulpice, and at his expense, with instructions that the city they would be called in honor of the Mother of Christ, Ville Marie, the City of Mary. To day we honor the anniversary of this foundation and celebrate the glorious feast of the Holy Name of Mary. Father Olier understood full well what a powerful protectress the city would have in the person of the Mother of Christ, first, against the enemies who might attack the city from without, and in the lapse of time, when Christianity would have civilized the once cruel Indian enemy within—perverse and wicked men—who would attack the morals of the feeble and ruin many souls.

It is passing strange that after three hundred years of explanation, of argument, of refutation, of objections by the Catholic Church, the closing years of this enlightened, liberal, intelligent nineteenth century should still find so many outside the pale of the Catholic Church, who cannot, or, at least, who will not understand the doctrine of intercessory prayer, and the protection afforded to men on earth by the holy one near the Throne of God.

It is a wonderful fact, borne out by the pages of Holy Scripture and by indisputable evidence, that though God

could directly protect us Himself, though He could directly act on each individual soul by Himself. He always invariably uses agents for the accomplishment of His purposes. He could have created every one of us as He created Adam, but has established marriage for the propagation of the human race; has placed over the young child a father and mother, to clothe, nourish and educate that child. He could have illumined and taught directly each human mind, but has sent teachers for that purpose, who could have ruled nations and individuals directly, but prefers to rule them through rightly constituted government, and in His spiritual relation with His people. His Providence follows the same lines. He alone is our Creator; He alone redeemed us; in His hands is the author of all grace. No one else can give grace or grant spiritual pardon, unless through Him and by His authority. But this is said, it nevertheless remains true that He has often refused to listen to the prayers addressed to Himself, and the petitioners to address Him through the intercessory prayer of His more faithful servants. This Moses was ordered to pray for the Israelites, and the three friends of Job were immediately told their prayers would not be heard, but for Job to pray for him. "Go to my servant Job, and by my servant Job shall I pray for you."—Job xvi. 12. I will accept, that folly be not attributed to me. How is it Bible writers fail to take in the lesson taught by these and similar passages of Holy Writ?

How we should rejoice, we, the citizens of Montreal, to dwell in a city that is called the City of Mary, to have for protection and protection not a Moses or a Job or a Ruth, but her who never came under the bane of sin, immaculate in her conception, immaculate in her birth, in her life, and gloriously with an spot or blemish on the throne of God. Mount Royal is a beautiful background to a still more beautiful city—but Mount Royal or Montreal is not the name of this city; it is the City of Mary. A few years ago it was thought a proper thing to suggest the placing on the highest summit of Mount Royal a statue of the Queen of Heaven adorns the city which bears his name. Our own city parks are embellished with statues of Queen Victoria, of Nelson, of Maisonneuve and others and it is well. But even the closing years of the nineteenth century have been breathed to us a handful of men too liberal, too enlightened, to allow the summit of Mount Royal to be graced by the statue of the Queen of this city—the Queen of Heaven, the Mother of Him who relieved us all from our sins. It is right to praise Moses and Job and Ruth and Judith and Esther and Sarah, and may a sermon not be preached in their praise. But, beware, lift not your voices in praise of the holy name of Mary. Though inspired by the Holy Ghost, she herself declared all nations should call her blessed. Erect statues to the Queen of earth, to statemen, to politicians and to soldiers; and let us gaze on the well-known features of those whose memory we thus cherish, we shall think of their civic and home virtues, and become the better citizens and patriots for the thinking—but let no statue of Mary, Queen of Heaven, Mother of the Redeemer, grace the summit of yonder beautiful mountain, lest by thinking of her humility, her obedience, her charity and her chastity, we might become more like her and more worthy to be called the true disciples of her Son, Jesus Christ. Our Lord.

But I hear some one say such a statue would be a religious emblem, the emblem of the Catholic Church. The more proof that the Catholic Church alone does honor the Mother of the Redeemer. Are there Christian men and women in this city who refuse to honor the Mother of Christ, to honor her who was promised to them at the very dawn of creation as the instrument to be used by God to give to the world Him who would save it from sin, her whose coming the prophets foretold, for whom the Patriarch signed, to whom the Archangel, sent from the throne of God, came as a messenger to bring good tidings of great joy to this sinful world—to whom the Angel said:—"The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee, and therefore the Holy One who shall be born of thee shall be the Son of God." Luke ch. 1: 35.

Are we a Christian people or are we pagans? Are we followers of Christ and yet refuse to honor her whom Christ so honored, and who the Holy Ghost declared should be called blessed by all nations?

I have tried time and again, but in vain, to explain such blindness, such wilful shutting of the eyes to the plain truths of Holy Scripture. Would to God that the men who preach the Gospel would have at least a little respect for this great and glorious Queen of the city in which we dwell, that their wives and sisters and daughters would pay fealty to the brightest, purest, holiest woman who ever walked on earth,—model of their sex, and our poor tainted nature's solitary boast. If the twentieth century about to dawn will not bring them this privilege, and the accomplishment of this duty—they must wait, the faithful children of the Church, increase, if possible, our own love and fealty towards our glorious Queen—Queen of Heaven, Queen of this city—and bid her to pray to her Divine Son to bless all who dwell within its precincts, defend and protect us from all enemies of soul and body, and often address her as Ozias addressed Judith: "Pray thou for us, for thou art a holy woman."

The very day on which the Workmen's Compensation Act became operative—viz., July 1st—a collier named John Mills Edwards was accidentally killed at Collywells Colliery, near St. Helens. The proprietor had protected him in the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and, after negotiations, Mr. David "Randall," M.P., for the Colliery,

ECHOES FROM LONDON AND DISTRICT.

The Meeting of the Catholic Truth Society at Nottingham.

The Proposal of the Czar Still Continues to be the Leading Topic—Some Remarkable Cures at St. Winifred's Well—No General Interest.

London, Sept. 5.
The Catholic Truth Society of England has held its annual Conference at Nottingham. The proceedings were of an important character, many papers were read and speeches made, and practical suggestions in the interest of the society were made by some of those who addressed the meeting. The attendance of members was very large and included the Bishop of Nottingham, Dr. Bigshawe, the Bishop of Southwark, and a large number of the clergy and leading lay members of the society. Dr. Bigshawe's inaugural address went very fully into the history and objects of the society and was an exhaustive document. He was followed by Rev. T. Gidge, S.J., who in the course of an able address advocated work for the sailors, stating amongst other things that the Catholics in the Royal Navy were well served with supplies of Catholic literature by the Apostleship of Prayer, and remarked that a similar work was undertaken by the Catholic Truth Society for those on land—the coastguards. The Government had lately extended the religious opportunities for Catholics, and he believed that a wandering chaplain was now attached to the Mediterranean fleet. Work among scattered and undocked English-speaking Catholics of the merchant vessels of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United States, was far more difficult, but not less profitable than the work amongst royal naval men. Catholics were, however, still far from doing all that could be done in the great home ports.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Postmaster-general has placed the rural postman under a debt of gratitude to him. His Grace was assured that many of them had, after walking several miles to their final office, to wait two and even three hours before they received their return mailbags. Of course this is unavoidable, but the Duke found that no steps whatever were taken to see that the men had shelter during the long delay. He has now made provision by which they will be enabled to obtain shelter and enjoy a rest. Already evidence has been received at St. Martin's le Grand that the Duke's solicitude is much appreciated.

Miss Sybil Thorold, youngest daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester, has joined the Catholic Church

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Confession is the particular subject which now engages the attention of Protestant circles in England. The papers seem with attacks upon and defence of the Sacrament of Penance, and the pulpit takes side according to the views of its incumbent. Catholics believe the outcome will be beneficial inasmuch as it will set men thinking and lead the public generally to some conclusions on the point under discussion. People will begin to wish for a more intimate knowledge of the true nature of Confession and this may lead to conviction and to more practical results. It is worthy of note that those that are loudest in their opposition to Confession have no personal knowledge of its meaning, while thoughtful people ask themselves how it is that if Confession is at all these men describe it, so many men and women admittedly good and holy look upon it as so great a safeguard of virtue? Must it not, they ask themselves, be a good institution, exercising as it certainly does such a restraining influence on young and old. This leads to an enquiry as to whether the Protestant is blessed with so beneficent an ordinance, and they quickly discover that the High Church party has excellent reason for wishing to restore the practice. An article on Confession in the Encyclopedia Britannica, has the following, which will go far to remind them that Confession has not been legally abolished even in the Established Church. 'At the Reformation the reformed communities were unanimous in rejecting enforced auricular Confession, but it is a mistake to suppose that they were equally unanimous in reprobating its uses in cases where it was sought by the free choice of penitents. The Augsburg Confession (Part I, Art. 11) retains it, and Melancthon asserts that many frequently availed themselves of it. Luther did not even deny its claim to a sacramental character, nor even has it died out among the Lutherans. But the sacramental character is denied by Calvin and the Calvinistic Churches generally. Peter Martyr, Chamier, and others seem to identify absolution with the preaching of God's Word. Nevertheless absolution still retained for a long time a disciplinarian character even among these bodies. Thus we find the Scottish ministers offering absolution to the Marquis of Montrose before his execution at Edinburgh on May 21, 1650; and his refusal seems, according to the historian Burton, to have influenced his enemies in the matter of the sepulture granted to his remains. Private confession also finds a place in the English Prayer Book and homilies. Before the revolution of 1688 it was so far common, that we find Bishop Barnet, in his 'History of His Own Times,' naming this or that clergyman as confessor in the family of such-and-such a nobleman. To divulge anything thus confided is as strictly forbidden in the reformed English as in the medieval or modern Roman Church, though an exception is made in the English Canons in the case of such crimes as might endanger the life of the recipient of confession by making him an accessory in the eye of the law.'

The writer, it will be at once seen, is not a Catholic, but his statement will go far to explain why the High Church advocates of confession are so strongly wedded to the wish that it should be reintroduced.

The Irish Catholic, in its issue of 27th August, gives an interesting account of the departure of a band of young girls who recently sailed from Dublin for Glasgow, en route to distant lands. They were tearing themselves from the homes of their childhood to join the foreign missions of the Church, thus to assist in carrying the Bread of Life—the Gospel, with its fruits of Faith, Hope and Charity—to the ignorant, the poor and dying, in foreign climes. The scene was accompanied by one of the trying features of separation common and painfully familiar to Irish life; yet they were prepared to face all these and the certain risk of lives, of hardships, toil, and even of want, for the glorious privilege of winning souls to God, and of being sowers in the great missionary fields of the Catholic Church. These young girls have a very modest title, yet one that is much valued in Catholic lands; they are "Children of Mary," members of a very important Dublin institution, under the immediate protection of the Archbishop of Dublin, who, through its agency, has proved himself one of the most active missionary bishops the archdiocese has ever seen. The training college is the oratory of Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross, Dublin, where the Sisters of Charity have trained many thousand missionaries, who, abroad and at home, have worked, and still work, for the good of their fellow beings in the homes of both rich and poor, ready as in convents and hospitals. This great ability has now 500 nuns on the Mission, all engaged in that honest work of the saving of souls—while as home missionaries it has a small army of 800 young women and girls who do dutifully.

the cities and towns, thus continuing the work of the sodality which has been in steady operation for over 30 years.

Referring to the good work done by these home missionaries of the sodality in the large cities and towns of the country, the Irish Catholic remarks:

The thought often occurs to us—How do parents living at a distance from cities so lightly and easily send out their young daughters to those cities to make a livelihood amongst strangers? To go at once from the simple country home, from under the watchful, loving care of father and mother, to the dangerous independence of life in the large business houses of a city. Do they reflect upon the difficulty of putting wise heads upon young shoulders? Upon the freedom with which acquaintances are made in these places; upon the tempting but not over wholesome pleasures of the large city, pleasures rarely wholesome, even when not absolutely bad? It often strikes us as astounding that Catholic parents can risk all this, yet they do, and more's the pity. Hundreds of young girls are yearly sent to Dublin from the country to learn their trade or to fill situations in large business establishments whose owners do not reside at their warehouses, and consequently cannot look personally after the crowd of young people who fill the house, and who naturally look for companionship, friendship, and amusement when their day's work is done.

Who is there, then, to care for the precious souls of these girls? The Archbishop of Dublin and the Sisters of Charity, and, thanks to his Grace's fostering care and to the untiring zeal of these Sisters of Charity, we have in our midst an army of missionaries whose aim is to lead a life of chaste purity and unstinting piety in the midst of every worldly care, duty, and pleasure, as shall be an example and a help to all around them. There are married women—once little children in white who formed his Grace's guard of honour, now in their turn brightening homes by the piety that makes true happiness for husband and children; there are hundreds of young girls, not only keeping their own lives spotless, but, day by day, by counsel and example helping on weaker girls to keep in the straight path, advising young comers from the country and watching over them like sisters, making common cause with them in joy and sorrow, being, in a word, true missionaries, whose power is felt where none other could penetrate. Could there be a nobler or more valuable institution than this especial Sodality of the Children of Mary? The thanks of our citizens, the gratitude of innumerable fathers and mothers, the blessings of thousands of souls helped in youth, in age, and at the hour of death by those Children of Mary are assuredly due to his Grace of Dublin and to the Sisters of Charity, who so faithfully carry out the Archbishop's plans for the good of his flock.

It would seem that the President of the Methodist Conference has "got his back up" in regard to the order of precedence established for State functions in the Dominion. He complains that no place is provided for the Moderator of the General Assembly or for the President of the Conference, who respectively represent the Presbyterian and the Methodist bodies. The despatch which refers to the protest made, further states that the heads of the large dissenting religious bodies have just reason to complain of the "anachronisms presented by this piece of musty mediaevalism," and goes on to state that it is difficult to understand why the Premier should hold rank inferior to that of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic and Anglican Churches. This complaint, or objection, comes rather late; if any cause for it exists now, it existed when the table of precedence was drawn up at the Colonial office years ago. In this table, representing, as it does, the relative position of the higher dignitaries of Church and State, the Governor General comes first as representing the Crown and Head of the Federal Government, the General and Admiral commanding following as representing the Imperial service, the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces rank next as holding the position of state next highest to the Federal Government, represented by the Governor General. The Archbishops and Bishops then take rank, according to seniority, as representing the Church, and, as there are no Protestant Bishops other than of the Anglican order, and the head of that body is regarded as the representative of the whole Protestant Church, the table of precedence thus fully recognises its status. As a matter of courtesy, however, the Moderator of the General Assembly and the President of the Methodist Conference are, on public occasions, given position next to the Archbishops and Bishops. All these matters are fully understood and thoroughly studied at the Colonial office, though its decisions may not satisfy the unreasonable claims of certain over-ambitious persons holding representative positions in State or Church. They are based on the order of precedence which obtains in England, though materially modified in certain particulars.

