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SIMER CO., ine Street

ECHOES FROM MISSION FIELDS

time fixed for Mass, for which everything had been grranged in the dying man's room.

"Never in my life did I celebrate the Holy Sacrifice under such harrowing circumstances, never before did I realize so keenly the truth of those words of St. Paul: 'As often as you shall eat this bread and drink of the chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord,' for once or twice before the consecration that gurgling sound in the throat which denotes death was a most painful distraction to me. The saddest part of it all was when, after administering Holy Communion to three members of the family, I was on the point of giving the dying man the Holy Viaticum; he gagged and choked, his face grew livid and his head dropped upon his breast. It's no use, father; he can't even swallow a drop of water,' was the reply his son made when I offered to break the Sacred Host and give him a small particle of it. A sad spectacle this, with a still sadder moral of it!—he who had so long rejected the Bread of Life was unable to receive it on his death-bed. God draweth good out of evil; the celebration of Mass and the administration of the sacraments under such extraordinary circumstances made a profound impression on the family, most of whom had all but abandoned the faith, and removed prejudices from the mind of a son-in-law, as I learnspecific to the case power operation of the point of grown are represented by the grown are represented by the point of grown are represented by the grown are represented by the

Some interesting and touching intime of "The Missionary." Rev W. Gaston Payne, who is laboring in Virginia, relates the following:

"One or two unusual sick calls to remote points on the Danville mission not visited for years turned out to be veritable calls of Divine grace opening up promising fields for missionary work. Your missionary was summoned one hundred and fifty miles away to the bedside of a man who for twenty years had not practised the faith. It was only by the gath of the faith that her father consented at the last moment to see a priest. It was after nightfall when, after a long, wearlsome drive across the mountain, we reached our destination. After hearing a neighbor's diagnosis of the case from a religious as well as a physical point of view, I realized that no time was to be lost, so I went to work at once to prepare the man for death. It was not an easy task, for he lacked the moral courage as well as the physical strength to confess; he was choking to death with bronchitis, and his conscience, so long neglected, made a coward of the poor fellow. After much coaxing, however, the grace of God triumphed, the dumbly and contritely made a clean breast of it. After administering extremed out to be work at once to prepare the man for death. It was not an easy task, for he lacked the moral courage as well as the physical strength to confess; he was choking to death with bronchitis, and his conscience, so long neglected, made a coward of the poor fellow. After much coaxing, however, the grace of God triumphed, the dumbly and contritely made a clean breast of it. After administering extreme for many life did I celebrate the Holy Sacrifice under such larrowing circumstances, never before and hab been reading books ever since and was anxious to become a Catholic. Her mother especially was opposed to her becoming a catholic, and she told her datholic Church she should never come into her nouse searched daily, and Catholic books secreted by the daughter were found the tolk of the feath of the feath of the

posed to anything that even savored of Catholicity. So this man was blind both corporally and spiritually. He was persuaded to go just one time.

After that I was told that he After that I was told that he couldn't be kept away. He became a model Catholic and wonders now why all are not Catholics. How truly can he say as the blind man said in the first age of the church. 'Behold! I was blind, but now I see,' and though nearly two thousand years apart, the same power operated in both cases."

At the close of a mission given at Cronley, N.C., by Rev. Thomas F.

we find the children and descendants of these early colonists following closely in the footsteps of their fa-thers, steadfast in attachment to their faith, and faithful in its prac-

thers, steadfast in attachment to their faith, and faithful in its practices.

Beginning with the early fifties, owing to the rush to the various gold fields, and the great influx of people, great tracts of country were separated from the mother colony of N. S. Wales, and the great colonies of Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, and, finally, South Australia were formed, each being its own complete machinery for self-government, and tied by the slenderest of silken threads to the mother country, England. This development rendered necessary a further extension of the Church polity, and in the eighties complete ecclesiastical provinces were established, each with its Archbishops and Suffragans in the various colonies, with the exception of West Australia, which is however rapidly gaining in population and importance from its gold and its fertility, and is ripening for an important future in this regard. It already has three flourishing dioceses. In spite of the great overflow of immigrants, Australia is rather sparsely peopled, owing to its immense size. The principal part of its population is gathered into large cities and towns, and a considerable part scattered in the country places. The population numbers four millions of which one-fourth is Catholic, the larger portion being occupied in rural pursuits. In Australia large farms are the rule—320 to 640 being the areas of selections offered by the government when new tracts are opened for settlement. Most of the land is very rich, the only draw-back being a scarcity of water which can be overcome by artificial means. The land is sold at one pound per acre. So the Catholics living in rural parts, of whom there is a large number, are landowners, and pound per acre. So the Catholics liv-

ing in rural parts, of whom there is a large number, are landowners, and are well-to-do; many possessing thou-sands of acres of excellent land. sands of acres of excellent land. Catholics are as generous as they are well-to-do, and the whole of the colonies are studded with churches, great and small, that might, according to size, do honor to much older communities. In the country parishes the farms being big, distances are great, and the people show their faith by travelling in many instances. are great, and the people show their faith by travelling in many instances, with horse and buggy, twelve, or fourteen miles to assist at Holy Mass. The clergy, too, have sometimes rather severe work in attending to distant churches and stations, in many instances they will say Mass on the same Sunday in places twenty miles apart, and hear a very large number of confessions as well in each. Breakfast for them does not usually be available till two or

three o'clock in the afternoon. In the cities things are very much as elsewhere, only Masses are later than in Madras, last Mass being at eleven o'clock. The dry bracing climate helps the priests to bear with such strain. A clergyman is often known to ride frequently thirty-four miles to reach his second church on Sundays, and that, of course, without breaking his fast, and he waxed hale and hearty. Even bishops in the olden days did some wonderful feats. For instance, Dr. Gould, the first Archbishop of Melbourne, sometimes rode on horseback to Sydney from Melbourne and back, nearly 1,200 miles, with very short intervals of rest.

miles, with very short intervals of rest.

The usual opposition to the Church is certainly to be experienced in Australia, and there is a good deal of low bigotry highly respected and exercise immens? influence in all public matters. Even non-Catholics will do their best in most instances, especially in matters concerning education, to forward the interests of the Catholic clergy and their flocks. Education is the only real grievance under which Catholics labor. They find themselves obliged, in order to preserve the faith and morals of their children, to provide schools of their own, as the godless system taught in the State schools means spiritual shipwreck. Education in Australia is compulsory, so Catholics have to tax themselves doubly, to pay for the State schools and their own. What sacrifices Catholics have made in this matter are to be found in the magnificent schools and colleges they have built and are supporting. Australian Catholics are not without hope that their educational grievance will be eventually removed, and that the people of Australia will see the justice of Catholic claims to a share in the educational grant, to which they themselves have so long contributed without having had any reform.

All denominations are now agreed that the Godless System of Education of rest.

All denominations are now agreed that the Godless System of Education in vogue in the Australian colonies is nothing less than a curse. A commission is now sitting in Melbourne, consisting of leading clergymen of various denominations (except the Catholic prelates, who does men of various denominations (except the Catholic prelates, who declined) to adopt some colorless scheme of religious teaching or Bible readings, which will remove the reproach and bring a little morality and unigion into the young lian heathen—nothing less!

The Catholic Characteristics of the catholic Characteristi

C. M. B. A. CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

The delegates to the Second Triennial Convention of the Eupreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association assembled at the Genesee on Tuesday of last week, says the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times," and escorted by the local committee of arrangements, marched in a body to St. Joseph's Cathedral to participate in a solemn High Mass offered up for the purpose of asking God's blessing on the deliberations of the convention. Besides the delegates, several hundred Buffalo members and others were present.

Immediately after Mass the Right Rev. Bishop briefly addressed the

Rev. Bishop briefly addressed the delegates, who had the extreme pleasure of hearing one of the most un-qualified and forceful endorsements of qualified and forceful endorsements of the C.M.B.A. that its members have ever listened to. The Bishop referred with deep feeling to the fact that the association was founded in the diocese of Buffalo under the auspices of his lannented and sainted predecessor, Bishop Ryan, who fostered it from its inception and ever gave it his most tender solicitude and encouragement. The Bishop said the society was one that had the fullest approbation of bishops and clergy because of its sterling Catholicity and noble motives. He said it had deserved and received God's blessing from the day of its birth to the present day. This was shown in the fact that this pioneer Catholic insurance society had spr?ad and prospered, notwithstanding that many other similar societies had sprung up and were constantly coming into existence. the C.M.B.A. that its members have were constantly coming into existence Prosperity had never caused it to lose its Catholicty, and to-day no solose its Catholicty, and to-day no society was closer to the Church and clergy than the grand old C.M.B.A. The Bishop recalled that one of the main reasons which caused Bishop Ryan to look with favor on the proposed establishment of a society like the C.M.B.A., was the fact that it would remove Catholic men from the inevitable temptations incident to non-Catholic societies. The Bishop said that the order had not long been in existeoce when its beneficence was said that the order had not long been in existeoce when its beneficence was shown in a decrease of dependent orphans and objects of charity—a noble work in itself. The Bishop said he could not feel towards the C.M.B.A. as he did were it an insurance society pure and simple, with no higher motives; but that its aims and objects were not sordid was known of all men—its magnificent record for more than twenty years of practical Catholicity as exemplified in co-operation with every good work for church and charity, spoke in terms

ing, when it is considered that we have paid no organizers, and have no systematic arrangement in force for securing membership, except the efforts put forth locally by branches and Grand Councils.

The decrease in the average age of present membership, from 43½ years in 1897 to 39 years 5½ months today, is something wonderful, and tells us plainer than words can, that good work has been done in bringing young men into our ranks.

During this term, we issued sixtyone assessments as against fifty-nine in the previous three years, — an increase of only two. This fact shows the foolishness of the criticism indulged in by many members regarding the enormous number of "double-headers."

headers."
The reserve fund, our pride and our

headers."

The reserve fund, our pride and our hope for the future, is making rapid progress, having nearly doubled during the past three years, amounting at present to upward of \$65,000. The C.M.B.A. was the first fraternal beneficiary association to adopt the reserve fund feature; to-day no successful society of this character is without it, some of them having reserve funds running into the millions.

Our reserve fund is now earning in interest about \$22,000 per annum. It should be allowed to grow until its earning capacity will exceed any possible drafts upon it that may be necessary under existing laws to pay death claims. It may seem to some members that the growth of this fund should be retarded at this time, and that our laws should be available to pay death claims upon a less number of assessments per annum than is now provided. To such propositions, I would suggest that twenty-four assessments per annum is not. positions, I would suggest that twen-ty-four assessments per annum is not too many for the amount and quality of protection furnished by this Association, and the amount paid by members on this number of assessments would fall far short of paying the premiums on a like amount of insurance in any first-class life insurance company."

The reports of Treasurer Welsh, Legal Adviser Keena, Trustees, Finance Committee and Medical Examiner Kinsler were presented, in order and ordered spread on the minutes.

Printed copies of the reports were too many for the amount and quality

Printed copies of the reports were distributed to the delegates.

er motives; but that its aims and objects were not sordid was known of all men—its magnificent record for more than twenty years of practical Catholicity as exemplified in co-operation with every good work for church and charity, spoke in terms more eloquent than he could use. The Bishop concluded by asking the blessing of God on the deliberations of the convention, which he hoped would result in increased benefit to the society.

The Bishop's address was warmly commented upon, and no feature of the entire convention gave greater satisfaction.

The delegates from Quebec were:—A. R. Archambault, P. Flanery, J. E. Martineau.

Supreme Recorder Cameron's report followed. The following excerpts are of general interest:—

"The financial transactions of the term reach the handsome figures of two and one-half million of dollars, every cent of which is plainly accounted for in the different funds. The condition of the association with reference to the nayment of death. Election of officers resulted as fol-

The condition of the association with reference to the payment of death claims, assets, and cash on hand, never was more satisfactory in listory.

In membership, the net gain for the term, 9.399, is an excellent show-

The number of Catholics in Austra-lia was largely increased by the im-nigration of the Irish, caused by the surrible famine of 1848. This title of immigration has, in a leaser degree, continued to the present time, when

THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF WAR.

The following extract from a letter received by Rev. Mother-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, from a Sister in Port Elizabeth, dated 2nd September, 1900, will be read with interest:—'The war, I fear, will still continue for some time; we are losing a lot of brave men. One of the hospital ships arrived here yesterday (the Trojan) with a number of wounded from the front, namely, the Welsh, Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish and Dublin Fusiliers, Sherwood Foresters, and Grenadier Guards; many very sad cases, others just recovering from fever, etc., a few of the worst had to be taken of here, as it was feared they would hardly survive until they reached Capetown. We went aboard and visited every corner of the vessel where the poor wounded had quarters. On the first bed lay a poorfellow having his arm amputated and his head bandaged over a large wound in his right temple. He could scarcely speak, but when he caught sight of us his eyes filled, and, with a smile, he exclaimed, "Oh, thank God, are you the Sisters?" I never thought you could get on board, our vessel is so far from shore. In his excitement for the time he almost forgot his pains. We had one small crucifix left, and when we placed it in his hands he kissed it very devoutly and said. "Oh, Sister, my sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life." I thought that such piety, had the sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life." It thought that such piety had the suffering are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has sufferings are very little in compurison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I sam quite resigned to Hispoly His

Catholic Questions in Ireland, England and Scotland.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES RECEIVED BY LATEST MAIL.

fathers are recognized by the past-oral. At the close of this most imoral. At the close of this most important period of Ireland's history the bishops of Ireland are able to say: "One notable feature deserves particular mention—that is, the continuous increase in the number of the faithful who approach the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion. It is questionable whether it. nion. It is questionable whether it has ever been exceeded, in proportion has ever been exceeded, in proportion to the population, in any country, or at any period, since the Apostolic times." In the contemplation of such a glorious harvest for the labors of the Irish Church, the bishops speak out to their people in language of the warmest affection, an affection that will be as warmly reciprocated. "Surely, dearly beloved prethren dearly beloved brethren (they say), these are considerations which should gladden the hearts of which should gladden the hearts of the pastors of the country, and make them feel that in such a people they have 'their joy and crown.'' And the people whose memory recalls the labors thus rewarded will be able to speak back and say that the joy and the crown are fitting prize for work as single-minded, as unselfish, as high-principled, and as holy as ever pastors gave to the elevation and pastors gave to the elevation and evangelization of a people.

The pastoral, in recalling the past, deals with the progress of those questions that bear upon the interests of the Church at the same time that they touch those of civil society. Foremost, of course, is the education question, upon which bishops, priests and people have fought and are fighting so resolute a battle for Christiers of the battlefield the fight is practically over—the field is fought and won. The pastoral recalls the victories that have been gained, and defines the ground still to be conquered. In the National schools the aims of the Proselytizers and Secularizers have been utterly defeated.

The National system has been radically changed. And though some great blots remain—in the restrictions of the cause of texters no less than to the cause of texters no less than to the cause of letters no less th The pastoral, in recalling the past, redefines the ground still to be conquered. In the National schools the aims of the Proselytizers and Secularizers have been utterly defeated. The National system has been radifically changed. And though some great blots remain—in the restrictions upon religious teaching in schools wholly denominational in their composition, and in the existence of the model schools—the National schools are now a help rather than a hindrance to the work of the Church in a great part of Ireland; should be quickened within us." Irish tional schools are now a help rather than a hindrance to the work of the Church in a great part of Ireland. To the noble offic? of teachers and to the efforts of the great body of the teachers to fulfill its duties and realize its ideals the pastoral pays a tribute that will be both a gratification and an inspiration to our National teachers. But it at the same time warns them against the un-Catholic spirit manifested by their association in recent years. The bishops recognize that this spirit in nowise represented the sentiments or opinions of the great majority of the teachers. Still the latter have a duty to put themselves right as Catholics and prevent further misrepresentation. Since the last National Synod the intermediate system came into being. It found the Catholic schools languishing for the want of resources, gnd competing with Protestant schools endowed in tem came into being. It found the Catholic schools languishing for the want of resources, gnd competing with Protestant schools endowed in large measure from the spoil of Catholic confiscations. The system frankly recognized the denominational principle; and in doing so it gave full scope for the efforts and co-operation of the Catholic teaching body. The result we all know; and it is one for which the bishops are justified in expressing their thanks and admiration to the Catholic teachers. They at the same time remind the latter that in the Catholic school religion must come first and rule as Queen; and that the object for which the Catholic schools were established must never be forgotten.

