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The Chronicle

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

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Irish National Amnesty Association Hold a Successful Meeting.

The Gladstone Memorial Question Again—A Monster Meeting of the New United Irish League—Mr. Dillon's Vigorous Address.

DUBLIN, August 26.

There was a most enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the cause of amnesty, held under the auspices of the Irish National Association, a few days ago. Every available space in the hall of the Workingmen's Club, where the meeting took place, was occupied. The president of the Association, in opening the meeting, referred to the fact that the Home Secretary had promised that certain of the political prisoners would be released on completing fifteen years' imprisonment. That, said the speaker, was in October last. Several of these prisoners had already completed fifteen years—one of them in May last, some in June, and others in July. Only one prisoner had, up to the present, been notified that his imprisonment had expired, while many of the others had six months added to this term for trifling breaches of discipline, committed fourteen years ago. In one particular case, the president pointed out that a prisoner who had been positively assured that he would be released two years ago, was still in prison. It was quite evident that the Home Secretary had broken his definite promise to the people.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried:—

"Whereas, there are in Portland and Maryborough Jails for more than fifteen years, several of our fellow-countrymen, political prisoners, who are there as the victims of the British police spy and perjured informer system, and as repeated promises have been made by the English Home Secretary that on completion of their fifteen years of imprisonment they would be released, this meeting, composed of delegates of our race in exile and representatives of the two great Republics—France and America, and of the citizens of Dublin hereby protest against the mean and contemptible cruelty of the British Government in prolonging the imprisonment of these poor men; all of whom are in bad health, and some of whom are on the verge of madness."

Miss Maud Gonne then addressed the meeting. She was glad to have amongst them representatives of the French and American Press, who would let the world know how shamefully England is treating her Irish prisoners. England was in the habit of criticising Russia's treatment of prisoners, but in Portland Prison seven Irishmen were driven mad, tied to carts like beasts, and deprived of food and sleep.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Field, M.P., and others, all strongly couched in terms of condemnation of the system in vogue in British prisons.

The recent action of the Corporation in refusing to co-operate in the work of raising a suitable memorial to the memory of Mr. Gladstone, has awakened a great deal of discussion in certain circles. The latest contribution to the subject comes from the pen of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, at present in Italy, in the form of a letter addressed to the Westminster Gazette. It is as follows:—

"Have any Irish Nationalists made an adequate protest against the disgraceful and disgusting conduct of the Dublin Corporation respecting Mr. Gladstone's statue? If they have, I have not seen it, but I have been spending a month in the Italian Alps, where newspapers are rare and belated, and much may have escaped me. If there has been an adequate protest, drop this note into the waste paper basket, but if not, I trust you will allow me, as one Nationalist, to be heard briefly on the subject.

"You say truly that a transaction of this nature is hard for English Home Rulers to endure, but how much harder is it for Irish Nationalists, who see the cause they love disgraced, so far as the misconduct of a handful of Philistines can disgrace it, before the civilized world. The excuse on which these municipal gentlemen rely is that Mr. Gladstone imposed an income tax and other financial burdens on Ireland. Be it so; but how completely does such a fact disappear in the record of his splendid labours for the last thirty years! After the amplest allowances made for the services of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party, the fact remains that if there had been no Gladstone, the Irish Church would be still established, the Irish Land System would be still unreformed, the Irish Franchise would be still a mockery of popular representation, the protection of the ballot would not exist, and a Home Rule Bill re-establishing our native Legislature would not have passed the House of Commons. When Irish Nationalists have separated themselves peremptorily from this vote, when they have determined that the Corporation shall be compelled to regard it as if another site shall be found in defiance of them, then we may breathe again. But till this or some thing equivalent to this be done, we

must be ashamed to look an English Home Ruler in the face, or (what is harder to endure) to meet a French or Italian sympathizer with Ireland, who invites you to explain the perplexing and incredible fact.

The new organization which is known as the United Irish League, bids fair to become a powerful factor in bringing about changes in the methods that exclude the masses of the people from the lands upon which they could secure for themselves a fair living.

The movement, which was inaugurated only a short time ago, has, it now appears from the reports coming in daily, become popular in many districts in a way which even its promoters did not anticipate. A recent demonstration at Ballinlough, in Roscommon, only served to accentuate this fact. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was present and delivered one of his vigorous and eloquent addresses. He said in part:—

"I am happy to see all sections of men who are Nationalists and who take an interest in the welfare of the Irish people are united and following the example which has been set by the county which I am proud to represent. Now, as on a former occasion when the Land League was started, we are assembled here to-day to seek to promote a practical and a united movement for the purpose of restoring the land to the people of the country. For upwards of fifty years there has prevailed in this country a system of law and a system of government unparalleled in any other Christian country in the world, which has had the effect of driving steadily off the land the Christian people of that country.

It has had that effect in Ireland alone of all modern civilized countries. Here we have a famine about every five years; why is there a famine in Ireland when the potato crop fails? In America and France, in England itself, or in any other European country, we don't hear of famines, but the reason there is a famine in Ireland is because the people have been sacrificed to bullocks and sheep. Under that system a law has prevailed in this country, bit by bit and year by year, by which the people of the country, the old stock of the country, have been driven off the good land and have only been permitted to thrive as they might on the bogs and stony wastes of Mayo. Mayo has suffered badly from this system, and Roscommon has suffered a great deal more, because there is a great deal more good land in Roscommon. Where there is good land, like in Meath and Roscommon, why there the people will hardly get leave to live at all.

It has come to this in Ireland, that for the last half a century a war has been declared by the landlords on the Christian population of the country. Wherever the bullock can get a footing the people must clear out. I am told, and I must confess I am not sorry to hear the news, that nearly every grazer in Roscommon is broken. It would be hard to expect that any luck would follow such a system as the grazer system of Roscommon to-day. Half the population of Roscommon has been swept out of the country, and the horrible fact is this, that it is the best and most comfortable, the most prosperous, and the strongest of the population that has gone. The poor fellows who were living on bogs were left alone. It did not pay to put them out; but go down to Boyle, or the other side of Castlereagh, and up to Roscommon itself, and you would imagine you were wandering where I was ten years ago—on the plains of Colorado. This land, which fifty six years ago was covered with as fine a population as ever tilled the soil of any country on God's earth, this land is now a desert. Why is it a desert? Is it because the people went away of their own free will? No. There is not a country in the world—and I have been all round the world, and I tell you to-day that there is no better place to live in than Ireland, if a man only gets fair play and a decent farm of land.

I have lived and travelled amongst the farmers in America, and I know that out in the Western States no man would call anything a farm that contained less than one hundred and sixty acres. Farms run from that up to two thousand or three thousand acres. And I have gone into farmers' houses who had from one hundred and sixty acres up to five hundred of good land, and yet if I were to select I would rather have thirty acres of good land in the County Roscommon than the whole five hundred acres in America. There is no better country to grow up a family in than Ireland if they let you alone.

Why did these people leave this country? They left it because by a merciless system of landlordism the price of bread rose when the price of Christians fell. You would suppose you were a pack of wolves to be cleared out of your native land, that the farms of your forefathers might feed bullocks. In this parish of Ballinlough and other parts of Roscommon you will see the remnants of the population driven to the bogs and to the bleak and stormy wastes, pursued by landlordism into those remote regions where they have to pay heavy rents. I thank God they have not succeeded in clearing you out of the country yet.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a recent contribution to an English magazine, concerning the relationship of the Irish difficulty to the proposed Anglo-American alliance, says that, until Ireland is pacified there will never be thorough good-will on the part of the United States.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

An Important Conference of the Third Order of St. Francis

To be Held in the Month of October—Procession in Honor of the Blessed Virgin—Newcastle Irishmen to Hold a Centenary Celebration—A Judge's Comments on Divorce.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The latter part of the century, now rapidly nearing its end, has been remarkable for the number of jubilees and great gatherings of the clergy and laity the world over, in the endeavor to awaken a just measure of enthusiasm in the work of the church, both spiritual and temporal. Sometime ago it was understood that there was to be held in England a National Franciscan Tertiary Congress similar to those held in other countries. But a recent letter issued by Father Joseph, O.S.F.C. to the directors and brethren of the Order, says:—

Owing to many difficulties and obstacles for the present seemingly insurmountable, preventing us from holding a National Franciscan Tertiary Congress similar to those held in Italy, France, and Belgium it has been decided to do the next best thing—viz., to have a Tertiary Conference, which, I may say, will fulfill the same object as a Congress only in a smaller way.

Father Joseph furthermore says that the subjects for papers and discussions promise to be wide-reaching in scope and will touch all sides of the Tertiary's life and work and interest. Competent and able writers, religious, Tertiary priests and secular Tertiaries, have kindly promised to prepare and read papers on the following subjects:—

- 'On the influence of the Franciscan movement on civilization, religion, and education.'
- 'On the utility and advantages of fraternities to the individual, the parish, and society.'
- 'On the Third Order and the social movement.'
- 'On the advantage of having the Third Order in a parish.'
- 'On those who can be received into the Third Order, and what action priests should take in dealing with aspirants.'
- 'On the Third Order and priests.'
- 'On the Third Order and upper classes.'
- 'On the Third Order and our young men and women.'
- 'On how to reach the masses.'
- 'On the practical and effective work of the Tertiary in the social struggle.'
- 'On Tertiaries and the laity.'
- 'On the objections made to the Third Order and their refutation.'
- 'On what action should be taken by Tertiaries to propagate the Order and increase their numbers.'
- 'On the Third Order in the past, its power and possibilities for the present and future.'
- 'On the organization and direction of Congregations of the Third Order.'
- 'On the Third Order and the conversion of England.'

Such a programme of instructive and interesting papers should undoubtedly prove attractive to every member of the Third Order and should induce every Tertiary to make a strenuous effort to attend the Conference.

Circumstances oblige us to limit our meeting, this year to one day, for our efforts at present are of a tentative nature; possibly next year something may be organized on a larger scale if this our first attempt proves successful. All Tertiaries are invited to attend the Conference, and we shall be delighted to welcome delegates and representatives from every Congregation of the Third Order throughout the country. It is especially desirable that as many as possible of the Tertiary priests and the isolated Tertiaries, those not belonging to any of the canonically erected Congregations, should attend the Conference.