The Home Journal and News calls attention to a class which is to be found in every country. It says:—

We can trace the influence of worldliness upon pious people. Their frequentation of the sacraments, their church-going, their alms giving, the interest in Catholic plans contrast strangely with their anxiety "to get into society," with their hankering after great people, with their excitement about marriage, with the perpetual running of their conversation on connections, wealth, influence and the like, and their unconscious but almost gross dis respect for those who are very much richer than themselves.

to meet the altered circumstances of the colonies. Catholics may justly claim, and did so claim, that their Archbishops should take precedence of all Protestant Bishops, and that their rank, with even the Archbishop of Canterbury, should be visited Canada, should be decided by the respective dates of their creation, but, in the interests of harmony and good will, they consented to the now existing condition, which is the result of a compromise wherein the Catholic Archbishops consented to waive their full rights and to give and take precedence with Bishops of the Anglican communion, according to seniority of appointment. If the table of precedence was required to include the heads of all religious denominations, it would necessitate the creation of a special bureau to keep pace with their changes and multiplications.

Another instance of the salutary influence of the Confessional and of the rigid exaction of the Catholic Church in the matter of stolen or misappropriated monies is reported from Independence, Mo. John Corder, of that place, recently received from Father Hoog a cheque for \$900, for money lost by him thirty-two years ago. During the Civil war Corder hid a sum of money in his barn on his farm, in Lafayette county. A company of soldiers occupied the barn, and after their departure, when Corder went to look for the money, it was gone.

The money was found by a person residing near Corder's house and he gave part of the money to another. Twenty-eight years ago the man who found the money died. The conscience of the other man disturbed him to such an extent that he recently confessed to Father Hoog, and under the rules of the Church he was required to return all the money found. He gave the priest \$900, being the principal and interest for thirty two years. The names of these men will never be known, because the priest will not divulge them.

This is a practical argument in favor of the Sacrament of Penance, and the teaching and practice of the Catholic Church in its regard, which it would be well for those Protestants who are now engaged in such a lively controversy as to its efficacy and character to take to heart—to read and ponder on.

How to arrive at full ripeness of years, with unimpaired retention of one's senses, is a problem which all are anxious to solve. Scores of writers have made the attempt, and recommendations and suggestions have been freely offered and distributed, some of which are so utterly at variance with, and some so diametrically opposed to all others, that public confidence has been almost shaken in the virtue of any. The most recent British Blue Book gives statistics to show that the total abstainer is the best life-risk; authorities regarded as equally reliable prove that the moderate drinker is an equally good risk, while another authority declares "the excessive use of water is bad." Still another theory is now started to the effect that the misuse of the brain and the too heavy strain too frequently put on it are fruitful causes of mental and physical decay, while great evils often result from disease of the brain. Sir James Crichton Browne has said that "he knew no surer way to inducing mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing when just past the zenith of life"; and, on the other hand, he knew no safer road to a green old age than to keep on working at something till the close. He referred to Galileo, who lived to 78, Newton to 85, Franklin to 85, Baffin to 80, Faraday to 76, Brewster to 84 years in harness and with unimpaired powers. He declared that hard-working judges habitually lived to a ripe old age, and were more exempt from dotage than any other class of the community. Although the great majority of men are compelled by stern necessity to keep on working until grim death appears, it is a relief to be assured by so good an authority as Sir James Crichton Browne that what is defined in dictionaries as "the whitish, soft mass which constitutes the anterior or cephalic extremity of the nervous system in man and other vertebrates" may be used by any citizen of active habits so long as life lasts. It is moderation by which this world stands, and, when we have learned this gracious lesson of moderation in all things, we have mastered the great secret of longevity, and distanced Rasselias in the search for happiness.

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We can trace the influence of worldliness upon pious people. Their frequentation of the sacraments, their church-going, their alms giving, the interest in Catholic plans contrast strangely with their anxiety "to get into society," with their hankering after great people, with their excitement about marriage, with the perpetual running of their conversation on connections, wealth, influence and the like, and their unconscious but almost gross dis respect for those who are very much richer than themselves.

Every man is a robber who takes from another anything God wants him to have.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

The consecration of His Grace Archbishop Gauthier will take place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, on October 18th.

Emile Zola is to come to America next month. He will deliver lectures on art, on literature and on "The Prisoner at Devil's Island."

The corporation of Dublin has elected as sword bearer James Egan of New York, who was recently released from prison after fifteen years' penitentiary for treason felony.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the genial Irishman who has challenged for the America's cup, has contributed \$10,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded American soldiers.

The will of the late Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at £56,506. Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself in an ordinary memorandum book. It is a document of about 2,000 words and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship.

A venerable and highly esteemed priest has passed away in the person of Rev. Father O'Carroll, P.P. Rush, at the good old age of 85 years. He was born in this city in 1813. He completed his ecclesiastical studies at the Irish College, Rome, where he was the contemporary and intimate friend of the late Dr. Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus. Father O'Carroll was ordained on the 5th of September, 1841.

The correspondent of the London Times at Candia says:—It is estimated that no fewer than 800 Christians have been massacred and the town pillaged by Bibi Bassaws and the Turkish soldiers. All reports agree as to the disgraceful behaviour of the Turkish troops, who were seen firing on Col. Reid. The mob ran through the streets shouting "Death to the English." Part of the town is still burning.

The leading English papers are calling upon the Government to take energetic action to end these terrible atrocities.

Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Rev. Charles Warren Currier, went to Annapolis recently to visit Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy. On his arrival he was met by Admiral Cervera, his son, Lieutenant Cervera, and Commodore Jose Paredes. After a visit to the grounds of the Naval Academy to call upon Admiral McNair, the party took dinner with the rector of St. Mary's Church.

Speaking of Admiral Cervera, after his return, Cardinal Gibbons said: "I found him a very agreeable gentleman, and the courtesy shown me by Admiral McNair and the members of the committee was extremely cordial. Admiral Cervera is much pleased with the treatment received by himself and officers from the hands of the government officials, laity and clergy of the United States."

The regular opening of the September term in the different divisions of the Superior Court of Montreal took place on Monday morning. In the first division, the interesting ceremony of introducing the new members of the Bar took place, Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait and Judges Taschereau, Loranger, Doherty and Curran being on the bench. The B. Lomier, Mr. C. B. Carter, Q. C., in introducing the new members to the Court, in the course of a short address remarked: To day we have on the Tableau General of the Montreal section of the Bar 491 members. Thirty five candidates were admitted to practice from this section in July last, and forty-one candidates were admitted to study. Next year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Bar. I only trust it will be celebrated in a measure befitting the occasion.

The news that an important understanding had been arrived at between Germany and England has created a sensation in European circles. The continental press have discussed the matter in every form possible. The German Foreign Office, through Minister Baron von Buelow, is reported to have issued the following statement:—

"An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion and on some new questions. The agreement is limited and far from being of the wide reaching nature represented by the newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in South West Africa. These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa Bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

"The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject matter, but in the fact that it furnishes the basis for more cordial relations. The Emperor's telegram was doubtless sent after he had knowledge of the completion of the agreement, and as indicative of his intent to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. The agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot in the political relations of the two nations in South Africa, which has now been removed, and all fears of unpleasant relations there may now be discarded."

The Belgian capital is making an unenviable record for itself and bids fair to become the popular "divorce centre" of Europe. It seems devoid of not only facilitating but of actually encouraging the separation of those whom "God hath joined together" and man is forbidden to put asunder; hence the machinery of its courts is made to include what is called the "Pro Dico," or gratis taken legal assistance which is so freely taken advantage of that recently there were 190 applicants at the Palace de Justice for

USE ONLY

Finlayson's

Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., made the following remarks on the evils of intemperance to a class of boys who were about to receive the sacrament of Confirmation, at the State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill., recently:—

"Now to these Catholic boys I am going to confirm I would say especially (but also to the others) the vice which ruins more boys and men in this country than any other is drunkenness. Drunkenness is our great evil. My dear boys, you are too young to know this, but I tell you if you keep away from saloons and all intoxicating drinks the door of this great world will be open to you, your future will lie before you and peace and quietness of the best kind will await you. For God's sake, my dear boys, if you have never tasted liquor make a resolution never to do so; it steals away your brain and takes the beat you have from you. Turn from it, my dear boys, turn towards God and right, turn from those who would lead you away from truth and into bad company. So deeply convinced am I that, if you will wear your drink and the low company around saloons, swearing, lying and all such contaminations, you will find a new life open to you, so deeply am I persuaded of this that I am going to ask as many of you as are willing to do so to stand up and promise me that you will not drink any strong drink or intoxicating liquor and that you will try to please God in this way as well as others. Now if you will stand up and take this pledge you will make me glad that I am among you:—

"In the name of God who made us and watches over us and will save us (if we wish to be saved), that you will not drink any intoxicating drinks. 'Make the sign of the cross; in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.'

It is reported that negotiations will be at once commenced by the Vatican to establish a new hierarchy in the Spanish colonies transferred to the United States, as was done in the case of the Mexican territory annexed by them. Priests of other nationalities were there gradually introduced instead of the Spanish clergy, Frenchmen being found the most suited to the changed circumstances, as they speedily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and secured the confidence of the population.

The hour of death is the crucial moment of existence, on which hangs our eternal lot. No one will deny its importance, but may give no heed to it while in the enjoyment of health. Many unwisely relegate it to their preparation for eternity. To all, wise and unwise, it is a dread moment, full of suspense, for the soul is leaving earthly tabernacle to go forth alone on a journey of which it knows but little. In order to impress upon the minds of her children the need of assistance at that awful moment, the Church teaches them in the prayer, second only to Our Lord's own, to beg Our Blessed Lady to pray for them at the hour of death, when her powerful intercession will be such a consolation. Then, above all other times, we entreat her to show herself a mother, and to plead and intercede for us, her sinful children.

Patience makes that more tolerable which it is impossible to prevent or remove.

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Arr. TORONTO 5:40 p.m. 7:15 a.m.
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Arr. QUEBEC 10:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
London 3:10 a.m. 11:25 a.m.
Arr. DETROIT 6:45 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO 2:00 p.m. 9:10 p.m.

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THE SWAY OF ELECTRICITY.

Some Features of Electrical Engineering as a Profession.

The Course of Training — The Characteristics Required and the Possible Chances of Success Discussed in an Interesting Manner.

PROF. E. H. THURSTON of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Cornell University, writing in the New York Post in regard to the progress achieved in the mechanic arts, says:—

Engineering schools are those professional schools in which the science of engineering and its art, as well, are both taught. Their curricula comprise the physical and mathematical sciences, the modern languages, the applications of the sciences to the arts, and the special manual and trade operations included in the vocations subsidiary to the profession.

Every student in a modern first-class school of engineering acquires, not only the elements of the more directly useful and needful learning of the older schools, thus securing their advantages of gymnastic and broadening training in some degree, but he also acquires practical familiarity with the arts of the wood and the iron worker, with carpentry and pattern making, with blacksmithing and toolrooming, moulding and other work of the foundry, and the main divisions of the arts of the machinist and the draughtsman and machine designer. A half dozen or more trades and a profession thus give the graduate of the engineering school or college a rare insurance against the accidents and betrayals of fortune.

Further than this, even; the young man thus inducted into a profession of peculiar attractiveness to him who is so fortunate as to possess the talent of the mechanic and the genius of invention, through the modern systems of instruction in shops and laboratories of chemistry and of physics, as well as of engineering, usually finds singular opportunities to acquire 'the noble contagion' of scientific investigation, of systematic research, out of which come so large a proportion of modern inventions and discoveries. This is the noblest opportunity of all.

Electrical engineering, that branch of the profession of engineering which has now come to attract more attention than any other, and which is illustrating more than any other the magnificence fruits of modern combination of modern learning, modern science and modern art, is thus the offspring of our contemporary union of sciences and arts, giving intellectual training by a hardly less modern form of technical education. The extraordinary expansion of its work has marked the latter half of the nineteenth century as strongly and as wonderfully as did the outburst of the power of steam in its earlier half through the genius of Watt and his contemporaries and successors. Then the world of industry sprang up in new forms with a rapidity and brilliancy of expansion which has been a source of astonishment. In a generation the steam engine revolutionized civilization in its every aspect, and started the nations upon careers of prosperity, material, intellectual, and moral, such as no prophet ever had previously dreamed of. This last generation has seen electricity at the right hand of steam power reaching out into a thousand new directions of industrial development, and stimulating scores of new vocations and industries into activity, while inconceivably broadening the fields of operation of many older departments.

In the practice of his vocation the electrical engineer finds application for mathematics for the sciences, for refined and elaborate construction, in greater degree than perhaps any other member of the profession of engineering, or even of any of the members of any constructive profession. He requires a broader and more severe professional education than most others, and he actually receives it, admitted by unprejudiced and competent critics, instruction in stronger collegiate courses than ordinarily is given to the candidates for entrance into the older 'learned' professions. His usual and regular course of professional instruction in the professional school adds four years of unparalleled work in the most difficult of the sciences, in large part, to the training of the secondary schools, and supplements this by extended instruction and practice in the arts which constitute the basis of his own profession.

It is only necessary to study the curricula detailed in the catalogues and registers of the leading schools of engineering, and especially of electrical engineering, to discover that his days and his nights are more than fully occupied for the full four years of his college work; but if more testimony were needed it would be found in the fact that, on tracing the names of entering students in these institutions, it will be seen that it is not unusual for two-thirds of the members of the entering classes to fall out before the end of the course. The causes of this mortality are variously recorded; but it is easily discovered that, directly or indirectly, they are principally to be set down as due to the operation of an eliminating process always acting where strong meat is served to weak and strong alike, to the fit and to the unfit; the process resulting in the survival of the fittest to survive as members of the profession.

The work of the electrical engineer is as varied as it is interesting and important. It includes the construction of electric-light and power stations, of street railways, of both electro-dynamic and dynamo electric machinery, designing and supervising the building of the most curious and mysterious of all known forms of energy production and transmission. It involves determining the size and forms of various prime movers, steam, air, hydraulic, occasionally water, and has compelled the introduction of many new forms of steam engines,

and machinery for its peculiar purposes. It has even revived the old steam turbine of Hero, of twenty centuries ago, and the steam wheel of Branca, in perfected forms, and has applied them to novel uses. It has compelled the perfection of the steam-engine, until the economy and nicety of regulation have become phenomenal.

