

One Minute Witness

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ECHOES FROM MISSION FIELDS.

Some interesting and touching incidents are described in the current issue 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 practiced the faith. It was only by the urgent entreaties and prayers of one of his daughters who had kept the faith that her father consented at the last moment to see a priest. It was after nightfall when after a long, wearisome 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 dumb devil was expelled and he humbly and contritely made a clean breast of it. After administering extreme unction I retired to catch a few hours' rest before daybreak—the time fixed for Mass, for which everything had been arranged 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 the 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 wife 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 draws us out of evil; the celebration of Mass and the administration of the sacraments under such extraordinary circumstances made an 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 learned a week afterwards when I was summoned to bury the dead. After the funeral this individual, who was so favorably impressed by what he had seen and heard, came up and told me that he withdrew his opposition to having his children baptized, and promised to drive his wife and children to church to Danville, which formerly he had flatly refused to do."

Louis I stopped over in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here I found a young lady in great trouble. She had attended my mission given there a few months before, and in her 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 daughter if she joined the Catholic Church she should never come into her house again. The daughter was closely watched by her mother, her rooms searched daily, and Catholic books secreted by the daughter were found and probably destroyed. She appealed to me to know what to do. She stated that she had made up her mind to become a Catholic, but she never cast, even though she should be driven from home. Truly, the age of heroism has not departed! I told her that a religion that was not worth suffering for was not worth having; that she had just passed that age which gave her not only a moral but a legal right to exercise the prerogative of consulting her own conscience and acting in conformity with its suggestions. I told her if the worst came to the worst and the door of her home was closed against her that I knew of another door which she could open and be a welcome guest, quered every obstacle. She is now a Catholic, and there is one more heroine who will never be known to history, but, what is better, is known to God and all the glorious citizens of His kingdom.

"I had the consolation of hearing of some converts, the result of my mission to Denver two years ago. One was a blind man who had been extremely bitter and inexorably opposed 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 couldn't be kept away. He became a model Catholic and wonders 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."

we find the children and descendants of these early colonists following closely in the footsteps of their fathers, 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 populated, 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 drawback 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 are well-to-do; many possessing thousands of acres of excellent land. Catholics are generous and active, they are well-to-do, and the whole of the colonies are studied 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, 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 reach his second church on Sunday days, 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.

The usual opposition to the Church is certainly to be experienced in Australia, and there is a good deal of bigotry highly respected and exercised in the public mind. 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 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 who have accepted 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 religion into the young Australian heathen—nothing less.

The Catholic Church in Australia, from such small beginnings as we have seen, has now attained such splendid dimensions as to possess five archbishops, one being His Eminence Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, eighteen bishops and 1,114 priests."

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

The delegates to the Second Triennial Convention of the Empire 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 delegates, who had the extreme pleasure of hearing one of the most unqualified 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 lamented 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 spread and prospered, notwithstanding that many other non-Catholic societies had sprung up and were constantly coming into existence. Prosperity had never caused it to lose its Catholicity, 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 existence 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 act towards the C.M.B.A. with anything but the warmest affection, 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 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 over a 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 payment of death claims, assets, and cash on hand, never was more satisfactory in its history.

"In membership, the net gain for the term, 9,399, is an excellent showing, 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 to-day, 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 sixty-one 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.'

"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 \$650,000. 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 an interest of 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 amended so that the fund would 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 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 distributed to the delegates.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Supreme president, John J. Hynes, Buffalo; Supreme first vice-president, John Molanphy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme second vice-president, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.; Supreme recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornellsville, N.Y.; Supreme marshal, D. D. Hughes, Titusville, Pa.; Supreme guard, J. B. Drouyn, Quebec, Ont.; Supreme legal adviser, J. T. Keena, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme medical examiner, Dr. J. T. Kinsler, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme spiritual adviser, Rt. Rev. Bishop James E. Guigley, Buffalo; committee on laws, Eugene Bertrand, Buffalo; N. P. Wheeland, Cleveland; M. J. McShane, Pittsburg; finance committee, James Whelan, Rochester; F. R. Foster, Canton, O.; Rev. H. J. Mussey, Fall River, Mass.; Supreme Board of Trustees, Rev. J. M. Kean, Buffalo; John H. Breene, Detroit; Martin Healy, Buffalo; T. B. Hoban, Scranton; Frank Randall, Topeka, Kas.

The next triennial convention of the Supreme Council will be held in October, 1903, at Pittsburg, Pa.

One of the important decisions of yesterday was that beneficiaries named in certificates must be either blood relatives of the certificate holder, or a person dependent upon him.

CATHOLICITY IN THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

We Catholics are at home everywhere where there is the most humble little chapel or the grandest cathedral, says the Missionary. I remember well the wistful, half-angry expression on the face of an Englishman in the oasis town of Biskra, when he saw me going to Mass: "You have your church everywhere, but in truth it is the Desert of Sahara, and yet at home."

It is depressing enough to compare the condition of affairs in these modern days, the contrast between the early centuries when the Christian Church was all powerful in North Africa, and now when it is a mighty stronghold of Mohammedanism. Yet it is not all discouraging. The Church of Christ is there too; and only the last winter a most imposing monument in memory of Cardinal Laviegrie was put up in the chief square of Biskra and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

There is one marked exception to the general rule that no Christians are made from the native Arab tribes. Southwest from Algiers is the village of St. Cyprien des Attaps, founded by Cardinal Laviegrie, and peopled with young Arabs rescued by him during the famine of 1867. It is exclusively an agricultural settlement under ecclesiastical control, has a population of 203 inhabitants, a church, a mission house, an establishment of Sisters, and is in a high state of prosperity. It is most interesting, and shows what can be done with Arabs by means of religion.

There is one uncivilized native tribe which has the custom of tattooing the forehead with the sign of the cross and of observing a holiday, the 25th of December, which is always called "The Birthday." Yet they have no tradition of ever having been Christian in the past, though there seems every probability that they must have been ages ago.

One order is of special interest there—as its work is centered in Africa—the "Fathers of the Desert," or "White Fathers," as they are called, founded by Cardinal Laviegrie, their headquarters at Carthage. The dress is white, and they wear white in Africa either a white hat, or the red fez, and live as nearly like the natives as possible.