The pastoral should ring the death-luell of ascendency in the provision for higher education. The grievance is more intolerable than ever. Its existence is rightly described as an insult to this Catholic nation. The defence of it has been abandoned by reasonable men. Statesmen declare that the grievance should be removed. The representatives of the great Protestant universities endorse the opinion of statesmen. But in delerence to the opposition of a united body of English and Irish Protestants, the same minority that opposed every concession ever made to Irish Catholics, Government holds its hands. The policy, or want of policy, is as impria-

less to their owners, and are economically lost to the country." The bishops promise their fullest sympathy and support to a movement for these purposes, on the condition—which there ought to be no difficulty in observing—that it is conducted on just and orderly constitutional lines. With a touching care the bishops turn from the encouraging spectacle of past achievements and present professional support of the property processing the condition of past achievements and present pro mise to the possible dangers that may destroy the future. The very mise to the possible dangers that may destroy the future. The very progress of the people brings their faith and religious character face to face with new foes. Persecution by its very venom acted as a shield against unbelief. Liberty, like manhood, brings its own perils. The bishops point to these. The flood of irreligious and immora, literature irreligious and immora, literature has burst upon the Irish shores. The young men, and especially young men of the educated classes, stand in es-pecial peril. Where are the defences

of the educated transport of the educated pecial peril. Where are the defences and preservatives? The answer is given in the practical Christian life, and in a Catholic literature. In this connection their Lordships especially commend the St. Vincent de Paul Society —the former of which the Pope has commended as peculiarly suited to the needs of our time; and the latter of which offers at this moment to Catholic Ireland a splendid means of rendering service to the cause of letters no less than to the cause of religion. The war upon intemperance is once more solemnly commended and commanded by the united episcopate. It is still the source of many evils in -the former of which the Pope has

sits in the chair of the Fisherman, should be quickened within us."Irish pilgrims will soon go thither. They will bear a loving message and a high mission if they go in the spirit of this great pastoral—so worthy in its aims, its sentiments, and its thoughts of the best traditions of the Trick Church Irish Church.

Catholics in Non-Catholic Schools

In the course of an able and exnaustive letter on the subject of attendance of Catholic children at non-Catholic schools, His Lordship the

Catholic schools, His Lordship the Bishop of Newport says:—

To attend a non-Catholic school constitutes a grave and proximate danger to faith, and that, therefore, it is a grave sin for any parent to send his child to such a school, except when, first, there is no other suitable school, and, secondly, unless such precautions are taken as to make the danger remote. This doctrine every priest with care of souls is bound to teach to his flock. In applying this teaching to practical life, I do not deny there are difficulties. To speak first of elementary schools; we often meet with parents who object to send their children to the Catholic school on account of certain features which they dislike, or who prefer non-Catholic schools on account of certain advantages. They claim that, if they take due precaution to have their children properly instructed and brought up in piety, they cannot justly be interfered with. This is a religious question, and it is, therefore, within the sphere of Church authority. In such questions it belongs to the Church not only to pronounce on the principle involved, but also on its application to particular cases and individual Catholics. It is the office of the pastor, therefore, and, in a further resort, of the bishop, to judge both of the alleged necessity, and of the sufficiency of the precautions. I am by no means Bishop of Newport says :-

fully and continuously instructed in the principles here laid down—that the frequentation of non-Catholic schools is a grave danger to faith, and that they must not rely solely on their own judgment when considering whether in any particular case such a thing can be allowed, there would probably be few cases of absolute rebellion. It is for the clergy to most all parents who manifest a solute rebellion. It is for the clergy to meet all parents who manifest a disposition to desert their own schools with all reasonable consideration and paternal kindness, giving due weight to what they have to say, and endeavoring to guide them to do what is right. The same principles precisely apply to secondary and ples precisely apply to secondary an sities themselves. But here, in apply ing them, we are at once confronted the fact that we have no Catho-

by the fact that we have no Catholic universities, and, in this diocese, no higher schools for boys.

Under these circumstances, what are we to do? As regards the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, you are aware that the Holy See allows our young Catholics to frequent them. But the circumstances under which this permission has been given are own jurisdiction; whilst the Sacred Congregation repeated in numerous letters the teaching I have already adverted to, that to attend non-Catholic places of education constitutes a grave and proximate danger to faith. When, however, it became evident that no Catholic university could be established in England, and when at the sene time, well-informed. when, at the same time, well-informed and responsible persons, thought that the dangers to which Catholic young men would be exposed at Oxford and Cambridge were less serious than they had been a generation back, the permission to reside was reluctantly granted. But the Holy See was still constant to Catholic principle. The danger of perversion and of falling into indifference and into vice was to be counteracted as far as possible. Those who went to when, at the same time, well-inform and of falling into indifference and into vice was to be counteracted as far as possible. Those who went to the universities were to be strong in character, well grounded in their religion, and carefully looked after; and the bishops were enjoined to provide for them special Catholic conferences on religion, history, and philosophy during the time of their residence, whilst all such other precautions as the divine law (apart from any human precept) preseribes in such cases were left to the individual conscience of the student and of his parents or guardians. It is not difficult to gather from the method of proceeding just described what ought to be our rule of action in dealing with the case of those children and young people in the diocese who may be necessitated to attend non-Catholic grammar schools, intermediate schools, or higher grade schools. To make it lawful for them to do so there must be three conditions: First, they must not join in any non-Catholic acts of worship, or attend any religious or Bible instruction other than their own; secondly, they must be prepared for the sacraments and brought up to frequent them. These conditions must be impressed upon parents by the pastor on all convenient occasions. He must let parents clearly understand that it is they who are responsible for their children's faith and virtue. It were better for a parent that he had a millstone tied to his meck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea than that his child, by his fault or his neglect; should lose his faith, fall into religious indifference, or lapse into immorality.

Catholic Education. far as possible. Those who went to

Catholic Education.

ng of the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Joseph, Ellesmere street, Salford, His Lordship the Bishop of Salford (Dr. Bilsborrow) illuded to the elections, and gave a powerful speech on the question of

The Irish Hierarchy Pastoral.

The Dubin Freman in its issue of October 1 says — Steamen to the most impressive and most fatal condemnation of our Government to find it all the past of the activation permits of the activation permits of the activation permits of the condition of the activation permits of the activation of the activation permits of the activation of the activation permits of the activation of the activation permits of the activation permits

these aseociations would be combined these aseociations would be combined so that they may concentrate in one solid phalanx and move with the precision and force of a well-disciplined army in whatever quarter of the field 'Catholic interests might be endangered (applause). His Lordship then mentioned that the Manchester Catholic Registration Association had recently been reorganized, and spoke of the objects it had in view, especially that of securing and maintain by the fact that we have no Catholic universities, and, in this diocese, no higher schools for boys.

Under these circumstances, what are we to do? As regards the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, you are aware that the Holy See allows our young Catholics to frequent them. But the circumstances under which this permission has been given are extremely instructive. As long as there was any chance of the establishment in this country of a Catholics. Nineteen would be their due, again, in Salford there were 65 magistrates, and we had just one lishment in this country of a Catholic Scholic, whereas there ought to be eight. We shall continue to be thus attempt was made to induce the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda to change its attitude; but all that was obtained was that each bishop should have the power to decide on applications made by persons in his own jurisdiction; whilst the Sacred Congregation repeated in numerous letters the teaching I have already opened their campailon and their first effort was the preservation of deuported to the total carbon and the preservation of deuported to the teach said that the preservation of deuported to the teach said that the preservation of deuported to the teach said that the preservation of deuported the teach said the preservation of the preservation of the preservation of the preservation and the redressing the preservation of the preservation and the redressing the preservation of the preservation and the redressing the preservation of the pres magistrates, and we had just one catholic, whereas there ought to be jeight. We shall continue to be thus shamefully treated, said His Lordship, unless we give the powers that be no peace, and keep pegging away at them until through love or fear they do us justice. After pointing out that the Manchester Catholic Registration Association had already opened their campaibn under his (the Bishop's) auspices in defence of the Catholic Faith, and that their first effort was the preservation of dego-minational education and the redress of all their grievances, His Lordship spoke of the three questions which had been sent to each Parliamentary candidate in and around Manchester, and said when the replies came to hand they would then know who were their friends and who were their friends and who were their enemies in this educational campaign, and for whom they as Catholics—true to Catholic principles and conscience—should give or refuse their votes. Proceeding, Dr. Bilsborrow said: It will not, perhaps, be out of place to assure you, as I have often assured you before, that I am entering upon no political ground; that I take no part whatever at any time in politics, and that I am no supporter of any political party. But as a Catholic Bishop I have taken part, and shall continue to take a part, in social questions affecting Catholics—such as temperance and the having of the poor.

which it is your duty and mine loyally to embrace, I should fail in my duty to God, to the Church, and to you all in a very grave matter.

Who are the people who ware attempting to destroy our voluntary schools? Who are these men? Let us unearth them, for in whatever garb they might be disguised we must oppose them as our enemies. They are, continued His Lordship, the National Education League, the School Board Party, the Nonconformists or the so-called Free Churches, the Rationalists, Agnostics, and Socialists of the day; and, he was grieved to add, the vast majority of the great Liberal Party. Dr. Bilsborrow them went back to the year 1870, when the late Mr. Forster, on behalf of the Liberal Party, established Board schools, and invited the large gathering to compare the friendship, and even admiration, of that great party for denominational schools, then with their implacable hostility now. He quoted extracts from the speeches of Mr. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mundella, Lord Sherbrook, and others to show that at that time all these great and famous men were absolutely in favor of the Voluntary schools, and their opinions were shared in by the party at large at that period what a change has come over the Liberal Party since those noble words were spoke a quarter of a century ago, and how it has since been completely dominated by Nonconformist generally is the policy of

and would be obliged to send their children after all the sacrifices into Board schools. And this, exclaimed His Lordship, the School Board Party, mocking the true meaning of the words, calls justice, educational equality, religious liberty, parental rights! Thus, instead of the full, definite, and certain teaching of the Catholic Church our poor children will have to be content with a vague, lifeless, non-Catholic doctrine, retailed by teachers of every form of Christianity or none at all. And thus, one after another, all the truths of God's revelation would be thrown into the melting-pot of private judgment and dissolved. The effect upon children's minds who frequent the Board schools is appalling—it is religious indifference. The Nonconformists, to whom the Board schools are virtually a monopoly and endowment hexe already had concloser relation to God, and therefore nothing can be dearer to us, than our holy religion, and the little children whom God has entrusted to our care, that we may bring them up in His love and service.

His lordship, continuing, said he great the formation of the Catholic Registration Association in all the most populous towns of the diocese, and he hoped at no distant date these associations would be combined the service and he speciations would be combined falling off by thousands and thousands and thought the service is and he hoped at no distant date these associations would be combined falling off by thousands and thousands are virtually a monopoly and schools are virtually a monopoly and convictions the provided their characteristics.

falling off by thousands and thou Dr. Bilsborrow then proceeded to Dr. Bilsborrow then proceeded to examine what the cost to the country would be if Voluntary schools were thrown aside, especially as more than half of the children in England to-day were educated in Voluntary schools. There were 8,827 more Voluntary exhools at present than Board schools, and they educate 1,065,108 schools, and they educate 1,065,108 schools, and they educate 1,065,108 schools, and have an average attendance of 408,343 more than Board schools. He considered that the scheme of closing the Voluntary schools and making Board schools universal was utterly fantastic, extravagant, and unstatesmanlike His Lordship then entered into the tomparative cost of Voluntary comparative cost of Voluntar schools and Board schools, and pro-

The Archbishop of Glasgow to His Flock

The following very important let-ter from His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow was read in all the churches in his archdiocese on Sunday last.

Glasgow, 25th September, 1900.

Glasgow, 25th September, 1900.

Rev. Dear Sir,—In view of the general election which is about to take place you will be good enough to read this letter to your congregation at the principal Mass on Sunday, the 30th inst., and to explain at the same time two special reforms which are urgently talled for, and which might well be dealt with by the new Farliament.

These are: 1. The provision for the Catholics of Ireland of a university which they could make use of without conscientious objections, so that they may have what is given to Protestants by Trinity College, Dublin. It is well known that nothing more than this is asked for by our fellow-Catholics in Ireland, and that the delay in granting so reasonable a reverse is a distinct violation of their

atholics in Ireland, and that the any in granting so reasonable at uset is a distinct violation of the lights as citizens and taxpayers.

2. The raising of our own elementy schools to an equal financial pition with that of the schools which is the cool Boards, so that we may have the management of the cool Boards, so that we may have the management of the cool Boards, so that we may have the cool and are, as is well know comminational. But while Presty

and ratepayers. It is also a depart-ure from the understanding on which ure from the understanding on which Government by majority is based, viz., that the just claims of minor-

Government by majority is based, viz., that the just claims of aninorities be respected.

It would be well to suggest to your congregation that they should carefully consider the above points when weighing the claims of caudidates for their votes. The questions referred to are not party ones, and the justice of our claims and of those of our fellow-Catholics in Ireland have been admitted by thoughtful mer of all parties.

We would therefore recommend our people to urge on the attention of Parliamentary candidates the need for:

people to urge on the accention of Parliamentary candidates the need for:

1. Provision for the establishment in Ireland of a university acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, as the Protestant minority is already amply provided for.

2. Provision for granting to the schools of the Catholic minority in Scotland the same support from the rates as is granted to the schools of the Protestant majority.

Such measures are not only to be desired by Catholics, but should be favored by all who have at heart those higher interests of the whole country that are far above mere party questions. Every man who aims at peace and unity among his fellowcitizens should be anxious to remove grievances and to protect rights. He should therefore be anxious to put an end to the injustice by which in Ireland a minority enjoys privileges denied to the majority, and in Scotland a majority denies to the minority equality of treatment.—We remain, rev. dear sir, yours faithfully in Christ, CHARLES, Archbishop of Glasgow.

Archbishop of Glasgow. ow Herald," the leading Archbishop of Glasgow. The "Glasgow Herald," the leading newspaper in Scotland, in commenting on the above circular, which it calls "moderate and carefully reasoned," goes on to say that, "the ing on the above circular, which it calls "moderate and carefully reasoned," goes on to say that, "the feeling that something must be done for the establishment of a Roman Catholic University is gaining ground so rapidly that it will in time be irresistible," and the article concludes: "It is difficult to see how the demand that the school rate shall be given to Roman Catholics as well as Board schools can be permanently refused. The tide of denominationalism is sweeping strong, and it may float Roman Catholicism in education not to victory but to toleration." It is difficult to say what effect His Grace's letter may have on the local election on October 4. Meanwhile, as a result of it, the Irishmen of Glasgow have resolved to support four Liberals, one Unionist, and one Labor candiate all of whom arree with the Catholic at Unionist, and one Labor candiate all of whom agree with the Catholic attitude on this question.

Briefs From Scotland,

LATE FATHER HUGHES. parishioners of Longloan, wishing to commemorate the life work of Facommemorate the life work of Fa-ther Hughes amongst them, wished to have a statue erected in the church to his memory. Accordingly, a deputation waited on His Lord-ship Bishop Maguire to see if he would give his consent to the scheme. His Lordship was averse to the pro-posal, and suggested that a memo-rial tablet plac?d in the wall of the church would be more Catholic and appropriate. appropriate.

THE LITTLE SISTERS. -It is the THE LITTLE SISTERS.—It is the rule of the Glasgow Corporation to allow charitable and philantnropic institutions a certain amount of water free of charge. The Little Sisters of the Poor is one of the Catholic institutions (few in number), which comes under this rule, but this year they exceeded the rate allowed, and were surcharged for the extra quantity. However, the Little Sisters, who are nothing if not energetic, approach quantity. However, the Lives who are nothing if not energetic, apwho are nothing if not energetic, appealed to the Water Committee of the Town Council, with the result that the excess charge was cut down by one-half, which was very good in its way, but still the Town Council might have gone the whole hog whilst they were at it.