Already it has relieved the streets of all our cities of the overworked car-horses, formerly threatening our lives by their unsanitary presence, and demoralizing our people by their daily pictures of misery, abuse, and inefficiency, and has given us rapid, cleanly, healthful, cheap, and comfortable transportation. It has provided admirable systems of street and interior lighting. It distributes power to a thousand points of utilization from single central stations, and to this extent restores to us the more satisfactory industrial conditions antedating the factory system. It gives us the power of driving tools and machinery, in any desired location and in any need ed amount, throughout the largest and most widely distributed establishments.

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degree, but he also acquires practical familiarity with the arts of the wood and the iron worker, with carpentry and pattern making, with blacksmithing and toolrooming, moulding and other work of the foundry, and the main divisions of the arts of the machinist and the draughtsman and machine designer. A half dozen or more trades and a profes-

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engineering school or college a rare in-

urance against the accidents and

betrayals of fortune.

The future of electrical engineering can hardly be as yet predicted. Only a century ago no one could have imagined the outcome of the introduction of cheap steam-power, and no one can to day dream of the same role to be played,

in the industries, in politics, in economics, in civilization throughout the world,

by this latest of the wonders of the modern world of mechanics, science, and invention. Of this, however, we may be entirely sure: that we have not yet seen the veriest beginnings of the new de-

velopment. We may confidently expect it to go on, steadily expanding, for many

years to come; its present uses finding

constant growth, new fields opening for

its application, and every industry profit-

ing more and more by its continually

increasing versatility and availability.

Each decade in the future, as in the past, is likely to see a period of tem-

porary subsidence of all industry; but

each low tide will be followed, as always

before, in a year, in two years at most,

by a rising tide of still greater altitude

than the preceding. All progress ex-

hibits such pulsations, but progress con-

tinues nevertheless.

Like all professions the now pecu-

narily seductive vocation of electrical

engineering will have its ups and downs,

and will occasionally prove unremuner-

ative to the less well fitted and less

talented among its practitioners. But

those who are naturally suited to its

work, and who possess both the me-

chanic's intuitions and the needed

scientific preparation, will always have

their opportunities and will rise, what-

ever the state of the tide or the condition

of business. The 'hard times' will, as

always, simply work out the least com-

petent, giving the survivors of the pro-

cess still larger advantages. Like all

the other professions, that of electrical

engineering is sure to be always over-

stocked with the unfit; but there will

never be an overplus of the fit. Good

timber will surely float to the top, and

he who hustles while he waits during

the dull times, will reap the harvests

during the periods of prosperity.

No young man should attempt to enter

the profession because it seems to him

the currentfad. To succeed he must

have natural talent for construction, na-

tural ability in the fields of mathemat-

ical and physical science, and that vigor,

plus endurance, and good sense with

which no man can succeed in any pro-

fession, old or new. He must have a

practical as well as a theoretical and

imaginative side; he will need a good

general education and a very complete

and specialized professional training,

including the arts as well as the sciences

of his department. Above all, he must

be a strong man, and a gentleman, if he

is to attain the highest success, gain-

ing reputation as a gentleman and a

scholar, as an expert and a man of

honor, as well as acquiring a competence.

A good mechanician, a fine scholar's

head, a soul above trickery, and a char-

acter that can bear the scrutiny of all

men, reinforced by a good common-

school education up to and including a

strong high-school course, and a real es-

trine in the office, and in the workshop,

furnish the biggest possible guarantee

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If your children are well

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did food tonic.

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NEW DIOCESE OF PEMBROKE.

The Vicariate of Pontiac Raised to a Diocese.

Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, D.D., to be Installed as First Bishop on Thursday, Sept. 22nd.

PEMBROKE, Sept. 22nd. The Vicariate of Pontiac will hereafter be known as the Diocese of Pembroke. At a Consistory held in Rome, May 4th, 1898, the Vicariate of Pontiac was erected into a Diocese, and the present worthy Vicar Apostolic, Rt. Rev. Narcisse Zéphirin Lorrain, D.D., was appointed its first Bishop.

The official documents have been received from Rome and preparations are being made for the ceremony of the installation of the new Bishop in his See at Pembroke, on Thursday, September 22nd. On that day the public promulgation of the Apostolical Letters will be made and the solemn installing of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain will take place. Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa, and Rt. Rev. P. La-roque, D.D., Bishop of Sherbrooke, will perform the ceremony of installing the new Bishop in his See.

Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard, D.D., Bishop of Valleyfield, will preach the French sermon, and Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., and administrator of the Diocese of Toronto, will preach the English sermon.

A large number of Archbishops, Bishops and Priests of Canada and the United States are expected to be present, including Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D., Ottawa; Rt. Rev. P. N. Bruchési, D.D., Montreal; Mgr. Gauthier, Archibishop-elect of Kingston; Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard, D.D., Valleyfield; Rt. Rev. P. Larocque, D.D., Sherbrooke; Rt. Rev. U. N. Blais, D.D., Rimouski; Rt. Rev. E. Gravel, D.D., Nicolet; Rt. Rev. H. Gabreil, D.D., Ogdensburg, U. S.; Mgr. J. Ronquier, V.G., Ogdensburg; Mgr. J. Marois, V.G.; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., and Administrator of the Diocese of Toronto; also delegates from other dioceses.

The Vicariate of Pontiac was erected July 11 and during the sixteen years of its existence has made rapid progress under the able management of Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, who has the honor of being elevated to the dignity of first Bishop of the New Diocese of Pembroke.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Grace Archibishop Bruchési has made the following appointments: Abbé A. Couture, almoner of the Carmelites; Abbé A. A. Brault, cure of St. Vincent de Paul; Abbé A. Prorost, cure of Hochelaga; Abbé C. H. Brisset, cure of Côte St. Paul; Abbé H. Charpentier, cure of Pointe-aux Trembles; Abbé A. Dupuis, cure of St. Paul, Isle aux Noix; Abbé E. Pepin, curé of St. Valentine; Abbé J. Demers, curé of St. Brandon de Lacolle; Vicar of St. Gabriel de Brandon; Abbé H. Marsolais, curé of St. Théodore-de-Cherterey; Abbé J. E. Joly, vicar of St. Emile; Abbé A. Morin, vicar of Notre Dame du Rosaire; Abbé J. A. Ducharme, almoner of the Sisters of Charity; Abbé Z. Delisle, almoner of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd; Abbé J. A. Bertrand, almoner of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; Abbé J. Forbes, almoner of the Sisters of the Holy Name; Abbé A. Desnoyers, almoner of the Asylum of the Sisters of Providence, Montreal.

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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.....SEPTEMBER 17, 1898.

TO-MORROW'S HIGH SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION.

Meetings of the various Irish National, Benevolent and Literary Societies of the five English-speaking parishes of the city have been held during the week to discuss the arrangements for the grand demonstration which will take place to-morrow on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Catholic High School for boys, and a general meeting, attended by representatives of all these societies, was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the final arrangements were decided upon. The Rev. Father Quinlivan, who occupied the chair, delivered an important and interesting address. After stating in general terms the aims and objects for the attainment of which the Catholic High School had been established, he gave an excellent outline of the curriculum to be followed. There would be, he said, a strong and thorough course in English and Mathematics and in all subjects which are calculated to fit a young man for a position of distinction in the commercial arena. There would be also a department devoted to manual training, where Sculpture and several departments of Mechanical Arts would be taught. If the means available would permit of it, this section, he added, would be started at an early date after the opening of the High School itself, which would take place at the beginning of the School year of 1899. Father Quinlivan was very enthusiastic in his expectations of the results that will be achieved by the equipping of hundreds of our English-speaking young men with a practical knowledge of the most modern mechanical sciences.

It was decided that the demonstration should take the form of a procession. The various societies will meet at their respective parish churches at two o'clock in the afternoon, and then march to the central meeting point, Victoria Square. Here they will all join together, and then the procession will march up Beaver Hall Hill, along Dorchester street and down Cathedral street to the Archbishop's Palace, where, if the weather permits, the Archbishop will be met and escorted to the scene of the ceremony, at the corner of Laguerrière and Ste. Genevieve streets. Mayor Prefontaine has been invited to attend. The Hon. Dr. Guérin, the representative of the English-speaking Catholics in the Provincial Government; Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., and many other prominent men, will deliver short addresses.

It is expected that His Grace the Archbishop will deliver an address. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, pastor of St. Mary's, who is one of the most zealous workers in the cause of education.

It is hoped that all English-speaking Catholics will join in this demonstration and show their interest in the project and their appreciation of the indefatigable efforts of its promoter, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, to make it a great

success. It is anticipated that at least 10,000 persons will take part in it. As the site of the school is an elevated plateau, the corner stone will be so placed near the platform that all who desire to avail themselves of the good old custom of tapping it as it has been blessed and before it is placed in position, may do so.

We feel certain that this High School, if it is supported as it should be by English-speaking Catholics, will mark the beginning of a new era in the education of the rising generation belonging to the class for whom it is intended; as we have several times pointed out, it will be the stepping-stone from the elementary school to the university. We believe that it will have far-reaching results, not only in an educational direction, but also in respect to the administration of schools established in the future for the training of our English-speaking Catholic youth.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" AGAIN

The Daily Witness is at its old game of endeavoring, in its own feeble fashion, to vilify the Catholic Church. Because a book written by a priest in the diocese of Buffalo, N.Y., has been placed upon the Index, it says that its author has by this action of the Sacred Congregation "been given a free advertisement which ought to be worth a great deal to him in hard cash." And it goes on to say that "once upon a time it was ruinous to an author to have his works placed in the Index, but now it is more likely to make his fortune, as there are a hundred millions of readers whose curiosity would be roused by the condemnation and thousands of prelates only too ready to satisfy it. Many an author who has failed to catch the eye of the public would give a good deal for an advertisement that is pretty sure to go the rounds gratis of every newspaper in every land under the sun."

The suggestion conveyed in these extracts—that the fact of the Church's condemnation of a book causes it to be read by a hundred millions of Catholics—is absolutely false. On the contrary, Catholics, as a rule, take care not to read books or newspapers condemned by the Church. We could cite many evidences in proof of this fact.

UNFAIR CRITICISM.

La Minerve has published an article animadverting upon the Religious Orders which have control over so large a number of the schools of this province. It says that "parents have the right to have their choice between Catholic lay teachers and members of religious orders. Besides, the religious orders have already so many schools that they are obliged to get help from lay teachers. That is an anomaly, for lay teachers should be under the direct control of the commissioners, examined by them, engaged by them, and paid by them, thus furnishing a guarantee of competency. Lay teachers employed by religious orders enjoy the immunities of such orders; they require no diplomas, and among them are found candidates who have always been unsuccessful at the examinations."

The TRUE WITNESS knows, as a fact, that a large number of the lay teachers employed by the Nuns especially are furnished with diplomas which they gained by passing brilliant examinations. We are surprised that such an article should have appeared in La Minerve, which has long been regarded as one of the reliable old sentinels that watch over the interests of the Church in this province. Nor are we less astonished that it should publish in its columns the foregoing implication that the members of these Religious Orders having no diplomas, are incompetent to teach in the schools under their control. Surely in these days the Religious Orders have enemies enough to contend with without being wantonly attacked by a journal which has always been regarded as one of their champions.

THE MURDER OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

Catholics throughout the whole world will sincerely sympathize with the Emperor of Austria in the terrible bereavement which has fallen to his lot through the brutal assassination of his beloved wife by an anarchist at Geneva. This is the crowning sorrow of a life strewn with domestic afflictions and political troubles, all of these borne, however, with exemplary Catholic fortitude. Conscious that she had never wronged any individual or class, or taken part in any political intrigue, Empress Elizabeth was in the habit of travelling without escort or guard. Probably this habit was strengthened by her experience in Ireland, which she annually visited as a nun for many years until the notorious snook caused by the tragic death of

her only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, obliged her to give up her favorite recreation. She found that her life was even safer amongst the Irish peasants than amongst her own Austrian subjects; and more than once she expressed her surprise that England persisted in denying to such a deserving people the Home Rule which they claimed as their right. Had she allowed herself to be guarded in Switzerland her life would have been spared.

The Empress of Austria was a devout and practical Catholic, as was also her sister, who lost her life at the awful catastrophe which occurred at the Catholic Charity Bazaar in Paris sometime ago. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. recognized the many virtues of the Empress by presenting her with the Golden Rose. The grief which is universally felt at her sudden and cruel death is somewhat assuaged that the sympathy it has created for Emperor Francis Joseph will avert, or at all events postpone, the crisis which was imminent in the relations of Austria with Hungary.

GOLD WIN SMITH AT SEA.

In his latest weekly review of current events, in the Farmer's Sun, Mr. Goldwin Smith makes an extraordinary statement. He asserts that "the Methodist Church draws its life mainly from the classes which are least affected by speculative doubt, and it probably remains, of all the churches, the most vigorous and expansive, the increase of the Roman Catholic Church being largely due to immigration."

What does he mean by this utterance? Does he mean that "the increase in the number of the Roman Catholic Church" is due to immigration from other churches? That cannot, however, have been what he meant to convey; for the number of German Catholics, for example, is increasing every year in Germany, and the number of French Canadian Catholics is increasing every year in the province of Quebec. What influence can "immigration" possibly have upon these increases? In England, again, the number of Catholics is increasing yearly through conversions from Protestantism, as Mr. Goldwin Smith must assuredly be aware. If his remarks have reference to the Methodist Church of Canada, Mr. Goldwin Smith is still further out at sea, for the head of that church, Superintendent Carmen, in his address to the conference which recently assembled at Toronto, expressed regret that he had to report "a slight falling off" in the growth of his church.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

The success which has attended the establishment of the new United League is a happy augury for the restoration of unity to the ranks of the Irish Nationalists both at home and abroad. Already it enjoys the support of the majority of the people of Ireland, and new branches continue to be formed throughout the country; while the meetings which are being held under its auspices are large and enthusiastic. As the United Irish League offers a broad platform on which all sections of Irish Nationalists may stand shoulder to shoulder without sacrificing any principle except that of personal ambition, a considerable number of clergymen have joined its ranks, and many of its meetings are presided over by parish priests. The support of the clergy shows its basic principles are good, and that it is a great force working for unity amongst Nationalists as well as for Home Rule and justice to the Irish farmers. Here are the resolutions passed recently by a mass meeting which was presided over by the Mayor of Sligo, and at which numerous contingents were present representing the Counties of Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim:

"That we, the tenant farmers, artisans, and labourers of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Sligo, assembled in meeting, hereby pledge ourselves to support by every means the tenantry on the Keogh estate."

"That while we accept for what it is worth the Irish Local Government Act passed in last session, we record our unaltered determination never to rest satisfied or to cease our agitation until Ireland receives in full her undoubted right to national legislative independence."