Their missionary work among the black tribes is crowned with extraordinary success for their conversions number thousands. Even as late as 1886 these dusky skinned Christians were ready to die for their faith, preferring to be burned alive rather than to be traitors to their Master.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

The following touching incident is recorded by an exchange in connection with the consecration of Bishop Moeller at Cincinnati recently:—

"Here, it says, occurred one of the most touching incidents the writer has ever witnessed. In the first pew behind those occupied by the clergy, knelt the venerable father of the new bishop. At his side knelt his daughter, a Sister of Charity. The old man had been lovingly and prayerfully watching the ceremony that raised his child to the dignity of a prince of the Church; and as he saw him approach, scattering benedictions to the right and left, he trembled visibly with emotion. The son placed his right anointed hand upon the bowed head of his father and made the Sign of the Cross upon it.

"It was too much for the patient heart. The aged father was convulsed with suppressed sobbing, and copious tears came to the relief of the overflowing with love, pride, joy and sorrow—and sorrow, for who will say that the father did not mourn the absence of her who had been the partner of his young and maturing manhood, who had nurtured his child and whose other two now standing at the altar as priests fore according to the order of Melchisedech as well as the consecrated virgin kneeling by his side."

BALTIMORE'S FUNERAL CAR.

Baltimore has followed the good example of Cleveland in providing itself with a funeral car, which was used for the first time October 1, in a funeral which took place from St. Paul's Catholic Church.

The new car, Dolores, has two compartments, one seating twenty-four persons, and the other seating eight persons, the latter intended for use of the pall-bearers, clergyman or immediate family of the deceased. The smaller compartment also contains a receptacle for the casket, which slides in from the side of the car on a movable platform. The top of the receptacle is intended for floral offerings and the side being of glass the casket is exposed to view.

It cannot be denied that outward accidents conduce much to fortune's favor—opportunity, death of others, occasion fitting virtue; but chiefly the moulding of a man's fortune is in his own hands.

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 off 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 poor fellow 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 comparison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I am quite resigned to His Holy Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life.' I thought that such piety, patience, and resignation would teach many of us a lesson, and what would we not have done (if in our power) to ease or lessen his sufferings. These

who could get on deck came to say good-bye, and to ask our prayers, and to lavish any amount of thanks on us for our little acts of kindness to them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis called during the week to say good-bye, as his regiment was ordered to the front, and left yesterday. Officers and men are much regretted here. May God bring them back safely. It was very touching. As the brave colonel said good-bye he asked if I would say a prayer over his grave if he happened to fall in action; he also asked for scapulars, badge, etc., which he said he would wear, and also if I could spare one for Sergeant Sykes (Ladg Sykes's son), who was going to join them on their way. He promised to let us know how he is getting on, and wished and begged me to give you my warmest and kindest regards. Colonel Hoole also left, who so kindly gave the concert, also Dr. Hodge. The sisters visited the camp a day or two before the regiment left and distributed scapulars, badges, medals, etc.; the poor fellows came in crowds asking for these. It was a consolation to us to see them all wearing the brown scapular on leaving here. They knelt down and begged the sisters to put on the scapulars, and when we placed it in their hands they kissed it very devoutly and said, 'Oh, Sister, my sufferings are very little in comparison to all our dear Lord has suffered for me. I am quite resigned to His Holy Will, whether He takes me to Himself or leaves me a cripple for life.' I thought that such piety, patience, and resignation would teach many of us a lesson, and what would we not have done (if in our power) to ease or lessen his sufferings. These

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE

Catholic Questions in Ireland, England and Scotland.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES RECEIVED BY LATEST MAIL.

The Irish Hierarchy Pastoral.

The Dublin "Freeman" in its issue of the 16th of October... The Dublin "Freeman" in its issue of the 16th of October...

intending to deny that there may sometimes be reasonable grounds for a parent's objection to the Catholic school, or his wish to send his child to a non-Catholic one.

Turning to the question of technical education, the bishops welcome the recent act, urging its careful use, and pointing out certain dangers to be avoided.

With a touching care the bishops turn from the encouraging spectacle of past achievements and present promise to the possible dangers that may destroy the future.

grave scandal, especially when the parent in question is a person whose standing or influence gives an action which involves scandal of this kind only to be justified by a very grave necessity.

It is therefore nearly always a very grave scandal, especially when the parent in question is a person whose standing or influence gives an action which involves scandal of this kind only to be justified by a very grave necessity.

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.

The condemnation of Sunday horse-racing will be reached by practically the whole community. Having warned Irishmen once more against the dangers of secret societies and protested against the scandalous treatment of Catholic sailors in the British navy, the pastoral turns to Rome, in this Holy year the centre of Catholic thoughts.

Catholics in Non-Catholic Schools.

In the course of an able and exhaustive letter on the subject of attendance of Catholic children at non-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.

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

Catholic Education.

Speaking on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Joseph, Ellesmere street, Salford, His Lordship the Bishop of Salford (Dr. Bisborrow) alluded to the sections, and gave a powerful speech on the question of Catholic education, etc.

ed into a minute examination of what is meant by Universal School Boards, as advocated by the "Manchester Guardian." He showed how Catholic schools, built by Catholics at their own cost, could be taken out of their hands, how the priests and Catholic managers could get notice to quit, how they would eventually pass into Protestant management and control, the Catholic teachers be expelled (religion included), that persons of no religion or any religion would be placed in charge, that the appointments of teachers and selection of books would be made by Protestants, and that thus the Catholic schools would disappear from the kingdom and Catholic parents would have no choice of schools, and would be obliged to send their children after all the sacrifices into Board schools.

His Lordship, concluding, said he urged the formation of the Catholic Registration Association in all the most populous towns of the diocese, and he was happy to learn that it was doing great and good service; and he hoped at no distant date these associations 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).

Dr. Bisborrow 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.

The Archbishop of Glasgow to His Flock.

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

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 28th inst., and to explain at the same time two special reforms which are urgently called for, and which might well be dealt with by the new Parliament.