Tertiaries coming from a distance will require to be in Liverpool on Wednesday evening, November 16th, as his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool will receive the delegates, visitors, and Tertiaries in St. Francis Xavier's Hall, Salisbury street, at 5 p.m.

Brother S. Raymond has kindly given his services as corresponding secretary, and all information with regard to the providing of accommodation, &c., for delegates and others coming to the Conference may be obtained from him at 122 Priory-grove, Everton, Liverpool.

The church of St. Francis of Assisi, Holbeck, was the scene of another of these beautiful demonstrations in honor of the Blessed Virgin which during recent years have become so customary in different parts of England. Our Lady's statue was borne by four members of the Sodality of the Children of Mary. As the procession wended its way through crowded streets many hymns of praise were sung, and the Rosary was heartily joined in by all the processionalists. On the return of the procession to the church the Rev. Father Bray preached an eloquent sermon on the text 'Behold

from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.' The day was brought to a close by B. benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Irishmen in the district of Newcastle are now making an effort to hold a centenary celebration. A meeting was held two weeks ago. Councillor J. O'Hanlon presided, and there was a large number of representatives of the branches of the Irish National League in attendance. It was decided to hold a demonstration at the end of the coming month, and that an invitation be sent to Mr. Dillon to be present. The action of the Dublin Corporation in refusing to grant a site for the erection of a monument to Mr. Gladstone was the cause of much discussion. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Coyle, seconded by Mr. O'Kane, "That this meeting, representing the Newcastle, Gateshead, and district branches of the Irish National League, take this the earliest opportunity of condemning the churlish action of the Dublin Corporation in refusing to grant a site for the erection of a monument to the late W. E. Gladstone, Ireland's foremost and devoted friend, and believe the action of that body to be neither beneficial to the Home Rule cause nor expressive of the feelings of the Irish people either at home or abroad."

Mr. Justice Paillimore, of the Chancery Division, made a remarkable and highly commendable comment upon the freedom and ease with which the marriage tie could be dissolved in this country. It appears there were some twenty divorce cases in which the decrees nisi were made absolute, thereby in no intervention by the Queen's Proctor. Before, however, making the orders, Mr. Justice Paillimore said: "I understand that it has been the practice in recent years to register these decrees absolute in the vacation, as it was considered that those who desired to have their marriages dissolved could not be expected to wait until after the Long Vacation. I was not consulted about this, but I have considered the matter very carefully, and on the whole, I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to register these decrees. I cannot, however, take that step for the first time, as a Christian man, without stating how much I regret, on social, moral, and religious grounds, that these facilities have been given to people to dissolve the marriages they have contracted. What the State, in its wisdom or unwisdom, has decreed must be carried out by me, as a judge, as I neither make nor unmake marriages except as a civil officer, the registrar will read the list, and the decrees nisi will be made absolute."

The exact cause of the accident is very difficult to arrive at. The piers of the bridge were built last fall by the Sayre-Smith Company, of New York. The crib work was put together a mile distance up the river and floated down to the proper location, where it was anchored and sunk to the bottom. The cribs were 12 by 16 feet. They were filled with stone and concrete to within a few feet of the top, after which the water was pumped out and the layers of stone begun. The locking of the cribs was accomplished with considerable difficulty, owing to the depth of water and a ten mile per hour current. The three spans of the bridge were each 370 feet long and about 37 feet above the water. Each of the spans weighed in the neighborhood of 350,000 lbs. The span nearest the American shore settled on the false work, but the centre span toppled over on its side.

The cause of the two foremen, Cubby and Jackson, was very sad. Cubby was married to a Cornwall young lady a couple of months ago, and Jackson was also very recently married. They were fine young men.

Louis White got his injuries while making a desperate leap for life. He was high up on the bridge near the American shore, and with his natural presence of mind took in the situation at a glance, and running storeward, he sprang off the bridge on to the rocks on the river bank, nearly fifty feet distant. He is one of the most intelligent and best educated Indians in Canada.

Another pathetic feature is the fact that when the man to love his life on the job, Wm. Macablay, was buried last week his fellow workmen subscribed \$175 to erect a monument over his grave, little thinking that in a few days many of them would share a similar fate.

Cyril Campbell, a young man, with his wife, recently returned to Cornwall from Marinette, Wis., is a native of South Indian, Ont. He was only employed a few days as painter. Davis was also a painter.

When one earnestly wishes to obtain a grace from God through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, or some other saint, it is usual to say: "If this favor be granted, I will make such and such an offering, or give such an alma." Far preferable and more efficacious would it prove to give beforehand what we intend to offer in thanksgiving; for thus, by our confidence, we oblige, as it were, Almighty God, Our Blessed Lady, and the saints to listen favorably and to grant our petitions. We also fulfill the precept of Christ: "Give, and it shall be given to you." Our divine Lord does not say, "Promise to give, and you shall receive"; but, "Give first, and then you shall receive."—Don Bosco.

The following is a list of the wounded: John Wilson, Malden, Mass., leg crushed; not serious. George Blayom, Perkinsville, Vt., compound fracture of leg, and body badly bruised.

Bert Braut (Indian) Deseronto, Ont., arm injured; not serious. Peter Oak (Indian), Cornwall Island chest crushed and leg injured.

Peter Day (Indian), Cornwall Island scalp wound; hurt internally. M. Reaves (Indian), Cornwall Island, chest crushed; seriously hurt. Andy Smith, Rochester, N.Y., back injured seriously.

Wm. Thompson, Montreal, right leg broken, and body badly bruised. John Fraser, Quebec Province, very badly injured; one leg amputated and internally injured.

John Bro (Indian), Hogshead, N.Y., hurt internally. E. Delahanty, E. Ferris, Wis., both legs severely cut and one smashed. D. Barton, Buffalo, N.Y., both legs cut and badly bruised.

Michael Burke, Johnsville, Vt., wrist dislocated. E. Leaf (Indian), Cornwall Island, both hands smashed. Peter White (Indian) lacrosse player, leg slightly injured.

Louis White, the famous Indian lacrosse player, who played for three or four seasons with the Cornwall, ankles are fractured and spine badly hurt, besides internal injuries.

The following is a list of the unfortunate men who were killed or drowned.

W. J. Cobby, Pierson N.J. W. F. Jackson, Columbus Ohio. Louis Baumer, Johnstown, Pa. R. L. Dyart, Tyrone, Pa. J. D. Craig, 121 Franklin street, Detroit, Mich.

Pat. Murphy, 130 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont. Tom Birmingham, address unknown. Dan Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio. E. Lavigne, Ogdensburg, N.Y. Wm. Sherman, address unknown. Wm. Saunders, 1410 Fort avenue, Baltimore, Md.

John Clouse, Carthage, Wis. Harry Davis, Pittsburg, Pa. Cyril Campbell, Cornwall, Ont.

Naturally there were a number of first-aid escapes, as the first intimation the men had of danger was when the pier disappeared like magic, and they were carried with the spins into the water. A few who were very close to the shore span made a dash towards the shore, and some of these escaped.

Wm. Deacon, of Toronto, who was on the top, says that when he hit the bridge going, he gave himself up for lost. The eighth of his fall probably saved his life, for when he came up from the bottom of the river he was below the wreck. He managed to crawl up on the small portion of iron which appeared above the water, and was rescued by an Indian who put out from the shore in a boat. Many others had similar escapes. One man who was working directly above the ill-fated pier, says that he managed to slip towards the south shore. He shouted to his mate: "My God, Jim, look at the pier," and seizing a swinging line jumped into the water. He escaped with a few bruises.

The manager of the disreputable creature now says that it was necessary to do something to counteract the effect of the exposure. He therefore went to the morning papers and offered an advertisement. The Call refused to insert the insult to Catholics, but on Saturday morning the Catholics who opened the Chronicle and Examiner saw the garb of the Sisters of Mercy profaned by the face of Margaret Shepherd. The Chronicle and the Examiner had accepted the advertisement and had given it a position near their editorial columns. By publishing her picture in the nun's habit they had in a way given credit to her about her connection with convents. The appearance of her advertisement in two of our largest dailies was a kind of guarantee as to her genuineness and thus the Chronicle and the Examiner acted in some sort as her sponsors before the people of San Francisco.

To be sure this was no worse than had been done a hundred times before. It does not require a very long memory to recall the time when it was impossible to open any of our papers without seeing some insults against Catholics. The preachers howled at us and their howls were translated into English in the dailies. Neither the preachers nor the dailies were in the habit of minding their words. Even Margaret Saepberd expresses in guarded language charges that not so long ago were set down with brutal explicitness in the reports from America Henry or Cast. Out Brown. It was a safe game to ridicule or religion, to traduce our character, to mock our ceremonies, to proclaim against us the war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. We had no rights that any preacher or paper was bound to respect—not even the right to reply or to object. Our remonstrances were treated with silent contempt or with open insult. We had to take what we got, the newspaper men were the lords of the earth.

It took a long time to teach the Catholic people their duty in the premises. They had borne the outrage so long that it did not appear to occur to them that there was any remedy. But by persistent effort their conscience was awakened. They realized that they, not the newspapers, were the proper judges of what their treatment should be. It was done into their ears week after week that they were under no obligations whatever to the daily papers. These papers were business enterprises and depended on popular support. They were not so expensive that the margin of their cost was exceedingly small. It is not a matter, with the keen competition that exists between them, to turn any two of them into a laughing venture. (Concluded on page five.)

MARGARET SHEPHERD AT ST. FRANCISCO.

She Meets with a Timely Rebuff at the Hands of the Catholic Truth Society.

Daily Papers and their Ways in Regard to the Defamers of the Church—A Lesson of what Catholic Unity can Accomplish.

MARGARET SHEPHERD, whose name is familiar to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, met with a very lively reception upon the occasion of her visit to San Francisco.

The Monitor, the sturdy advocate of Catholic claims in that city, in referring to the visit of this unfortunate woman, calls attention to many matters associated with it, especially the action of the daily papers. The Monitor says:—

Margaret Shepherd came attended by an apology for a man, who styles himself her manager; but if he manages the versatile Margaret, he has done what even Rathvon failed to accomplish. Margaret believes in advertising, so her dodgers were distributed all over town. It is not well. Some houses happily escaped the plague, and some got as many as seven circulars. As soon as the dodgers appeared, the Catholic Truth Society sent them with its compliments and a tract to all the daily papers. The tract gave the true history of Margaret as told by herself and others. The object of sending this tract was to warn the newspapers against Shepherd. The contents of the tract, starting though they be, have never been denied by that woman and it was desired to take away from the editors any excuse for saying that they did not know her aims, her character or her reputation.