"That we pledge our sympathy and support to the Irish Parliamentary Party under its constitutionally elected chairman, Mr. John Dillon, and we call upon all true Nationalists throughout the country to forget the miserable differences of the past few years, and to join as one man in supporting the principle of the Land League at home and majority rule and independence amongst their representatives in Parliament."

"With a view to protection against the tyranny and greed of evicting landlords, as well as to revive the spirit and power of the Land League, and to secure the full exercise of our rights and privileges under the new Act, we hereby pledge ourselves to establish branches of the United Irish League in all our local districts, clearly the cause of unity, which at present is the cause of Ireland, is progressing."

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

Alderman Gallery is giving abundant proof that he has the courage of his convictions. He does not mince matters, he has the courage of his convictions, calls a spade a spade, hits out from the shoulder when occasion requires it and drives his arguments home by the logic of common sense and justice.

At a recent meeting of the Health Committee he made an especially determined stand against what he considered a manifest wrong to many of his constituents, and formally protested against the disproportionate amount of patronage extended to them, claiming that instead of twenty they should, at least, hold thirty-five per cent. of the positions and emoluments in the giving of the city. As matters are now, it amounts to a declaration that no English-speaking citizens need apply, a condition of things at which the minority will certainly rebel.

Alderman Gallery's remarks were provoked in connection with the filling of vacancies caused by the death of the accountant of the department, for one of which he wished to propose the name of an English-speaking constituent, but finding he had no support at the Board he withheld it. He contended that his intentions were known before the committee met, and that the French members had organized to defeat them. He denounced this as an act of meanness inconsistent with the principle on which the offices of our city were to be distributed, and calculated to create widespread distrust and discontent amongst the English-speaking portion of the citizens. A weak attempt to disprove this was made by Ald. Brunet, whose relative was one of those furnished, and a general disavowal of any desire to ignore the rights of the minority was made by the French members of the committee. Alderman Gallery had moved a resolution demanding a thirty-four per cent. share of city patronage, but finally withdrew it in presence of the assurance of his French colleagues. There is no desire on the part of the English-speaking element in Montreal to be unnecessarily exacting in the matter of civic preferment as appointments, but they claim and will insist on a share proportioned to their relative numbers, and will uphold their representatives at the Council Board in their advocacy of this and every other principle for which they may contend.

The character of the service, and the condition of the cars, on the Ontario and Wellington route were, not long since, a subject of bitter complaint against the Street Railway management, and though several more respectable cars have been added to the rolling stock of that line, there is still ample room for improvement both in the cars and the service. The complaint which comes from the patrons of one section of the road is now beginning to be heard amongst those of the Amherst cars. These are not what they should be; they are in a shaky, neglected condition and partake largely of the rattle-trap character, and, when empty, create a noise which rivals the emptiest of coal-carts at night time; more especially, when everybody is quiet and people are very sensitive to any disturbance of their home rest, the noise from these cars is almost intolerable. Admittedly, street-cars cannot be run on noiseless wheels, though it is to be hoped that, with the rapid strides everywhere else is making, that may yet be possible, but the noise they make can be reduced to a minimum, by attention to their state of repair. If the minimum of quiet cannot be ensured, the maximum of noise, at least, can be avoided.

While our City Fathers, like their constituents, look with pride upon the rapid growth of the city's population and the ever growing number of its institutions, they seem to ignore the fact that these entail a necessity for increased watchfulness and the exercise of much more precautions in the conduct of all branches of our public service. In no particular does this show itself more conspicuously than in regard to police supervision. It is unnatural, if not unpardonably stupid, to suppose that the same rules which governed the duties and the distribution of the force ten years ago should apply to day. These are days of electric cars and the whole character of our street population has changed with this changed mode of locomotion. With the lightning travellers rushing through the street, knocking over, unfortunately too often, men, women and children, smashing up vehicles and scattering dismay on all sides, the police should be almost omnipresent to warn and protect the public. It is of course unreasonable to expect they should be everywhere, but there are certain points where they should always be found. They should stand at those corners which are invariably crowded at certain hours of the day, at night. Say, for instance, at the foot of Bleury, at the corner of Bleury and

Catherine, at the corner of the Main and St. Catherine street on Notre Dame, at St. Lambert Hill, at the Post Office, St. James and St. Peter streets, at Peel and St. Catherine streets, and at other important transfer points. A policeman is always in attendance at the junction of Main and Craig streets, which is proper, but the same provision is now equally necessary at most of the points mentioned, and alderman who want to keep the system of police protection abreast of the times should look alive and show that they are worthy of the confidence the public have reposed in them.

THE late Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, who died at Chambly on the 12th inst., had a beautiful summer residence near Shawinigan, County St. Maurice, about 25 miles from the town of Three Rivers, and was very popular with the people of the County, especially with those of the several parishes more immediately surrounding his large property. He was on the most intimate terms with the several parish priests and frequently had some of them to stay at his house. Whenever he went to Europe he remembered their churches and on several occasions brought out handsome altar appointments, statues, stations of the cross, hundreds of pairs of beads, blessed by the Pope, pictures for Sunday School children etc., which he distributed amongst the several Curés and Abbés for the use of their churches and congregations. Though a Protestant, he subscribed generously to all Catholic parochial objects and institutions and was one of the best supporters of the several churches in the Shawinigan district—by whose people he will be long and kindly remembered.

REV. FATHER SHANAHAN, superintendent of the Philadelphia parochial schools, in his recent annual report, in referring to the training of boys, says: What is particularly needed for our boys—call them young men if you will—is a spacious and well appointed building in each parish where they may congregate every evening under the supervision of a priest possessed of patience, tact, earnestness, good temper, cheerfulness. There the work of the school may be continued by organizing during the winter months evening classes in commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, stenography, etc. There habits of neatness and gentlemanly deportment may be encouraged and youthful energies directed into proper channels; there a taste for good reading may be cultivated and a real love for knowledge and literature engendered; there rational amusement may be indulged in and hours spent pleasantly which might be otherwise sinfully employed. These boys will assemble in crowds somewhere, and it should be our aim to furnish them with a meeting place where their religion and morals may be safe-guarded. The boy of today will be the man of tomorrow, and the man of tomorrow will exert a mighty influence for good or evil. The work of providing these evening homes for our boys will involve the outlay of money and will demand unremitting labor on the part of the clergy, but such a work must be undertaken and successfully carried on.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Jolly Tars Again Celebrate at Their Usual Weekly Concert.

The usual weekly concert was held on Thursday night in the large hall of the Catholic Sailors' Club, and was attended by more than the usual number, over 300 seamen being present, besides a large gathering of citizens. The programme was long and varied, and was most successfully carried out. The chair was ably filled by Mr. E. H. Lemay.

The programme of the evening was opened with a piano solo by Mr. T. Grant, followed by a short and impressive address by the chairman, Mr. Sheppard, seaman, then sang "Won't You Be My Sweetheart?" and was highly applauded. He was followed by Mr. T. Bray, who delivered a fine recitation, and got a full share of the applause.

The greatest event of the evening was the reappearance of the McKee combination; their performance consisted of an instrumental selection by Miss and Mr. McKee triple Irish jig by Messrs. Jones, Higinbotham, and Kearns. Song with banjo accompaniment by Wm. Tobin, and a side splitting musical solo by Messrs. Higinbotham, McKee & O'Toole. In their performance they used brass, string and reed instruments and their parts were highly appreciated, especially Mr. Lanesant, with his ledgerenda.

We must also make special mention of our old friend Mr. Spofforth, of the SS. Vancouver, and his appearance was a signal for thunders of applause, as his songs are always new and spicy, and he is a general favorite with every one.

The following gentlemen also rendered valuable aid in carrying out the evening's programme:—Messrs. Hogan, American clog dance; Brennan, Negro comedian; Hogen, song; J. Husseron, McCary, Hanrahan; also, Miss and Mr. Laing who delighted the audience with some fine duets; they are two delightful vocalists and can hold an audience spell-bound.

The following seamen also rendered services:—Messrs. Bray, recitation; Lyons, song and recitation; Sheppard, song, and Wm. Johnson, song. At the end of the proceedings, the Chairman announced one and all to take such deep interest in the good work, and the interest was brought to a close by the audience singing "God Save the Queen."

A PRETTY WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. J. T. Scanlan and Miss Nellie Trihey.

St. Anthony's Church was the scene of a very pretty wedding ceremony on Wednesday morning last, the contracting parties being members of two leading families in Irish Catholic circles of this city. They were Mr. J. T. Scanlan, son of Mr. Michael Scanlan, the genial local superintendent of the Dominion Steamship Co., and Miss Nellie Trihey, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas

Triley. The groom, who is well known in local business and social circles and highly esteemed, was accompanied by Mr. J. M. Collins, and the bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Thomas F. Trihey, of the Trust & Loan Co.

Among the relatives of the bride and groom present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. M. Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Burke, Mr. H. E. Trihey, Miss Teresa Trihey, Miss Rita Trihey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clement, Dr. Prendergast and Mrs. Prendergast. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Scanlan, C.S.S.R., brother of the groom. The church, which was crowded with the friends of the young couple, was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, and the altar was brilliantly illuminated with numerous electric lights. The bride looked charming in a costume of blue velours with pearl trimmings, Marie Stuart poke bonnet, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond and sapphire ring. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan drove to the Grand Trunk station, where a number of their friends had assembled to see them off on their honeymoon. The send-off was a right hearty one, and Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan left, followed by many good wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

The presents were numerous and handsome, testifying to the high esteem in which the young couple were held. They included two handsome caskets from Mr. Scanlan's two partners, Mr. J. W. R. Brunet and Mr. J. T. Marchand.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Scanlan, bedroom set; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Trihey, dining room set; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marchand, soup bowl; Dr. and Mrs. Prendergast, dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. Clement, onyx table, lamp and ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Burke, onyx easel and fern pot; Mr. George End, silver salver; Mrs. F. B. McNamee, onyx table; Mrs. J. Fogarty, bisque candelabra; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hart, case of silver teaspoons; Mrs. F. H. Whitten (Hamilton), case of silver teaspoons; Dr. and Mrs. E. O'Connor, handsome vase; Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, coca set; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochrane, case five o'clock teaspoons; Mr. and Miss Manfield, silver salts; Mr. and Mrs. J. Canway, sugar and cream set; Mr. and Mrs. C. Charlebois, chair; Mr. and Mrs. T. Casey, chair; Mr. and Mrs. Wallach, cut glass biscuit jar; Mr. and Mrs. F. Feron, fern pot; Mr. and Mrs. M. Feron and family, chair; Mr. J. Decarie, vase; Mrs. P. Mallette, jewel case; Mr. and Mrs. Casey, fern pot; Mr. J. Al. Decarie, jewel case; Mr. Chas. M. Hart, cut glass salad bowl, silver spoon and fork; Mr. and Mrs. T. Cockson, cream and sugar set; Mr. and Mrs. E. Irwin, mustard jar; Dr. and Mrs. Tansey, ice cream slice; Mr. Frank Tansey, berry spoon; Miss Leone Belle, Smith's Falls, jelly spoon; Mr. Joe Whean, silver salts; Mr. and Miss Donovan, pair vases; Miss Nellie Clement, bisque statuettes; Miss M. Kennedy, bisque statuettes; Mr. George McNally, brass and onyx lamp; Mrs. William Lawes, five o'clock tea spoons; Mr. William Cox, chair; Miss Amy Cox, doilies; Mr. Lucien Barbeau, pie slice; Mr. G. A. Dillon, silver ladle; Mr. T. W. Wright, fancy clock; Miss Burke, biscuit bowl; Mr. H. McLaughlin, fancy table; Mr. Fred Scanlan, rocking-chair; Mr. J. M. Colline, cabinet and cutlery; Mr. H. J. and the Misses Trihey, drawing room

DOINGS IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

The Site of the New Bridge Across the St. Lawrence.

The Provincial Exhibition Now in Progress—The Hum of Prosperity is Heard in the Historic Districts of the Old City.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.

At the present time old Quebec is astir with commercial projects designed to lift her to a higher mercantile status, and to give her a more commanding position among the rival cities of the Dominion in the keen contest for the growing business of the country. The construction of the proposed bridge across the St. Lawrence is one of the problems to be dealt with now, and as it involves millions of dollars, engineering experts have been exercising their professional skill to find proper site for the proposed great structure. After months of practical tests and foundation borings, the engineers have made their report, and have agreed that at the Chaudiere is the right place to bridge the great river. Many Quebecers favored the idea of spanning the river directly in front of the city; others at the Isle of Orleans. Both of those sites, however, proved impracticable when subjected to the test of expert engineers, except at a cost that would be ruinous or prohibitory of the carrying out of the scheme. So that the choice is narrowed to the acceptance of a bridge at Chaudiere or no bridge at all. The last named point is some distance above the city; hence the objections to it; but on account of its cheapness and adaptability, and for the sake of securing the long desired highway, all objections will be smoothed away, and the "Ancient Capital" will rejoice in the possession of this great commercial link which will unite her with the outside world in all seasons of the year. The project once realized others will follow suit, and the venerable city will rise with renewed commercial vigor to assert her prominence in the race for business and mercantile importance that of right belongs to the old centre that flourished before her present day rivals had existence at all.

This week the Provincial Exhibition is in full blast. Its buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved, and throughout all its branches, this season a newly imparted vigor and energy seem noticeable. This is chiefly due to the care and vigilant efforts of the Board of Management and its energetic and wide-awake secretary treasurer, Mr. P. T. Legare, who is himself a shrewd practical man of business and a prominent manufacturer in this city. Exhibits have poured in from all quarters; those representing the products of the soil being very numerous and creditable. The machinery departments attest the march of science and the increasing labors and genius of the inventors. The minerals for which the Province of Quebec is noted, are here in profusion, and the exhibits from the Lake St. John district prove the rapid advance made by that region within the past decade, and its future possibilities as a great commercial factor in the resources of the province. Samples of wheat and grains, fruits and vegetables, from Roberval and the rich soil along the shores of Lake St. John, prove the agricultural capabilities of the locality, and will act as an encouragement to intending settlers. Here may be noticed a very pleasing circumstance to the credit of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which first opened up the cold region named, and yet continues to offer many facilities to its inhabitants. In this case it carries the exhibitor's goods to, and from, the exhibition grounds free of charge.

From the recently closed exposition at Sherbrooke an abundance of exhibits have been brought here, together with the rare show of choice cattle from the famous stock yards of Hon. Senator Cochrane, of Compton, Hillhurst. The Eastern Townships division altogether makes a prime display, showing the richness of that fine farming region, which may be called the garden of the province.