GOLDEN JUBILEE .- St. Patrick's GOLDEN JUBILEE.—St. Patrick's parish, Glasgow, celebrates its golden jubilee on the 25th November. It is proposed to hold it by both religious and secular demonstrations. As is proper, the religious ceremonies will come off first, when High Mass will to celebrated, and His Lordship Bishop Maguire will preach. In January the secu, ar demonstration comes off.

The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weak-nesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Old

The 'Freema

skirmishes are garding the urse of prog of "Non-Partis We shall so a general electhe spirit of I and the spirit spirit. Every every muscle. It is a spirit spirit. Every every muscle triumph and deal creeds wh Scrupulousness methods, of mime discarded suited to the I test. Every detisan newspap employed to I ances, belittle vilify the char ponents. Facts posite party we of "Non-Partis ponents. Facts posite party v liberately falsi chances of suc be discounted ponents. All the deceiving the or discouragin. The electors of last resort.

of last resort, be employed be employed victory from t politics as our stand them, indeed it is, at pens. At the crusade of journisrepresentatifective persor and carried on hangers-on and liticians on a ployment of and its appeals at incess of huma perhaps, on a ariness of huma perhaps, on a that which th conducting. Th ly; their metho amined, and t fairly met; but meet and over crookedness of working in sec erplotting of a

There is th There is the times such a statement of the times and a statement of the times at th living by them portion of the the United Sta the United Sta from active pa We may not in cause the op plunder will no so great as in we shall certain ing, our proportion

sanship is a rewarm-blooded him to take thi him to take this is apt to believe his side, and ness on the side is not likely to should, that as on th? other si fair amount of ples of that si ness is found ness is fo ness is found n Men are good a has a monopol

has a monopol All this is c admit, but it some people a of the commo unusual exciter fore, that a the political of men should be men should be these opinions much the bette more encouragiare opposed bring yourself are not on tha immoral or un founded. You ho for political infibor may be bree informed the insight into issement to decide simply exercisis independent as to country, and tred prerogative country. He is joyment of the for himself by of the country-bumptiousness to believe that you are the la and your opinion in go'c consider.

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to the injustice a minority ento the major-a majority de-ty equality of ain, rev. dear n Christ, and of Glasgow. nop of Glasgow. d," the leading d, in commentd, in commenticular, which it carefully reacay that, "the ground before of a Roman gaining ground it in time be incarticle contict to see how the school rate man Catholics ools can be persettied of denoceping strong, an Catholicism, in Catholicism, which is the catholicism of the catholicism

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Scotland.

GHES. — The ban, wishing to work of Fathem, wished ected in the y. Accordingly, on His Lord-to see if he to the scheme. erse to the prothat a memothe wall of the e Catholic and

RS. —It is the Corporation to d philanthropic amount of The Little Sisae of the Cathor in number), is rule, but this e rate allowed, for the extra e Little Sisters, t energetic, ap-Committee of the the result was cut down s very good in Town Council the whole hog

St. Patrick's orates its gold-to-state its gold-

t Grind at's Past." fagged out, nan said in and weakencouraged

oles and was arsaparilla.

Catholic Appointments.

The London "Catholic Record" discovered in the customent of the bigotry manifested by Catholic Appointments.

The London "Catholic Record" discovered in the customent of the Court of Queen's Bench. And alloady on the ortholic formed only the Catholic Soromed only the Court of Queen's Bench. And alloady on the ortholic formed only the Catholic Appointments of the Court of Queen's Bench. And alloady on the ortholic Appointments of the Court of Queen's Bench. And alloady on the ortholic Appointments was not a fair amount of good in the principles of that side. Unricial Trivilly in regard to an afair amount of good in the principles of that side. Unricial Trivilly has a monopoly of either quality.

All this is commonplace truth, we admit, but it is surprising how apt of the count of the count of the count of the population of English, that it is surprising how apt of the Catholic appointment of the Catholic Spointments was not all the properties of the County and the country and the far of the Catholic Appointments was no many the properties of the Country and the far of the Catholic Appointments was no make it aware that it was pursue to the properties of the Country and the Catholic Appointments was not an excitation of the principle of thinking to this article.

Catholic Representation in Ottawa-all the co

Catholic Candidates,

The "Catholic Register," of Toron-to, casts aside the skirmishing tac-tics and indulges in a little fusilade

The Old Fear of Politics
The Old Fear of Polit

stead of weakening the Government, would add materially to its strength. It was the want of this independent action on the part of the Catholic press which in former times enabled Sir John Macdonald and the Tory party to utterly ignore the Irish Catholic element in Ontario in the distribution of the patronage, although the vast majority of the Catholics had for several decades fought shoulder to shoulder with his Protestant supporters, and thus achieved many notable victories for the Conservative cause. He was able to retain the adherence of the Irish Catholics to his party by pointing to the fanatical and intolerant utternances of George Brown and his followers against the Catholic Church By this means the Catholics were for many years prevented from seeking any new alliance. So that when they were following in the one beaten track of what was then the Orange ascendancy party. Sir John when an election was over, and he was safe for five years, treated his Catholic supporters with indifference.

Such a condition can never again exist. The Catholics of Ontario will treat the parties seeking their support on their merits. And where a party, or individual representing any party, is considered unworthy the confidence of the Catholic electorate, support well have no influence on the Catholic electors in this day of

nd when ...
ris and Sir Pete.

Justice of Ireland, w...

the Peerage, the Government pause to consider whether there was any Protestant prejudice which should be allayed before the honors were conferred. So when the Hon. Mr. Plunkett the other day was sent as Her Majesty's Ambassador to Vienna there was no delay in attaching the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to his commission because he is a Catholic or because Protestant prejudice (if any existed) required to be allayed before the Government conferred the distinguished honor. We referred in former issues to the appointments of the late Lord Russell of Killowen to the Chief Justiceship of England and of Sir Charles J. Matanal Sir J. D. Day as judges of and Sir J. D. Day as judges of Langland and of Sir Charles J. Matanal Sir J. D. Day as judges of the second of the second of public life because we happen to kneel at a different altar.

But if Catholics must still wear the badge of political seridom, they themselves will be to blame, for they have the power to right their wrongs—the power to right the power to right t

uage do not enjoy their share of representation in the public affairs of this country they have only themselves to blame. This is honest, manly, and patriotic. There is no diplomacy or beating around the bush in the article which is very instructive in many ways. It runs thus —

Reference has already been made in these columns to the question of Catholic representation. Whether we shall have many more or any more candidates of that class offering for Parliamentary honors than there are at present will depend mainly upon the action of the Catholics themselves. If they are indifferent in the matter of their political standing in this province, it is certain that neither of the political parties will disturb their calm serenity; and they will remain as they are—almost a cipher in the body politic. If, on the other hand, they resolve on a more manly and vigorous policy, the parties quite possibly may regard it as very necessary and profitable to nominate Catholics and help their election to Parliament.

Taking thus a lively interest in our own affairs, it will surely follow that others concerned—prospective beneficiaries of our anticipated success—will be but too eager to aid us in the accomplishment of our object.

What Catholics have done in the least, when there was much need (as there is now) for improvement in their political conditions, they may

A trooper of the Dublin Hunt contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry who was taken prisoner with man others at Lindley, writes a lette from Nooitgedacht, which was recently multished in a Dublin news from Nooitgedacht, which was cently published in a Dublin news paper. He writes:—"Well, here am in a beautiful barbed wire 'cag with come 1.500 other unfortunate paper. He writes:—"Well, here I am in a beautiful barbed wire 'cage' with some 1,500 other unfortunates. Our clothing is picturesque in the extreme. A man with a seat in his pants is as rare as a Jubileo sixpence, and when met with is treated with the greatest deference. Our house is a little sty about two feet high, made of mud and roofed with a ragged blanket. Literature has its votaries. There is a fine circulating library, consisting of two copies of the Half-Penny Comic, a year old; three pages from an equally antiquated number of Sketch, and three pamphlets about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, partly printed in English and partly in Dutch. The fact that these well-thumbed pamphlets bear the appearance of having been read and re-read, makes me think Brother Boer knows a good thing when he sees it, and there are a lot of us who would feel all the better if we had some of the pills instead of the pill literature. However, we keep the literary' in circulation, and like Mark Tapley, endeavor to take as much enjoyment out of the situation as we can."

WON THE SCOTCHMEN.

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lose some comfort.

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On one occasion the late Lord Chief Justice Russell went to help the Liberals in a certain campaign. He began his speech with some very badly pronounced Scotch. After the confusion caused by his blunder had subsided Sir Charles Russell (as he was then) said: "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Seotch."
Tremendous applause followed. With his his hold on the audience was secured.

A SOCIAL E eyening, 22n Hall, 81 Drun

noon tea. It

of Rubber Boo Monk, and Mr. ported by the reau, the Mis with other will supply the the usual sale in charge of Thompson, Mis-the Misses Cur coste, LeBlanc, A. O'Brien, M chalet. Boyer Cox, Mercier, G. Macdonald others. It is sustain the high the Afternoon ject for which given appeals t one may enjoy ber of reader juvenile departs fact, the dema great that it t ources of the The exper deservedly popu received that which might be less, the comm tend the library tainment given every ticket sol has accomplishe sults. In the c books have bee itself, with the tions and oth which have com

> TEMPERANCE lar monthly medrick's Total Abs Society was hel Oct. 14th. The meeting o exercises in the the Rev. Father instructions, the

those interested

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were elected men tee of managem of interest to brought forward ussed by the Persons not ha

Messrs. M. O'C

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inaugurated its Wednesday, (Oct. which a large arrangements we the following co Bro. Fred. J. S. R. J. M. Dolan, Frank J. Curran O'Callaghan, F. Maiden, and P.

game was called after which refre and the prizes of cessful winners

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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this vince 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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DOOR MAT REPRESENTATION is seemingly good enough for the Irish Catholics of this province, judging Trish Catholic should get a port by the manner in which Mr. Parent has acted in selecting his colleagues.

IS IT OSTRACISM?- Does Mr. Parent want to exclude the Irish Catholics from manly and dignified Cabinet representation? Successive premiers in Conservative and Liberal administrations, for more than a generation, have recognized such claims with the exception of the late Mr. Marchand, and Mr. Parent, the present head of the Government. Have Irish Catholics diminished in numbers in this province; or Parent formed an opinion that the present generation of Irish Canadian are a spineless set whose rights he may ignore at his own sweet will?

A SUSPICIOUS MOVE. - We notice that the position of Provincial Secretary, which office by the way was occupied by Mr. Hackett in the last Conservative ministry, has not yet been permanently filled. In the shuffle which was occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Robidoux to a judgeship, we felt confident that Dr Guerin would have been called to fill the position. Is Mr. Parent merely holding the office in abevance for the accommodation of another friend?

TIME AND AGAIN have we appealtheir lethargy and indifference and unite in looking after their representation in public affairs, but without Here is an instance where a political chief posing as one of the most fair-minded of public men without any compunction whatever sets aside claims which have been long recognized. Times are sadly changed indeed when Irish Catholics can sub-

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED .-If our people have the slightest vestige of national pride and public spir it they will unite in the endeavor to cure an explanation from Mr. Par ent in regard to this matter. elections are at hand, and perhaps Mr. Parent, if for no other reason than that of the success of his friends at Ottawa, may deign to ex-

DR. GUERIN'S DUTY .- How lone is Dr. Guerin going to be satisfied it not time that he should take his constituents into his counsels and se cure their united support in this

A FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW .-- O this subject we have great pleasure in quoting from the French-Canadian Catholic newspaper of Quebec, "La Verite." After dealing with the com-position of the new ministry and referring to a rumor that the office of Provincial Secretary is to be abolisjed, it says:—There is not the slightest doubt that six or even five

SATURDAY......OCTOBER 20, 1900. Catholics would each have their representative, and thus every race in the province would be apportionated ly represented in the Government. We think that it is high time that an

folio, and we should have been happy

to have seen Dr. Guerin allotted the

position of Provincial Secretary."

Our contemporary deserves thanks for the good words it has written on behalf of Irish Catholics. But its sympathy is wasted in so far as our Protestant friends are concerned They have their representative in the Parent Government, as they have always had a representative in this province since Confederation. If any Prime Minister were to form a gov ernment without giving them due representation, such a furore would be raised that he would be brought to time on the double quick.

AWAKE SOCIETY MEN !- It is

strange, to say the least, that our Irish national societies do not manifest a deeper interest in the ques tion of Irish Catholic representation in the Quebec Government. It seems to us that President Doran, of St. Patrick's Society, the parent Irish society of Montreal, should take the initiative in this matter, and call the presidents of the various Irish societies and organizations to a con ference, in order to strengthen the hands of our representative who has held the anomalous position of 'minister without a portfolio" for some time past. This is not a question of party politics or of individued to our people to awaken from als, it is one that affects our nationality generally, and should be viewed from that standpoint. Let the leaders of our Irish societies awaken from their slumber and assert the rights of our people in this Catholic prov ince. The sooner we realize where w stand in the matter the better.

> WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. - LOTO Roberts has again deferred his de parture from South Africa to England. This is conclusive proof tha he considers it not quite safe vet to leave the management of affairs to his subordinates. The guerilla war fare is likely to be prolonged for an The general adindefinite period. dressing the colonial troops on the 17th inst., is reported as having stated, "The war as a war is over but that there still remains import ant work to be done, in which services of the colonial troops will be greatly required.'

EUROPEAN POLITICS. - One of the most important events in European political circles is the retire ent of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor. He is now 81 years of age, having been born in 1819. The reasons given for his retirement are that he is too aged and infirm to old office any longer, but it is also asserted that he was anxious to withdraw, owing to his disapproval of the Emperor's policy in China.

PEACE IN CHINA.-Li Hung Chang has addressed a meeting of the for-eign envoys fixing to-day for negotiating a treaty of peace. The Chinese minister in London asserts that the negotiations began some days ago.

ANOTHER STRIKE. -The Thames

to the number of 18,000. The aspe of the strike is very serious, and it appears there is no likelihood of a settlement by arbitration. The Employers' Association is losing ground in the fight. One leading merchant is reported to have made an arrangement directly with the Union, and hereafter, will do his own light-erage. Should this spread amongst the merchants, a new era will have dawned for the lightermen. In the meantime, owing to the strike dreds of barges remain with their cargoes of merchandise and provisions, seriously affecting traffic and throwing business into confusion.

CONSISTORY POSTPONED. - A Roman correspondent writes :- The forthcoming Consistory, if we are to believe the latest and most trustworthy rumors on the subject, is no longer to be held in November, the Holy Father, following the counsel of his medical advisers, having decided to postpone that important function until after the end of the Holy Year. In all probability, therefore, the Consistory will only take place towards the end of January, when, also according to rumor, many Italian prelates will be raised to the Cardinalate. With regard to the foreign candidates to the purple nothing as vet is known, although rumor, always busy before a Consistory, includes a prominent American prelate, who not long ago visited Rome, in the list.

STUDENTS IN POLITICS. - One of the worst features of the election campaign is the formation of political clubs amongst the students of our universities. Nothing is sacred for some people and no better evidence could be adduced than the propaganda amongst young men who have not yet completed their studies at our seats of learning to induce them to form themselves into contending factions over the political ssues of the day. Already the daily papers announce the election of officers, both of Conservative and Liberal Clubs, amongst the students of our two universities. No doubt this is a matter over which it is difficult for the university authorities to exercise much control. Still anything that is possible should be done to prevent what must prove injurious to the young men, law, medicine and the sciences are jealous mistresses. The student requires to devote all his time to the numerous branches must master, and the excitement of politics will interfere more than any thing else with his success. It will be time enough for these young men to undertake the marshalling of their fellow-countrymen into political partizanship when they shall have taken their degrees, and assumed themselves the responsibilities of citizenship.