Towards the end of the week the Bulletin came out with the full story of Margaret Shepherd's record. This article was compiled from the C. T. S. tract, but it was published without any solicitation or request from any Catholic. Hence the Bulletin deserves the greater credit. Soon after the Evening Post published an editorial speaking plainly of the class to which the Shepherd woman belongs. This strong and manly article was also modified. It was the spontaneous outburst of a man who was disgusted with hypocrisy and dirt. The Bulletin and the Post are the first two dailies in a long time to earn the gratitude of Catholics.

The manager of the disreputable creature now says that it was necessary to do something to counteract the effect of the exposure. He therefore went to the morning papers and offered an advertisement. The Call refused to insert the insult to Catholics, but on Saturday morning the Catholics who opened the Chronicle and Examiner saw the garb of the Sisters of Mercy profaned by the face of Margaret Shepherd. The Chronicle and the Examiner had accepted the advertisement and had given it a position near their editorial columns. By publishing her picture in the nun's habit they had in a way given credit to her about her connection with convents. The appearance of her advertisement in two of our largest dailies was a kind of guarantee as to her genuineness and thus the Chronicle and the Examiner acted in some sort as her sponsors before the people of San Francisco.

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A FATAL DISASTER.

Two Spans of a Railway Bridge at Cornwall Collapse.

Terrible Loss of Life and the Number of Injured Large—The Cause of the Fatality Unknown.

A terrible catastrophe took place at Cornwall, Ont., on Tuesday last, when, without a moment's warning, two spans of the new International Railway bridge across the south channel of the St. Lawrence River were thrown into the water by the giving way of the pier which supported them in the centre.

Fortunately, the gang of men at work was not as large as usual, the bridge being practically completed, or the loss of life would have been much greater. As it is, the number of killed and drowned is 14, and the seriously wounded, 17.

The accident happened a few minutes before the noon hour, and several men who had been on the bridge had just walked ashore. Among them was Mr. Simmons, the Phoenix Bridge Company's chief engineer. He told Mr. F. D. Anthony, the chief engineer of the New York & O. Company, that the bridge was practically ready for trains to cross. All that remained in their way was the hoisting engines on the shore span. A gang of men were at work taking down the big traveller, and a few riveters were finishing the riveting. He had just gone ashore, and was looking towards the bridge when all at once the pier in the centre of the two south spans seemed to crumble away, and the two completed and finished spans, with 20 odd men working on them, tumbled into the water.

Most of the men were caught in the iron, and are probably pinned to the bottom of the river, which at this point is over 30 feet deep. None of the bodies have been recovered, although the tug Beaver, with scows, divers and a gang of men, worked all afternoon in the wreckage.

The following is a list of the wounded: John Wilson, Malden, Mass., leg crushed; not serious. George Blayom, Perkinsville, Vt., compound fracture of leg, and body badly bruised.

Bert Braut (Indian) Deseronto, Ont., arm injured; not serious. Peter Oak (Indian), Cornwall Island chest crushed and leg injured.

Peter Day (Indian), Cornwall Island scalp wound; hurt internally.

LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Impressive Ceremonies of the Month's Mind.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor Reviews the Career of the Distinguished Prelate—His Work for the Church in Ontario Abridged—Meeting of Bishops to Select Names for Nomination of a Successor.

A solemn requiem Mass of Month's Mind for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Walsh was celebrated last week in St. Michael's Cathedral, says the Catholic Register. The impressive ceremonies, which began at ten o'clock, were attended by a large gathering of the clergy of the province and by a congregation that filled all the space of the church.

The Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., administrator of the archdiocese, was celebrant of the Mass; the Rev. Father Sullivan, deacon; and the Rev. Father Gibney, sub-deacon. The Rev. Dr. Treacy, of the cathedral, acted as master of ceremonies.

The three bishops of the ecclesiastical province—Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Hamilton; Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of London; and Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of Peterborough—were present, as was also the Archbishop-elect of Kingston.

Among the visiting clergy present in the sanctuary were Vicar General Kelly (Kingston) Dean Masterson (Prescott) Father Davis (Madoc), Father Collins (Trevellian), Father O'Grady (Manoquoque), Very Rev. Dr. Fianne-v (Dean of Windsor), Father Moyna (Orillia), Father Fogarty (Stratford), Father Kreidt, O. C. C. (Clifton), Father Tiernan (London).

Diocese of Hamilton—Mr. McEvoy. Diocese of London—Rev. Dr. Kilroy.

Among the clergy of the archdiocese in the sanctuary were Rev. James Walsh (Our Lady of Lourdes), Very Rev. Dr. Harris (Dean of St. Catharines), Rev. Frank Ryan (rector of the Cathedral), Reverend Dr. Teedy, C.S.B., Rev. L. Brennan, C.S.B., Rev. William Bergin (Toronto Junction), Reverend J. J. McEntee, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. James Dollard, Rev. William McCann, Rev. P. Kiernan (Toronto Gore), Very Rev. Father Ward, C.S.S.R., Rev. C. Dods worth, C.S.S.R., Rev. S. Grogan, C.S.S.R., Rev. J. B. Hayden, C.S.S.R., Rev. M. Cline, Rev. H. Canning, Rev. L. Minahan, Rev. P. L. Marché, Rev. J. M. Cruise, Rev. J. Kilgallon, Rev. K. J. McRae, Rev. C. Cantillon, Rev. E. J. Kieran (Collingwood), Rev. P. J. Coyne, Rev. M. J. Gartin, Rev. James Minahan, Rev. T. F. Labrosse, Rev. E. Gallagher, Rev. J. Trayling, Rev. J. C. Carbery, Rev. J. E. Cronin, Rev. F. McMahon (Thorn hill).

The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, who took as his text the words: "And I have heard a voice from heaven, saying to me: Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. From henceforth now, sayeth the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, for their works follow them." (Apoc. xiv, 13) He then said:—Right reverend, very reverend, reverend fathers, and dearly beloved brethren, our holy mother, the Church, in her great love of her children, follows them beyond the gates of death, and in fear lest the slightest sin might retard their entrance into the eternal joys of heaven, she prays and beseeches for mercy for their souls. Hence her daily memento at the altar, hence her Month's Mind for those who have been called away from the labours and dangers of this world. One month ago the Most Rev. John Walsh, the illustrious Archbishop, passed from our midst—to-day we are assembled to commemorate his name and offer up prayers for his eternal repose.

From this cathedral, as well as from many other sanctuaries, have been announced in fitting and eloquent language the virtues and the noble deeds accomplished by him during the many years spent in the service of his Divine Master. The tributes of respect paid to his memory by many who are not of his faith are convincing proof of the pre-eminent qualities of mind and noble principles that distinguished this prince of the Church, whose loss is greatly mourned by his affectionate priests and people. To say a few words in reference to the life of the deceased Archbishop is a more difficult task for me than for those who have already spoken of his works and virtues. To all of you he was a guide, a father, a teacher, a friend, and hence your deep grief at his removal from your midst. While I unite with the clergy and laity in greatly lamenting his loss to the Church, I have the further personal sorrow and deprivation of an older brother and wise counsellor for over forty years. The numerous delegations from all classes present at his funeral obsequies testified to the universal esteem and veneration entertained towards him.

I shall call your attention to a few of the many noble traits that distinguished him as a devoted priest and a faithful prelate. Imbued during the early days of his boyhood with all the traditions of the Catholic faith that are implanted so deeply in the hearts of the children of Ireland, he resolved to devote his life to the spread of that faith in the soil of Canada. Shortly after he had received the sacred unction of the priesthood, at this very altar, his superior qualities attracted the attention of his bishop, and within a few years he was appointed pastor of the important parish of St. Mary's, in this city. So great was his success that within three years he was transferred to the parish of St. Michael's, and made vicar general of

the diocese. The older residents can bear testimony to the truly apostolic zeal with which he devoted all his energies to the preservation and spread of religion in those early days of his priesthood. But Almighty God destined him for a higher office in a more extensive field of labor. After a fruitful ministry of thirteen years in the diocese of Toronto he was selected to be Bishop of London. In his new office he long manifested the same zeal and devotion to his duties. What are the duties of a bishop? He is an ambassador of God, a prince of his people, appointed to teach and preserve the true doctrine of Christ, to administer the sacraments, to care for the lambs and sheep of his flock. How did this prelate fulfil his duties as Bishop? At the altar of God before his consecration he promised to teach his people both by word and example the divine law of God. Has he not at all times, both in season and out of season, fulfilled this holy mandate? His eloquent and instructive sermons his learned pastorals, his devout and exemplary life, are testimonies of his fidelity in expounding the laws of God and leading others to live in conformity with the divine commands. He has promised, with God's grace, to preach and practice charity and peace towards all men.

Has he not done so? Who has given a nobler example of promoting these virtues and inspiring others with a holy desire of practising them than he? Has he not sought to imitate the Divine Bishop of Souls in forgiving his enemies and praying for those who would persecute him? Such was the love of Jesus, and such the spirit of Archbishop Walsh, who strove to imitate his Divine Master and to promote harmony and good-will amongst all classes and creeds. This country needs many such leaders in Church and State, men of broad and noble views to build up our people in the principles of Christian charity and mutual forbearance. As a bishop it was his duty to provide for the spiritual needs of his flock, and to advance the interests of religion by providing his people with pastors and churches. How did he fulfil this duty? I need but refer to the wonderful increase in the number of priests, churches, and institutions of religion and charity during the twenty-two years that he governed the diocese of London with ability, zeal, and prudence. In his report to the Holy See in 1876 he gave an account of the religious growth of his diocese during the previous decade, and in the abstract of its contents given to his people upon his return from Rome, after referring to the \$35,000 debt paid, he stated:—"Twenty-eight new churches have been raised to the glory of God, and four institutions consecrated to the purposes of religion. All these edifices with few exceptions are of brick or stone, and many of them are splendid and costly structures. Besides, five churches have been greatly enlarged and improved. Seventeen commodious presbyteries have been built for the accommodation of the parochial clergy. An episcopal residence, second to none in the province, has been constructed, and not a cent of debt is left upon it. Three colleges have been built. Mount Hope has been purchased and paid for, and a splendid orphanage has been erected upon it. And besides a handsome new college in Sandwich has been built by the self-sacrificing zeal of the Basilian Fathers. In fine, more than a quarter of a million dollars has been actually expended in church improvement within the last nine years. These facts are extremely creditable to the public spirit of the laity of the diocese as well as to the zeal and self-sacrifice of the priests."