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 request is a distinct violation of their rights as citizens and taxpayers.

and ratepayers. It is also a departure from the understanding on which Government by majority is based, viz., that the just claims of minorities be respected. It would be well to suggest to your congregation that they should carefully consider the above points when weighing the claims of candidates for their votes.

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.

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The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past.

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

The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past. "Hood's Sarsaparilla" is a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic. JOHN KAY, Stafford Springs, Conn.

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IRISH

The Old... The "Freeman" skirishes over regarding the standpoint of course of progress of "Non-Parti"

We should see a general election the spirit of p and the spirit. Every every muscle, a great political and d creeds which Scrupulousness, methods, of m time discarded suited to the n test. Every des tisan newspaper employed to n dances, belittle vilify the charponents. Facts posit party v liberally fastid chances of suc be discounted ponents. All the deceiving the e or discouraging

The electors of last resort, be employed victory from f parties as out stand them, indeed it is, an pens. At the crusade of jour misrepresentati fective person and carried on hangers-on and politicians on a t ployment of v and its appeals ariness of huma perhaps, on a that, which the conducting. Th by their metho aimed, and th fairly met; but meafly met; but crookedness of working in sec ter. The electors of last resort, be employed victory from f parties as out stand them, indeed it is, an pens. At the crusade of jour misrepresentati fective person and carried on hangers-on and politicians on a t ployment of v and its appeals ariness of huma perhaps, on a that, which the conducting. Th by their metho aimed, and th fairly met; but meafly met; but crookedness of working in sec ter.

There is the times such a V atmosphere of must disgust man. In fact t party system a weigh so strong science that th will be left to living by them portion of the the United Sta from active par We may not in cause the op plunder will n so great as in we shall certin ing, our propo evil.

This acute de sanship is a r warm-blooded of him to take th is apt to believ his side, and n ness on the sid is not likely to should, that as on the other si Hal a fair amoun ples of that s ness is found n Men are good a has a monopoly All this is c admit, but it i some people ar of the consen unusual exciton fore, that a d the political o men should b these opinions. much the bette more encourag are opposed, a bring yoursell are not on th fimmoral or un founded. You h of political inf bor may be b ter informed th in light intes ment to decid simply exercis judgment as t country, and t cred prerogativ zenship. His i joyment of th for himself by of the country, bumptiousness to believe that you are the la and your opinio ing of conside

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The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

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All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director "True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DOOR MAT REPRESENTATION is seemingly good enough for the Irish Catholics of this province, judging 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 many 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.

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.

TIME AND AGAIN have we appealed to our people to awaken from their lethargy and indifference and unite in looking after their representation in public affairs, but without avail.

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED.—If our people have the slightest vestige of national pride and public spirit they will unite in the endeavor to secure an explanation from Mr. Parent in regard to this matter.

DR. GUERIN'S DUTY.—How long is Dr. Guerin going to be satisfied with standing on the door mat? Is it not time that he should take his constituents into his counsels and secure their united support in this crisis?

A FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW.—On this subject we have great pleasure in quoting from the French-Canadian Catholic newspaper of Quebec, "La Verite." After dealing with the composition of the new ministry and referring to a rumor that the office of Provincial Secretary is to be abolished, it says:—There is not the slightest doubt that six or even five ministers could easily manage the affairs of the province, however, in view of our peculiar situation, it is better that the seven departments should be continued. By so doing

the English Protestants and the Irish Catholics would each have their representative, and thus every race in the province would be proportionately represented in the Government.

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.

AWAKE SOCIETY MEN!—It is strange, to say the least, that our Irish national societies do not manifest a deeper interest in the question of Irish Catholic representation in the Quebec Government.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Lord Roberts has again deferred his departure from South Africa to England. This is conclusive proof that he considers it not quite safe yet to leave the management of affairs to his subordinates.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—One of the most important events in European political circles is the retirement of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor. He is now 81 years of age, having been born in 1819.

PEACE IN CHINA.—Li Hung Chang has addressed a meeting of the foreign envoys fixing to-day for negotiating a treaty of peace.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The Thames Lightermen are now out on a strike

to the number of 18,000. The aspect of the strike is very serious, and it appears there is no likelihood of a settlement by arbitration.

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.

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.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There is no question but that the Bryanites in the United States are making a fight which has awakened the deepest anxiety in the breast of the Republicans.

A BRAVE PRIEST.—From the current number of the "Rosary Magazine" we clip the following item:—"The recent railroad accident near Rome claimed among its victims a well-known Dominican, Padre Vincenzo Vanutelli, cousin of the Cardinals Vanutelli.

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, the mine owners have acquiesced.

a striking example of religious fortitude 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.

THE IRISH PARTY.—The latest cable announces that "the Irish Nationalists, as well as the Government, have returned to Westminster with undiminished strength.

THE "MIDLAND REVIEW" announces lively times in the criminal courts for many prominent politicians in its district. It says:—

The grand jury of Christian county, this State, has just done an excellent thing. After careful investigation it has returned indictments against a number of prominent politicians of that county charging them with election frauds of the most damning character.

ABOUT CONSUMPTION.—Sir 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.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.—An English Catholic newspaper thus summarizes the achievements of the promoters of the Gaelic League in their endeavors to awaken an interest in the study of the Irish language.

Only misunderstood religion can estrange us from beauty, and it is a sign that religion is true and rightly understood if it everywhere leads us back to the beautiful.

Society needs keen, sharp, courageous criticism; but it must be the criticism of the friend, not of the cynic.

merited, for its membership has been characterized by unselfish endeavor and zealous fidelity to its cause. What was founded by a handful of men has now become an organization with one hundred and twenty branches in Ireland, England, and across the Atlantic—even in the Argentine Republic.

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.

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 advantages that could be attained by such a course, has been met by the Jesuits with the establishment of a new college that was opened in connection with the church in East Eighty-Fourth street, New York.

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.

BRANCH 26, O. C. inaugurated its Wednesday, Oct. 18th, very successful play, which a large number of their friends and arrangements were the following:—Bro. Fred. J. St. R. J. M. Dolan, Frank J. Curran, O'Callaghan, F. J. Malden, and F. J. Play started at 8 o'clock and after which refreshments were served and the prizes were distributed to the successful winners.