SUNDAY COLLECTIONS - Rev Father Ducey, of New York, recently preached a sermon on the duty of Catholics to be generous in their donations to Sunday collections. The effect, it appears, was all that could desired. Nowhere, perhaps, 'are the clergy more reluctant to speak of the money question than in our Irish Catholic parish churches in Montreal Yet it is a notorious fact that the present generation are not to be comfilment of this imperative duty of contributing, according to th means towards the maintenance of Christian worship. To see the collector going from pew to pew and frequently get but a nod is a sad spectacle. Persons well able to put a silver coin will rummage through their pockets to pick out a Do such people really think of what they are doing when making such a vile offering to God? The man who thus performs this Christian duty in such a niggardly spirit may, on the following day paying a good price for the gratification of his appetite for tobacco. Nay, worse, he will perhaps call upon his friend to partake of the fatal cup at his expense. He will offer to treat him to step towards his ruin of body and soul. He does not regret such penditure. He thinks he is making a good fellow of himself, and that his action is just the thing to do. This is no fancy statement, but the downright truth.

A BRAVE PRIEST .- From the current number of the "Rosary Magaz-ine" we clip the following item :-

"The recent railroad accident near well-known Dominican, Padre Vinnals Vannutelli. He was not killed pital at Monte Celio whither he had a striking example of religious for-titude and patience, bearing his pains without the slightest murmur. And when the rescuers came to extricate him, he calmly bade them go to the assistance of others who needed it more. His conduct became the talk

THE IRISH PARTY. —The latest cable announces that "the Irish Nationalists, as well as the Government, have returned to Westminste undiminished strength. Healyites were defeated in the final faction fight in Mid-Tipperary, as Mr. Healy, after challenging Mr. O'Brien to a trial of strength, has been left alone on the Irish side. The United Irish League has triumphed all along the line, with Mr. O'Brien as its chief organizer and paymaster. The National party now consists of the United Irish League with Mr. Redmond as the leader and Mr. O'Brien as the master machinist.

"Mr. Healy is the only free lauce on the Irish side, and the Irish party s now more compactly organized than it has been since Parnell held it in the hollow of his hand. Neither the Queen's visit to Dublin nor the glamor of the khaki campaign has served to divert the sympathics of the people from their own politi ca! cause, and faction feuds have on ly forced them together in a closer and firmer organization."

The Irish party is in a better condition to-day than it has been siuce the unfortunate split occurred. The English p apers the arrival of the Irish contingent in its present united phalanx. Yet the friends of Ireland cannot regard the presence of such a free lance, as Mr T. Healy, otherwise than as a menace to the effectiveness of the party If that gentleman were to gracefully retire from the field, now that the people have wiped out his few followers, he would be doing a patrio tic act. A man of his ability, if he be desirous of doing a man's part in the service of his country, is certain to find his proper place in the ranks of the active workers, within measurable distance of time. He is still a young man, and he can ford to wait. His interests and the interests of Ireland, judging of things from our standpoint, and at this distance from the scene of action, will be materially advanced by his retirement from Parliament and active politics for a few years. Redmond should be given a free hand; there is a hard fight before him. The occasion will call for his best abilities and resources, and he shall need a united and generous following to enable him to make the most of his opportunities. Even one man and more especially an able man soured- by the defeat of his fev friends, can work great mischief. Mr. Healy can display his love of counhis spirit of self-abnegation by dropping out for the present. Those who wait are frequently rewarded. Other men, equally as important as Mr. Healy, effaced themselves for a time and arose again, more powerful than ever. Greater men than he can ever hope to be made the mistake of not knowing when to retire for a time, and disaster overtook them.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. -There is no question but that the Bryanites in the United States ar making a fight which has awakened the deepest anxiety in the breast the Republicans. The New York 'Herald' has ventured to prophecy after having adopted special meas ures, upon which to base an opin tion. For all that the most striking feature in the present campaign the rallying around the standard of Bryan of such men as Bourke Cock ran and others who, not only did not help him in the last Presidential campaign, but actively worked and spoke against him. Many newspapers that fought Bryan on the silver question four years ago are zealously advocating his cause to-day. More un-Demogratic candidate have hannened and it would not be surprising if he vere elected despite the mighty in finence arrayed against him. A very significant circumstance was the opening of the columns of the London "Times" to a two column con ooks like making room for a volte face should occasion require it. yond doubt, Mr. Bryan has forced nimself by his personalty upon great many members of his party, who did not want him. All seem to be giving him a generous support to day, and should he fail in the con est, his sun shall have set.

THE GREAT STRIKE of the coal miners has at last come to an end. The men have succeeded in a large measure, and with bad enough grace,

and much bloodshed. Beyond that many poor families, unable to meet the increased price of coal brought about by the strike will feel the pinch during the coming winter. One thing about all this deplorable business must strike the most superficial observer. In days not long since been formed, there were strikes but of an ordinary kind. Now strikes of an ordinary kind. have assumed proportions just in keeping with the grasping corpora-tions of the trusts and combines. of the trusts and Hundreds of thousands of men are now banded together in one strike Where's all this going to end? Up to the present time the authorities have been able to cope with the situation, but will this be the case in the future? Should the concentration of wealth and power go on, is there not grave reason to fear that the es revolting against the tyranny of the combines will in their turn be uncontrollable, and that the clash of conflicting interests may bring almost disaster? History peats itself, and the outlook is not reassuring in any sense.

THE "MIDLAND REVIEW" an nounces lively times in the criminal courts for many prominent politi cians in its district. It says :-

The grand jury of Christian county, this State, has just done an excellent thing. After careful investiga tion it has returned indictments against a number of prominent politicians of that county charging them with election frauds of the most damning character. The county clerk is charged with making a false registration book, and with obstructing and interfering with the election last year. The county judge is indicted for obstructing and interfering, and several other prominent citizens come up charged with obstructing, false swearing, ballot stuffing and aiding

and abetting in fraud. The fact that these men are Republicans does not make their crime more disreputable. It does not matter what their politics are; it does matter what their offence is. Election frauds have been entirely too common for years in Kentucky and something must be done to break the evil practice up. In this city, for instance, it is the frank opinion of thousands of the common people that such a thing as an honest election is impossible under the auspices of either Republicans or Democrats. There is always a cry of fraud; meanwhile both sides keep on stealing. It is time, moreover, that a number of corporation intimidators and herders be indicted and convicted under the law. Election scoundrels of every description should be taught to let the votes of human beings alone. frauds may be openly perpetrated under the noses of the men who vote, reason shows there is no use of their voting, no use of election laws, no value in any profession we may make of public or private virtue. There ought to be honesty at the ballot-box as well as in the bank.

James Grant, M.D., of Ottawa, recently read a very important and highly instructive paper on consumption. It was judged of such general interest, that it has been published in several of the adjoining States. Now we have another document, an the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, on the same subject. It 'There have been in June, July and August 644 deaths, as compared with 507 in 1889, or an increase of 27 per cent. The further remarkable fact is seen that 264 deaths occurred in

cent. The further remarkable fact is seen that 264 deaths occurred in July, or 50 per cent. more than in 1899.

'The explanation of such an increase is difficult as the population reported upon is nearly the same, but what is more serious is the increase of 27 per cent. over a period so long as three months.

'How different such conditions are from those which have marked diphtheria during the past afteen years is seen in the fact that while in 1887 there were 1,786 deaths due to diphtheria, there were in 1899 but 363, for which the advance of science may fairly be credited.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

An English Catholic newspaper thus summarizes the achievements of the promoters of the Gaelle League in est in the study of the Irish lang-

In the lifeless condition of Irish no

with one hundred and twenty branches in Ireland. England, and across the Atlantic—even in the Argentine Republic. It would be a great pity if a body that has done so much good—a non-political body—should have its efforts hampered by—should have its efforts hampered by—a lack of means. As a result of a national appeal made at a great meeting in Dublin two years ago the sum of £1,500 has been subscribed in support of the movement. With this comparatively small amount the League has done wonders, as anyons who examines its statement of accounts and seriously considers the expenses incurred must admit. It has now been found necessary to renew the appeal and with the lesson given by Welshmen, and their lavish subscriptions to the recent Eisteddfod before them, Irishmen would be wanting in their duty if they failed to subscribe generously.

JUBILEE OF THE HIERARCHY OF ENGLAND.

The Hierarchy of England was restored on September 29th, 1850, by letters Apostolic of His Holiness Pius IX., and on Sunday last, September 30th, the "Te Deum" was sung in the churches in thanksgiving for the completion of the half-century since the re-establishment of the regular form of ecclesiastical government. In the enjoyment of the religious freedom which prevails to-day we are apt to forget the difficulties which Catholics had to face in this country in the first half of the century. They had only too much reason to know what religious persecution meant. As the Bishop of Clifton tells us in his history, families used to go in a cart at night to hear Mass, the priest dressed in a round frock to resemble a laboring man, as late as the close of the last century. In Dr. Milner's time Catholics tury. In Dr. Mikner's time Catholics tury. In Dr. Milner's time Catholics never spoke of hearing Mass, but used the word prayers instead, a habit which was retained by most of the old priests down to a very late period, the same expression being used in the old directories. The exterior of the chapels, when these were more than upper rooms in houses, was purposely made similar in appearance to that of the surgounding buildings: in the country houses, was purposely made similar in appearance to that of the surrounding buildings; in the country the approach was concealed more or less, and there was generally on the watch a person who knew the congregation and who without ceremony excluded any one who awakened his suspicions.—Catholic Times, Liverpool.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

An exchange says: Archbishop Corrigan's complaint of the tendency of wealthy Catholics to send their sons to non-Catholic colleges and universities on account of the supposed social educations. cial advantages that could be attained by such a course, has been met by the Jesuits with the establishment of

the Jesuits with the establishment of a new college that was opened in connection with the church in East Eighty-Fourth street, New York.
"We were approached by persons who wanted a restricted school dif-ferent from those already in exist-ence," said one of the Fathers, "and have received a sufficient number of applicants to warrant the experi-ment."

ment."

The tuition fee is five times much as that charged at the city college of the order.

A CLERICAL YACHT DESIGNER.

Rev. P. O'Brien, curate at St. Patrick's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, is meeting with great success in his marine architectural plans. His novel method in boat building is commencing to be taken up by the outside world. Quite recently he received an order from Nasu, southern China under British Dominion, from a wealthy resident named Sullivan, for a yacht of large dimensions to be built in sections and sent ward, the buyer paying the cost of ward, the buyer paying the cost of fransportation, building and incitransportation, building and inci-dentals. A similar request was also made by the proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, in one of the provinces of Metropole, in British India.

British India.

The rev. gentleman has also turned his skilful hand to the building of fishing boats, and small race boats. Quite recently a fishing boat of unexcelled qualifications, built on the principles of Father O.Brien's patent by Martin Priscoll of Hay. principles of Father O.Brie tent by Martin Driscoll,

excelled qualifications, built on the principles of Father O.Brien's patent by Martin Driscoll, of Bay Bulls, is now prosecuting the fishery on the Southern Shore of the Island, and is, by the way, the leading craft of the fleet, directly due to her superior qualities which can keep her at work when others must run to port. Two craft of the same type have been ordered recently for the Southern Shore, and, and doubt, all boats from the fishing skiff to the foreigngoing schooner and banker will be built on the principles laid down by the worthy priest of Terra Nova.

The success of this clergyman's patent is assured, and a few years more will see a novel change in marine architecture. Father O'Brien left St. John's a few days ago for an extended tour through Canada and the United States. His work at St. John's has borne abundant fruit both in the cause of Christian education and the advancement of temerance. Father O'Brien is at present director of the night school of the West End of the city, and also director of one of the largest total abstinence so caties in Newfoundland. He is a man of splendid physique, full of energy and perseverance, and is a credit to the 'Island by the Sea.'

ber 20, 1900

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has also turned the building of nall race boats-ing boat of un-built on the O.Brien's pa-priscoll, of Bay O.Brien's pariscoll, of Bayating the fishery re of the Island, the leading craft due to her superant keep her at ust run to port. The control of the Southloubt, all boats to the foreignbanker will be so laid down by Terra Nova.

evening, 22nd inst., in Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond street, will take place an entertainment in aid of the

A SOCIAL EVENT. - On Monday

Montreal Free Library, which will take the place of the annual after noon tea. It will consist this year of a charming little play, "A Pair of Rubber Boots," performed by such well known amateurs as Miss Milly Monk, and Mr. Donald Hingston, supported by the Misses Bacon and Mc-Donald. Miss Broster, Miss Taschereau, the Misses Doyle and Valois, with other well known musicians, will supply the music. There will be the usual sale of candy and flowers, in charge of Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Guerin, assisted by the Misses Curran, Branchaud, Lacoste, LeBlanc, Chadwick (Ottawa), A. O'Brien, Monk, Broster, Dansereau, Irwin, G. Roy, Taschereau, Duchalet, Boyer, Boult, Thompson, Cox, Mercier, Meagher, Drummond, G. Macdonald, Black, Bonin, and others. It is certain to be an unusually pleasant occasion, which will sustain the high social reputation of the Afternoon Tea. The excellent object for which this entertainment is given appeals to everyone, for everyone may enjoy its benefits. The number of readers, particularly in the juvenile department, has enormously increased during the past year. fact, the demand for books is great that it taxes the utmost reources of the committee to supply The expenses are overgrowing, and the work, so important and so deservedly popular as it is, has not received that generous support, which might be expecsed. Nevertheless, the committee will do all in their power to continue and to extend the library. This annual enter tainment given in the autumn of every year is its chief support, and every ticket sold adds to the scanty revenue with which the committee has accomplished such astonishing results. In the course of its twelve years of existence 150,000 good books have been circulated. This in itself, with the conversions, vocations and other incidental results, which have come to the knowledge of those interested in the library, must console them for constant struggle and strenuous effort. It is to be hoped that the entertainment in the new beautiful hall, 81 Drummond

TEMPERANCE CAUSE .- The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14th.

street, will be a greater success than

every before .- A. T. S.

The meeting opened with religious exercises in the church, conducted by the Rev. Father McGrath. After the instructions, the members adjourned to the hall adjoining the church where the business meeting was held Mr. J. J. Costigan, presiding. The Rev. Father McGrath, who has been appointed Rev. President of the so ciety, was also present, and addressed the members. The Rev. Father laid several suggestions before the members, which we are sure if brought to a successful issue will benefit the society in no small way Several new members were admitted Quite an amount of important business was transacted. The Tombola, which is to be held by the society on the 30th inst., points to a decided success. Some valuable prizes are being offered, and the price of tickets are placed within the reach of

Messrs. M. O'Connell and M. Casey were elected members of the commit tee of management. Other matters of interest to the members were brought forward, and were heartily discussed by the large number present.

Persons not having tickets for the Tombola, and desiring some should purchase them at once, as they are being fast disposed of. The committee meets in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every Tuesday evening until the date of the drawing.

BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A., of Canada, inaugurated its social season last Wednesday, (Oct. 10th) by holding a wednesday, (Oct. 10th) by holding a very successful progressive euchre, at which a large number of members and their friends participated. The arrangements were in the hands of the following committee: Chairman, Bro. Fred. J. Sears, secretary, Bro. R. J. M. Dolan, assisted by Bros. Frank J. Curran, T. J. Finn, J. F. O'Callaghas, F. I. Shaw, John H. O'Callaghan, F. J. Shaw, John H

Flay started at 8.45, and the last Same was called sharp at 11 o'clock, after which refreshments were served and the prize distributed, the successful winners being: Ladies, 1st Prize, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter; 2nd prize, Miss Christy. Gentlemen—1st Prize, Mr. B. Tansey; 2nd prize, Chancellor Doyle.

This progressive branch will cele-

brate its 17th anniversary on Tues-Goeal Notes. day, the 13th November. The arrangements are in the hands of the rangements are in the hands of the same committee. Conservatory Hall, corner McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine street, has been engaged for the occasion, and the entertainment will take the form of a progressive euchre and social.

An enjoyable time is promised those participating.