Archbishop Walsh loved the beauty of God's house, and the place wherein His glory dwelleth. Look at the magnificent Cathedral of London, a worthy monument of his zeal and of the faith of the priests and the people of that diocese.

Nor did his zeal and energy diminish when nine years ago he was called to the higher dignity of Archbishop of Toronto. Behold the improvements and decorations that were made in this sacred edifice, and the number of churches that have been erected in this diocese. At his consecration he promised to be kind and merciful to the poor, to the homeless and to the indigent. How has he kept his promise? The numerous institutions of charity and benevolence that have been built throughout the dioceses of London and Toronto during his thirty years' administration bear witness to his love for the poor and needy. Well, too, did he imitate his Divine Master in his love for children, as the large number of schools and academies established by him testify. In sickness we are helpless. We are entirely dependent on others. Then do we feel especially grateful for the least relief, or comfort, given us. This kind-hearted prelate knew this, and hence one of his first noble acts after his installation as Archbishop of Toronto was to found St. Michael's hospital, where thousands of the sick and suffering of all denominations receive scientific treatment and tender care. What shall I say of his burning desire to save neglected youth, who, cast amidst the many snares and temptations of this world, are exposed to the danger of losing their faith and of dropping into the grade of the criminal class. The loving heart of this good shepherd was greatly troubled at the thought of these dangers, and he gave himself no rest till he had found a means of coming to the relief of this class of children, which he did by establishing St. John's protectorate at Bloor park. Many a prayer will be offered up for his eternal welfare by those whose steps he turned from the ways of sin and perdition to the paths of truth and virtue. Truly can it be said of Archbishop Walsh that he was a loving father, a watchful guardian of the widow and the orphan, a strong support of the poor, the helpless and the afflicted. How faithfully has he not fulfilled the promises made at his consecration. How have not the prayers been heard that offered up by the bishops, priests and people for the Divine assistance to aid him in the discharge of his heavy responsibilities and onerous duties?

He was truly an ambassador of God, a prince of peace, a father to his people. Has not his ministry been a ministry of reconciliation in word and deed? Has he not been the faithful servant whom the Lord set over his family to give them food and raiment in due season? Did not his pastoral staff when used in cor-

rection press but lightly on the shoulders of delinquents? Did he not love his priests with the tenderest affection, and was he not beloved by them? He shared with them their joys and their sorrows. He encouraged them in their trials. He helped them up when they faltered. He loved his people. He gloried in their steadfast faith, fervent piety, and generous charity. His people were proud of their venerable and illustrious Archbishop. They loved him, they revered him with the tender affection of devoted children. Well for him that he lived not for man alone, but also for God. What are the pleasures, successes, and glories of the world when we come to die! Happy the soul that has labored for the one thing necessary. To his expansive and universal charity he was a great Christian, whilst his wise and firm rule, and his many remarkable works in the cause of religion and divine charity, have stamped him a great prelate. We have lost a father, a pastor, a friend, whose memory shall be revered while life lasts. We have lost one who was our guide, our comfort, and our model. He has fallen asleep amidst the deep regrets of his loving flock and the profound sympathy of the people of this country. He has gone, but he has left behind him an example well worthy of imitation. Well has he done his work in his day. God grant him now the reward of the faithful servant: Well done thou good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful over few things I will set thee over many things. Enter thou into the joy of the Lord. Matt. XXV—21. With firm hope do we trust that there is reserved for him a crown of justice and of glory which the Lord whom he served so faithfully will render to him. But it is still our duty—a duty of faith, and most of all of gratitude, as his loving children, to offer up to Heaven our sacrifices and prayers that if any sin of human frailty remains unexpiated, the Lord may hasten the time of his deliverance and speedily bestow upon him the crown of everlasting glory. Amen.

After the Mass the Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, gave the Absolution.

The Music of the Mass was furnished by the Cathedral choir, under the direction of Rev. Father Murray, C.S.B., with Rev. Father Kohler presiding at the organ.

Meeting of the Bishops.

The Bishops of Hamilton and Peterborough arrived in the city on Tuesday evening and drove to St. Michael's College, where they put up during their stay in the city. Dr. Gauthier, Archbishop Elect of Kingston, went to the residence on Jarvis street of Mr. John Ryan, an old friend and former parishioner of Rev. Father Gauthier, in Brockville.

On Wednesday afternoon, after the Month's Mind, the Bishops met at St. Michael's palace to select three names for nomination—Dignus, Dignior and Dignissimus—to the Pope for succession in the vacant archdiocese of Toronto. The names chosen will not be announced, according to custom, and the choice of Rome will be the first intimation the public will have of the name of the next Archbishop of Toronto. Almost as a matter of course, although not necessarily, the Pope is likely to approve of the first choice of the bishops.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The dedication of the new church of St. Mary's, Mabou, C.B., on Sunday, the 25th August, says a correspondent to the Antigonish Casket, was an event of more than ordinary interest. Not merely because of the sacred solemnity which ever associates itself with such an event—no, nor yet because of the exquisite beauty of the new church; but chiefly because a faithful people's faith and heartfelt devotion had so successfully materialized at majorem Dei gloriam—to God's greater glory. Well and feelingly was the fact brought home to the hearts of the vast congregation which honoured the occasion by Dr. Alexander Macdonald, the preacher of the day. For weeks previously, assiduous preparations had been made, willing and deft hands

THE CELT IN CANADA.

BY THOMAS WHELAN.

The exiled sons of Erin's Isle are scattered o'er the earth, From the wilds of far Australia to the ice-fields of the North, They're guarding Britain's honor 'neath a scorching Indian Sun, In France and Spain, the gallant Celts, impoverished fame have won. They've borne the Green with the Stars and Stripes in fair Columbia's cause, In Forum and Assembly they enact the nation's laws; And in our broad Dominion, this undaunted Celtic race, Have, by their mighty voice and pen, attained a foremost place.

Dread pestilence and famine gaunt compelled them forth to roam In other lands, to seek the life denied to them at home. But worse by far than hunger's pang, or fever's tainted breath, Were tyrant landlords' mandates, causing misery and death. The sea port's swarms'd from day to day, with Erin's boast and pride; There stalwart Youth and heavy Age departed side by side, All bound to the land of future hopes, by Canada's far-off shore, They bid adieu to their native isle, the land they'll see no more.

But the carrion bird of fever hover'd o'er the ocean wave, And thousands 'neath its briny foam there found a wat'ry grave. Their whitening bones in Atlantic's deep have form'd a mighty chain, Uniting their beloved land to the one they sought in vain; On the banks of broad St. Lawrence, 'neath Mount Royal's giant shade, Six thousand other victims in a lonely grave are laid. To seek a home in Canada they fled their native sod, But, as they reached the promised land, were summoned to their God.

Kind priests and nuns and noble hearts of every race and creed Right gladly lent a willing hand in this the hour of need. Their loving hearts and gentle hands defied contagion's dread, To tend the suffering exile's wants and cheer his dying bed. In pity kind Canadians dried the orphans' weeping tears, And sheltered in the rural homes they passed their youthful years; 'Mid loving peace and friendship, in the fear of God they grew, And by this fostering care they form'd affection's ties anew.

To-day Dame Fortune smiles upon the young Canadian Celt, And in the higher walks of life his voice is oft-times felt; But memories of those early years can never pass away. Nor the kindness shown our fathers then, in Ireland's darkest day. Since then the children's children of that little Celtic band Have spread themselves both far and near o'er our Canadian land; The Shamrock and the Maple leaf are lovingly entwined; In lasting bonds of friendship and fraternal love combined.

were at work, early and late, the grounds, fences, everything, were tastefully arranged and renovated.

Father John's zeal was everywhere in evidence, well seconded by the willing obedience and piety of his flock. The quietly new St. Mary's was complete in every detail, spick and span; two beautiful statues of the Most Sacred Heart—one in memoriam of the late Vicar-General, Very Rev. Alexander Macdonald—were placed in their niches. The stained glass windows, with their historic pictured saints, shed their dim, religious light. All the local clergy were present. The turning point in the weather had just come: Sunday morning breaking auspiciously, a fresh, spanking breeze blowing. Bunting from the church steeple to the rear gable fluttered gaily in the wind; in short, all was en fête but for one thing—a great big 'rift in the lute'—in the inmost heart of Mabou—illness, so the telegram stated, prevented the Bishop from coming. It is difficult to realize now severely the hard fact was deplored—far into the night of Saturday, paced to and fro old and young, grieving that it was to be so.

Mabou, it is said by those who know, looks like a bit of the Highlands of Scotland. Last Sunday it looked its very best. A larger gathering, from every point in the county, assembled than was ever witnessed in Mabou—some estimating it at about 3,000.

The ceremony of dedication, performed by Rev. Dr. A. Macdonald, assisted by Rev. C. Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood, and Rev. D. L. Macdonald, P. P., Brookville, being over, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Lauchlin MacPherson, now of the College, assisted respectively as deacon and sub-deacon, by Revs. Dr. Macdonald and D. L. Macdonald. Needless, indeed, to say that Father MacPherson's celebration was most edifying—a sermon in itself; his noble, resonant voice, his manly mien, his virtuous élan in the service of the altar at once bespeak the true priest and the genial, accomplished gentleman.

Rev. Dr. Macdonald, after the first gospel, pronounced a most able, learned, and appropriate discourse, in which he took occasion to allude very feelingly to the illness of his Lordship, and to cordially congratulate the parish and pastor on their piety and zeal.

The choir acquitted itself admirably. A handsome collection was taken up. On the whole, the grand credit of it all, as a matter of fact, may well be accorded Master Ian—Father John—whose taste, zeal, and energy were the chief factors in the success achieved.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Some of the Expenses Incurred in Its Management.