The show of thoroughbred horses of the racing qualities was ample enough to delight the hearts of all the sporting men of the Dominion; in this branch \$2,500 in prizes are offered, added to an aggregate of \$12,000 in general prizes. After the results of this year's exhibition it may be predicted that this popular institution, held annually in Quebec, will take higher rank among Canadian autumn fairs, and that its success in the future is assured. I would like, had I space, to give particulars of some at least of the splendid displays made by leading Quebec firms, such as the famous house of Mr. Z. Paquet, now headed by the Hon. Arthur Paquet, recently elevated to the Senate at Ottawa; Mr. J. B. Laliberte, G. R. Renfrew & Co., etc., noted furriers. The first named house has risen to fame and prosperity through the efforts of the venerable M. Z. Paquet, who, after fifty years of commercial life, retired a few months ago in favor of his sons. The goods exhibited by this firm are mostly of its own manufacture. The glove and fur manufacturing establishments at Marc Point, and in other buildings attached to the main foundation in St. Joseph street, employ hundreds of hands in the shaping of the raw material into the elegant article to be sold over the counter.

Apart from these things named, and the presence of the International Conference and its attendant following of high-mechanical labor, the old city is getting ready for the exchange of a great many entertainments and social functions.

tions which are to run all through the autumn season. It is "putting its house in order," ripping up old streets, putting down asphalt pavements in its leading thoroughfares, weeding out unbecoming eyewores, decayed monuments of the past, presenting its best side to the yearly increasing influx of American and European tourists, and awaking to an idea of its own prestige generally.

It feels the glory and the worth of the historic fame it has accumulated during the 250 years of its existence, and the memorable events through which it has passed, the sanguinary battle fields it owns, its unique geographical situation, unrivaled scenery, the glorious traditions of its early martyrs for the sacred cause of faith and fatherland, and above all for its good fortune in being the cradle-land of Christianity and civilization in the New World.

This is a combination that no other city in the Western hemisphere can boast of, and old Quebec is justly proud of its inheritance. Grouping all its attractive features together it presents to outsiders and all foreign travellers a unique magnetism which they can't resist or equalled elsewhere—and its outside surroundings are as romantic as the old city itself is irresistible and inviting. Nature itself has bestowed this distinctive mark upon it and no art of man can ever change the conditions. The progressive spirit of the age may tear out many of the old landmarks and plant new structures in their stead, still the old memories and traditions will remain and the events that history has inscribed on the old city's records will endure. Some hardened matter of fact travellers are disappointed with Quebec at first sight, especially if they happen to arrive on a muddy day, when its lower levels look their worst, and its narrow, crooked and irregular streets appear uninventing, but the sober second thought will repair all this impression on the morrow when the sparkling sunshine reveals the fascination of the outward landscape, and the spectator takes into account the varied history of the venerable city through all its vicissitudes.

"To its virtues be very kind,
And to its faults a little blind."

WM. ELLISON.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MONTREAL.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE ATTENDANCE.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS THIS TERM—PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FEW PEOPLE reflect seriously upon the vast amount of responsibility which rests upon those who are charged with the education of the youth of this city. It amounts to the government of a small world and includes the guardianship of the moral and physical training and moulding of a majority of the future men and women of the community. The duties of the School Commissioners of Montreal are indeed no sinecure; they are arduous, solemn and deeply important. They have to render an account of their stewardship both to God and to man, for the well-being of tens, ay, hundreds of thousands depend upon the direction which is given to their education, and this is in the hands primarily of the members of the commission. That their work is shared and lightened by the splendid corps of male and female teachers which constitute the staffs of the many educational establishments of Montreal, is admitted, and it is no depreciation of the Board to say that without this invaluable support they would be powerless to manage the vast system placed under their control. It is an immense work and requires, and fortunately has, all the machinery necessary for working it, as is evidenced by the facts contained in the following reports submitted at the last meeting of the commission.

The regular meeting of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal took place on Tuesday evening, the Very Rev. Vicar General Racine presiding. There were present Rev. Father Leclerc and Rev. J. Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, together with Messrs. Beaulieu, Martineau, F. J. Hart, B. Connaughton, and Mr. U. E. Archambault, the secretary treasurer.

The first business was the nomination of two professors for Montcalm school, this being necessitated by the very considerable increase in the number of pupils attending that institution. The two professors named were Messrs. Gelinas and Bond. By the appointment of these two gentlemen the commissioners say they have effected a saving of \$1,750.

Mr. Archambault presented the report of the principals of the several schools on the number of pupils registered up to the present for the current year. The following is the number in attendance at each particular school:

The Commercial Academy..... 369
Montcalm School..... 523
Champlain School..... 663
Sarsfield School..... 549
Belmont School..... 324
Olier School..... 464
St. Mary's School..... 466
Institution of the Young Blind..... 39
Madame Marchand's School..... 348
Madame Cronin's School..... 60
Madame Richer's School..... 50
Madame McKay Wolfe's School..... 62
Miss Campbell's School..... 200
14

The following is the redistribution of the enrollment in attendance at the schools

of the Christian Brothers and of the Name of the Congregation of Notre Dame:

AT THE SCHOOLS OF THE BROTHERS	
St. Joseph's, St. Martin Street.....	618
St. James'.....	580
St. Patrick's.....	389
St. Lawrence.....	477
St. Anne's.....	486
Soulanges'.....	178
St. Gabriel's.....	410
St. Bridget's.....	814
Sacred Heart.....	989
Academy.....	177
	5089

There are besides these, Mount St. Louis, the Archbishop's Academy, and the Schools of St. James', St. Patrick's, and St. Lawrence, receiving no aid from the Commissioners.

The attendance at the schools under the direction of the Nuns of the Congregation is divided as follows:

UNDER CONTROL OF THE COMMISSIONERS	
The Bourgeois Academy.....	1180
The Visitation Academy.....	574
The St. Joseph's Academy.....	374
The St. Anne's Academy.....	315
The St. Patrick's Academy.....	347
The St. Catherine's Academy.....	602
The Notre Dame des Anges Academy.....	180
The Notre Dame de Bon Conseil Academy.....	240
St. Agnes' Academy.....	188
The School of Notre Dame.....	42
The School of St. Alphonse.....	80
The School of St. Louis.....	370
The School of St. Charles.....	261
The School of Notre Dame de Grace.....	66
	5019

The following is the list of and attendance at those schools which receive no state assistance and are classed as

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS	
Villa Maria.....	176
Mount St. Mary.....	260
The St. Denis Academy.....	171
The St. Anthony's Academy.....	125
The St. Léon Academy.....	150
The St. Urbain Academy.....	157
St. Lawrence School.....	242
St. Anthony's School.....	134
Bonnecour School.....	160
St. Ursuline's School.....	221
	1796
	5019
	6815

The following is the distribution of pupils attending the schools under the direction of the Sisters of Providence:

Salle d'Asile, Fullum street.....	343
" Visitation street.....	287
St. Vincent de Paul classes, St. Denis street.....	157

787

Of these several teaching institutions, that on Visitation street is the only one that receives assistance from the Commissioners. The Academy of St. John the Baptist, at Point St. Charles, under the nuns of the Congregation of the Holy Cross and Seven Dolors, has an attendance of 631 pupils.

ST. MARY'S PARISH,

The interior of the church to be decorated—Subscribers to the Fund to Defray the Cost.

St. Mary's Calendar in its last issue, says:

The Church is a beautiful one. Few enter it without falling in love with its piety inspiring attractions. Yet it is now sadly in need of an almost entire internal beautifying operation. Will the admirers of our cherished shrine give expression to the extent of this love and admiration? The most persuasive and at the same time the most convincing answer we can now receive must come in the form of dollars and cents.

We hereby give the list already prepared of this praiseworthy object:

Mr. W. H. Schultz.....	\$50 00
Mr. Thos. Heffernan.....	60 00
Mr. John McIlhane.....	60 00
Miss May Mullins.....	5 00
A friend.....	1 00
Mr. Wm. Dunley.....	2 00
Mr. A. J. Snowers.....	10 00
Mrs. McHugh.....	5 00
Mr. Christopher McGuire.....	5 00
Miss Mary Reilly.....	5 00
Mr. Jas. Murphy.....	0 50
Mr. Wm. Coughlin.....	5 00
Mr. Francis McGovern.....	5 00
Mr. James Clark.....	1 00
Mrs. Street.....	5 00
Mr. J. Street.....	5 00
Mr. W. Street.....	5 00
Mrs. Cunningham.....	5 00
Mrs. Geo. Singleton.....	20 00
Mr. Jas. Mallay.....	10 00
Mr. John McCall.....	40 00
Mr. John Sheehan.....	40 00
Mr. P. McCall.....	10 00
Mr. Thomas Goulen.....	5 00
Mr. T. Sullivan.....	1 00
Mrs. Nicholas Smith.....	5 00
Miss Mary Murphy.....	2 00
Mrs. Jas. Fairburn.....	5 00
Mrs. P. Norton.....	25 60
Mrs. William Thompson.....	5 00
Mr. John Cleary.....	5 00
Mr. Wm. Brennan.....	5 00
Mrs. Peter Ryan.....	5 00
Mr. Luke Mullin.....	5 50
Mr. Thomas McDonnell.....	5 00
Mrs. F. Fox.....	5 00
Mrs. Geo. Pattingale.....	5 00
Mr. John Dwyer.....	5 00
Mrs. Thos. Hammel.....	0 25
Mr. Pat. Carroll.....	1 00
Mrs. P. McCall.....	1 00
Mrs. Thos. Harvey.....	1 00
Mr. Laverty.....	0 75
Mr. J. Rigney.....	1 00
Mr. Boyce Clancy.....	5 00
Mrs. Thomas Hammel.....	1 00
Mrs. Callaghan.....	5 00
Mrs. G. Snyder.....	2 00
Miss Finney.....	1 00
Mr. Jos. Burns.....	3 00
Mrs. Stephen Blount.....	2 00
Mrs. O'Neill.....	10 00
Mr. Francis Lawlor.....	2 00
Mr. Francis Lawlor.....	2 00
Miss Mary Ann Lawlor.....	2 00
Mr. L. J. A. Butler.....	5 00
Mr. Hugh Butler.....	5 00
Mr. R. J. Ferry.....	5 00
Mr. W. Brennan.....	5 00

14

CATHOLIC SCENES

IN ENGLAND

Open Air Preaching in Hyde Park, London.

Some of the Speakers and Their Style—The Part Which the Guild of Ransom Takes in the Work.

REV. THOMAS HUGHES, S.J., contributes a very interesting article to the current number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, under the title of Catholic Scenes in London. We take the following extract, which describes the Sunday meeting in Hyde Park, from it.

The Hyde Park preaching is a noteworthy manifestation of the religious sentiment, which is so deep in the heart of the English people. On any Sunday in the year, one may find some afternoon services going on near the Marble Arch;

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

MANY and varied are the contributions to newspapers and magazines upon the all-important subject of family life.

If there is anything which makes life worth living, it is to be one of an affectionate family.

Strange to say, however, most people could count upon the fingers of one hand the really nice families they know; the families, that is, in which there is not tender care for each other, but an unselfish deportment and a kindly interest always manifested by each towards other fellow member.

This is the household into which a young man, who wants a good wife, will do well and wisely to marry. There may not be much show about the girls, but he will find they are compassionate, and that their dispositions stand the test of wear.

The Catholic Review, N.Y., refers to a custom which was in vogue many years ago in Montreal, but which is now, we are happy to say, but very little practised. It is the pernicious one of stopping at hotels near the cemetery after funerals.

The Review says:

A habit that has been growing, seemingly, all over the country is the practice of stopping at hotels on returning from funerals. Around nearly every cemetery there are clustered together number of these hostilities, and towards one of these a returning carriage is always sure to be directed, not on account of any desire of its occupants but because of the rewards which the hotel keeper promises to the driver for bringing his fare there. To say the least this shows a lack of respect for the one interested. If the matter were treated in the manner suggested by Archbishop Eder the practice would soon cease: "We earnestly appeal to all Catholics not to patronize these saloons, abstaining from entering them, not only on returning from a funeral, but also when making visits to the graves of relatives or friends."

It is a cause for surprise to the calm observer of things in the social world that there should be so many people whose sole aim in life it is to be fault-finding and unhappy with their position in life, and so immersed in self. The Church News says:

The majority of men, women and children are too careless regarding the bad habit of complaining at every little thing that does not please them. They seem to imagine that they were created for no other purpose than to enjoy themselves, and that every other person should contribute to their happiness. They do not stop complaining long enough to reflect how unhappy they render their relatives and friends.

A little meditation upon the object for which we were created and our future life would prevent many from uttering complaints as they do, upon the slightest provocation. We should not forget that we were not created simply for this world, and that we are only here to prepare for a world of unalloyed happiness. And then we should never fail to remember that there are so many far more miserable than ourselves, and yet we very often find those who suffer the most annoyances the most patient.

It now appears that a course of study has been recently introduced in a woman's college in the neighboring republic. A council of etiquette is formed, to which mooted questions are submitted, the council not pronouncing judgment until authorities have been consulted and every effort made to secure a wise decision. Papers on relevant topics are prepared and discussed, an effort being made to remove the study from the consideration of minor arbitrary points of etiquette to the broader range of gentle breeding.

Reverence for the memory of the dead, however rational and admirable, says the Catholic Sun, should not be allowed in any way to prejudice the rights of the living. It is not difficult to find how far and in what way this applies to Catholic methods. It may excite some comment to say so, but we feel justified in saying that some of our people go almost too far in their reverence—as they regard for the memory of a deceased relative or friend.

One of this class of limited means and a large family will sometimes be heard to say, "I'll spend every dollar I have, if it takes it, to give him a decent funeral." What a mistaken idea of post mortem reverence is involved in so thoughtless a proceeding. Give the dead a decent burial by all means, but let it be in proportion to the family means and have due consideration for the maintenance of the survivors. What a foolish, not to say vicious, course it is to strip the little household or plunge it in hopeless debt, in order to be able to say that everybody at the wake was treated to the best and that so large a number of carriages had not been seen going to the church in given number of years. Justice to the living should precede our duties to the dead, and it is manifestly criminal to expose the child to possible hunger that the father may have a silk-lined casket or that the sister should go shoeless, that the brother's coffin should be covered with floral offerings that all have to be paid for. While there is some degree of gratification in noticing that, owing to the timely admonitions of the reverend clergy and the remonstrances of Catholic papers, the senseless sentiment that operates in these cases has been considerably modified in late years, yet it still prevails in some families to an extent that is neither creditable to their creed nor their intelligence.

"Our fathers had only deal cloth, and they are, presumably, in heaven, their descendants go down to the vaults of death pampered in oak, and we hope it is all right with their souls."

WHIMS OF FASHION.