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Local

A SOCIAL EVENING, 22nd Hall, 81 Drum place an enter Montreal French take the place noon tea. I of a charming of Rubber Bo well known an Monk, and Mr. ported by the Donald, Miss I-reau, the Miss with other v will supply the usual sale in charge of Thompson, Miss coste, LeBlanc, A. O'Brien, M-reau, Irwin, G-chalet, Boyer, Cox, Mercier, G. Macdonald, others. It is o usually pleasur sustain the big the Afternoon T-ject for which given appeals t one may enjoy ber of reader juvenile depart increased during fact, the dema great that it sources of the it. The exper and the work, deservedly popu received that which might be less, the comm their power to tend the library tainment given every year is it every ticket sol-revenue will ha accomplished suits. In the c years of exis books have been itself, with the tions and ot which have com those intereste console them fo and strenuous hoped that the new beautiful street, will be every before.—A

TEMPERANCE

lar monthly me-ric's Total Ab Society was hel Oct. 14th.

The meeting o exercises in the Rev. Father instructions, the to the hall ad where the busin Mr. J. J. Costi Rev. Father Mc appointed Rev. city, was also dressed the men ther laid sever the members, w brought to a s benefit the socie Several new me to the benefit b "Quite an amou-ness was transa-which is to be on the 30th inst-'ing success. Some being offered, an-ets are placed v-all.

Messrs. M. O' were elected mem-tee of managem of interest to brought forward discussed by the sent.

Persons not ha Tomboia, and h purchase them a being fast dispos-tee meets in the-ander street, eve-untill the date of

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Local Notes.

A SOCIAL EVENT. — On Monday evening, 22nd inst., in Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond street, will take place an entertainment in aid of the Montreal Free Library...

A PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE 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...

CATHEDRAL CHOIR. — This very efficient choir are rehearsing Felicien David's oratorio "Christopher Columbus" for their annual concert in the middle of February next...

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 by the 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...

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.

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...

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

Catholics have always been the most active and consistent workers to be found on either side of politics. Both parties are under obligations to them, and neither party has so fair accorded them their fair share of Parliamentary representation...

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE.

From the Belfast Irish Weekly Oct 6 On Sunday, at three o'clock, the usual fortnightly meeting of St. Peter's Boys' Brigade was held in St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral.

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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 respectively, 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 partisans of the various prospective candidates.

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 appropriate address. He expressed his great delight at the large number and tidy appearance of St. Peter's Brigade.

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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. McNeill, 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 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 convicts arriving, 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 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. His Lordship 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.) 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 British 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 course of time, so that a loss of 10,000 lives in round numbers is 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, the lesson, 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. Ten thousand men has purchased the Boer republics for Britain 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 that can be consolation in such a deplorable event—to know that the mortality has been less than was expected when the full strength of the army in South Africa was known. The chances of war are these: ten 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 the subjugation 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 Italy 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 8.00 per cent. of its officers and 4.50 per cent. of its men.

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 attend to some business. 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 admirable qualities and acts of kindness.

PERSONAL.

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

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 the fault of LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer, which is an almost infallible remedy against premature grey hair. Only 50 cents a bottle.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF WAR.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. goant Everitt, poor man, called the other day to see his three little children. He was overjoyed to see them once more, but the pleasure was of 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 three has sense to realize the poor 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 the 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 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 England. It is sad news for her to hear of the death 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, 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. McNeill, 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 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 convicts arriving, 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 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. His Lordship 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."

WHAT ECONOMY IN COAL MEANS.

The following sane and timely reflections are from the pen of a woman, the editor of "Harper's Bazar": "If the American housewife knew political economy, as indeed many do and all should, she would be conscience-stricken and declare herself a miserably sinner because of the way she wastes fuel. Kitchen fires strong enough to run an engine broil the breakfast chop. The furnace is heaped with coal and forgotten until the house is unbearably heated; then windows and doors are thrown open to cool it off, and no one heeds that the coal 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 her power to increase or diminish the 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 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—that 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 cheap substitute for household coal—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 twigs and dry leaves that fall from the trees are carefully picked up by women and children for burning.

At present the splendid fuel resources of the United States place us above the necessity of petty economy. 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 the "black diamonds," we contribute our mite to the great source of power 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 piano 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 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 endorsement 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, excepting to save money. People who are willing to pay, say \$200.00 more for a Steinway than for any other piano will receive a four-fold return for their extra outlay. See our new Steinway pianos now in stock. All styles and prices. Send us your name and address to the Steinway-Nordheimer Company, 2366 St. 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", & P. Co.'y Limited, 2 Bussy street, Montreal.

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 creation is a cruel fallacy, though undoubtedly hunger has sometimes been the spur which the clear soul doth raise. The servant of God draws spiritual honey from all he hears, sees, or reads, as he extracts from every flower the sweets it carries to the life. We should not hold with the very 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 believe in the principles we advocate, kindly pass the paper to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

Our Boys and Girls.

ALWAYS IN A HURRY!

I 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 hurry because 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.

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 to cultivating. 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 learnings they have and then become pensive 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 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. Oh that return home, his father asked him 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."

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. 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 mastered it, or do you give it up after a few days? You may not be blessed with a perfect memory, but blessed with a perfect intellect, but keeping at it, success will come in the end. It is recorded of Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated author, when at school, though very laborious, his intelligence was not brilliant, and his great success in after-life was owing 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

to overcome all difficulties and persevering 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:

"Look not to the far-off future, Do the work which nearest lies, Sow thou must before thou reapest, Rest at last will be labor's prize."

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 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 landlord, 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 way of conversation, the landlord began to talk about the high Catholic 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 priest. "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 Eminence, and so on. "No," said the Cardinal. "I shall return as I came. I am used to it." The example of the Cardinal so impressed the man that he applied for instruction in the faith and was soon after received into the Church.