Some of the interesting features in connection with the management of a newspaper are given in the following clipping taken from the Dublin Nation. They may serve to enlighten the uninitiated, who, from one cause or another, seemed to hug the delusion that they are familiar with the methods of successful conducting a paper.

A man, says the writer, may be well informed in a general way, and yet have but the vaguest idea of what it costs to run a paper.

Several correspondents having written lately for information on the subject, the following facts will be found instructive:—

It needs a large capital to bear the brunt of the expenditure attendant on the launch of a new enterprise and the almost certain losses which will be incurred in the earlier stages of its career.

On the other hand, once the desired footing has been attained, good management will probably make the concern pay.

When people hear that a journal selling at a penny has a circulation of a quarter of a million they are apt to make a rapid mental calculation, and exclaim, "More than £1,000 a day!"

But this sum would not pay expenses, large as it seems, and were it not for the advertisements the paper would run at a loss!

How is such a vast sum expended every week? In the first place, printing is expensive, and paper, even if cheap, costs a good deal in the aggregate.

The 'setting up' of type, technically known as 'composition,' involving pay-

ment of skilled workmen on piece-work, is a heavy item. Then there is the cost of publishing, carriage and distribution by railway or pony-cart.

All this is independent of the literary department of the journal, and it is when we turn to the editorial side of the question that we are on ground with which the public is more likely to be familiar.

For who has not heard of war correspondents, special correspondents, leader-writers, news agencies, and most important of all, editors and sub-editors! There are the managing editor to control insertion of "news" in general, the literary editor to supervise the style and tone of the paper, the foreign editor to watch the news from abroad, the sporting editor, the cricket editor, the city editor to do the money article, and the exports of all kinds, unapproachable in their several and independent spheres of attainment, which makes up the staff of a vast and complicated undertaking.

The Times is supposed to spend between £8,000 and £9,000 weekly on its own maintenance. The Daily Telegraph costs fully three-fourths of this large sum every week to keep it going.

In the case of illustrated journals there must be added to all this the expense of providing sketches and converting them into "blocks" for printing from.

"Blocks" are mostly made by mechanical means, and may be "half-tone" or "line."

"Wash" drawings and photographs come under the "half-tone" process, and may cost a shilling the square inch to produce. Line work may be done at a third of this, but the results are far less striking.

Non-illustrated papers may be struck off at fabulous rates of speed—20,000 to 30,000 per hour. But illustrated journals can only attain a fifth of this speed at the utmost.

Is there any curiosity to know the salaries of editors? If a war correspondent is correctly assumed to be drawing a salary equal to that of an Ambassador, what must be the remuneration accorded to an editor-in-chief!

Flatly, there are some editors whose position is so exalted that it would be vain and presumptuous to hazard any estimate of their incomes, but there are minor planets—to designate them—who draw from £700 to £1,500 per annum.

The lesser stars, such as assistant editors and specialists, may accept from five to eight guineas weekly, and so on down to proof-readers, clerks, advertisement canvassers and humble contributors at "lineage" pay.

DEATH OF MR. E. A. BARNARD.

This well known gentleman, who has done so much for agriculture in Lower Canada, and whose death has been alluded to in very feeling terms by our French contemporaries in general, is mentioned by Le Monde Canadien in the following terms:—

The agricultural class has experienced a loss which it will feel deeply. Mr. E. A. Barnard, the best known of our Canadian agriculturists, died on Friday, August 19th, on his farm at L'Ange Gardien, near Quebec.

Mr. Barnard was for many years the secretary of the Council of Agriculture and the editor of the official Journal of Agriculture. For 30 years he was beyond doubt one of the most remarkable men in our agricultural world, and the pioneer of all the progressive movements in the Province of Quebec. Being exceedingly well informed and having traveled a great deal there was hardly a subject which he could not treat without profit to his hearers. As already stated, he was a pioneer. In fact he was our first agricultural lecturer, and he was the first who made systematic experiments to settle agricultural questions on his farm at Valerius, afterwards on his farm near Three Rivers, and finally on his farm at L'Ange Gardien.

He was the first to recommend to farmers the milk industry and he constructed one of the first cheese factories in the province. He was one of the first founders of the Milk Industry Company which has since done so much good to the agricultural class. He was one of the first, or the first, to recommend the starting of Agricultural clubs.

Mr. Barnard was also one of the founders of agricultural journalism in the Province; journalism and experimentation were his favorite occupations.

He was one of the enthusiastic supporters of the idea of publicly conferring medals to the best farmers in the country. He was also one of the founders of the agricultural syndicates and of the general society of breeders, of which he was the President.

No one has done more than himself to establish the cultivation of sugar beets and beet sugar refineries.

He was the first to restore the reputation of our original Canadian cattle, and has really and truly established the name of the Canadian Jersey breed.

Mr. Barnard wrote several technical books on agriculture, but his last work, the "Manual of Agriculture," was his principal work.

His agricultural career began in 1870 and ever since he has been an apostle and indefatigable worker, and a man of initiative above all others; and if the Province has made so great a progress since in agriculture it is to Mr. Barnard that it is owing in a great measure.

Before 1870, Mr. Barnard was a military man and occupied the position of Paymaster with the rank of Major. In 1865, at the time of the Fenian incursion, he was in command at St. Armand and Freilighburg. In 1867 he was at the head of the Zouave organization, of which, with Mgr. Bourget, he was the organizer. He accompanied the first Zouave company to New York, and returned to Montreal, in order to start a second company. Having resigned his position as Paymaster, he went to Rome with the intention of taking service with the Zouaves. In Rome he had several interviews with Pope Pius IX., who recommended that he should return to Canada to continue the organization of further Zouave companies.

Mr. Barnard was a model Christian and a fervent Catholic. He was disinterestedness personified. All who knew him loved him sincerely and will greatly regret him.

Italy produces annually 70,000,000 gallons of olive-oil; the market value of which is £24,000,000.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

The New York World is the authority for the statement that in the 114 days of warfare the number of men wounded on the American side was 1,423. During the twenty-two days of peace more than 5,000 have been stricken by disease, and in the case of a vast majority of them it might have been averted that high officials furnished the proper facilities. The horrors of peace, says the journal, have crowded out the horrors of war. Let them be contrasted.

Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company, Cleveland, O., said last week:—

In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires or possibly before that time they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents a ton or fight.

Trusts and combinations of all kinds in business means an increase of profits for their organizers. Recently an Iron Trust was formed in New York with millions of dollars of capital. Simultaneously the announcement comes from Pittsburgh that the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association at a meeting there marked up the price of sheet iron \$2 a ton.

On Tuesday, September 20, the opening of St. Patrick's Preparatory Seminary of San Francisco will take place. The corner stone of the building was laid by Archbishop Riordan in June 1874. It will be in charge of the Sulpician Order, with Rev. Father Veribert as Prefect.

Australia is to have a Catholic Congress on the lines of those held in Freiburg, Switzerland, Brussels, and other Continental cities. According to the Sydney Freeman the proposed Congress will be held about Easter time in 1900.

A company of California women is building a railway from Summerville to Stockton, a distance of sixty odd miles. The majority of the stockholders are women and the control of the building contracts is in the hands of women.

A Brooklyn woman has taken an action against a Brooklyn young bachelor for \$50,000 for a breach of promise of marriage. The young woman has just completed her twentieth year. She evidently bids well and high.

Chief Secret Service Operative Hazen and his assistants, of New York, are hard at work just now trying to run down passers of counterfeit \$2 bills, a large number of which are in circulation.

A marble statue of Louis Veulliot, the Catholic journalist of France, is to be placed near the altar of one of the chapels of the Sacred Heart at Montmartré.

The Customs receipts at this port for August were \$709,679.84, as compared with \$580,958.83 in August 1897, showing an increase of \$128,721.01.

Labor Day was celebrated by the Central Labor organizations of New York and Brooklyn this year by picnics and reunions. There was no parade.

France's single active volcano is a low, broad hill, four hundred feet high, near Deszaveville, in the department of the Aveyron. The crater sends out thick clouds of smoke, and burning lava is seen at the bottom of the fissures. If a stick be thrust into the ground it catches fire, smoke, sparks, and sometimes flame proceeding from the hole.



Death's Retribution.

A few years ago a New York newspaper conducted an open discussion upon the topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The answer is easy and upon the surface. Where there is mutual love and respect, if there is health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage is invariably a failure.

Modern science has cried the warning so often that all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side—in the kiss of betrothal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it strong and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure; when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health vigorous.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sex is certain to suffer from general ill-health, and to be an unhappy, helpless invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be weak, puny and peevish. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION
Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple \$2.50; Tamarac blocks \$1.75; Mill blocks, store lengths, \$1.50. W. C. McINTYRE, Richmond Square, Phone 3538.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE.

The Czar's Peace Proposals and What They Mean.

Startling Figures Concerning the Forces on Land and Sea of European Nations—The Cost of Their Maintenance—The Fortified Surroundings of the Russian Territory.

The proposal submitted by the autocrat of all the Russias in a note to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, says the New York Herald, suggesting that the present moment is a favorable one for the inauguration of movements looking toward a real and lasting peace, has generally met with the approval and commendation of the other Powers so far as unofficial statements indicate.

These movements, the inauguration of which the Czar so ably advocates, may be briefly summed up to be the putting an end to the progressive developments of the present armaments, which are engaging the attention and demanding the energies of the principal Powers of Europe.

The seriousness of the proposition is rendered all the more noteworthy when consideration is given to the political situation Russia now finds herself in. That great power at this moment has her hand on the open door of North China, and in order to make sure of her ability to close this door she is finding, perhaps, that there are some opposing forces on the other side of it that it would be greatly to her advantage to peacefully remove.

Lord Nelson was reported to have said that it was good to close with a Frenchman and outmanoeuvre a Russian. So far, however, as events in the Orient are concerned Russia has certainly not been outmanoeuvred. She has gained her way, slowly and surely. She has established her base in China and is already running her railroads through Manchuria. Now she protests against the rival Powers increasing their armaments, naval as well as military.

"Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though to day regarded as the last work of science are destined to morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field." This portion of the note of the Czar most undoubtedly refer to the navy of Great Britain, its size, its power, its preponderating strength, equal to more than double that of the Russian autocrat's force afloat, and to the ability and determination of the English Government to maintain its supremacy.