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE has been formed in this city among the English-speaking branches of the C.M.B.A., of Canada, and at a meeting held last Monday evening, in St. Patrick's Hall repre sentatives from Branches 26, 50 232 were present. The election of officers resulted in Bro. Ireland, of Branch 232, being elected President, while as Secretary, Bro. Darcey, of Branch 26, was chosen. The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to draw up rules and regulations, and it was decided to invite Branches 41 and 74 to send delegates to the next meeting, which is to be held in St. Patrick's Hall, Monday, the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., when arrangements will be completed and a sch?dule drawn up.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR. -This very efficient choir are rehearsing Felicien David's oratorio "Christopher Col umbus" for their annual concert in the middle of February next. Judging from the past efforts of this chora organization, there is a rich treat in store for the patrons of music in Montreal.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE were passed by Division No. 9, A.O. H., at its last meeting, expressing sympathy with Bro. McHugh, in the great loss he has suffered death of his daughter.

BRO. PRUDENT.-The genial and enthusiastic director of St. Ann's School has returned from his trip to Paris and Ireland, much benefited by his vacation. The good people of St.
Ann's parish are overjoyed to behold
the zealous head of their excellent
parish school back again in their
midst.

BRANCH NO. 10, C.M.B.A., at its last meeting passed a resolution of condolence to its esteemed and able president, Mr. A. Duggan, whose mother died recently. nother died recently.

YES, you say you like the TRUE WITNESS; couldn't do without it; derive great benefit from it; believe it should be in the homes of every English speaking Catholic family in the Dominion. But what are you doing to extend its circulation among your friends and neighbors? Only 15 cents to the end of the year, mailed to any address in the Dominion; city, 25c.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION

A VOICE FROM OTTAWA .- Mr. Charles Murphy, an Irish Catholic lawyer well known in Ottawa, thus discusses the question of representation in public affairs in the Capital He writes to the Ottawa "Journal"

as follows :-The conventions to be held in this city within the next few days by the Conservatives and the Liberals pectively, have given rise to much discussion, and although there is a great difference of opinion about individuals, there is one strange view that seems to be unanimously accepted by the partizans of the ous prospective candidates. Briefly expressed this view is that a French Canadian and an English-speaking Protestant must be selected by both olitical parties - notwithstanding the compact or arrangement said to exist in Ottawa whereby the different elements of the population are to receive fair Parliamentary representation. This compact or arrangement, as defined by those who use it for their own purposes, restricts Irish Catholics to representation at Toronto: but those who thus define it forget that the Irish Catholics are not now represented at Toronto, and that as a matter of fact they have had a representative there for only four out of the last fourteen years Moreover, during these fourteen years the Conservatives only nominated an Irish Catholic once, in the person of Mr. B. Slattery, while the French-Canadians have been represented continuously at Ottawa, and the Protestants have been represented continuously both at Toronto and Ottawa. This is the "fair representation" that the alleged compact or inderstanding has given the Irish

To an observer of political tactics it is quite obvious that in the Capital of the Dominion, boasting of the impartiality of its public sentiment Irish Catholics are, by specious and debasing methods, tricked out of their proportionate share of public life, and at the same time they are cooly expected to submit to this os-tracism because it suits certain politracism because it suits certain poli-ticians not to have their calculations disturbed. To use a party shibboleth, "It is time for a change." Apart from their numbers and standing in the community, Irish

Catholics have always been the most active and consistent workers to be found on either side of politics. Both achi?ved elsewhere by the Boys' Briparties are under obligations to them, gade. He explained that the object of and neither party has so far accorded them their fair share of Parlia- them soldiers of any earthly sover mentary representation. Now, as in 7ign, but to be valiant soldiers of the past, Irish Catholics are promi-Jesus Christ. He wished them to nent in the Liberal and Conservative grow up obedient and dutiful sons of ranks in Ottawa, and the selections to be made within the next few days many enemies they had to contend will indicate whether their Protestant and French-Canadian fellow-citizens still regard them as being ineligible for membership in the House of Commons.

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE,

From the Belfast Irish Weekly Oct 6 On Sunday, at three o'clock, the sual fortnightly meeting of St. Pe ter's Boys' Brigade was held in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral. The establishing of this epoch-making organization for the boys of the Falls district is due to the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, who is also its patron. The president is Rev. B. J. Laverty, C. C., St. Peter's, to whose guidance, energy, and constant oversight is due flourishing state of the Brigade. St. Peter's Boys' Brigade is entirely Catholic in its programme and in its objects. It undertakes to instruct its youthful members thoroughly in the Christian doctrine; to prepare them for the worthy reception of the Sacraments; to give them habits of obedience, discipline, and self-respect reverence and love for ecclesiastical authority and their holy religion and, in a word, to promote their moral, physical, and temporal welfare. We may merely quote the principal rules to be observed by nembers to show the general aim and the good work of the Brigade mongst the rising youth of a great working population. The members are boys between 9 and 18 years of age. Members must attend the meetings of the Junior Branch of the Apostleship of Prayer every fortnight at three o'clock p.m. in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, and must be present in uni-form every Sunday at 10 o'clock Mass, and go to Confession and Holy Communion every month. Members must at all times give good example to their comrades and others, and be kind and respectful towards each other. All members must abstain from the use of intoxicating drink. Members must conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner when going to or from parade, and must at tend at the proper hour, looking smart and clean. Members must giv prompt and cheerful obedience to all orders of their officers and drill structor. These rules remind us of a popular advertisement. They touch the very spot that requires treat ment in the modern life of our working boys. In fact, the Catholic Boys Brigade revives in a great part for the Catholic boy the education that made the chivalrous and noble knight of the middle ages. In those ages of faith a boy, as soon as he was able to learn anything, was taught to train and bring his body into subjection and perfect strength, then take Christ for his captain, to live as always in His presence; and finally, to do his duty to all men. At no time more than the present was such an organization and ideal for boys more necessary. At many dark signs of these ours many shrewd observers point to the disobedience and insolence of many youth amongst the darkest The Boys' Brigade in its working will prevent any spreading of this modern blight among Catholic boys, and will make them good Catholics and good citizens. St. Peter's Brig ade, though in existence only five months, has made wonderful progress. The battalion consists of eight companies, all under the skilful training of a competent drill instructor and are thoroughly well up in all kinds of military training, free gym nastics, and physical drill. Their manly and military appearance the several parades they have had in the Falls district has elicited from the admiring onlookers of every ago

unlimited praise combined with a certain mingling of pardonable pride over the young lads. Their conduct

is exemplary, as is also their atten-

companied by their promising band,

they parade to the ten o'clock Mass

on Sundays, and serve as a boys' choir in the upper part of the nave

of the Pro-Cathedral specially reserv

ed for them. Everywhere in this populous district no longer is heard

the irregular tread, but the tune of

tion to their religious duties.

moving feet so pleasant to the ear, and in general, there is visible a mo-ral uplifting of the boys of the Catholic stronghold of the city.

At three o'clock on Sunday the Brigade assembled in the Pro-Cathedral, and, after the usual religious exercises. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Henry ascended the pulpit and gave a most practical and appropri-ate address. He expressed his great delight at the large number and tidy

appearance of St. Peter's Brigade the Church. He reminded them of the with in the present state of society and exhorted them to be true diers of Christ and to be true to His diers of Christ and to be true to His standard. He looked forward to the best results from their arganization, and expected every boy of the prescribed age in St. Peter's district to join the brigade. He promised to give every encouragement and assistance in his power to the organization. He announced that he had entered into a contract to build for them a hall announced that he had entered into a contract to build for them a hall on the vacant ground beside the Bon Secour Convent. This hall will seat 1,200, and will be provided with every requisite for the carrying out of the programme of the brigade. Before reciting the declaration which every boy makes after being decorated with the badge of the brigade. His Lordship cautioned them especially against the use of intoxicating drinks, and the prevalent vice of evil-speaking. The boys, in energetic tones, repeated after the Bishop the following declaration:

"I promise with God's help and through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, our Protector, St. Patrick, our glorious Apostle, and St. Malachy, the illustrious patron of the diocese, of Down and Connor, that I will never profane the sacred name of Jesus; that I will never indulge in evil-speaking; that I will abstain from all kinds of the a contract to build for the

never indulge in evil-speaking; I will abstain from all kinds of

I will abstain from all kinds of intoxicating drink till I am twentyone years of age.

"I promise to observe faithfully the
rules of the Boys' Brigade, respect
my superiors and officers, and render
obedience to them. I promise to approach the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist on
the days appointed by the
spiritual director for my company. I promise to hear
Mass on all Sundays and holidays of
obligation, and when over age to Mass on all sundays and holidays of obligation, and when over age to remain a member of the Boys' Brigade I promise to enter the ranks of the Holy Family Congregation."

His Lordship then gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Outside the of the Blessed Sacrament. Outside the Pro-Cathedral His Lordship took up his position in front of the grand entrance, and there was a grand march past and salute by the eight companies. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by an immense crowd of friends of the boys and of the general public. The bearing and appearance of the boys were admirable, and were highly praised. On next Sunday at 2.30 will be held a grand reduced the support of the boys were admirable. al public. The bearing and appearance of the boys were admirable, and were highly praised. On next Sunday at 2.30 will be held a grand review of the Brigade in Celtic Football Grounds. The battalion of the eight companies will give an exhibition of physical training in free gymnastics, leg and arm exercises, and physical drill with dummy rifles. The splendid band of the boys of the De La Salle Brothers, Manchester, who are to delight the audiences of St. Mary's Hall on the 8th and 9th October, will be present at the re-St. Mary's Hall on the 8th and October, will be present at the re

People look round at a nice head of hair on the street, so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why is this? It certainly is not LUBY'S
the fault of . LUBY'S
Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an
almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 a bottle.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

geant Everitt, poor man, called the other day to see his three little chil-dren. He was overjoyed to see them once more, but the pleasure was of very short duration, as he left for very short duration, as he left for the front again after a few hours. I felt so sorry for him when I saw how he clung to his darling little ones. Although he is not a Catholic, he asked me to give him a pair of scapulars and badge of the Sacred Heart, and begged our prayers that Almighty God would spare him for his children's sake. The eldest of the Almighty God would spare him for his children's sake. The eldest of the three has sense to realize the poor father's danger; the other two are

father's danger; the other two are too young."
"Nazareth House, Kimberley, September 3rd, 1900. You will be sorry to hear of the death of young Mr. Mandy (R.I.P.) He was only 20 years of age, and came here to join Loch's Scouts at the outbreak of the war, and was transferred at his own request to Remington's Scouts, in which he was greatly respected. He got an attack of peritonitis, and, although everything possible was done for him at Kimberley Hospital, the disease proved fatal. His father and Mr. Coghlan asked if we would leave two Sisters in the hospital to watch by him, as they had no friends in South Africa. I said if they would bring his remains to our chapel we would watch and pray beside it, so they brought the poor fellow to our little chapel for one night. We had Holy Mass offered for the repose of his soul the following morning, and he was buried from here. His poor mother is in Dugland. It is sad news for her to hear of the death of her son.

"I enclose you an extract from the

news for her to hear of the ueath of her son.

'I enclose you an extract from the D. F. Advertiser' of September 1st, as the discussion is reaching a great height here, as well as in England, about the treatment of the soldiers in the hospitals. I know it will be a gratification to you'to hear our hospital so highly spoken of, and by a non-Catholic. There is really little thanks due to us; it is rather to those good, kind friends in England who,

there was no lack of medical sup-plies. He had often seen convoys ar-riving, and some complaints that the invalids were not sufficiently attended to on the way. The worst cases of sickness were taken out of the bell

ich cases of sickness were taken out of the bell tents as quickly as possible, and removed to the marquees. He went to Kimberley on March 9. Here there was also a large number of sick, and every available building seemed to have been taken for hospital purposes. The Nazareth Home, managed by the Sisters, was especially good, and witness was very much struck by the care, skill, and attention shown by the Sisters. This hospital seemed to him to be one of the best he had ever seen. The witness spoke of the various hospital buildings he had visited in Kimberley as being on the whole good, and said there was no cause for complaint in the treatment of the sick at Naauwpoort, which place he visited on March 20."

THE COST IN MEN (London Chronicle.)

different complexion is put

A different complexion is put on the casualties from South Africa by the return which is issued this week from the War Office. The country is thoroughly aware that over 40,000 of its brave soldiers have been killed or wounded during the course of the war, but what has not been so completely realized is that 29,000 out of that total have since returned to duty. This only leaves 11,737 who have been permanently incapacitated by their wounds. We may take it that even some of that number will recover and return to duty in the that even some of that number will recover and return to duty in the course of time, so that a loss of 10,000 lives in round numbers is the price this country has to pay for the subjugation of the two Boer republics. Even that is a heavy toll, but it can hardly be regarded as excessive for a war that has lasted a year, and has added deadly disease to the perils of the battlefield. Out of the army of 200,000 men who left our shores, only one in twenty will fail to return in his full health and strength. Many a battle has caused the death of more than that percentage of the opposing forces. So, on the whole, the lesson of the war appears to be that, contrary to M. Bloch's anticipations, modern arms of precision have not made warfare any more deadly.

Now that the war is drawing to a close, we can reckon up its cost in blood. The thousand men have not made were any more deadly. recover and return to duty

close, we can reckon up its cost in blood. Ten thousand men has pur-chased the Boer republics for Bri-tain with their lives, not to speak of four times that number who have been wounded, many of them crippled for life. It is a terrible record, but it is consoling—if there can be con-solation in such a deplorable event— to know that the mortality has been loss than was exceed which the ss than was expected when the full strength of the army in South Africa strength of the army in South Africa was known. The chances of war are that five men in a hundred will be killed in battle or die of disease, but the deaths in South Africa have been only four per hundred. This is nearly 2 per cent. lower than the mortality in our Napoleonic wars, and it compares favorably with the death rate in some of the principal wars of the century.

France, in the Crimea, lost over 10 per cent. of its forces by death, and just over 5 per cent. in the campaign of 1859. In that campaign 11-aly lost 5.5 per cent. and Austria 4.7 per cent., while in 1866 Bavaria and Austria both lost over 5 per cent. Prussia has been fortunate in her wars; in 1864 and 1866 her losses were only slightly over 3 per cent. In 1870, however, the German army lost 8.90 per cent. of its officers and 4.50 per cent. of its men.

MRS. THOMAS LIGGET DEAD.

MRS. THOMAS LIGGET DEAD.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Ligget, one of the best known men in the dry goods and carpet business of Montreal, will regret to learn of the sad bereavement he suffered on Thursday by the sudden and unexpected death of his wife. Mrs. Ligget was formerly Margaret Catherine McIntyre, daughter of the late Mr. Duncan McIntyre, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was 55 years of age. During the day previous to her death Mrs. Ligget enjoyed her usual health and was in the best of spirits. It was not even known that her heart was affected. Mr. Ligget had a cold, and about three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Ligget got up to administer some medicine. After attending to him she retired, but, shortly after, feeling ill, she got up again, sat in a chair and asked for a glass of water. She had scarcely done so when she expired less than ten minutes after the first symptoms of illness were felt. Mrs. Ligget leaves besides her husband, three daughters and a son. Mrs. Ligget was a devoted wife and indulgent mother and was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances for her many amiable qualities and acts of kindness.