TRUE BRAVERY.—True bravery consists not in ignorance of, or irresolution to danger, but in the resolution which can brave and defy it, when duty renders such collision necessary. How many times do we find our young with their companions going into danger or are brought there. When the hour of need comes each one fights for himself. The strong succeed, while the weak and unaided very often are left to perish. The following example which happened a 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 in some places, and could stand but little weight. One of the bad spots being reached, the ice gave way, and all were precipitated up to their necks in the icy waters. They struggled and struggled to get out, at last two succeeded, and they made for the shore. On landing they perceived 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. On reaching him he succeeded in getting 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 boys 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 Catholic cemetery at Boston are the remains of this noble deed. Tom, high stands the beautiful monument with the word RYAN, on the top, then a picture representing him trying to save his companion, and underneath, "No greater love can a man show, than he lay down his life for his friends."

pull no one would appear. At the second, there could be heard the sound of sabots from the garden, and the old man would unbolt his door and angrily ask: "What do you want?" "Is this place for sale?" "Yes," the gardener would reply 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 promised to."

Then the trembling voice of the old man replied: "But, children, I intend to 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 old man was more and more argued and hastened 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 stillness, when even the soil was left to rest after the week's sowing, I heard 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 argued and tormented. All means were used to influence him. Grand-children were brought 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."

Then they proceeded with their calculations 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 top or some fruit to pick. One could see that his life was so enrooted in this bit of soil that he would never have the strength of himself to tear himself away from it. He shrank from the moment of departure. In summer, when 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 argued and tormented. All means were used to influence him. Grand-children were brought 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."

Notes of Irish News. BY ACCLAMATION.—Messrs. T. C. Harrington and William Field were returned for the Harbor and St. Patrick's Divisions of Dublin respectively. These were the first Irish members elected to the new Parliament.

PLUCKY ACTION.—Mr. Horace Plunkett delivered an address before the members of the Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin in their hall, Rutland Square, during his campaign. He declared himself as being distinctly in favor of a Catholic University for Ireland. At the conclusion of the remarks the members went into committee, and having discussed the terms of his speech, passed a resolution calling on all Orange men to support the opponents of Mr. Plunkett, for South County Dublin.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Speaking recently on the subject of technical education, Lord Alverstone, Master of the Rolls, said that he had often protested against the saying that a little knowledge was a dangerous thing. A little knowledge, he maintained was a great deal better than no knowledge. It was the improper use of a little knowledge that was the dangerous thing. No one could bear stronger testimony to the advantages of culture and education than a man who had gone through a career as his, and had had, from time to time, to master different subjects and straightway to forget them again in order to study others (laughter). Opportunities should be brought within the reach of every man, and this country for securing high scientific education in any subject. What was wanted was not mere machines, but men and women who had learned to think, and to so grasp principles as to be able to apply them to the practical affairs of life. It had been the custom to place too much value on examination results. Examinations must continue to be the test of work done, but any system of scientific education which looked simply to examination results fell far short of its proper aim.

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.—A parish priest in another country sends us the following narrative, 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 possible 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 "unchristian conversation" often misleads the confessor as to his 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 highest 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 to her mistress. A man who had previously been in the lady's employment came to her on one occasion with a report against the widow and her daughters. It was more than he could bear, he declared, to see what was being done behind the lady's back, and he could hold silence no longer. He then gave a detailed account of certain articles that were stolen, naming the days when the thefts were committed and the means employed by the culprits. The lady knew this person to be

his work with a singular stubbornness. To neglect his garden would be to begin the separation. So no grass grew in his walks; no disorderly 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 reproaches, make scenes and show her ill humor in every way. He bent before the storm, said nothing, and consoled himself with watching his sprouting seeds. The sign still hung over the door at the close of the season.

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 reflecting from a great metal ball which hung directly over the steps. In this ball one also saw the reflection of two large figures; one a burly 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 billiards."

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, 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 little house.

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 attentively."

Things were disturbed for a year or so, but at last the incident began to be forgotten, when one morning the mail brought a letter from the man 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

name of the poor widow and her daughters, whom he had so cruelly—but, as it happened, so impotently—belied.

There was a good confession; and the confessor, of course, was simply discharging his plain duty in requiring his penitent to retract the calumny. It is just possible that this point is not sufficiently insisted on in catechism classes, though detraction is often a more serious sin than theft.—Ave Maria.

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

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Hardware and Kitchen Utensils.

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 articles 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 Clothes Pins, Clothes Horse, Ironing Board, Step Ladder, 4 ft. Rolling Pin, Pastry Board, Potato Masher, Meat Board, Soap Dish, Wooden Bucket, Wood Spoon, Broom, Bristle Brush, Dishpan, Dish Liner, Dish Towel, Dish Soap, Dish Cloth, Dish Mat, Dish Rack, Dish Drainer, Dish Brush, Dish Pad, Dish Sifter, Tea Kettle, Stock Pot, Wash Boiler, Saucepans, Coal Scuttle, Boiling Pan, Griddle, Frying Pan, Bread Pan, Waftle Iron, Butcher Knife, Paring Knife, Mincing Knife, 6 Knives and Forks, Hatchet, Can Opener, Sets Mrs. Potts's Irons, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Strainer, Coffee and Tea Strainer, Scoop, 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 Bread Box, Spice Box, 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, Padding 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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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 elegant warehouses 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

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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. Denis street, Montreal. All communications strictly confidential.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME

TRANSLATED by H. TWITCHELL, in the ROSARY MAGAZINE.

Over the door, made of poorly-joined 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 autumn winds. "For Sale," it read, but it might also have said "abandoned," the place seemed so desolate.

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, rounded arbors, watering-pots near a wall, and a gardener's tools leaning up against the little house.

It was only a peasant's cottage, built in place on the rising slope by

first story from the sunny ground floor. This last might have been called the green-house. There were glass globes piled up beside the walks, empty plant jars turned upside down and others filled with geraniums and verivains standing on the warm white sand.

Most of the garden was exposed to the sun. Fruit trees were supported by great fans of wire or leaned against walls so that the sun's rays might not be shut out from any limb. Then there were rows of vegetables, peas with bursting pods, and so on; in the midst of all this order and quiet, an old man, wearing a large straw hat, went his daily rounds, sprinkling, pruning, and trimming the branches and borders.