These words of the note are peculiarly appropos, for recently, when in Russia a supplemental budget involving an expenditure of something like 60,000,000 rubles for the construction of half a dozen armored ships was granted, Great Britain immediately followed suit with a similar move, and orders to increase her naval strength were instantly given.

Russia, says this writer, is the largest power in the world, the area of the empire comprising one seventh of the land surface of the globe, or about 8,650,000 square miles. The length of the coast line of this vast kingdom is 20,000 miles, and both by land and sea this frontier is extensively protected by fortifications of various classes.

On the west, Poland is safeguarded by a system of four strongholds; the rivers Nieman and Duna are strongly defended, and on the west frontier south of Poland are several fortified places.

On the Baltic Russia has established formidable works at a dozen different commanding posts. This sea is the highway of her commerce, and Cronstadt, the greatest mart in the empire, lies on one of its tributaries. Man and nature have, as it were, conspired together to make this mainstay of St. Petersburg and the greatest maritime port of Russia an almost impregnable place.

The sea and gulf leading to it are difficult to navigate, the currents are strong and uncertain, there are perils from rocks and shoals, the land is low and dangerous to approach, and a part of the year the ice interposes.

Besides these natural defences there are artificial ones of unusual power. There is a line nearly twenty five miles long of fortifications surrounding the approaches to the city and commanding the extensive water front and shipping basins; there are over thirty independent forts connected with this line, fifteen of which are armored and of the most modern construction and equipment.

Similarly, on the Black Sea, at the principal navy yards, of Nicolaeff and Odessa, and at the Crimea, there are extensive land works, all thoroughly modern and in perfect condition.

In the Far East, bordering on that part of the Pacific Ocean where nearly all the world is now striving to make a permanent stand, Russia already has 5,800 miles of coast, near the lower end of which is situated the military port of Vladivostok. Lower down comes Port Arthur.

For the safeguarding of this mighty empire, for the manning of the forts, for the protection of the welfare, the life and the liberty of the Russian people, a large army is, it would appear, a sine qua non.

The magnitude of the armies of Europe is taken up by the writer and figures given. He says:—To-day the armies of Europe are on a peace footing; to-morrow this condition may be altered, for there is little doubt that the relations existing between European nations are not the most cordial, and a state of war may result at any moment.

greater countries of the world and the total number of the inhabitants in those countries:—

Table with columns: Inhabitants, Peace Army, War Footing. Rows: Russia, Germany, France, England, Austria, Italy, Turkey.

A glance at the above table shows that the first three countries—Russia, Germany and France—are practically the same, so far as their land army establishments are concerned.

Indeed, this is quite as it should be, since it is the present policy of the governments of these three States to stand on an equality one with the other. In them all military service is virtually compulsory, and every resource of the nation has been called upon to supply the best arm and equipment obtainable. The differences observable in these respects are due solely to the professional authorities who decide these matters for the good of the nation.

The method by which standing armies and the forces in times of war are brought into line are reviewed in the following terms:—Everybody, nearly, in the Russian Empire is subject to military duty, only Christian clergymen being totally exempt. Mohammedans are exempt upon the payment of a fixed tax, and the members of some of the learned professions are not obliged to serve in times of peace. The remaining able bodied men are subject to conscription upon reaching the age of twenty-one.

The military service of Russia is organized as follows:—Out of about 670,000 young men reaching every year their twenty-first year, about 275,000 are taken into the active army and the remainder are inscribed partly in the reserve and partly in the second reserve.

The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army, thirteen years in the reserve and five years in the second reserve; seven years in the active army and six years in the reserve are required in the Asiatic dominions, and three years in the active army and fifteen years in the reserve in the Caucasian service. The men inscribed in the reserve troops are convoked for drill six weeks twice a year.

The Russian army is divided into field troops, fortress troops, local troops, reserve, second reserve and auxiliary corps. The field troops are the infantry, 136 regiments, comprising about five hundred thousand men.

The cavalry, of fifty-eight regiments, of a total of about seventy five thousand men; and the artillery, of forty-eight regiments and over one hundred thousand men.

Besides these, there is an engineer corps of 30,000 men and a train corps of 40,000 men. The total of the field troops of the European army is thus about eight hundred thousand combatants.

In Germany every male capable of bearing arms belongs to the army for seven years, commencing at the age of twenty-one, and afterward to the landwehr. A somewhat similar system holds in France, though the details of its application vary.

The idea throughout the Continent is to maintain the cadre of a large army in peace, capable of expansion in war, and to keep the recruit in the ranks only so long as is necessary to make him a trained soldier, then to pass him into a reserve.

The advantages from a military point of view of adopting such a system are that it combines the numerical strength of the militia system with the organization, training and discipline of a large service army. Thus when the army is mobilized for war—that is, when it passes from its peace footing to a war footing—an efficient body of thoroughly trained troops is immediately available, with all the paraphernalia needed for taking the field.

The vast expenditure evolved in connection with the maintenance of the "dogs of war" is referred to in the following practical manner:—

How these excessive armaments weigh upon all the nations concerned can be better comprehended by giving a tabulated statement of the money annually expended for their maintenance, considering only those figures pertaining to army expenditures as distinct from those that belong to naval expenditures.

Table with columns: War Expenditure, Total Expenditure. Rows: Russia, 1897, Germany, France, England.

It is stated by the Czar in his note that this development of military forces in proportions hitherto unprecedented still continues to increase, without shrinking at any sacrifice.

Money Per Capita. Still another potent reason for the Czar's words of wisdom is found in the approximate stock of money in the aggregate per capita in Russia and some of the rival military powers.

In Russia the per capita amount of money is \$4.95; in Germany it is \$18.95; in France \$34.68; in Great Britain, \$20.65. In the United States it is \$23.70.

In the above the excessive armaments have been considered purely from the point of view of the land forces. When the expenditure for naval armaments and increase is taken into consideration it will be found that a drain on the national resources is made as great as is required by the war budgets pertaining to the maintenance of the land forces and establishments.

The budgets for last year show the following appropriations for the naval establishments, most of the money to be devoted to the carrying out of a building programme requiring several years for its completion:—

Table with columns: Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany. Values in millions of dollars.

Most of these sums of money have been increased by supplemental budgets, to enable some change of programme to be begun immediately. Great Britain has voted in this way \$2,285,000 for new construction, and the other day Russia passed an extra appropriation of about \$40,000,000.

France spent \$55,000,000 last year in her naval construction, and Germany

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. We caution women against some unprincipled dealers, who, for the sake of a few cents more profit, and without regard for your health, will sell you Red Pills on the plea or promise that they are just as good as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Do not believe those merchants who will tell you that those red pills are just as good. Accept no others at the risk of your health and happiness. Insist on having Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, because you know they are good; you know they will cure you. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little wooden boxes of fifty Red Pills for fifty cents, never by the dozen, or by the hundred, or at twenty five cents a box. If you cannot buy our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills where you live, send us fifty cents in stamps for one box or \$2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. We mail Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to any part of Canada and the United States—no duty to pay. Address: The Franco-American Chemical Company, Montreal.



Mrs. James Jackson.

and Russia about half as much. All these powers are building with an eye to the future—this future which the good hearted Czar is doing his utmost to make one of such peace on earth, good will toward men that no such mighty navies will be needed. A hasty glance at the sea power of Russia and the other nations that are a menace to her safety on the water is all that can be here given. The fighting sea strength of a nation is commonly estimated to be in the armored ships, the number of vessels of the battle ship and armored cruiser types being considered as a proximately fair measure of this sea power. The accompanying table gives a tolerably reliable summary:—

Table with columns: Country, Armored Ships.

Is Great Britain's power on the sea to be permitted to stand, or is Russia's army to be considered as an offset? If so what is to become of Germany and France? Are these two to go hand in hand building up their armies and navies until an equilibrium with Russia and Germany be attained?

However, the Czar is filled with the idea of a universal peace and has commanded his Russian Foreign Minister to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of his consecration on September 13. The ceremony will be held at St. John's Church, St. Louis, with Archbishop Kenrick of that city as officiating prelate. Dr. Hogan was born at Bruff in the Irish county of Limerick, in 1829, and came to this country in 1848. He was ordained in April, 1852, and for sixteen years served as a priest on the Missouri missions. He lately secured a coadjutor in the person of Bishop Glenn.

The San Francisco Monitor says Margaret Shepherd is now on a visit to the city, and she has come to defame the Sisters of the Catholic Church. She will lecture at the Odd Fellows' building. The Odd Fellows, says our staunch contemporary, have a congenial tenant for their hall. They had Slattery first, now they have Shepherd. Sometimes we are asked why Catholics may not join the Odd Fellows. Here is the answer: The Odd Fellows are responsible for Slattery and for Shepherd in this town. Catholics certainly should be friendly to a society that throws open its doors to the defamers of Catholic women.

Prince Max, of Saxony, whose retirement from the army and subsequent ordination to the priesthood was referred to at length in these columns at the time of its occurrence, as well as his missionary work in the Whitechapel district in London, has been consecrated Bishop, and rumor now says he will be made a Cardinal before long. A report read at the convention of the German Catholic Central Society in

Milwaukee, recently, says the Sacred Heart Review, shows a membership of about 50,000, representing 375 societies. During the year 6681 sick members were paid benefits aggregating \$161,599. The heirs of 753 members were paid \$12,185. The amount of cash now in the treasury is \$1,500,000. Twenty three new societies were admitted during the year. These figures show remarkable success and are highly creditable to German Catholics.

Rev. John F. Kearney, rector of St. Patrick's church, in Mulberry street, New York, recently celebrated the 32nd anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A most remarkable fact in connection with Father Kearney's career is that he has spent his entire clerical life in the church he is now pastor. He was ordained in Rome in 1836, and was assigned by Cardinal McCloskey as assistant at St. Patrick's, then a cathedral. There is probably no other case on record, says the Catholic Review, where an assistant in a church became its pastor without serving in other churches in the meantime. Father Kearney has been rewarded for his zeal, his ability and his learning. He is held in high esteem by the ecclesiastical authorities and the clergy in general. He is one of the most modest of pastors, and frowns on any attempt of the parishioners to give a celebration in his honor.