PERSONAL

Miss H. Enright has gone on a visit to her home in Tarmons Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland, after an absence of seventeen years. Por

through you, sent us so much help and enabled us to get for our poor sick and wounded so many extras and comforts, which otherwise we could not do to the same extent:

"Before the Hospital Commission in Capetown, on Tuesday, one of the witnesses examined (the Rev. Mr. McClelland, Presbyterian chaplain to the forces) said he went to Modder River in February. As regards the hospital work in the permanent structures, this, was well done; witness heard no complaints. In the marquees the wind sometimes troubled them, and occasionally overturned a tent. Referring to the bell tents, the witness said that invalids had to be treated in these because of the marquees being full. It was a time of very heavy demand on the hospital accommodation, and the men in the bell tents sometimes complained that they would not get rid of their sickness while they continued to lie on the ground. So far as he was aware, there was no lack of medical supplies. He had often seen convoys arhouse is unbearably heated; then windows and doors are thrown open to cool it off, and no one heeds that energy — heat — sufficient to work wonders in producing wealth is being cast to the winds. The same housewife who permits this wrong is sensitive to the fact that by her moral and intellectual acts the future of unborn generations is conditioned. She knows she has it in her power—the power of every individual— to increase or diminish the moral force of humanity. Is it not worth while remembering, too, that she has it in remembering, too, that she has it in her power to increase or diminish industrial force?

industrial force? The greatest single factor of industrial force is coal. The housewife who economizes coal does something more than save her husband's money. She is conserving for all humanity a necessary of life, on which, in the first instance, the bread and butter of present and future generations depend. The coal supply of the United States is magnificent. The past year, one of great industrial activity elsewhere, the output of coal by the one of great industrial activity elsewhere, the output of coal by the United States was 258,539,650 tons—little less than one-third the whole world output. Russia, Sweden. Italy, France, and Germany bought coal in this country to turn the wheels of their industry. Great Britain's coal supply is reaching such limitations—the price is so high imitations—the price is so high — hat a bill has passed through a committee in the House of Commons which will stop the exportation of steam coal to foreign countries, and a very determined effort is on foot in London to put on the market a chear substitute for household coal-the humble peat. In little Japan, that the humble peat. In little Japan, that in its economic condition represents the final equation of a country when its natural resources shall in the course of development strain every centre of self-denial and every source of human invention—in little Japan, so scant and precious is the fuel supply, the twice and dry leaves that ply, the twigs and dry leaves fall from the trees are carefully pick-ed up by women and children for burning

At present the splendid fuel re-At present the splendid fuel resources of the United States place us above the necessity of petty economies. But as we waste the coal that seems to us unthinking ones such common stuff, we blacken the fires of the furnaces of the world's industry. And as we are careful in the use of "black diamonds," we contribute our mite to the great source of pow-er which is "the material energy of a country, the universal aid, the factor in everything we do."

THE QUEST OF A STEINWAY PIANO.

A person searching the best plane to be had in the city of London would be at once counselled to buy a Steinway. Were he to cross the channel and journey to Paris on a like quest, the advice would be the like quest, the advice would be the same. At St. Petersburg or Vienna he would be told the Steinway was the court piano—the piano of Czar and Emperor. In every art centre of all the world, culture and musical knowledge would everywhere give endorsation to the Steinway Piano. Can it be wondered at therefore, that in Montreal four-fifths of our families of means purchase Steinways. There is no reason why people should buy any other piano than a Steinway. buy any other piano than a Steinway, excepting to save money. People who are willing to pay, say \$200.000 are willing to pay, say \$200.000 more for a Steinway than for any other piano will receive a four-fold other plane will receive a lot return for their extra outlay, our new Steinway pianes no stock. All styles and prices. say-Nordheimer Company, 236 Catherine street.

BUSINESS MEN.

The shrewd merchant knows where to place his advertisements. Why not try our columns. Our rates are reasonable. Our paper reaches near and far in every parish in the City and Province in Canada.

Give our columns a trial. Send for rates to our office, "True Witness 1. & P. Co.'y" Limited, 2 Busby street,

Let us hope that science, commerce, and labor will flourish; for the shedding of blood is a thankless business.

It is in its apprehension of the mystery of simplicity that the brain of man, at present, is superior to that of woman.

The empty-stomach theory of cretion is a cruel fallacy, though u doubtedly hunger has sometimes be the spur which the clear soul do

The servant of God draws spiritual honey from all he hears, sees, or reads, as the bee extracts from every flower the sweets it carries to the hive. We should not hold with the ve popular idea that a man may do what a woman may not do. The evil which degrades a woman degrades also a man.

Our paper should be in the hands of every Catholic family. If you be-lieve in the principles we advocate, kindly pass the paper to your neigh-bor and ask him to subscribe.

Our Boys and Girls.

ALWAYS IN A HURRY!

1 know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She races through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry;
And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing. Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime; She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going.

And yet—would you believe it?—she never is in time.

It seems a contradiction until you know the reason;
But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state
That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,
And she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.

—The Churchman.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM. RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.—
Religion is one of the most important elements of patriotism. God has placed people together in our society, and has bound, so speak, the feet of every one to his native soil with a great attraction. He has made patriotism the principle of great social and public virtues. Religion inspires the spirit of sacrifice without which there cannot be any patriotism.

MODESTY....Modesty is a great virtue and one that our young folks should give particular attention in cultivating. There is nothing so threcultivating. There is nothing so tiresome, as well as unpleasant, than
to hear persons boast of the great
amount of knowledge they possess.
They imagine that they alone are
blessed with such a valuable store
of information, and consequently
they wish every one to know it.
They like to parade the little learning they have and then become pests
in company, and the society circle.
The following example will serve as
a fitting one on this subject. A young
man who had paid great attention
to his studies, and consequently had
made rapid progress, was once taken to his studies, and consequently had made rapid progress, was once taken by his father to dine with a company of literary men. After dinner, the conversation turned upon literature and the classics. The young man listened to it with great attention, he did not say anything. Oth that return home, his father asked him why he had remained silent, when he had such a good opportunity of his progress of the man that he applied for instruction in the faith and was soon after received into the Church.

why he had remained silent, when he had such a good opportunity of showing his knowledge. "I was afraid, my dear father," said he, "that if I began to talk of what I do know, I should be interrogated upon what I do not know." "You are right, my dear boy," replied the father, "there is often more danger in speaking than in holding one's tongue.

are right, my dear boy," replied the father, "there is often more danger in speaking than in holding one's tongue.

DUTY. — The rule of our life should be duty, always faithfully, honestly and truly performed. If our young folks would accustom themselves to labor, they would find the path of duty pleasing and agreeable: but because the time is frittered away in doing useless, foolish and even hurtful things, duty then becomes hard and painful. Every duty left undone is a stumbling block to the next duty to be performed. Let no day pass without performing all your duties to God and man. It is then that happiness will be yours, and life will be easy and pleasant. Ren.e.aber the little verses:

"Let us then be up and doing" when duty renders such collision necessary. How many times do we find our young with their companions go our young with their companions go our young with their comepanions go our young with their comesary. How many times do we find our young with their comes are the too me fights for himself. The strong succeed, while the weak and unaided very often are left to perish. The few years ago in Boston will give you an idea of what true bravery is: A number of boys were skating on a river. The ice was not very thick is succeed, the time danger or are brought there. When the hour of need comes cach our young with their comes young with their comes are the two danger or are brought there. When the hour of need comes cach our young with their comes panions go our young with their come young for are brought there. When the hour of need comes are the for the sward or when the hour of need comes are the for the sample. They strong succeed, while the weak and unaided very often are left t

joined boards, through which the sand from the little garden and the

had been displayed for a long time; it hung motionless under the rays of the summer sun and swayed in the autumn winds. "For Sale," it read, but it might also have said "abandoned," the place seemed so d?sol-afe.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME

TRANSLATED by H. TWITCHELL, in the ROSARY MAGAZINE.

to overcome all difficulties and per severing conquer in the end.

HARD WORK.—Are you afraid of hard work? We hear so many complain of "hard" work. To-day they are at one kind of work, to-morrow at another. They want a nice, soft and easy job. Such persons will never succeed in life, and in the end become loafers, and do a heavy business for the old but not reliable firm of "Street Walker, Laziness, Crime and Ruin." Their soft jobs seeking too often costs them more than they bargain for. A wise saying on this point is:

Do the work which nearest lies Sow thou must before thou reapest Rest at last will be labor's prize."

AVOID RASH JUDGMENTS. - TH Avoid RASH JUDGMENTS.— The young should carefully avoid rash judgments. Before you pronounce judgment on any one or bring tales home, be sure that you are perfectly correct in all that you say. The following anecdote shows the importance of avoiding rash judgments:

A traveller lying ill and in danger. ance of avoiding rash judgments:
A traveller lying ill and in danger
of death at a hotel in Dublin sent
for a priest. It was a stormy night.
Through the rain and wind and the
muddy streets the priest came on
foot, saw the sick man and administered the sacraments.
The landflord, who was a Protestant, pleasantly asked the priest to
come into his own room and have
some refreshments before going back
into the night and storm. Then by

into the night and storm. Then by way of conversation, the landlord began to talk about the high Catholic clergy and the comfortable life

lic clergy and the comfortable life they usually led.

"Now, for instance," he said, "while you were walking through the mud and the rain, I am sure His Eminence the Cardinal, was enjoying a pleasant fire and drinking his punch in the Palace."

"Do you think so?" asked the pricest

priest

"Indeed, I do," said the man.

"Indeed, I do," said the man.
"I am afraid you have a wrong opinion of the Cardinal."
"Why?" asked the man.
"Because, my friend, I am Cardinal Cullen."
At once the landlord rose to his feet, full of humblest apologies. Should he get a coach for His Eminemce, and so on.
"No," said the Cardinal. "I shall return as I came. I am used to it."
The example of the Cardinals so im-

TRUE BRAVERY. - True bravery consists not in ignorance of, or in-sensibility to danger, but in the re-solution which can brave and defy it, when duty renders such collision ne-

then that happiness will be yours, and life will be easy and pleasant. Remember the little verses:

"Let us then be up and doing With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing Learn to labor and to wait."

PERSEVERANCE. — "Perseverance overcomes all obstacles," is an old and true saying. How many of the young put it into practice? When you have a hard task to learn, do you keep at it until you have master out it, or do you give it up after a fit, or do you give it up after a fit, or do you give it up after a fit. In attempts? You may not be aftern will be seed with a price of the shore. On landing they perseved that another of their companions could not get out of the water. Seeing his predicament, one of the boys resolved to go and help him. Oo reaching him on the ice. Both made for the shore, but the ice gave way on every side. After trying several times to reach terra firma, the noble rescuer grew benumbed with cold, and sank beneath the watery deep, even in sight of his other companions, holding in his arms the companion he sacrificed his life to save. Both bodies were recovered shortly afterwards. A public funeral was given to the martyr of charity, and the city erected a magnificent monument to his memory. Resting in the city erected a magnificent monument to his indefatigable perseverance. The spider spins her web with care and perseverance, so should a boy or a girl strive earnestly in all things

with an effort; "but I warn you beforehand that a high price is asked for it."

Then he would abruptly shut and bolt the door again. His eyes fairly turned one out with their angry light and he stood there like a dragon, guarding his rows of vegetables and his little sandy court. Then the travellers would go on their way wondering what lunatic lived there, who offered his house for sale when he so much wished to keep it.

This mystery was at last cleared up. One day, as I was passing by the humble place, I heard loud voices in angry discussion.

"You must sell, father; you must sell. You must sell, father; you must sell. You must sell, father; you must sell. You must know that since I have put out the sign."

I understood from the conversation that his sons and their wives, small shop-keepers in Paris, were compelling the old man to sell his beloved nook. The reason, I did not discover; one thing was certain, however; the affair moved too slowly, and to hasten its accomplishment, they came regularly every Sunday to harass the poor man and force him to keep his promise.

From the road, in the Sabbath still-

From the road, in the Sabbath still-From the road, in the Sabbath still-ness, when even the soil was left to rest after the week's sowing, I heard all very plainly. The shopkeepers talked it over among themselves, as they played games, and the word "money" sounded as metallic in their harsh voices as the quoits they nitched

In the evening they departed. After In the evening they departed. After accompanying them a short distance, the good old man hurried back and shut the heavy door joyously, sure of a week of respite before him. The house was then quiet for eight days. In the little sun-burnt garden, no sound was heard save the tramp of a heavy shoe or the scratching of a rake. As time passed on, the old man was more and more urged and tormented. All means were used to influence him. Grand-children were influence him. Grand-children orought to coax him. "When the house is sold, grandpa, you will come to live with us. We shall be so happy together." One day I heard one of the daughters-in-law say:

"The hut isn't worth a hundred sous. It is only fit to be torn down." brought to coax him.

Then they proceeded with their cal-

Then they proceeded with their cal-culations and the old man listened without a murmur. They talked of him as if he were already dead. He was about bowed over, his eyes full of tears, seeking from habit a limb to lop or some fruit to pick see that his life was so rooted in this bit of soil would never have the strength himself to tear himself away from

himself to tear himself away from it. He shrank from the moment of departure. In summer, when the sour fruits were ripe— the cherries, gooseberries and currants—he would say to himself:

"I will wait till they are all picked; right after that I will sell."
Cherry time passed; the peaches then came, then grapes, and, after them, those brown medlars, which are gathered almost from under the snow. Then winter came on. The are gathered almost from under the snow. Then winter came on. The fields were black; the garden empty. No more passers-by; not even the shop-keepers on Sundays. Three long months of rest, to sort the seeds, trim the fruit trees, while the useless sign hung above the door, beat about by the wind and rein.

other people."

He did not reply but persisted in

BABY PULL-BACKS

It is strange that babies get on so well as they do; there are so many pull-backs! But Scott's emulsion of cod-liver Over the door, made of poorlyjoined boards, through which the
sand from the little garden and the
dust from the road sifted, a sign
had been displayed for a long time,
it hung motionless under the rays of
the summer sun and swayed in the
autuma winds. "For Sale." it read,
but it might also have said "abandoned" the place seemed so d'solate.

Someone lived there, however. A
bit of bluish smoke issuing from the
brick chimney, which was scarcely
higher than the wall, betrayed a hidden existence, modest and melancholy
as the smoke from the fire of poverty. Then, too, looking through the
gateway, one could see, instead of
the disorder which precedes a sale
and a departure, well laid-out walks,
sounded arbors, watering-pots near
a wall and a gardener's tools leanting up against the little bouse.

This old man had no acquaintances
in the neighborhood. With the exception of the baker, he had no visitors. Occasionally, a passar-by, looking for a place on a side-hill, which
is generally lettle and well adapted oil is a wonderful help.

Begin with a little. Too much will upset the stomach. Increase, but keep under the limit. The limit is upsetting the stomach.

It rests a tired digestion; it does not tax the stomach at all; it lets it play-little stomachs like to play.

branches ran out from his rose-bushes.

No purchaser appeared, however. It was war-time, and no matter how wide the door stood open nor how sweetly the woman smiled nothing but dust entered.

The daughter-in-law grew harsher day by day. Her business in Paris demanded her presence. I heard her overwhelm the old man with re-proaches, make scenes and show her ill humor in every way. He bent be-fore the storm, said nothing, and consoled himself with watching his spreuting seeds. The sign still hung over the door at the close of the season.

On going into the country this

on going into the country this year, I had no trouble in finding the house, but alas! no sign to be seen. It was all over then. The place had been sold. Instead of the old weather-beaten door was a freshly-painted green one with a projection in front from which one could look through a lattice into a garden.

This was no longer the vineyard of long ago, but a bourgeois medley of flower boxes, grass plats, terraces, the whole reflected from a great metal ball which hung directly over the steps. In this ball one also saw the reflection of two large flures; one a blurly red-faced man, perspiring in a rustic chair, the other an enormous woman, who, brandishing a watering-pot, exclaimed:

'I have put fourteen of these on the balsams.''

A story has been added to the house and other changes had been made. From a new corner, still fresh with paint, a piano was sounding forth the polkas and quadrilles of the public balls. This dance music, the gaudy flowers and coarse women, all this frivolous gayety, saddened me.

public balls. This dance music, the gaudy flowers and coarse women, all this frivolous gayety, saddened me. I thought of the poor old man, who had walked about here so happy and tranquil. I imagined him in Paris with his straw hat and rounded shoulders, wandering about at the back of some shop, full of sorrow, while his triumphant daughter-in-law gloried in the possession of a new cash-box in which jingled the coins brought by the sale of his litnew casn-box in which fingled the coins brought by the sale of his little house

Notes of Irish News.