This old man had no acquaintances in the neighborhood. With the exception of the baker, he had no visitors. Occasionally, a passer-by, looking for a place on a side-hill, which is generally fertile and well adapted to grape growing, on seeing the sign would stop and ring. At the first

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 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.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT'S BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Van Nostrand

CONVENT SCHOOLS. Ilyn "Eagle," in refers to our con-

Although convents in existence in the century past, our cities many persons wrong idea conception received at time is devoted tion than to se that prayers tak of the studies w sential to the pr youth of to-day. ion is erroneous convent graduate found occupying testify, and tude of the inst vents is to engr of the children strong religious foundation for a character.

PUSH IRISH TR ports from Irela the London "Un mation of a trad pose of pushing goods, and the p sale of foreign "colors." This o the name of the ants' Industrial outcome of the tion of a number assistants to serve facture whenever sible. The membe supposed to sig runs as follows: I hereby promi to sell an Irish every possible oc trimental to my and to do all in mote the objects the sole purpose dusters of my co curing money fro and Reading Rail Claim Agent Br cials of the road past three wee against the comp out a great deal people who were wreck," said Pat who really susta entitled to remun get it; but some uring around lane were no more inj isual than the train.

"I've known clothing was very put in claims for the clothes they w one-third the am ple are fakes. Suc and dishonorable poration, they it. Some persons harm in exaggerat faking injuries." The company's nearly all the cla r a compromise of the sum ask asked \$50 for a t According to the agents, the va ger, whose cloth valued the attire cursion train at \$ man placed the va as high as \$175.

Many congratu tendered Rev. Fat St. Michael's Cath the 25th anniversa of his ordination says the Toronto cent issue. Father date secret until S stalling his brothe members of his p ating in the usual him with a presen lar father had, ho the event in his o than himself. Son quietly took up a people for new stal sanctuary, suggest League and Altar S ing of the altar w while the memb League were ask the of St. Michael the altar. The con ed promptly to th ther Ryan is real for.

The Rev. Frank interesting to not Newfoundland, of I 1844. Having recei cation in his nati he later went to I continued his stud afterwards in Fra

INDIGESTION. I weakness of the d by Hood's Stomach ack tonic and cure

ber 20, 1900

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L COMPANY, and NEW YORK CITY

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Various Notes...

CONVENT SCHOOLS.—The Brook- lyn "Eagle," in one of its issues, thus refers to our 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 of the children under their charge, among religious principles as the foundation for an upright and noble character.

PUSH IRISH TRADE.—Latest reports from Ireland inform us, says the London "Universe," of the formation of a trade league for the purpose 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 their united efforts must have a stimulating effect on the sale of goods of Irish manufacture.

Rev. Bishop McErooe, rector of the Church of the Holy Infancy, of South Bethlehem, Pa., in speaking of his congregation recently on "Justice and Honor," severely scolded persons who, by alleged misrepresentations of injury received or clothing damaged in the Hatfield wreck several Sundays ago, have been securing money from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

Claim Agent Brister and other officials of the road have been here the past three weeks settling claims against the company, and have paid out a great deal of money. "The people who were injured in the wreck," said Father McErooe, "or who really sustained damages, are entitled to remuneration, and should get it; but some of those I saw walking around lame and carrying canes were no more injured in that awful disaster than you who were not on the train.

"I've known some, too, whose clothing was very slightly soiled to put in claims for \$50 and \$75, when the clothes they wore were not worth one-third the amounts. Those people are fakes. Such acts are unjust and dishonorable. Because it is a corporation, they are trying to bleed it. Some persons think there is no harm in exaggerating damages or in faking injuries."

The company's agents have settled nearly all the claims. As a general rule a compromise was made on one-third the sum asked. One girl, who asked \$50 for torn skirt, took \$10.

According to the statements made to the agents, the average male passenger, whose clothing was damaged, valued the attire he wore on the excursion train at \$110, while the women placed the value of their dresses as high as \$175.

Many congratulations are being tendered Rev. Father Ryan, rector of 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.

The Rev. Frank Ryan, it may be interesting to note, was born in Newfoundland, of Irish parentage, in 1844. Having received his early education in his native country, from a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, he later went to Ireland, where he continued his studies at Dublin, and afterwards in France and England.

being ordained to the priesthood in 1875. Soon afterwards he came to America, and was professor of philosophy at Fordham College, New York. Subsequently 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 in 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 willed 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 difficult a thing it was 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 were also exposed to dangers and difficulties in the great towns and cities in which they lived. They knew that if a child went into the street in broad daylight, it would be 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 further increased, for such a torrent of iniquity flowed through the streets at night that it would see and hear a great deal that a child should never see and hear, and it would be almost a miracle of grace if it escaped scathless. Good Catholic parents understood this difficulty and danger well.

After citing other instances of the noble sacrifices parents under the old law were prepared to make for the faith of their children, the rev. preacher said they were noble examples for Catholic parents to follow. Yet there were many parents at the present day who, for the sake of a little money or convenience, for the sake of a position in life, would force their children to endanger their faith, and yet what they gained was but temporal and would soon pass away. The obligations of looking after the interests of children were enormous, and they should bear in mind the words of Holy Scripture, "Better is it to have no child than to have un-Godly children—better was it to have one Godly child than a thousand un-Godly children. These words showed them what a tremendous responsibility followed having the care of children placed in their hands. Let them remember that children were not for earth but for heaven, they were here to save their souls, and surely if there were parents under the old law who were willing to make great sacrifices for the faith of their children they under the new law should be willing to do a great deal when the opportunities were so much greater than in the old days. Parents had a great deal to do, their obligations were very great, and yet the consolations were enormous, if they brought up a child in virtue—if they brought it up to be a credit to themselves and to its religion, what a comfort it would be to them when they came to die. The only way in which a child could be properly educated was by uniting religious with secular instruction, as was done in their Catholic schools.

VALUE OF APPLES.—Among all fruits, the apple stands first with the larger number of persons as being obtainable in any condition for several 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 phosphorus, is quiesced 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 completely digested in eighty-five minutes. This easy digestion favors longevity, the phosphorus renews the nervous matter in brain.