An interesting ceremony took place two weeks ago at the Passionist Convent, Mount St. Joseph, Deane, Bolton, Eng., when nine young ladies—all but one being Irish—were received and professed. The names of those who received the habit are—Miss May Keely, Dublin; Miss Grattan, Dublin; Miss Bull, London; Miss Clery, Belfast; and Miss O'Kane, Belfast. Both the Dublin young ladies received belong to highly respected families, and Miss Keely was a frequent contributor to some leading Dublin weeklies before choosing the religious life.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, A.O.H.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, Ladies' Auxiliary, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved,—That we, the members of Division No. 1, express our deep sorrow for the loss sustained by our esteemed sisters, Mrs. Tisdale and Miss Chambers, in the death of their dear mother, whom it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to Himself from this world of suffering, and we earnestly hope our Saviour and His Blessed Mother will comfort them in their great affliction. Resolved,—That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting and one sent to the TRUE WITNESS and St. Mary's Calendar.

(Signed), LETITIA DAILY, SARAH ALLEN, BRIDGET HARVEY. Montreal, Aug. 10th, 1898.

In the Sandwich Islands there is a spot called the Rock of Runging. If the criminal reaches this rock before capture, he is safe, so long as he remains there. Usually his family supply him with food until he is able to make his escape, but he is never allowed to return to his own tribe. Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adam's Toothache gum. 10cts.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1898

THAT NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Protestant "Dominion Educational Association" recently held in Halifax, a proposal was made by Dr. Harper, one of the school inspectors of this province, that a National Bureau of Education, somewhat after the model of that which has existed in the United States for thirty years, should be formed in Canada. Dr. Harper, we are told, takes as the ground work of his proposal "the self-evident proposition that anything that will tend to assimilate the people of Canada to each other will necessarily create a higher national life."

As, however, the Daily Witness has enthusiastically supported Dr. Harper's proposal to establish a National Bureau of Education, it is "self evident" that the scheme is the outcome both of Protestant aggressiveness and of hostility to the Catholic system of education, which is, in brief, that the State has no right to exert supreme control over education, and that the teaching of religion in the schools is a prime necessity in all educational systems.

The idea of Dr. Harper is essentially sectional and Protestant, and as the Protestant idea of education in Canada is that proficiency in purely earthly matters is of much greater importance than a knowledge of the saving truths of Christianity, it is also essentially different from the Catholic idea of education. The "National Bureau of Education," therefore, so far as Canada is concerned, will never be "national" in any sense, since the Catholics of Canada will not join it or sanction its formation as a federal institution. The Protestant sects may, of course, form such a "Bureau," and use for it the misnomer "National Bureau"; but if they do, it must be at their own expense; it must be simply a Protestant and sectional Association, and, to crown all, its basis must be, not that it will tend to "a higher national life," but that it will tend to a higher national strife.

It is the duty of Catholics to watch eagerly the progress of such movements in this country as this projected National Education Bureau; for through their proneness to trust to the honor of others, and to take many statements that are made with bad faith as having been made in good faith, they have lost, as a body, much political power and prestige. They should carefully, and even suspiciously examine every project of the kind we have mentioned, knowing that if it is permitted to pass a certain stage it may be too late for them to remedy a new injustice or a new evil.

THE STAR'S ANTI-IRISHISM.

With perseverance worthy of a better cause the Montreal Star keeps up its stealthy anti-Irish crusade. Some time ago, in publishing a biographical sketch of Lord Roberts, the distinguished general, it stated that he was an Englishman. The fact is that he is Irish, as is well known, except apparently to Star writers, having been born in Waterford. Under the title "The Gallant Lancers," in Tuesday's issue, the Star gave a disjointed and distorted sketch of that regiment, beginning with the statement that "the brilliant charge of the 21st Lancers at the great victory of

Omdurman is worthy of the best traditions of the British cavalry." Had the writer said "the best traditions of Irish bravery" he would have been nearer the truth. This regiment, which has been reorganized three times, was formerly called the 12th Lancers, and is as much an Irish regiment as the "Gordon Highlanders" is a Scotch one. Again, when "writing up" the victorious Sirdar, or commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army, Sir Herbert Kitchener, it took care not to mention the fact that he is an Irishman. Several years ago, when the University of Trinity College, Dublin, presented Lord Wolseley with a jeweled sword, he complained of being repeatedly called an Englishman. "I do not wish to be dissociated from my native land," he said, amid loud cheers. "I am an Irish soldier, and I wish to be known as one."

As to the spectacle of Irishmen devoting their valor, their military genius and their lives to the cause of English conquest, there may be two opinions; as to their courage and dash, and their loyalty to every flag under which they fight, there can be but one. England has taken away many things from Ireland, including her national parliament; but England cannot take from her the credit of the military heroism of her sons.

THE PAPACY AND THE POWERS.

The secular press, commenting upon the illness of the Pope, is already speculating as to his successor, taking pains to give sensational rumors about France, Germany, Austria and Italy interfering in the election of that successor, each of these countries having a candidate for the occupancy of the Holy See. It did the same on the eve of the election of the present Supreme Pontiff. Then as now, there was no foundation for these rumors. Those acquainted with the way in which the Sacred College elects an occupant of the Chair of Peter know how ridiculous such statements are. Leo XIII. is still, thank God, able to discharge the onerous duties attaching to his exalted position.

The Roman correspondent of the London Universe, in referring to the recent celebration of the Feast of St. Joachim, an occasion upon which it is customary to present congratulatory addresses to His Holiness, says:—

After having celebrated Mass in his private chapel, the Holy Father accordingly proceeded to the library, where the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops were already assembled. When the venerable Pontiff made his appearance, preceded by the Swiss Guard, and surrounded by the members of the Pontifical Court in their picturesque uniforms, and by Cardinals and prelates in their flowing robes of purple, the effect was striking in the extreme. The Holy Father, having sat down on a comfortable arm chair, began talking with his usual kindness and vivacity to the members of the Sacred College nearest him, thanking him for the good wishes and for the great satisfaction which they expressed at seeing him look so well. After so many alarmist reports concerning the Pope's health, it was indeed reassuring to see the Holy Father looking so strong and well, and smiling with such evident absence of physical suffering. Among the Cardinals and prelates present I noticed their Eminences Rampolla, Maccenni, Gotti, Pierotti, Vincenzo and Serafino Vanutelli, Parocchi, Aloisi-Masella, Steinhuber, Di Vietro, Stalioi, Cretoni, Ferrato, Segnor, and Agliardi, and Monsignor Guidi, Costantini, Merry del Val, Della Volpe, Tripepi, and Pifferi; besides a great number of high dignitaries of the Pontifical Court. The Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, Prince Cochi di Santa Croce, and several members of the Roman aristocracy, including Prince Massimo, Prince Lancillotti, Prince Antici Mattei, Prince Giustiniani Bandini, Marquis Patrizi and Marquis Sacchetti were also present. The Holy Father had a long conversation with Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli, who has just returned from Brussels, and addressed a few words to almost all the Cardinals and prelates. He also thanked the representatives of different Catholic associations for their devotion to the Holy See, and encouraged them to continue in their praiseworthy endeavors on behalf of religion and in aid of the poor. The reception, which began at 11.30 a.m., lasted till two in the afternoon, when the Holy Father, bestowing Apostolic Blessing on all present, and once more thanking them for their touching manifestation of devotion and filial love, retired to his private apartments, appearing to be in no wise fatigued.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic High School for boys has been postponed from Sunday, the 11th inst., to Sunday, the 18th inst., owing to the absence of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi from the city. The importance of this occasion ought to be, as we remarked last week, accentuated by an imposing demonstration on the part of the members of the various national, literary and benevolent societies in every English-speaking parish throughout the city, both male and female. The event should be made memorable by reason of the number and enthusiasm of those who take part in it.

REV. FATHER HEFFERNAN.

For the Past Three Years at St. Gabriel's Church, is Transferred to the Grand Seminary.

It is announced that the Rev. Father Heffernan, the talented assistant of the Rev. William O'Meara, the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's parish, for the past three years, has been called to the position of Professor of English at the Grand Seminary.

Father Heffernan, it will be remembered, is the son of Mr. Thomas Heffernan, the well known Irish Catholic contractor of the East End. Mr. Heffernan, sr., is one of the most earnest of workers in the ranks of the laity, and as a pioneer among churchwardens in the district now included in St. Mary's parish, he has done much good work during a quarter of a century.

Rev. Father Heffernan, during his labors among the parishioners of St. Gabriel's, had endeared himself to all through his zeal and earnestness. He is a powerful preacher, and is regarded as one of the brightest members of the young Irish priesthood. The True Witness wishes the Rev. Father every success in his new career.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

The members of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will celebrate the anniversary of Father Matthew by a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on Tuesday, October 11th. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the concert and they have already succeeded in securing the services of some of our best local talent. It is the intention of the committee to have this entertainment in keeping with the usual high class concerts for which the society is noted. The tickets are now ready, and may be had from all members of the society.

Harper's Bazaar is responsible for the statement that there are three hundred towns in the United States in which the curfew bell is now rung at night.

THAT OPEN PATROL WAGON.

A correspondent calls attention to the demoralizing scenes constantly witnessed in connection with the open police patrol wagon, and mentions an instance of one of which he was an eye witness. It was the case of a female who was being rushed through Park Avenue in one of those open vehicles, at a rate second only to that of the fire engine or ambulances, and as fully deserving of a big bell accompaniment as either one or the other. The unfortunate woman presented a sad and sorrowful picture as she tossed her head backward and forward, her loosened hair streaming in the wind, her eyes almost darting out of her head, her whole dress disordered, and altogether as pitiable an object as could well be imagined. We fully agree with our correspondent that such scenes are a disgrace to any community and affect its good name very materially. Neither the morals of the community or the good of individual citizens who may offend against the laws are served by such public and wretched exhibitions. Instead of parading these poor people in an open wagon, thus calling the attention of all classes of citizens, children as well as adults, to the presence of vice and crime amongst us, would it not be far better, more charitable, more Christian, more in keeping with the stature of Montreal city in the eyes of the philanthropic world, to convey them to the station in a closed or covered vehicle, and while thus saving the unfortunate prisoner the shame attaching to exposure, at the same time spare the feelings of humane citizens who rebel at such painful sights.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

The Heathen Chinese is as peculiar for ways that are queer as he is for 'ways that are dark,' as Bret Harte puts it. Every year he repairs in force to the graves of his ancestors and, amid many lighted joss sticks, and with elaborate ceremonial, he sacrifices roosters and other fowls on their tombs. This is supposed to confer upon them much spiritual benefit. A few days ago, there was witnessed in our Magistrates' Court the novel mode in which he takes an oath in orthodox Celestial fashion. There were four Chinamen sworn as witnesses in a case of alleged theft. A live rooster had to be procured. This was placed in a sack. The four almond eyed witnesses knelt down near an open window, at which three joss sticks were lighted as a matter of producing incense. The witnesses then read the oath, after which a fellow countryman of theirs placed the rooster on a piece of paper on his knees, and delivered it a sharp blow with a meat axe on the neck. Similar blows were given by the witness until the rooster's head was severed. Then the witnesses burned the paper, on which the oath was written, over the body of the dying rooster. This finished the oath.