BY ACCLAMATION. — Messrs. T. and William Field C. Harrington and William Field were returned for the Harbor and St. Patrick's Divisions of Dublin re-spectively. These were the first Irish members elected to the new Parlia-

PLUCKY ACTION. — Mr. Ho Plunkett delivered an address be the members of the Grand Or Lodge of Dublin in their hall, land Square, during his camp. He declared himself as being tinctly in favor of a Catholic versity for Ireland, At the co sion of the remarks the PLUCKY ACTION. - Mr. Horac campaign of the remarks the went into committee, ng discussed the term having his speech, passed a r tion calling on all Grange me support the opponent of Mr. kett, for South County Dublin.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION .ing recently on the subject of technical education, Lord Alverstone, Master of the Rolls, said that he had snow. Then winter came on. The fields were black; the garden empty. No more passers-by: not even the shop-keepers on Sundays. Three long months of rest, to sort the seeds, trim the fruit trees, while the useless sign hung above the door, beat about by the wind and rain.

At last, impatient and persuaded that the old man discouraged purchasers, the children came to a sudden resolution. One of the daughters-in-law came to live with him; all ittle shop-woman, dressed up all day, and having that air of obsequiousness and sham amiability which belongs to those accustomed to sell. The very road seemed to belong to her. She opened the door wide, talked loudly, smiled at passers-by as if to say:

"Come in, look around; this place is for sale."

No more respite for the poor old is for sale."

No more respite for the poor old man. Often, trying to forget her presence, he spaded up his beds and sowed seeds, just as people about to die make fresh plans, to deceive themselves. The women followed him about and tormented him by saying."

"What is the use of doing that? You are only taking trouble for other people."

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.

A parish priest in another country sends us the following harrative, the publication of which will emphasize the importance of restitution in cases where another has been robbed of his good name. The obligation of making amends as far as poshe when one's neighbor has been left thus poor is frequently lost sight of and the too common practice of gliding over the sin by confessing "uncharitable conversation" often mislends the confessor as to his duty.

misleads the confessor as to hid duty.

Mrs. G——was a lady of position Among her domestics were two maids whose mother was lodge-keeper. On all three the lady had the utmost reliance, and felt the highes respect for their character. And the confidence was well deserved. The greatest devotion was manifested to the lady's interests, her servants being devoted to her young children and showing all manner of loyalty therself.

attentive to his religion; she was not aware of any ill-will existing between him and the widow and her daughters; and, on the other hand, having known these servants for a long time, she could not believe anything wrong of them. So she replied, promptly and straight-forwardly, that she did not credit what had been told her. "At the same time I must confess I was staggered," she said to me; "though I could not and I would not believe it, and I meant to act as if I had never heard the report. But, somehow, the affair got wind and caused great disturbance about the place. Strange—strangest of all, as it seemed to me, —the woman and her daughters never said a word, never complained or cried or seemed any way concerned over it; but went on with their business just as usual—silently, carefully and attention!

as usual—silently, carefully and attentively." Things were disturbed for a year so, but at last the incident began be forgotten, when one morning mail brought a letter from the n who had made the complaint. who had made the complaint. He wrote that he had been attending a mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers, one of whom preached strongly about injuring a neighbor's character. The man went to confession, but the priest refused to give him absolution until he should write to Mrs. G— to tell her the whole truth, and to restore the good

Our paper should be in the hands of every Catholic family. If you be-lieve in the principles we advocate, kindly pass the paper to your neigh-bor and ask him to subscribe.

CHURCH BELLS.

Ohurch Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality, Address, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E.W. VANDUZEN C. ... Cincinnati O.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

This department has prepared a printed booklet called "Kitchen Needs and Cooking Outfits" for the guidance of intending purchasers. These aids to buyers suggest necessary artic'es and state the prices Each list is complete in itself and has been selected to suit purchasers according to their means.

No 1 List, \$15 complete; No. 2 List, \$25 complete; No. 3 List, \$50 complete; No. 4 List, \$75 complete; No. 5 List, \$100 complete.

The following is No. 2 list, at \$25, complete, or any number of articles can be had at the list price:

Wash Tub, Wringer, Washboard, 6 dozen Clotnes Pins, Clothes Horse, Ironing Board, Step Ladder, 4 ft., Rolling Pin, Pastry Board, Potato Masher, Meat Board, Soap-Dish, Wooden Bucket, Wood Spoon, Bosom Board, Slaw Cutter, Coffee Mill, Clothes Line, Ash Sifter, Tea Kettle, Stock Pot, Wash Boiler, Saucepans, Coal Scuttle, Roasting Pan, Griddle, Frying Pan, Bread Pan, Waffle Iron, Butcher Knife, Paring Knife, Mincing Knife, 6 Knives and Forks, Hatchet, Can Opener, Sets Mrs. Potte's Irons, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Strainer, Coffee and Tea Strainer, Secop, Dipper, Skimmer, Ladle, Dish Pan, Flour Sieve, Flour Dredge, Pepper Box, Nutmeg Grater, Vegetable Grater, Pudding Dish, Cake Cutter, Wash Basin, Cullender, Gem Pan, 3 Pie Plates, Apple Corer, Egg Whip, Pot Chain, Broiler, Toaster, Meat Fork, Basting Spoon, Set Skewers, Bread Box, Spice Rox, Coffee Cannister, Japanned Tray, Crumb Brush and Tray, Dust Pan, Chamois Dust Brush, Scrub Brush, Broom, Iron Rest, Tack Claw, Ice Pick, 3 Tea spoons, 3 Table Spoons, Pudding Pan, Tea Cannister.

These Hardware Booklets can be had on application. They contain full lists of the different Kitchen Outfits from 1 to 5, as above.

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St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square.

HEAVY REMOVAL SALE

The purchasing power of the public can always be demonstrated when values of an extraordinary nature are offered.

We do not move often, and on this occasion our stock of new Fall Carpets is unusually heavy and well adapted to present wants; but moving into new and elegani warerooms in January prompts us to give our customers an opportunity of furnishing their homes with elegant goods at sale prices, which will enable careful buyers to have the best at a moderate cost. Our uniform range of discounts applies to everything in stock,

and sale moves on lively at

THOMAS LIGGET'S, 1884 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE GREAT MISSION of the

Dixon Vegetable Cure_

FOR the DRINK and DRUG HABITS.

Do you know that specialists in the treatment of the Drink and Drug habit diseases, such as Dr. Mackay, of Belmont Retreat, Quebec, endorse and prescribe the Dixon Vegetable Remedy as being the only positive and unfailing cure in the world for all forms of the Drink and Drug habits?

Do you know that during the contact

Do you know that during the past three years it has completely cured hundreds of habitual and periodical drinkers and morphine

Do you know that a perfect cure is guaranteed in every case where directions are followed, or money refunded?

If you need such a cure you are earnestly invited to visit our office and satisfy, yourself that our statements are strictly true. If you cannot call, write for our pamphlet giving particulars and testimonials. Address the Dixon Cure Co., or the Manager, J. B. Lalime, 572 St. Danis atreet, Montreal. All communications strictly confidential.

CONVENT SCI

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Meat Board, Soap Joffee Mill, Clothes Soal Scuttle, Roast-nife, Paring Knife, Mrs. Potts's Irons,

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Various Notes....

CONVENT SCHOOLS .- The Brook refers to our convent schools :-

Although convent schools :—

Although convent schools have been in existence in this country for a century past, outside of Catholic circles many persons are imbued with a wrong idea concerning the instruction received at such institutions. It is thought that considerably more time is devoted to religious instruction than to secular training and that prayers take the place of some of the studies which are deemed essential to the proper training of the youth of to-day. That such an opinion is erroneous the thousands of convent graduates who are to be found occupying all positions in life testify, and the greatest solicitude of the instructors in the convents is to engrave upon the minds vents is to engrave upon the minds of the children under their charge, strong religious principles as the foundation for an upright and nobfe

PUSH IRISH TRADE.—Latest re ports from Ireland inform us, savs mation of a trade league for the purpose of pushing the sale of Irish goods, and the putting a stop to the pose of pushing the sale of Irish goods, and the putting a stop to the sale of foreign goods under Irish "colors." This organization goes by the name of the Irish Shop Assistants' Industrial League, and is the outcome of the patriotic determination of a number of Irish shop assistants to serve goods of Irish manufacture whenever and wherever possible. The members of the League are supposed to sign a pledge, which runs as follows:—

I hereby promise to do my utmost to sell an Irish-made article on every possible occasion (when not detrimental to my employer's interests) and to do all in my power to promote the objects of the League for the sole purpose of upraising the industries of my country.

It is gratifying to learn that the League is making satisfactory progress throughout all parts of Ireland. As many as 50,000 members are expected to enrol themselves, and it cannot be questioned but that.

tendered Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, on attaining St. Michael's Cathedral, on attaining the 25th anniversary or silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, says the Toronto "Globe" in a recent issue. Father Ryan kept the date secret until Sunday, thus forestalling his brother priests and the members of his parish from participating in the usual custom of honoring him with a presentation. The popular father had, however, celebrated the event in his own way, and in a manner for the congregation rather than himself. Some time ago he quietly took up a collection from the people for new stalls in the cathedral sanctuary, suggested to the Ladies' League and Altar Society the furnishing of the altar with electric lights, while the members of the Men's League were asked to furnish a statue of St. Michael to be placed on the altar. The congregation responded promptly to the requests and Father Ryan is realizing all he asked for.

being ordained to the priesthood in 1875. Soon afterwards he came to America, and was professor of philosophy at Fordham College, New York. Sugsequently he came to Canada as secretary and confidential assistant to Dr. Conroy, a former teacher, who was sent to this country as Apostolic Delegate. After Dr. Conroy's sudden death Father Ryan reported to Rome concerning the delegation, and then was successively preacher at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Chicago, said to be the largest parish in the world, and Church of St. Ignatius, Baltimore. For the past ten years Father Ryan has been rector of St. Michael's. His popularity here has often been attested, but never more earnestly than when the rev. father a few years ago returned from the Irish race convention at Dublin, where he was as the representative of the late Archbishop Walsh of Toronto.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—The education of children, said Rev. Father Whyte, S.J., during the course of a mission, preached in England recently, the bringing them up in virtue, in honesty, in respectability, and in fitting them to take that social position in life which God wished them to occupy was a great and burning question at the present day. It was brought forward frequently in Parliament; it was a subject that was often discussed on public platforms, and essays were written upon it, but no one understood the importance of the question better than did the good Catholic parent. They all knew how hard a thing it was to educate their children and bring them up in the fear and love of God. Though the danger to the wealthy was great on account of pride, on account of the caprice of human respect, and on account of riches, still our poor Catholic children w?re also exposed to dangers and difficulties in the great towns and cities in which they lived. They knew that if a the great towns and cities in which they lived. They knew that if a Catholic child went into the street in Catholic child went into the street in broad daylight it would see a great deal that a child should never see and would hear a great deal that a child should never hear. Oaths, curses, immodest conversation—these things a child had to listen to, and it was hard for it to remain innocent in the midst of such iniquities. If a child went into the public streets at night the danger was still ies. If a child went into the public streets at night the danger was still

VALUE OF APPLES.— Among all fruits, the apple stands first with the larger number of persons as being obtainable in good condition more days in a year than any other fruit. Apples placed ready for the children when they are awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will

be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is known all over the country. There are few children who would not eat an apple before breakfast if allowed the privilege. It is a mistake, says Answers, not to let them have it. The nervous system, always calling for phosphorous, is quieted by a full fruit diet. Apples relieve the nausea of seasickness, and are a help to those who are trying to break themselves of the tobacco habit.

A good, ripe, raw apple is com-

habit.

A good, ripe, raw apple is completely digested in eighty-five minutes. This easy digestion favors long-evity, the phosphorous renews the nervous matter in brain brain.

Hope Had Departed.

THE STORF OF A WOMAN'S RESCUE

For Years Her Life Was One of Misery-Her Feet and Limbs Would Swell Frightfully and She Became Unable to do Her Household Work.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater,

It is appaling to think of the num-ber of women throughout the coun-try who day after day live a life almost of martyrdom; suffering but too frequently in silent, almost hopeless frequently in silent, almost hopeless despair. To such sufferers the story of Mrs. Joshua Wile, will come as a beacon of hope. Mrs. Wile lives about two miles from the town of Bridgewater, N.S., and is respected and esteemed by all who know her. While in one of the local drug stores not long ago, Mrs. Wile noticed a number of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the show case, and remarked to the proprietor "If ever there was a friend to woman, it is those pills." friend to woman, it is those pills. friend to woman, it is those pills." She was asked why she spoke so strongly about the pills, and in reply told of the misery from which they had rescued her. The druggist suggested that she should make known her cure for the benefit of the thousands of similar sufferers. Mrs. Wile replied that while averse to publicity, yet she would gladly tell of her cure if it would benefit anyone else, and she gave the following statement with permission for its statement with permission for its

south Bethlehem, Ph., in pashing and the control of the lock planes, or south Bethlehem, Ph., in pashing planes and the control of the lock planes, or the control of the lock planes, or the control of the lock planes, or the lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery. The lock planes are the lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery whole lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery whole lock planes, against the company, and have paid temperal and would planes the lock planes and lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery whole lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery whole lock planes, and lock all hope of recovery lock planes, and lock all hope of reco publication:—
"My life for some years was one of "My life for some years was one of weakness, pain and misery, until I obtained relief through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From some cause, I know not what exactly, I became so afflicted with uterine trouble that I was obliged to undergo two operations. A part only of the trouble was removed, and a terrible weakness and miserable, nervous con-

profits made on patents. Many of them are known not to be fairy tales; some are well founded. Nearly cverybody can point to several cases

Manchester. N. H.

L. A. BERNAED,

1882 St. Outherine Street, Montreal

United States: G, L. DE MARTIGHY, Druggi

and you required an aperient, it was usually administered in the shape of griping

When you need an aperient now you prefer it in a pleasant mild form, such as

The children should be treated with some consideration, and Abbey's Effervescent

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Salt combines gentle effectiveness with pleasant taste, and is relished by young and old. t is uniform and reliable, made by expert chemists from the original English formula, and combines every good quality that an aperient and antacid digestive should contain.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 6oc a bottle.

When You Were a Child,

Epsom Salts or nauseating Castor Oil.

ASSO IATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the noor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio Material aid only 25 cents yearly. The spiritual benefit are very great. On application, each member receiving grates a Canon Cronier Besids with 500 days indulgencee, also indulgenceed Cross.

Address, The Boys' Home, 525 Sycamore st., Cincinnati. O.

of the sort in his personal experience. Tales of enormous wealth are usually regarded by readers as myths, but a Western manufacturer has collected a number of specific instances which indicate that they are all realities.

He says that a slight improvement in straw-cutters yielded over \$30,-000 in eight months. A lamp chimney spring yielded over \$50,000 a year for several years. A printing-ink invention sold for \$60,000. A machine for cleaning grain gave \$60,-000 in net profits in fifteen months. N. W. Spaulding, of San Francisco, is credited with receiving \$100,000 for his invention of a saw-tooth. The lead pencil rubber tip brought to the inventor over \$100,000 proft. "Pigs in clover" netted \$100,000. The Greely fon prought the inpursor \$5. in clover" netted \$100,000 profit. "Pig in clover" netted \$100,000. The Greely fan brought the inventor \$5, 000 a week. The inventor of the tle cylinder savings bank got about \$2,000 a day for several months.

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

If they are weak and you feel ner sleep, and rise in the morning un-refreshed, your blood is poor. Strong reireshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it today.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

= LEMON CURE. - Sick headache LEMON CURE. — Sick headaches may often be cured by taking half the Juice of one lemon in a teacupful of strong black coffee. Headaches from biliousness or torpid liver sometimes yield to the simple treatment of half a lemon squeezed into a cup of hot water without sugar, taken night and morning.

of hot water without sugar, taken night and morning.

Lemon juice and sugar mixed very thick furnish a common household remedy for coughs and colds. Hot lemonade is also good, but the very best form in which the lemon can be used for such cases is the following: Put a good sized lemon in the oven and let it remain until thoroughly baked. It will then be soft all through. Take ft out and add enough sugar or honey—honey is preferable—to make a thick syrup with the juice. Keep this warm and take a teaspoonful every few minutes.