MUCH has been said in regard to the fashions. A correspondent to the Catholic Witness, Detroit, says:

The love of beauty and refinement belongs to every true woman. She ought to desire in moderation pretty dresses, and delight in beautiful colors and graceful fabrics; she ought to take a certain, not too expensive pride in herself, and be solicitous to have all his beauty chosen and in good taste; she ought not to like singularity, either of habit or appearance, or be able to stand out against a fashion when fashion has become custom; she ought not to make herself conspicuous only by the perfection of her taste, by the grace and harmony of her dress, and unobtrusive good breeding of her manners; she ought to set the seal of gentleness on every square inch of her life, and shed the radiance of her own beauty and refinement on every material object about her.

"In Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, certain dealers 'work, color, and dry the coffee berries in centrifugal machines with sand, so that the crevices become filled with powdered wood. The process is said to make them of a fine white color, and thus to enhance their market value."

And we have food inspectors and sanitary inspectors and public health officers all kept up at the ratepayers' expense; yet the ratepayers are allowed to be swindled and slowly poisoned.

Paying cash for everything used to be, says a writer in the New York Post, a woman's standard of thrift, and the feminine mind still recoils from a load of debt. The busy women of to day, however, find that weekly or monthly bills are a great saving of time and energy, and possess two other distinct advantages. A regular customer is well treated, and if poor or short-weighted goods are delivered, a protest insures prompt improvement. The business woman who does not have to concern herself with the commissary department of the home has discovered, too, that the same principle applies in her shopping needs. An account with a reliable house, if she is a sensible enough woman not to overrun it, saves her time and strength.

Despite the above comments upon the good old system of cash payments, the fact remains that it is much the safest plan for housekeepers to adopt, as there is a tendency to incur expenses under the credit system, of monthly payments even, which causes much unpleasantness, and in many instances are fatal to domestic harmony. Pay cash as you go is a good motto for women in charge of the household.

A single expedient to alleviate the fly nuisance is to sponge the window and sills with a strong solution of carbolic acid. Do it while the sun is shining and the flies are most plentiful. They will, it is said, die at once and in numbers. The brushing may be repeated several times.

A health journal says that the substitution among enlightened cooks of lemon juice for vinegar is to be highly commended.

It is always interesting to know how royalty interest themselves in matters of domestic economy. It is said that the sound business capacity and marvelous memory for details which serve Queen Victoria so well in her greater office of sovereign do not fail to render her successful also in her lesser one of housekeeper. She is the mistress of palaces, castle and country houses, and, although the actual daily housekeeping is, of course, done by deputy, the royal head of the establishment remains ever in a very real sense the mistress. She perceives immediately anything amiss, and perceives also the remedy.

She is a kind but also an exacting mistress, and as she pays well, and never fails to consider a reasonable excuse, quite properly demands good service and tolerates no shirking. A recent little volume upon her private life relates several entertaining household anecdotes of the royal lady's ways.

She has, it seems, a dislike of cold meat, which she never eats, but etiquette demands that at luncheon a side table shall stand ready, provided with cold fowl and a cold joint, no matter what daintier hot food the dining table may offer.

Like every good housekeeper, says Tit Bits, the Queen knows and remembers her valuable household possessions, and is fully aware of their individual merit and the places where they ought to be kept. She does not know them all, for they number thousands, but hundreds of them she does know, and elaborate catalogues are kept of the rest—furniture, bric-a-brac, china, glass, silver, draperies and other furnishings—by her order, and in large leather bound books provided in accordance with her ideas.

Only a small proportion of her many hundred articles for table service are actually in ordinary use, and she is in the habit of using but three of her many services of plate and chinaware at Windsor Castle.

But once, after a talk with the German Ambassador, who was visiting her, the members of the Queen's household were surprised on coming to the table to behold strange chinaware before them, each plate adorned with landscape paintings. It soon appeared that the Ambassador having mentioned in the morning that his birthplace was Fürstenberg, the Queen had recalled to mind a service of chinaware never used, and for nine years put away and forgotten by every one but herself, which had been manufactured there, and was decorated with painted scenes of the town and its vicinity.

Overskirts and draperies are becoming general on the light, fluffy type of evening gown, and they will no doubt be universally adopted for evening wear before winter sets in.

There is infinite variety in the new silks for autumn wear. All take the direction of small spots. The most becoming have a ground work of gray or white with black chenille dots,

but the newest design is of black silk net with lace sprays in cream or white, with a border to match. The veillings with chenille dots grouped in sets of three, five or seven have not met with favor, as they tend to give the wearer an uncanny appearance.

Parisian manufacturers are turning out epaulets with fringes hanging to the waist and deep flounces of fringe are being woven to hang from the knees to the hem of the skirt.

THE STORY OF WEDDING RINGS.

"The wedding ring is made of gold of the purest quality, signifying how noble and durable is our affection," writes Frank H. Vizetelly of "The Romance of the Ring" in the September Woman's Home Companion. "Next, in form the ring is round, a symbol of eternity, implying that our regard shall be without end. Why is this golden circlet worn on the third finger of the left hand? Because among the ancients it was thought that there was a vein in that finger that came directly from the heart, and the custom has survived the ages and come down to us from remote antiquity. But there are other reasons why it should be worn on this finger: Because, being a finger least used, it may be least subject to be worn out, because its distinct purpose is that it is to be the visible, lasting token of a solemn covenant which must never be forgotten. It has been suggested also that the form, being round and without end, imports that mutual love shall flow from one to the other, as in a circle, and that continually and forever."

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

Here are some quaint wedding superstitions:

The bride who finds a spider on her wedding dress may consider herself blessed.

The bride who dreams of fairies the night before her marriage will be thrice blessed.

If the groom carry a miniature horse shoe in his pocket he will always have good luck.

Ship marriages are considered anything but lucky. Get married on land or don't get married at all.

No bride or groom should be given a telegram while on the way to church. It is positively a sign of evil.

If the wedding ring is dropped during the ceremony the bride may as well wish herself unborn, for she will always have ill luck.

Maidens eager to wed should give dishwater heated to the boiling point a wide berth. It means that they will not marry for a long time if they attempt to cleanse dishes in water so hot.

Should a bride perchance to see a coffin while being driven to the railway station prior to departing upon her wedding tour, she should order the driver to turn back and start over again, or else she will surely meet with bad luck.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of two hundred miles when the clouds among which it plays are at a high altitude, but that thunder can seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is also subject to refraction by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to the effects of "sound shadows" produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet" or "summer" lightning, which seems to be unattended by thunder.

TO DRAW OUT A SPLINTER.

Removing a splinter from a suffering hand is not always an easy task, but home surgery may sometimes give someone a feeling of heartfelt joy. The sufferer who illustrates the matter on this occasion was a carpenter. He was working at his trade at an institution over which the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church presided. One day he broke off an ugly splinter in his hand and could not get it out. He went home at the close of the day's work feeling no annoyance from the wound but by the next morning his hand was in a serious condition and so painful that working was an impossibility. On his way to the doctor's the carpenter stopped to tell the sisters why he must delay his work. "Let me see what I can do with your hand before you go to the doctor's," said one of the sisters. The man demurred. "Yes," said the sister, with gentle insistence, "it will do no harm, anyway." She quickly filled within an inch or so of the top a rather wide mouthed bottle with steaming hot water, and as she held it, another sister pressed the inflamed part of the injured hand gently down over the opening. Such a peculiar sensation! It seemed to the man that his whole hand was being drawn with great force into the bottle. He would have taken it away, but the sister was holding it gently but firmly. Then there was a feeling of relief; it seemed as if the inside of the

WHAT A BOY SHOULD DO.

A boy should learn the axe to use, And never his sisters to abuse, To shovel snow, to be polite, And nothing he is always right.

A boy should learn not to be cross, And think he is his sister's boss; Ne'er be a bully, tyrant, bear, And never, at any time, to swear.

A boy should learn to ride and hoe, To dig the ground, the seed to sow; To brush the boots, to clean the knives, And brighten other people's lives.

A boy should learn when he goes out, Never to leave his clothes about, When he returns, with bat and ball, Not to leave them lying in the hall.

A boy should learn to read and write, And how to do his sums just right, His lessons never to neglect, His teachers always to respect.

A boy should learn to be just nice, Not tease the cat, nor torture mice; A boy like this is sure to be The pride of the whole family.

American factories turn out a cart load of watches every day, and yet people come in late to church just as of yore.

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hand had become cold and was pouring its unpleasant contents into the bottle. That was almost exactly what was happening. And with the liquid went the offending splinter. The hand was bathed and bandaged, and the carpenter soon finished his work without further inconvenience.

ADVANTAGES OF A BAD NOSE.

"Had man developed, during his early earth walking career, olfactory powers anything like equal to those of the dog, I might be led to say that all of us, if we were so exciting, would be getting our livings by eating for roots and grubs like a badger, or by yelping along the trail like a pack of jackals! Because, happily, he could not profitably follow his nose, primitive man was obliged to use his nose."

"Where the dog or the wolf gallops blindly or without thought along the tangled line left by the last of his quarry, the primitive man had, from the first, not only to learn to notice each displaced or shifted stone, or a kink in the dewdrop, but had also—from these and thousand other data—to infer what had passed that way, when it had passed, and often, in the case of one wounded animal in a herd, how it had passed, and whether it were sufficiently disabled to make pursuit a profitable speculation. As far as I can see, this faculty, engendered and necessitated by olfactory shortcomings, formed the basis of much of our vaunted reasoning power."—*"Wild traits in Wild Animals,"* by Louisa Robinson.

BREVITION.

Men possessed of an idea cannot be reasoned with.

The region where no man hath ever set foot is called To-morrow.

Pity is so near akin to contempt that an honest man doesn't need it.

He who excuses himself before he has been censured accuses himself, says the proverb.

Affected dispatch is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be.

If a man ought to forget that if he sows wild oats he will have to reap the same kind of crop.

Robert Louis Stevenson said that when a cheerful person entered a room it was as if another candle had been lighted.

If the greatest minds the partition dividing wit from foolishness is very thin. In small mind it is absent altogether.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.

There is no rest from labor on earth; there are always duties to perform and functions to exercise—functions which are ever enlarging and extending in proportion to the growth of our moral and mental station.

There is one sort of labor which adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed, there is another which has no such effect; the former, as it produces a value, may be called productive; the latter, unproductive labor.

Silky labor and the labor of sorrow are little worth. If you could only shed tranquility over the soul you would do more to make the man a thorough worker than if you could lend him the force of Hercules or the hundred arms of Briareus.

I have faith in labor, and I see the goodness of God in placing us in a world where labor alone can keep us alive. Manual labor is a school in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character—a vastly more important endowment than all the learning of all other schools.

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ROOFS FOR THE BARN.

THE MUSKOKA COUNTRY.

A Syracuse's Trip to a Famous Region in Canada.

Its Varied Attractions—The Hunter, the Angler and the Lover of Nature Will Find Delight There.

[SYRACUSE STANDARD, JULY 10 1888.]

Dr. J. H. Worman, the owner and editor of *Outing*, entertained a party of invited guests in the Muskoka region of Ontario, from June 28 to and including July 6. L. S. Wilson, of this city, with the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, was one of the members of the party. Mr. Wilson returned home Thursday last and is enthusiastic over the natural beauties of the place so little known to residents of New York State.

To a Standard reporter who sought an interview and who asked "What is Muskoka?" Mr. Wilson replied:

"Muskoka is the password to a pleasure paradise where the hand of man is very little in evidence; it is the key to a realm where nature shows herself in all her charming loveliness. Muskoka is but a single Indian word and to the many without significance, but to the few who having been introduced have quickly learned to love the region, it is very full of meaning. It is suggestive of an almost never-ending, ever-shifting panorama of delightful scenes in lake and stream, and wood and sky. Those who have visited the Thousand Islands say that nature was lavish when she caused that creation, and lovers of the Adirondacks say she was careless in leaving so much that is beautiful among the highlands of New York, but if this is true she certainly was prodigal, extravagant in Muskoka, for one finds there the islands and the woods combined in a wealth of scenery almost too much for any one resort."

The Muskoka region is well known to Canadians. The Georgian Bay and Muskoka district, just east of the bay and about two miles north of beautiful Toronto, long have been their chief summer outing places. To people in the States who are familiar with mountain, wood, river, lake and sea resorts, Muskoka is but dot on the map, if indeed that dot has ever been discovered. A section so abundantly provided with all that is essential to meet the exacting requirements of the critical American pleasure seeker should not go unheralded. To be sure there is the railroad literature, telling of the place, but people are skeptical. We all have seen advertisements of first class railroad eating houses, with home made everything; have even patronized them and still have doubted. But in this instance the railroad people have not dared to picture Muskoka in absolutely true tint, for the story, to the uninitiated, would read like a badly overdrawn tale, be looked upon, perhaps, as an interesting exaggeration, but fail absolutely in its convincing properties.

The Muskoka region, with its hundreds of beautiful lakes, has three principal ones, Lake Muskoka, Lake Rosseau and Lake Joseph. Muskoka is 22 miles in length and ten miles wide at its widest point; Rosseau is 14 miles long and seven wide; and Joseph, extending farthest north sixteen miles long and seven wide. The first two have tributaries, but lake Joseph is a spring. Its crystal waters reflect in almost perfect imagery its rocky shores and luxuriantly wooded islands. Lake Rosseau is three feet higher than Muskoka and steamers enter by means of a lock at Port Carling. From Rosseau into Joseph there is a canal-like passage at Port Sundiford. The outlet of all the lakes is at Bala, on the extreme western bay of Lake Muskoka, where the waters make a plunge in three falls, twenty-five feet or more in height, forming the Muskeg river. Two miles west from Bala falls, the Moon river forms a branch of the Muskeg, and through these channels the waters of the lakes go out into Georgian Bay, that wonder water land, with its 27,000 islands on the eastern coast line.

"One reads that these three lakes contain between 400 and 500 islands. That is not only true, but it is also true that very many have upon them most substantial and beautiful cottages or hotels for the accommodation of tourists. The present season will see a very material increase in the number of cottages, as building is now active, and coming seasons will undoubtedly witness the erection of other summer homes and by people from the States, when the Muskoka region shall have been accorded its just place among the outing resorts of North America.

"The shore line of all these lakes is picturesquely irregular and so thickly placed are the islands that at very few points is any wide expanse of water visible. There are no marsh, no low land in all Muskoka. There is no mosquito in Muskoka. Pine, spruce, balsam, hemlock, maple and oak are the prevailing woods. In size the islands vary from Big Island, in Lake Rosseau, with its 1,000 acres, to tiny specks with a single tree or rock showing above the water, in all sizes, shapes and conditions of improvement. Titles rest in individuals. These islands form the most excellent sites imaginable for permanent cottages or tenting parties. Fast supply boats, owned by individuals, ply the waters of all the lakes, Constant and Mink furnishing the dwellers in Lakes Joseph and Rosseau and the Gypsies and Monzeks those in Lake Muskoka, with provisions. They are small portable provision stores and if one desires articles not in stock they will be ordered and promptly delivered.