Hope Had Departed.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S RESCUE FROM GREAT SUFFERING.

For Years Her Life Was One of Misery—Her Feet and Limbs Would Swell Rightfully and She Became Unable to Do Her Household Work.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.

It is appalling to think of the number of women throughout the country who day after day live a life almost of martyrdom; suffering but too frequently in silent, unheeded 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 for the proprietor "If ever there was a friend to woman, it is these pills." She was asked by the proprietor 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 publication.

"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 intertrigo that I was obliged to undergo two operations. A part only of the trouble was removed, and a terrible weakness and miserable, nervous condition ensued, which the physician told me I would never get clear of. I tried other doctors, but all with the same result—no betterment of my condition. The pains finally attacked my back and kidneys. My legs and feet became frightfully swollen, and I cannot describe the thousands of similar sufferers. I became unable to do my household work, and lost all hope of recovery. Before this stage in my illness I had been advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like thousands of other women, thought there could be no good in using them when the medical men were unable to cure me. At last in desperation I made up my mind to try them, but really without any faith in the result. To my great surprise I obtained some benefit from the first box. I then bought six boxes more, which I took according to directions, and am happy to say was raised up by them from a weak, sick, despondent, useless condition to my present state of health and happiness. Every year, now in the spring and fall I take a box or two, and find them an excellent thing at the change of the season. Other benefits I might mention, but suffice it to say I would strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines as a cure for the troubles that afflict womanhood. They quickly correct suppressions and all forms of weakness. They enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pallid cheeks. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FORTUNES MADE FROM PATENTS

One often hears of the enormous profits made on patents. Many of them are known not to be fairy tales; some are well founded. Nearly everybody can point to several cases

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents yearly. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon Crosser. Bonds with 500 days' indulgence, also indulgence Cross.

Address: The Boys' Home, 525 Symamore 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 profit. "Pigs in clover" netted \$100,000. The Greely fan brought the inventor \$5,000 a week. The inventor of the little cylinder savings bank got about \$2,000 a day for several months.

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

If they are weak and you feel nervous and easily "rattled," a can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, 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 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.

Lemon juice and sugar mixed very thick is 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 it 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.

When you make a hot lemonade for a cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable.

For feverish and unnatural thirst soften a lemon by rolling on a hard surface, cut off the top, add sugar, and work the sugar down into the lemon with a fork. Then slowly suck the lemon.

Lemons in almost any form have a beneficial effect in cases of rheumatism, and are recommended by doctors.

As a remedy for an obstinate corn bind a piece of lemon upon it, renewing every morning for three or four days. Then the corn will be easily removed. Bread crumbs soaked with lemon juice may be used for the same purpose. Rubbing with pieces of lemon will relieve sore and tender feet. Chilblains can be cured by rubbing with a sliced lemon that has been sprinkled with salt.

The chapping of hands by exposure to heat or from hot soapsuds may be prevented by rubbing with lemon juice; and with salt, lemon juice will remove iron rust and nearly all vegetable stains.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL POWDER, the only powder that assures perfect development of the bust within three months, and cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00.

General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERNARD, 1843 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, U.S.A., L. 58 MONTREAL, DRUGGIST, Manchester, N.H.

When You Were a Child,

and you required an aperient, it was usually administered in the shape of griping Epsom Salts or nauseating Castor Oil.

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

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

The children should be treated with some consideration, and Abbey's Effervescent Salt combines gentle effectiveness with pleasant taste, and is relished by young and old. It 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 60c a bottle.

Business Cards.

THE STANDARD ROOFING CO.
Gravel and Cement Roofing. Cellar Work a Specialty. Concrete and Asphalt. Repairs promptly attended to.
OFFICE: 189 McCord Street

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Fire Insurance Agent—Valuations made. Personal supervision given to all business. 1340 and 1723 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 771.

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Successor to John Riley. Established 1860. Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

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JOHN P. O'LEARY,
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(Late with Paddon & Nicholas). 228 Centre Street. Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS to Telephone. Main, 3152.

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Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 189.

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Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork 54 Prince Arthur Street. Special Rates for Charitable Institutions. Telephone, East 47 11-9-98

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SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS
Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture, in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a large picture in fine gilt frame, 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.

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. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, P. 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 of a month and third Thursday, at 8 p.m. of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stasia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howland, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can 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 2239, Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street,—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Collier, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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: Aid. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. B. McGee, Treasurer; Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street. Recording Secretary, J. 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 Falgout street. Recording Secretary, Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clark; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 167 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.S.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 p.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.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883).—Branch 26 meets at St. 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 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 every 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. Hinshelwood, 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 Royal 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. 190 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs, Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters. TELEPHONE 1180.

THE PRIEST.

A babe on the breast of its mother
Reclines in the valley of love,
And smiles like a beautiful lily
Caressed by the rays above.

A child at the knee of his mother,
Who is counting her decades of
prayer,
Discovers 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.

A cleric with mortified features,
Studious, humble, and still,
In 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 defied man on a mountain,
His arms uplifted and spread—
With one he is raising the living,
With one he is losing the dead.

—Irish Monthly.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 18.—Representatives of all the big coal mining companies 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 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.

The operators making this agreement post notices extending the offer of increase of ten per cent. to April 1.

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 some exceptions, do not appreciate genuine ability sufficiently to keep them in office before the strike 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 every thing, 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 differences and however acrid party discussions may become, if the men themselves are able, they are pushing the nation to a higher plane than all their efforts. Our public life rises to the character of our public men and not above it.

The only thing that is constant in our politics is a machine that manufactures its own constancy by grinding politics and office-holders down to the monotony of its own level. There are exceptions, of course, but the average constituency wants change, and when it comes to a choice between a great man and a prejudice, the prejudice too often wins. This country is not alone in this weakness. There is an interesting incident in British politics which illustrates with peculiar completeness the whole point. Thomas Babington Macaulay had represented Edinburgh in the House of Commons with conspicuous force and brilliancy, but there came a desire for a change, and all the little passions and prejudices of the times began to pull at him. Some found that his religion was not to their liking, and when he refused to discuss the matter they turned against him. The spirit dealers waited on him, and asked him to help alter the excise duties in their interest. He told them plainly that he would do nothing for them. This it went on for a while.