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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. G. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen: Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application ferms case be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2329, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh. A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635. Optobic. recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer: M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO 9 —Proci-A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street: Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing. Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p. m.Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubber C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 n.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26,
—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at 8t. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the followmay communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer

Young Irishmen's L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in its hall,
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
evesy month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, Hugh
O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director. Rev. Father Flynn. President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen

C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator. 180 ST. JAMES STREET, ... Montreal..

HABITS.

the Drink and

in every case

THE PRIEST.

habe on the breast of its more Reclines in the valley of love, and smiles like a beautiful lily Caressed by the rays above.

who is counting her decades prayer, scovers the cross of her chaplet, And kisses the Sufferer there.

A boy with a rosary kneeling Alone in the temple of God, And begging the wonderful favor To walk where the Crucified trod.

A student alone in his study,
With pallid and innocent face,
He raises his head from the pages
And lists to the murmur of grace.

cleric with mortified features, Studious, humble, and still, a every motion a meaning, In every action a will.

A man at the foot of an altar—
A Christ at the foot of the cross,
Where every loss is a profit,
And every gain is a loss.

A deified man on a mountain, His arms uplifted and spread-With one he is raising the living. With one he is loosing the dead

-Irish Monthly

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 18.—Represent-atives of all the big coal mining com-panies met here this afternoon, and decided to insist on a decrease in the price of powder being computed as part of the increase in wages to

as part of the increase in wages to contract miners. District President Nichols, of the United Mine Workers, says the mine workers' officers were directed to get a straight advance and that another miners' convention will be necessary before the strike can be declared off, even though the officers were disposed to accede to the condition that powder should figure in the present negotiations.

egotiations.

The operators making this agreement post notices extending the ofered increase of ten per cent. to

GREAT MEN AND UNGRATEFUL CONSTITUENTS.

There is constant complaint in every part of the country that the best men are not in public life. If they happen to be elected for a time, their constituents, with som? exceptions, do not appreciate genuine ability sufficiently to keep them in office. In casting about for reasons, the people blame every one and every fact but themselves. The most popular explanation is that public life does not offer the financial rewards of a private career. But this does not explain. Money is not everything; it is not even the most of things, and with all men of great ability there is a special appreciation of the larger rewards which come from loyal and high-minded service for the country. When such men as former Senator Edmunds and former Speaker Reed among the Republicans, and former Senator Hill and former Congressman William L. Wilson among the Democrats, step out of Congress the loss to the nation is great. Whatever the party discussions may become, if the men themselves are able, they are pushing the nation to a higher plane in all their efforts. Our public life rises to the character of our public men and not above it. There is constant complaint

great. Whatever the party discussions and however acrid party discussions may become, if the men themselves are able, they are pushing the better of the party of the monotony of the rises to the character of our public men and not above it.

The only thing that is constant in our politics as machine that manufactures its own that is constant in our politics is a machine that manufactures its own that is constant in our politics and office-holders down to the monotony of its own level. There are exceptions, of course, but the average constituency white the monotony of its own level. There are exceptions, of course, but the average constituency white the monotony of its own level. There are exceptions, of course, but the average constituency white the monotony of its own level. There are exceptions to often wins. This country is not alone in a think weakness. There is an interesting incident in Fritish politics which is linearly that the whole point. Thomas Babinurgh in the House of Commons with conspicuous force and brilliancy, but there caime a desire for a change, and there it in the House of Commons with conspicuous force and brilliancy, but there caime a desire for a change, and there caime a desire for a change, and the House of the House of Commons with conspicuous force and brilliancy, but there caime a desire for a change, and there caime a desire for a change, and there caime and the house of the House o

A GARBAGE DESTROYER.

piration of sixty days, when it will be accepted by the city if it meets with the requirements.

The plant is an experiment, being the first one of the kind erected in the country. In the thirty days it has been tested, more than 200 tons of garbage have been cremated and only four tons of residue remain. One ton of coal incinerates ten tons of garbage. The guaranteed capacity of the plant is twelve tons everytwenty-four hours. During the test twelve tons were consumed in eleven hours, with the furnace filled to three-fifths its capacity. It required only 3.400 pounds of coal to incinerate the twelve tons of garbage.

The furnace is so constructed that all obnoxious gases arising from the damp garbage are reconveyed into the furnace. This prevents the gases from escaping, and it is so successful that there is no perceptible odor about the plant. Commissioner Moore thinks that if the test proves satisfactory the plant will be a good investment upon an economical standpoint as well as enabling the city to get rid of the old garbage dump, which has long been disagreeable and a menace to the health of the people of Evanston.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN.-The local market conti-GRAIN.—The local market continues quiet with prices unchanged. Quotations afloat Montreal are as follows: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, 89c; cats, 28c to 28½c; peas, 67c to 67½c; rye, 55½c; barley, No. 2, 48c; and spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 75c; buckwheat, 55c.

Liverpool quotations show a decline of 1¾d in spring wheat, and ¾d in red winter; Cala., 68 6½d; red winter, 68 2d; corn, 4s 5¾d; peas, 5s 8¾d.

FLOUR AND FEED. — There is no change in the flour and feed market. The demand continues active, and prices are firm.

We quote: Manitoba petert.

and prices are firm.

We quote: Manitoba patents, at \$4.70; strong bakers, at \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$1.65 to \$1.75 in bags and \$3.40 to \$3.50 in barrels. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; Manitoba bran, \$16 in bags; Manitoba bran, \$1.5.25 to \$15.50 in bags; Ontario bran, \$15.25 to \$25.50 in bulk; shorts at \$17 to \$18 per ton.

PROVISIONS. -Hogs continue

PROVISIONS.—Hogs continue in light supply, and stocks of lard and cured meats are not large, so that with a fairly active demand, values continue quite firm.

Dressed hogs are quoted to-day at \$8.25; some country dressed hogs have been marketed at \$7.50. Lard, 94.6 to 10c; bacon, 124.6 to 14c; hams, 11c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per barrel.

Liverpool quotations are as follows:—Mess pork, 72s; lard, 37s 6d; bacon, 43s 6d to 45s 6d; tallow, 24s 9d to 28s.

GAME.—There is an active demand for partridges, and receipts were very small. No. 1 are quoted at 70c to 75c per grace; No. 2, 45c to 50c.

BGGS.—The market continues firm. Both local and foreign demand continues fairly active.

Quotations are as follows: Selected, 17½c to 18c; straight receipts, 15c to 15½c; No. 2, 11c to 12c; culls, 9c to 10c.

HONEY .- Supplies of white hone

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Campbellford, Ont., Oct. 16.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board here this morning 2,000 white cheese were boarded. The price realized was 11½c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 16.—At the cheese market held here to-day 465 boxes were offered; 11c bid; but no sales were made.

New York, Oct. 16.—Butter, steady; creamery, 16c to 22c; factory, 13c to 16c; June creamery, 18c to 21c; state dairy, 15c to 20½c; cheese, firm; large white, 10¾c; small, dp., 11c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.—

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.—
Edinburgh, Oct. 1.—Messrs. John
Swan & Sons, Limited, weekly report on the live stock trade says.
The supplies of fat cattle on offer
this week have been rather larger,
and the general quality fair. The
trade has been fairly steady at prices
much similar to those of last week,
though secondary, descriptions have
sold slightly in buyers favor.
cows have made more money. The
supplies of fat sheep and lambs have
been lighter. The best class of shop
sheep have met a good demand, and

PICKUP

In Dongela and Box Calf Boots. We bought them cheap from a hard-up manufacturer, and heartily give our customers the benefit. We have only a small quantity; come quickly

		int a bar	3 500000					
Ladies' I	ongo	la Kid I	Boots	, regula	\$2.00, f	or		 br an
Ladies' I	Fine D	ongola	Sho	Du. 1 a	ced or	Strap	ped	 1 00
Children	's Fin	e Kid B	loots					 1 00
Misses' F	ine P	ebble B	oots					 SUC
Men's Do	ngols	Boots.	regula	r \$2.00,	for			 1 30
Men's Bo	x Cal	Boots.	regula	r \$2.25,	for			 179
Boys'	61		66	\$1.75,	*		• • • • • • •	 1 35
Youths'		"						
Men's B	ox Ca	if, Leat	her l	Lined,	Goody	rear V	Velt	 3 00
			Mark Street	CONTRACTOR SALES		SKOP BEE		

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of sheep and lambs. There has been a good enquiry, and everything has been easily sold at good prices. A considerably larger number of store cattle have been offered, and the most of them of a good description. There has been plenty of demand, and the majority have been sold at satisfactory prices to the seller. Milch cows were a small show, and met a trade similar to last week, the best class making a fairly good trade. Quotations—Beef from 8s to 8d 6d per stone; mutton from 71/4d to 81/4d per lb.

London, Oct. 1.—Average supply in

London, Oct. 1.—Average supply in beast market, but quality not so good; too many half-meaty sorts marked sales of which consequently were more forced, rates being lower. Best Herefords and runts made late rates. Fat cows in slack demand; fat bulls dull. Top value — Primest Herefords, 4s 10d per 8 lbs. Arrivals—238 Irish, 10 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 1,422 midland, home, and western counties, 30 Devon. In sheep market, supply short, owing to the smaller proportion of lambs, best of which were soon disposed of, but on easier terms. Trade for best quality sheep of handy weights steady with upward tendency; other descriptions showed no improvement; ewes easier. Beasts, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; and sheep. London, Oct. 1 .- Average supply in showed no improvement; ewes easier. Beasts, 3s 4d to 4s 10d; and sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 10d; lambs, 5s 4d-to 6s

38 2d to 5s 10d; lambs, 5s 4d-to 6s 2d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,700; sheep and lambs, 5,780; calves 10; pigs, 15.
Liverpool, Oct., 1.— Beasts, 1,-435; sheep and lambs, 7,901. Best beast, 6d to 6½d; second, 5½d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d; other sorts, 6d to 7½d; lambs, 6d to 8d. An increase of 79 beasts, and a decrease of 481 sheep for all classes at about late rates.

WATER FOR COWS. — The cow needs water to digest her food, to keep the body in running order, to wash the products of digestion and for the milk supply, and if all these are to be kept in their normal condition water must be supplied or the milk flow suffers, says "Hoard's Dairyman."

Daryman."

It takes four pounds of water for every pound of dry matter in the food, or, if the cow is on dry food, it will require nearly 100 pounds of water to enable the cow to work up

For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4 3-5 pounds of water,

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to say nothing of the limits of dis-ease bacteria invading the udder. Whether the summer or winter, water for the cows, clean and in the proper quantity and at the proper time should be supplied. The want of it may cause a loss to dairymen even if the animal is supplied with an abundance of proper food. — Exchange.



Contented WOMAN

is nt contented simply because she uses SURPRISE Soap; but the use of this soap contributes largely to her contentment. In proportion to its cost, it's the largest factor in household happiness.

It is pure, lasting and effective; it removes the dirt quickly and thoroughly without boil-ing or hard rubbing. SURPRISE to a pure hard Scap

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SATURDAY, October 20

And the New Winter Catalogue.



The fare to Carsley's is just two cents. Not for you, likely you haven't time to come yourself, but two cents brings your letter of instructions to us. The Company's Mail Order System is probably the most thoroughly organized and quickest in. Canada; experienced assistants attend to every order received by mail. Write for our new Winter Catalogue, it will be promptly addressed to you and put into the mail bag; er, better still, write for samples of our new Winter Dress Goods, simply state the colors and materials you want and what you are willing to pay.

The new Winter Catalogue contains 264 pages of matter fully illustrated. Mailed to any address in Canada Post free.

GRAND RECORD VALUES in JACKETS, CAPES and SKIRTS.

Monday a collection of the greatest values ever offered in Jackets. Capes and Skirts will prove of paramount importance to every lady visiting The Big store. A greater array of Winter Garments has seldom been seen, certainly never at the low prices at which these have been marked. Come and see them.

Fur-lined Capes.

Ladies' Handsome Amazone Cloth Capes, lined with Kalagua fur and trimmed all round with black opossum fur and fur collar, special \$15.25.

Winter Jackets.

Ladies' Short Smart and Jaunty Jackets in black, drab, fawn and new blue, satin lined and pearl but-tons, special \$8 25.

Winter Skirts.

Ladies' Stylish Vigogne-Cloth Dress Skirts, made in the latest style, full 5 gore, fashionable cut, in splendid range of dark colors. Special. \$225.

FALL Dress GOODS

New Homespuns.

New Dress Cloths.

New English Homespun 42 inches wide, in a full range of fashionable colors; makes a stylish and serviceable costume; special price 48c.

New Canadian Homespun 58 ins wide, in Navy, Oxford Brown, Fawn and Bronze, a stylish cloth for the present season, 70e

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If you want to buy pure Linens, the only way to do so is to buy them at a Linen are such as this.

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ABOUT DAIRY PRODUCTS.

If the question be askedl what are the principal requisites for success in manufacture of dairy products? garded as the foremost living author-I should answer, "Cleanliness first, ast and all the time," says a writer more than any of his contemporaries in the "Country Gentleman." A neat, clean, tasteful appearance goes a long way in securing a customer; then if the inside is satisfactory, there is not much danger but that person will be looking for your goods, and at a good fair price. We often see articles written by successful butter or cheese-makers-in which we are told that if we only ripen our cream in a certain way, or do so and so with our curd, we shall be sure to have a fancy product. It is all true, probably, from the writer's standpoint, but might not apply in every case. But if they had said that every farmer who furnished milk to their manufacturing plant was scrupulously clean and neat with everything pertaining to the milk delivered, and as a result the maker had no trouble in producing a first-class article every time, every one that saw the statement, that was at all conversant with the handing of milk, would believe him. It is one of the most difficult things in the whole business to convince most farmers that it is reglly necessary for them to be so extremely careful; that the dust and cohwebs overhead in the barn where the milking is done should be swept down, so that there is no collection of bacteria to be stirred up at every gust of wind and drop down on the animals, and so get in the milk to start it on the road to putrefaction; that the ventilation of the stable should be as near perfect as it can be made, in order to remove the foul air and bad smells, so that the animals will be healthier from having pure air to breathe, and the milk in better condition to make a first-class product; that the man who does the milking must always be cleanly in his habits and way of doing his work, and the milk utensils be as clean as boiling hot water can make them, are difficult propositions for the person who has not had experience in manufacturing the milk to understand. He admits they are all good things to do, but that it is impossible to secure the finest product except as those things are done, is hard to be lieve. It is nevertheless true, while it is possible to overcome these neglects to an extent by skillful ..PianoS..

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The famous professor of jurisprudence, Senator Pessina, who is reity in Italy upon criminal law, did, to secure the total abolition of capital punishment in his fatherland. But the renowned scholar has been so deeply moved by the recent succession of Italian assassins of kings and rulers that he has .ust published a "recantation" of his former opposition to the death punishment in all cases, and advises that it should be adopted in the case of "political murderers."

The advent of the Steinway system of constructing Pianos was as great an event in music as the application of electricity as a motive power was to mechanics. The Steinway System, improved and beautified into the Pianos of to-day, presents to the world a means of musical expressien found in no other instruments. You can own a Steinway if you want to. We offer you the most liberal of terms.

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LACK ORGANIZ tigonish Casket'

The question is a vast Catholic po the same man well-trained Euro defeat a countless The secret of succ ganization, The I organized in Free all these lodges perfect understar narmony. So it he almost every gove ist. Only in the s the object of the made by the Minis prive them of thes

PARISH LINES der the above hea Citizen' says :-munity in a city that it can permit ing and action in Yet there are pos cannot engage in olic public spirit v parish lines.

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THE LANGUAGE

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Archbishop Keane new charge, the see a kindly yet firm he things, he has take to lay down the la uage question; for Mary's German Ca school, the Archbis absolutely essential language should be Continuing — we "did not want the don their mother t this was true, he is this was true, he is lish must be taught man Catholic parow the archdiocese. He that the catechism in the English tone he said that the or in the English languanswered on the passid that a person I try should learn the country. The archbitic in declaring that taught, in connectic Fart of his address and part in German very pleasing impressimilar remarks at and Holy Ghost par and the catholic part of the said that a part in German very pleasing impressimilar remarks at and Holy Ghost par

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