"Hail fever cannot survive the pure air of the Muskoka region. Immediate relief is the undressing rule. In 1884, an adventurous Canadian boy with companions went up through Lake Simcoe, overland to Gravenhurst, now a place of over 2,000 inhabitants with large lumber and manufacturing interests, then a hamlet of a few houses.

and an Indian trading point—and in an old sailing craft, with her captain for guide, sailed along and camped until they reached the head of Lake Joseph. No white faces were seen along the shores. The Huron Indians held sway. It was their happy pleasure to preserve the vicinity of Indian River between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau was their camping ground. The beauty of the surroundings charmed the young man and his friends and they made several pilgrimages. Year by year the number of Indians decreased until at present only a few are found at Bala. The young man married and visited the islands, the woods, the mountains and the seashore. Nowhere did he find the refreshing, rough and rugged life that so appealed to him in his earlier days and so he returned to his first love in Lake Joseph, and that is how W. B. McMurrich, Q. C. of Toronto, comes to have the choicest spot in that beautiful lake. His history has been repeated by others until now upwards of \$100,000 are invested in retreats away from cares of business or the noise of the city on the islands in beautiful Muskoka lakes.

"William Gregory-Allen and his 11 children have a fine island home in Lake Rosseau. Mr. Gregory was left a large landed estate in England by an uncle on condition that he would take the name of Allen. It was supposed by Mr. Gregory's friends that he would go to England to spend the remainder of his life, but after a few months stay he returned to the Muskoka, saying that he could not be content away from the scenes so dear to him, scenes not duplicated, so far as he could learn, in old world countries. He has since avowed his intention never to leave Muskoka.

"The lakes are situated 800 feet above the sea level, 500 feet above Lake Ontario and over 200 above Lake Superior. The air is dry, pure, light, invigorating, bracing, but not overexhilarating. Towns do not invade the shores and Sunday quiet everywhere prevails.

"Muskoka's waters hold fish for those who enjoy such sport, and her woods game for the hunter. Bass, pickerel and salmon trout abound in the lakes as well as other lake fish, and the trout streams in the interior give up their beauties because they are seldom fished. There are muskalonge in the Moose and Muskoka rivers. The woods hold deer and partridge and last year three bears were brought out. The best day's record for deer during the season November 1 to 15, 1897, was 55, and for season of 1896 the highest day's kill was 105. The full record of delivery of deer for the season of 1897 by the Muskoka Navigation Company's fleet of eight steamers was an even 300.

"This fleet of excellent steamers is in charge of Capt. A. P. Cockburn. It is said, and probably with truth, that if a letter was mailed anywhere in Canada addressed 'The Captain,' and nothing else written upon the envelope, it would be forwarded at once to this genial, whole souled gentleman—the living encyclopedia of the Muskoka region—to his home in Toronto or to Muskoka Wharf at Gravenhurst, where he personally directs the movements of his fleet and benignly smiles upon each arriving and departing guest, while he undertakes to make life more pleasant for all.

"Meals are served on the boats in character so excellent as to cause wonder on the part of those not familiar with the regular daily service afforded. The Navigation Company has a perfectly equipped house boat that was not idle a day during the last season. More boats of this type are being built. The Company's steamers carried 15,000 people during the season of 1897 and possess the best of accommodations for many times that number.

"The Muskoka lakes have many good hotels affording every facility for the enjoyment of their guests. The rates are decidedly reasonable, from \$1 to \$5 a day, with a better rate for parties or for long time. Each hotel is a special post office and express office and several have telegraph offices, so that one is not entirely cut off from the knowledge of events in the outside world. Toronto morning papers are to be had the same evening, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Muskoka Navigation Company using every means to make life on the lakes enjoyable by the prompt delivery of mail.

"The lakes are easily reached from Toronto, the trip from the Union Station to Muskoka Wharf at Gravenhurst consuming a little over three hours. The ride is through one of the many picture postcard sections of Canada, along the shores of Lake Simcoe and Cudiching, for miles and crossing many branches of the River Severn. As you proceed northward the country becomes more rocky and more like the wilderness into which you are going and tall pines, spruce and birch and hardy ferns are on every hand. You pass Allendale, Burrie and Ossilie, pretty Ontario towns alive with their lumbering and other industries. At Gravenhurst, the lumbering centre, the Navigation Company's steamers are ready to start on their journeys, the boats making daily trips to all points on the lakes and the Magnetawan River. Each lake has its separate service.

"The Grand Trunk Railway, under its new management, introduced two years ago, has been doing much to advertise and popularize the region. They carried 1,500 to 2,000 pleasure seekers two years ago, and last year over 4,000. They have made special efforts in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and naturally a large percentage of travel has been from these territories. The Grand Trunk would be obliged to carry many thousands of New York State people each season if it were generally known what beauties exist among these Canadian Highlands.

"Cottagers and campers on the islands in the lakes and visitors at the hotels find their principal diversions in fishing, hunting, canoeing and bathing in the clear, cool waters.

"It is one thing to go into an almost unknown country of lakes and woods and amid privation proceed on a voyage of discovery; but it is quite another thing to visit such a place under conditions of comfort. Such conditions are present in Muskoka, and that is one of the strong reasons why it is bound to become popular. One is permitted to see nature at her best without paying the price required and gladly met by those who have learned of the charm of the Muskoka region."

MILESTONES AFTER

FORTY-FIVE.

Printers to Men Who Have Reached the Prime of Life.

Some of the Danger Spots Along the Journey.

THE Medical Record prints a synopsis of an interesting paper read by Dr. Henry F. Walker of New York, at the meeting of the Practitioners' Society. The subject that he took for discussion is one that must come home to all but those who die young. It was caused to patients, especially in the latter part of active life.

The doctor said that there was much truth in the adage that after forty a man should be his own physician. Experience should by that time teach him what he can and cannot do. The difficulty is to understand himself. Says the paper:

"When a youth, he considers himself mature, while others are callow; at a later date he calls himself young, though the contemporaries are old. The hardest thing that he is compelled to realize is that changes occur in himself; that a thing which he has heretofore done with impunity may in time become hazardous in repetition. The morning cold plunge, the going without an overcoat, the refusal of extra footwear—any or all may become hazards to health. It is often quite difficult to persuade an aged person or his friends that exercise in the open air is not absolutely essential to well being, or that the fireside is more invigorating than the cutting wind of a brilliant winter day. They quote experience against you. Having always done things with advantage, they can do it still unmindful that the personal equation has changed, and that an element once a friend to bullet may be come a foe that kills. Of the elements the one most harmful to the aged is cold."

Here is something that the fresh air friends will do well to read and ponder:

"To the old as well as to the very young, a mild heat for the sleeping room is better than the haphazard temperature given by an open window. That he has always slept with the window open, no matter what the weather, is boasted by a man who demands an ox roast and a hot cup in waking hours without seeing his inconsistency. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the need of fresh (meaning open) air in the sleeping room. You can constantly cherish a catarrh with it. Nansen, in his sleeping bag, has proved that one can survive and thrive with a modicum of it."

Dr. Walker says that the chief hazards of the man who has reached the time when he should be his own physician are internal rather than external.

The willing worker has always enough to do for others. Each year adds to responsibilities which he assumes through his own or others' necessities, or by choice through ambition. And each year gives him a body a little less in strength by which to carry them. The change may be slight, but it is actual.

The consequence is that with increased weight and weakened body, aid which is harmful is often sought. There are two things which threaten such a man's comfort; half or wholly recognized diminished physical strength to do increasing work, and the inability to get abundant sleep or enough sleep for full refreshment."

But the gist of the sermon is found in this paragraph, which ought to be read with close attention:

"I think that the greatest hazards to a man's character are likely to come after he has passed forty-five years of age. He has become more lenient in his judgment of others, and is likely to be more indulgent to himself. To speak of things wholly physical, he has then the temptation to both stimulants and narcotics (or hypnotics) in the highest degree. And those temptations come to him when he is acting, chiefly, as his own physician. If a young fellow becomes a drunkard before he is thirty, you can usually find for him the plea of heredity. But there is many a man who has passed thirty years and forty safely, who in the next decade succumbs to alcohol because he needs a brace to help him transact the business which the close work of previous years has brought to him. He takes to alcohol not in a convivial way, but to help him over a hard place; and he takes it just in the worst manner, without accompanying food, and when food would likely be distasteful or even harmful by nervous preoccupation. The afternoon drink to tide him over a weary day gives to itself earlier portions when business presses, and the morning cocktail before it has begun. And all this is due to the overwork given to the man whose established character has brought him to the front. If a man passes in safety the time when strength declines without his realizing the fact, and reaches the time when he must acknowledge it, he is all right.

If it be not alcohol alone that is used it is alcohol with a subtle stimulant more deadly, a cocoa or a kola, which obscures the immediate effect of the medium.

"The other hazard is the use of hypnotics. Of course, these are of various degrees of potency and harmlessness. But you will find that the man who consults you for insomnia knows the list and has tried them all before he has applied to you."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES THROUGH PATENTED INVENTIONS.

Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal: Prior to January 1, 1881, 236,136 patents (not including 9,957 patents granted prior to 1886), were issued by the United States. These included all patented inventions exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, an exposition of which the most striking

SURPRISE SOAP

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5 cents a cake.

GLADSTONE'S LONGEVITY.

Mr. Smalley Tells of the Reasons Given by the Statesman for His Reaching Old Age.

A good many reasons have been assigned for Mr. Gladstone's longevity in spite of the very harassing and anxious life he lived. One of these things was undoubtedly his ability to put things aside and to waste no time in unavailing regrets.

Hear what he himself said upon this subject, as reported in Mr. Smalley's article in Harper's:

"Of course it has been an anxious life. I have had to take many decisions—often decisions of the highest importance in public affairs. I have given each one of them the best attention I could. I have weighed arguments and facts, and made up my mind as best I could, and then dismissed the subject. I have had to make a great many speeches, and have made them as well as I knew how, and there an end. But if, after I had taken a decision or made a speech, I had begun to worry over it, and say to myself: 'Perhaps I ought to have given greater weight to this or that argument, or might not have put this consideration more fully in my speech, or turned this sentence better, or mad a stronger appeal to my audience—it I had done this instead of doing my best while I could and then totally dismissing the matter from my mind, I should have been in my grave twenty years ago.'

A STRANGE CASE.

MR. JAS. CROSGREY, OF PORT HOPE, TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

His Right Leg Swollen to Three Times Its Natural Size—Urgers Followed and for a Year and a Half Doctors' Treatment Failed to Help Him.

From the Port Hope Times.

"It was nearly as large as that telephone pole." These words were used by Mr. Jas. Crosgrey, for eight years a resident of Port Hope, Ont. Mr. Crosgrey is in the employ of Mr. R. K. Scott, who has a feed store on Walton street, and is well and favorably known in town and vicinity. Less than two years ago Mr. Crosgrey was the recipient of much sympathy on account of a severe ailment which beset him, depriving him of the use of his right leg, and from doing any labor except a few odd days work. His recovery was wrought so suddenly and completely that the Times considered the matter would be of sufficient interest to its readers to obtain an interview with Mr. Crosgrey. In substance Mr. Crosgrey told the following story of his illness: "In April, 1895, I was laid up for sever weeks with typhoid fever and after I recovered from the fever my right leg began to swell. It was very painful indeed and in a few weeks it was three times its natural size—nearly as large as that telephone pole," and he pointed to a stick of timber ten inches in diameter. "Nothing the doctor did gave me any relief, and I consulted another with the same result. I suffered for nearly five months when I noticed that the swelling began to decrease and I became hopeful of recovery. But the improvement only continued for a short time and then the swelling became greater and two big ulcers formed on the inside of the leg above the ankle. These ulcers were right through to the bone and you could put your hand into them, and Mr. Crosgrey indicated on his thumb an object an inch in length. "For the next year and a half I was treated by four or five doctors but my leg and the ulcers were as bad as ever. The doctors pronounced the disease phlebitis or inflammation of the veins. They didn't seem to know what to do for me, however, and I despaired of getting well. Mr. Crosgrey's relief came in a strange manner, almost by chance one might say. He tells of it this way: "I had a relative living near Teeswater, named William Baptist. He heard of my condition and sent word to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His reason for recommending them, he stated, was because they had cured him of serious trouble in both legs, when all else had failed. I decided to try them and in less than five weeks the ulcers were completely healed and the swelling in my legs disappeared. The ulcers never returned and my leg is just about as sound as the other one. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone cured me when doctors and all other medicines failed and I am willing that the details of my illness and cure be made known."

Mr. Crosgrey, who is 41 years of age, is now at work every day. The nature of his work, that of lifting heavy bags of flour and feed, is proof of his complete recovery. He is a life long friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lets an opportunity pass of speaking a good word for them.

The above statement was sworn to before the undersigned at Port Hope, on the 17th day of February, 1898.

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NOTES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Health of His Holiness the Pope.

The Proposed Visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Holy Land—Some Interesting Census Figures—Other Doings.

THE Pope goes through a degree of fatigue every day which persons fifteen or twenty years his junior would hesitate to face, yet he seems fully equal to it, and, if occasion rendered it necessary, could double and redouble the exertion and strain. He has just gone through a week of special audiences and receptions, which he always follows up by his drive or walk in the Vatican gardens. His Holiness is not, of course, wholly free from the ills that flesh is heir to, nor can one expect a man of his age to be still in the possession of an adamantine constitution, but with the exception of a little weakness and slight fits of prostration, the Holy Father is as well as can be expected. Following the advice of his physician, Professor Lapponi, His Holiness has abstained from celebrating Mass for the last week, and has assisted in the morning at Mass celebrated in his private chapel by one of his *Camerieri segreti Particellari*.

Signor Pavia, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and a great admirer of the works of Titian, was the fortunate purchaser of the house of the great painter when it was put up recently at auction. It is situated at Cadore, near Venice, and is in a very good state of repair. Tiziano Vecellio was born in this house in 1473 and it is regarded as replete with historical and artistic associations. Signor Pavia intends transforming it into a museum, where he will place several interesting and valuable relics of the great painters he collected in his travels in Italy.