Five years later there was another election and Edinburgh could find no man of first-class ability to represent her in Parliament. The treatment of Macaulay had disgusted every leader of distinguished ability. Then the people of that city did something which probably the people of no other city have ever done—they re-elected Macaulay without exacting from him a single pledge, promise or declaration of intentions. He distinctly did not want the honor because it interfered with the writing of his history at that time. In discussing the matter in a letter to his sister, he mentioned his disinclination, and then added: "It seems to me to be of the highest importance that great constituent bodies should learn to respect the conscientious and the honor of their representative; should not expect slavish obedience from men of spirit and ability; and should, instead of catechizing such men and exiling at them, repose in them a large confidence."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A GARBAGE DESTROYER.

(Chicago Chronicle.)
Maurice has finished the first month's test of Evanston's new garbage creosote. The test has so far proved the great economy of the

plant that the Evanston authorities regard it as highly satisfactory, but the test will continue until the expiration 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 every twenty-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 reconverted 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 continues quiet with prices unchanged. Quotations afloat Montreal are as follows: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, 89c; oats, 28c to 28 1/2c; peas, 67c to 67 1/2c; rye, 55 1/2c; barley, No. 2, 45c; and spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 76c; buckwheat, 55c.
Liverpool quotations show a decline of 1/4d in spring wheat, and 1/2d in red winter; Cal., 6s 6 1/2d; red winter, 6s 2d; corn, 4s 5 1/2d; peas, 5s 8 1/2d.

FLOUR AND FEED.—There is no change in the flour and feed market. The demand continues active, 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; basic; Ontario bran, \$15.25 to \$25.50 in bulk; shorts at \$17 to \$18 per ton.

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, 9 1/2c to 10c; bacon, 12 1/2c 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, 48s 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 pair; No. 2, 45c to 50c.

EGGS.—The market continues firm. Both local and foreign demand continues fairly active.
Quotations are as follows: Selected, 17 1/2c to 18c; straight receipts, 15c to 15 1/2c; No. 2, 11c to 12c; culls, 9c to 10c.

HONEY.—Supplies of white honey continue small, and there is rather a better demand for dark comb honey. Prices rule firm. White combs are quoted at 13c to 14c; dark combs, 9c to 10c; white extracted is very scarce, and shipments would realize 11c to 12c; dark is moving slowly at 8c to 9c.

BUTTER.—The market continues quiet with very little export demand, most of the present receipts being for local demands. Choice lots are selling from 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c, while undergrades are in good demand. Dairy brings from 17c to 18c.

CHEESE.—There is no change in the local market. Prices here quoted are higher than those paid by the English dealers, and there is a large supply. There is very little export business being done. Liverpool quotations remain unchanged at 53s for white and 54s for colored.

Quotations to-day are as follows: Westerns, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; easterns, 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; Quebec, 11c. Some dealers are asking a fraction over these figures.

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 11 1/2c.

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 20 1/2c; cheese, firm; large white, 10 1/2c; small do., 11c; large colored, 10 1/2c; small, dp., 11c.

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. The 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 prices have been maintained for all classes. A good show of fat calves have met a dear trade, and a larger number of fat pigs continue to make high prices. In the store market there have been again large supplies

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- Ladies' Dongola Kid Boots, regular \$3.00, for \$1 35
- Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, laced or Strapped..... 1 00
- Children's Fine Kid Boots..... 80c
- Misses' Fine Pebble Boots..... 1 00
- Men's Dongola Boots, regular \$2.00, for..... 1 35
- Men's Box Calf Boots, regular \$2.25, for..... 1 75
- Boys' " " " " \$1.75, "..... 1 25
- Youths' " " " " \$1.50, "..... 1 25
- Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined, Goodyear Welt..... 3 00

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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 7 1/2d to 8 1/2d per lb.

London, Oct. 1.—Average supply in best 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, 80 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, 3s 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 6 1/2d; second, 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d; third, 4 1/2d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d; other sorts, 6d to 7 1/2d; 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."
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 her daily ration.
For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4 1/2 to 5 pounds of water,



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- Winter Jackets. Ladies' Short Smart and Jaunty Jackets in black, drab, fawn and new blue, satin lined and pearl buttons, special \$8 95.
- Winter Skirts. Ladies' Stylish Vigogne Cloth Dress Skirts, made in the latest style, full 5 gore, fashionable cut, in splendid range of dark colors..... \$3 25. Ladies' Homespun Walking Cloth Dress Skirts, made in the latest style, full 5 gore, very fashionable style, a very desirable skirt..... \$3 95.

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New English Homespun 42 inches wide, in a full range of fashionable colors; makes a stylish and serviceable costume; special price 48c.
Canadian Homespun 58 ins wide, in Navy, Oxford Brown, Fawn and Bronze, a stylish cloth for the present season, 70c.

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ABOUT DAIRY PRODUCTS.

If the question be asked what are the principal requisites for success in the manufacture of dairy products? I should answer, "Cleanliness first, last and all the time," says a writer 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 so 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 handling of milk, would believe him. It is one of the most difficult things in the whole business to convince most farmers that it is really necessary for them to be so extremely careful; that the dust and cobwebs 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 believe. It is nevertheless true, while it is possible to overcome these neglects to an extent by skillful handling, the high-flavored, perfect product can only be secured by having perfect cleanliness in every detail of the work, from start to finish.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The famous professor of jurisprudence, Senator Pessina, who is regarded as the foremost living authority in Italy upon criminal law, did more than any of his contemporaries 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 just 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."

STEINWAY Pianos.

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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 a olic public spirit w parish lines.

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THE LANGUAGE
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Continuing— we "Milwaukee Citizen "did not want the don their mother, t this was true, he lish must be taught man Catholic par the archdiocese. He that the catechism in the English tou he said that the o gion in this countr in the English lang answered on the p said that a person b try should learn the country. The archbic tic in declaring th taught, in connecti Part of his address and part in Germar very pleasing impres similar remarks at No doubt it was a prize for those pup German paragon of the archbishop spee in their own Teston