It is said nothing can exceed the absolute indifference with which the Pope refers to the Kaiser's promised visit to the Holy Land. He even ridicules the idea of attaching any political importance to it. To hear some papers one would think that the German Emperor is meditating a Lutheran Crusade in order to drive out French, Austrians and Russians, Catholics and Greeks, pell-mell from the holy city. That the present Kaiser is fond of show and theatrical effects is well known, but even vanity has its limits, and besides William II, who prides himself on his knowledge of history, has not forgotten that one of his predecessors on the German throne, not distinguished for his obedience to the Holy See, received a fatal ducking in Palestine. As courtesy is one of the characteristic traits of Vatican diplomacy, the Emperor will receive, both at Venice and in the Holy Land, the customary honors paid to Sovereigns, and the Cardinal Secretary of State has already sent instructions to this effect. The Patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Sarto, will visit the Emperor previous to his embarking at that port for the Holy Land.

The latest census of Rome, taken on the 1st of August ultimo, showed the population to be almost 500,000, the exact number reported being 499,891 inhabitants. The rate of mortality appears to be very low, not exceeding 150 per thousand during the worst seasons, especially in the summer, when there are several deaths from malaria in the environs of Rome. Apropos, the celebrated Professor Koch, whose arrival I announced in my last letter, is busily engaged in studying the malaria bacillus here, his object being to ascertain whether Roman fever is due to the same specific causes as the deadly fever which haunts the African coasts. He expressed surprise at finding a few cases of malaria in the hospitals, for the fact is that the streets of Rome have been properly paved, and the present splendid system of drainage and sewerage introduced, malaria is practically unknown in the town, the greatest contingent of malarial patients being furnished by the Campagna.

On the occasion of his name-day the Pope received more than 1500 telegrams and congratulatory messages from Catholic sovereigns, Archbishops, Bishops, and Catholic associations all over the world. The work of answering this avalanche of correspondence is keeping several prelates, under the supervision of Cardinal Rampolla, busily engaged at the Secretariat of State.

Some important remains of a temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Her cules, have been discovered near Tivoli. A number of native offerings have also come to light, and archeologists attach great importance to the find. It is expected that the excavations, which are being continued under Government supervision, will result in other interesting discoveries.

The report recently circulated to the effect that the Pope would grant a special order to the officers and men of the British Mediterranean Squadron turns out to be utterly unfounded. The persistency with which some papers, such as the Italico and the Messaggero, who pride themselves on their Vatican news, have continued to announce this imaginary reception, is very amusing. As an instance of the reliability of these journals, the Italico contains in one column the announcement that the British Squadron has left Naples for the Sicilian ports while in the Vatican news we read that the British sailors are expected to arrive in a day or two in Rome. A glowing description of the forthcoming reception is also given, with an astonishing wealth of details. The Messaggero, having perceived its error at last, tries to back out of it in today's issue by stating, with admirable sang-froid, that the reception was to have taken place, but that it had to be put off at the eleventh hour owing to the Pope's ill-

health, and also because the Protestants of England, alarmed at the official reception of a body of British sailors by the Pope, had brought pressure to bear on the Admiralty, who wired to Admiral Hopkins forbidding the proposed excursion to Rome.

There are now thirteen vacancies in the Sacred College, but it is considered certain that no Consistory to fill these vacancies will be held before November. Indeed, it is very unlikely that a Consistory will take place this year at all. The Sacred College is now composed of fifty-eight members, thirty of whom are Italians, and twenty-seven belonging to different nationalities. Only two of the latter are Cardinals di Curia—having a fixed and official residence in Rome—viz., Cardinal Steinhuber, Prefect of the Congregation of the Index, and Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda. Twenty Italian Cardinals habitually reside in Rome, while ten occupy the principal archiepiscopal sees of Italy. Of the members of the Sacred College six belong to the Order of Bishops, forty-six to the Order of Priests, and only five to the Order of Deacons. During his long Pontificate Leo XIII. has created 117 Cardinals and in the same period 123 members of the Sacred College died. Although the date of the next Consistory is still unknown, conjecture is already rife as to which of the prelates now more or less will be raised to the purple. The report that the Holy Father intended to make Monsignor Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, a Cardinal in recognition of his services to the Catholic cause in Cuba and Manila, is very premature, not to say unfounded. Archbishop Ireland is held in the highest esteem by Leo XIII. for his great zeal and activity and it is more than probable that his erite will eventually be crowned by a Cardinal's hat, but I doubt that the Pontiff will chose the present moment, when Spain is still smarting under the infliction of her losses and of her defeat, to solemnly bestow the highest distinction in the Church on an American prelate.

The Observatory Romano gives a list of the Catholic Societies dissolved between May and June, and vouches for its correctness:

Diocesan Committees.....	74
Parochial Committees.....	2000
Young Men's Societies.....	600
Circles of Catholic Youth.....	23
Catholic Associations.....	300

Several co-operative societies for mutual assistance have also been suppressed. The wholesale action of the government may be judged from the fact that it dissolved in one month over 3,000 societies not one of which was subjected to legal prosecution and not one of whose members had been found guilty of the subversive aims of which Catholic associations were so unjustly accused.

* * * CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ECHOES FROM LONDON AND DISTRICT.

division of Glamorganshire, has succeeded in getting £150 deposited in the bank, in the name of trustees, for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased miner. This is the first case in the United Kingdom under the new Act.

The Local Government Board ordered an inquiry into the outbreak of typhoid at Maidstone, and now the public are in possession of the report. The common custom in such cases is that, with the published result of an investigation, the matter ends. Having done its duty the Board pigeon-holes the report, and that is the last of it. It lies, however, with the representative of the division to see that the company who supplied Maidstone with polluted water should not be allowed to escape the penalty of their conduct.

The Czar's proposal for a general disarmament has gained for him in England the title of Prince of Peace, and the proposition to carry out his idea is well received by the nations of Europe, while it is warmly opposed in England. There are, however, many who doubt its practicability possible.

The Metropolitan Magistrates have decided that they will hear applications under the Vaccination Act, and will not require applicants to be sworn; but, if satisfied upon a verbal statement that they have a conscientious objection, will give the certificate. All applications must be made at the sitting of the court, and 1s. must be paid for the certificate.

The hop-picking season has commenced and the fields of Kent are now the busiest and most interesting of scenes. The pickers made a start on the first, and all the trains from London were filled with men, women and children all bound for Maidstone, Wrotham and all the other points on the line of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. The departure of so many constituted an important exodus, consisting largely of whole families who camp out and are satisfied with every kind of shelter and food.

Catholic Birmingham witnessed for the first time on Friday last a children's *fête*, in which practically all the Catholic schools of the city and district took part, the number of the boys and girls present exceeding 3000. It gladdened the hearts of all Catholics in the district to see so many of its future citizens gathered together, grouping round the Papal standard, which was to be seen lying in the midst of Mr. Olivier's grounds, where the treat was being held. The Right Rev. Dr. Hickey honoured the

BABY BEAUTY.

You always think of a pretty baby as plump just this plumpness; not too fat, just enough for the dimples to come. Babies like it, too.

with his presence, and spent a considerable time speaking to the teachers and children of each school.

The death is announced of the Rev. Joseph Corbett, a military chaplain well known throughout the army. He died at Birr. He was 54 years old and had attained to the first-class ranking as colonel in the service. He had been stationed at Aldershot until a few months ago, when he retired from the service. He was then in delicate health, but the immediate cause of death was a paralytic stroke, which he sustained about a fortnight ago. The deceased saw active service at Tel-el-Kebir and at almost every battle that has been fought in the Soudan during the past fifteen years.

TRADE FIGURES.

British Board of Trade Returns for August.

A despatch from London says the British Board of Trade returns for August show the influence of the new Canadian tariff. British exports to Canada increased eleven per cent during August, and fifteen per cent for eight months. British exports to all countries only increased seven and a half per cent, and decreased three per cent respectively.

British imports from Canada increased ten per cent for the month, and decreased five per cent for the eight months. Imports from all countries increased eleven and a half for the month, and five per cent for the eight months.

The chief increases in imports from Canada for the eight months, are: Butter, £73,000; eggs, £29,500; fish, £145,000; wheat, £98,000; wheat flour, £176,000; bacon, £318,000. The chief decreases were: Hams, £2,000; cheese, £221,000; animals, £191,000; metals, £18,000; wood, £810,000.

THE HIDE MARKET.

There has been no change in the situation of the market for lambskins during the week. The fight is still on, and there is an active demand for all offering at the very outside price, in spite of the less string buyers in the face of 15c to 20c per skin.

In Quebec during the past few days sales were made at 30c and 35c each, and tuyers here are paying 70c exclusively with more asked in some cases. The receipts of meat hides are fair for which the demand from tanners is somewhat limited, owing to the fact that they are getting supplies from other sources, and until these run out little activity is anticipated in this market.

The feeling is steady and prices show no change. Dealers are paying 9c for No. 1; 8c for No. 2; 7c for No. 3, and selling at 10c for No. 1; 9c for No. 2, and 8c for No. 3. Calfskins unchanged, at 10c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2.

A good way to discover the presence of moths and also to destroy them is to place a lighted candle in a basin of water. The moths will be attracted by the flame, and will drop into the water.

A hive of five thousand bees should produce fifty pounds of honey every year, and multiply tenfold in five years.

The deepest coal mine in the world is the Lambert, in Belgium; you can descend 3,490 feet.

Tea is very cheap in China; in one province of the Empire good tea is sold at 1d a pound.

The huge guns of modern navies can be fired only about seventy-five times, when they become worn out.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT.

Smart Silks.

Never were hand-loomed Silks shown in this country at the present time. Experienced buyers pronounce the stock unmatchable. We are sure the qualities and prices are right.

Japanese Silks.

In all the up-to-date Evening Shades, very fine quality, at 2s per yard.

Dress Goods.

The best efforts of the men who man the looms of the great textile mills of the world are to be seen here. You will be pleased with our patterns, colors and prices. Just in a fine line of Box Cloth in the latest shades for full wear.

Boys' Shirts.

A splendid line of Boys' Flannel Shirts, in plain and fancy Ceylon Flannels, without collar and button front; regular 75c and \$1.00 goods; while last, 55c.

Our Hosiery Items.

Children's Ribbed Cotton Waists, soft and elastic. Many mothers use them instead of Crepe Waists for the children: 25c each. Ladies' Black Soft Wool Seamless Stockings, double heels and toes. Special for fall wear, 25c pair.

Bicycle Gloves.

Honeycomb Bike Gloves, in Tan and White, with wash leather palms, from 25c each.

Autumn Carpets.

Pay a visit to our exhibit of Autumn Carpets; all the newest designs; newest colorings.

Openings.

Our Millinery and Mantle Openings take place next Wednesday, the 21st September, and following days.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY,
CLOSED AT 6 P.M., SATURDAY INCLUDED.

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

BABY BEAUTY.

You always think of a pretty baby as plump just this plumpness; not too fat, just enough for the dimples to come. Babies like it, too.

TEACHER WANTED

For the Parish of St. Columban. Terms: eight months salary, fifteen dollars per month. For further particulars, apply MR. PETER CARROLL, St. Columban, P.Q.

School Days At Hand

And the Boys' and Girls' thoughts are strongly centred on having a new pair of boots so as to appear as well as their school mates. This store is headquarters for

SCHOOL BOOTS.

GIRLS' BOOTS, in Dongola or Pebble, all solid, guaranteed to wear, sizes 11 to 2, \$1.25. Sizes 6 to 10, \$1.00.

BOYS' Solid Standard Seven Laced Boots, sizes 11 to 5, \$1.00. Sizes 11 to 13, 75c.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A new line of Women's Laced and Button Boots, in fine Dongola which we are going to run off at \$1.25.

TRADE FIGURES.

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

CARPETS.

Renovating season is on and an unusual supply of Novelties in Carpets now on view at

THOMAS LIGGETT'S
1884 Notre Dame Street,
214 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.
175 to 179 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market exhibited more activity to-day. The demand was confined solely to eastern goods, and the ruling price for the business transacted was 7c, but there were some lots of eastern cheese that realized 8c. Altogether from 5,000 to 6,000 boxes of cheese changed hands. Western makes are almost entirely neglected at present for the reason that the great majority of buyers consider them dear at the prices for which they are held, and eastern makes are getting the preference. Receipts to day were quite heavy, 10,815 boxes.

FINEST western, colored..... 8c to 8½
FINEST western, white..... 7c to 8c
FINEST eastern, colored..... 7c to 8c
FINEST eastern, white..... 7c to 8c
LIVERPOOL cable, colored..... 8½c to 9c
LIVERPOOL cable, white..... 7c to 8c

The butter market continues strong as a result of the purchases. Values are firmly held, and some holders refuse to consider propositions even at our outside figures.

EXTRA FINEST CREAMERY, BOXED..... 18c to 18½c
EXTRA FINEST CREAMERY, TUBS..... 17c to 17½c
ORDINARY FINEST CREAMERY, BOXES..... 17c to 17½c
ORDINARY FINEST CREAMERY, TUBS..... 16c to 17c
DAIRY BUTTER..... 14c to 19c

KINGSTON, Ont., September 15.—At cheese board to day 260 boxes white and 1,210 colored boarded August and September make. Sale 700 colored at 8½c to 8¾c; bid for white. No sales made.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., September 16.—The offerings at to day's cheese board were 2,900 boxes, the bulk being colored. The buyers were not anxious to do business on the board, and after 8½c had been bid for September an adjournment was made. Business was quite active on the curb, with a brisk demand. The sales are estimated at 3,500 boxes, which does not represent the goods ready to go forward by probably 2,000 boxes, which are being held. Augusts brought from 8½c to 9c, and September from 8½c to 9c, the former ruling. There has been some talk of contracting, but no deals have been heard of so far. To-day's sales clear out nearly all the August make. It is quite likely that the September and October make will be light in this section, as manufacturers with joint plants will make an early start at butter making owing to the present healthy condition of that market. Two weeks hence the board meets on the 28th.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., September 15.—Seventeen factories board 4,844 boxes of August cheese to day, and 4,152 boxes were sold. The prices ranged from 7½c to 8½c, only one sale being made at former price: two at latter. The price was generally 8c and 8½c. Some sellers refused to take an eighth, but would have sold for a quarter. The sellers seem confident that prices will continue upwards at next board, and they expect to dispose of their product at a higher price. The figure this year is not so high as at this time last year, when make was very large. In comparison with that year there is a decided shadow in make, and, as cheese is of good quality, sellers expect to market it to better advantage.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fair amount of business continues to be done in eggs on local account, but dealers state that there is no snap in the demand from foreign buyers at present.

The stock of held fresh here is considerable, but strictly new laid are in limited supply, and prices rule firm. We quote: Strictly new laid, 17½c to 18c; held fresh, 15½c to 16c; No. 1 candled, 13½c to 14c, and No. 2, 10c per dozen. Receipts were 1,294 cases.

The demand for beans is still slow, and the market is without any new feature. We quote: Choice hand