That this pagan ceremony should have taken place in one of our courts suggests to us the question: What is the result of all the evangelization lavished by Montreal Protestant churches of several denominations upon the local Chinamen, who they delight to bring in large numbers to their meeting-places? The sacrifice of this rooster, with solemn rite and burning incense, is an awkward commentary upon the efficacy of their missionary endeavors amongst the heathen Chinese of this city.

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Five Young Priests Enter Upon Their Noble Career.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi Officiated—Mr. Andrew P. Cullinan, a Former Pupil of St. Ann's Academy, Among the Number.

St. ANN'S CHURCH on Sunday last, September 3rd, was the scene of one of those beautiful ceremonies which draw the thoughts of men far from the world they live in, and transport them to the higher sphere to which all look and hope to reach. It was the solemn dedication of five young men to the privileged Order of the Priesthood, and two to the office of deacon, by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi.

The parents and near relatives of the candidates were present and the prayers of the large congregation were offered up for them as for the children they had so nobly reared for the service of their Creator. As if to accentuate the auspicious event which thus gave five new fathers to the church, the five new bells of St. Ann's rang out their first and joyful peal.

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THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church held at Toronto during the week is remarkable for one feature, and that is the vigorous confidence of an old stalwart in the ranks, in the person of the Rev. Dr. Potts. He proposes to start a century fund of a million dollars. Dr. Potts evidently believes that the laity will generously unload their pocket books in order to help the old sect to crawl through a portion of the coming century.

THE WEEKLY CONCERT PROVES A GREAT SUCCESS.

A crowded hall greeted the concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club, held on Thursday evening. The programme was a long and varied one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The chairman was one of the special friends of the Club, Mr. P. F. McCaffrey. Mr. Grant ably presided at the piano. Particular mention must be made of the singing of Mrs. Tigh, whose selections were charmingly rendered, Mr. Kelly's selections on the bones proved the most enjoyable event of the evening. This performer would do credit to any audience. It is simply wonderful his great work with the little instruments. Readings and recitations were given by Mr. R. J. Louis Cuddihy, and were loudly applauded. Mr. J. Hanrahan kept the audience in good humor by singing a comic song, and as an encore he gave a comic recitation. Mr. Lawlor sang a song which brought forth a round of applause. Mr. Huseran's two songs in French were greatly admired. The gentleman possesses a richly cultivated baritone voice of much power and sweetness.

Owing to the lateness of the hour some numbers of the programme had to be dispensed with. The following seamen contributed to the programme with some capital songs, not a few of whom had to respond to encores:—Butcher, Thomas, Crawford, Samuels, Summers, Cunningham, and Jennings.

At the end of the proceedings, the Chairman thanked one and all for taking such an interest in the good work. He welcomed the sailors who were present for the first time, and reminded them that the Sailors' Club was their home as long as they were in Montreal.

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place in our local debating societies, as well as stood out as the leader in the ranks of the Volunteer Electrical League, an organization whose chief object it was to sound the death-knell of bribery and corruption and other evils associated with civic elections; a young man equipped with talents far beyond the average and specially endowed with all the financial resources in order to put him beyond the pale of the allurements which surround the poor man who enters public life. What has Mr. Ames done to promote the causes of civic and social virtue, of law and order, since he entered the Council—since he became a member of the Police Committee? What has he done to stamp out those vile houses which are occupied by low women, and located in thriving and respectable localities, in the very centre of the city, whose example alone, not speaking of the acts of crime that are nightly being committed in them, is shocking to hundreds of respectable fathers and mothers, who are powerless to cope with the matter through the indifference of our civic administration and the sickly police force.

Can it be that Mr. Ames has relapsed into that indifference so characteristic of the City Fathers during recent years, or has he been forced to abandon the earnest aspirations which he so often gave voice to in the days prior to assuming the practical duties of public life?

We looked for better results from the entry of Mr. Ames into the Council. We had hoped that his early ambitions, his studies of the social conditions of the masses, not alone in this city, but also in other cities across the sea, his young vigor, his prominent position in Protestant circles, and other qualifications, would have spurred him on in the good work of reform which would not only reflect lustre upon himself, but also give confidence to his friends, who believed that he would prove to be a fearless and unrelenting foe of vice in all its forms.

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The several young men were ordained in St. Ann's Church in recognition of the fact that Rev. Father Cullinan, of their number, was born in that parish. Amongst the many priests present were: Rev. Father Strube, C.S.S.R., Rev. Father Leclair, (St. Joseph's); Rev. Father Geoffroy, Rev. M. L. Shea, (St. Mary's); Rev. T. F. Heffernan, Rev. Abbé Troie, (Notre Dame); Rev. Father Rioux, C.S.S.R., Rev. Father Gumpel, C.S.S.R., Rev. Father Rheame, C.S.S.R., and many others.

At the termination of the ceremony the relatives and many of the friends of the happy young priests repaired to the Vestry, where they had an opportunity of tendering their congratulations and of receiving the first blessing of the young Fathers.

The service was enhanced very much by the presence of Prof. P. J. Shea and choir, which rendered some beautiful selections.

On Monday morning the newly ordained priest celebrated his first Mass at the same church, and there was a large attendance. The family of the Reverend Father, and many friends, approached Holy Communion, as well as a number of Christian Brothers, among whom were noticed the Rev. Brothers Prudent (St. Ann's Academy), and Denis (Archbishop's Academy), at which institutions the young priest was a student in the early years of his career.

After Mass, a number of friends, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Cullinan, assembled at St. Ann's Hall and partook of their hospitality in the form of a very inviting repast. Among those present were Very Rev. A. Lemieux, vice-Provincial of the Redemptorists in Canada; Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.S.R.; Rev. Fr. Scanlan, C.S.S.R.; Rev. M. L. Shea, St. Mary's; Rev. Father McDermott, S.S., St. Patrick's; Mr. Justice Curran and Mrs. Curran; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonnell; Mr. P. McDonnell, Mr. P. Heffernan, Mr. J. Killoran, Mr. Kingsley, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. John Power, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cullinan, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Loye, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gethings, Mrs. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Byrne, Mr. D. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Jer. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Killoran, Mr. and Mrs. P. Morin, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Mrs. B. Curran, Chicago, Mr. Ahearn, Mr. Frank McKenna, Mr. P. McKenna, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. J. K. Cleary, Mr. N. W. Power.

The room in which this pleasing little social function was held was nicely decorated with evergreens, and when all had done full justice to the good things placed before them, Rev. M. L. Shea, on behalf of the members of the younger section of the Irish clergy, and Mr. Justice Curran, on behalf of the laity, said a few words in turn, congratulating Father Cullinan on his elevation to the holy office of the priesthood, as well as paying high tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Cullinan for their noble endeavor in seconding the efforts of their son to obey the important summons he had received to enter into the service of God.

On Tuesday morning Rev. Father Cullinan said Mass in the private chapel of the Christian Brothers of St. Ann's School.

Ill breeding is not a single defect, it is the result of many. It is sometimes a gross ignorance of decorum; or a stupid indolence, which prevents us from giving to others what is due to them. It is a peevish malignity which inclines us to oppose the inclination of those with whom we converse. It is the consequence of a foolish vanity, which had no complaisance for any other person; the effect of a proud and humiliated humour; or, lastly, it is produced by a mean, wholly turn of mind, which prompts itself with spite and insolent behavior.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

I regard a man's religion, says Truth, as a matter which alone concerns himself. For all that my readers know, I may be a Jew or a Pharisee. Only a week or two ago I saw in a provincial paper that I was a Roman Catholic, which was news to me. Whatever I may be I have not a vestige of adium theologium. I respect all men who are honest and conscientious to whatever dogmas they may pin themselves. But it surpasses my understanding that any church which has dogmas, and which attaches paramount interpretation to a particular ritual, should admit the right of an assembly such as the House of Commons to interpret either. Yet this is the condition involved in the existing union between Church and State.

There are not a few of our Canadian politicians who would take great delight in introducing the same methods in Canada.

There were not a few of our local prophets who predicted failure as a result of the purchase of the present site of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic grounds. During the past year these false prophets have had reason to change their opinion. The surrounding district is now being rapidly built up, and what appeared as a wilderness to the vision of the prophets is now being transformed into a thriving little town.

A commodious Church and well appointed school building has been erected, and during the past week dinners were given every evening at the school house for the benefit of the church, and were well patronized by most of the parishioners. The two last which were held were for the boys and girls of this new parish, which might well be named Shamrockville, and some idea may be obtained of the growth of population of the district when it is remembered that more than five hundred children were present at the little function.

During this century about twenty million immigrants have come hither, says the New York Sun, and as shown by the census, the majority of our foreign born population is German and Irish. But, as in the past, their children, the generations of the future, will become distinctively American, and in the process of time intermarriage and the changes brought about by our climatic and political conditions will remove all traces of their different descent. They will speak the English language, and they will be Americans in tone and character.

Our Irish national, literary and charitable societies should make some effort to secure the same advantages for their younger brothers and sisters as these given by the Faculty of St. Francis' College, Brooklyn. The arrangement is to give one scholarship to each parochial school where the Brothers teach, in the city, on examination of the matter of common school curriculum as adopted by the Ecclesiastical Board of the diocese, and the next competitor from each school who makes the required percentage, 75 percent, will be admitted at half tuition rates.

The establishment of the new High School for English-speaking Catholic boys, the corner stone of which will be laid on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., by Archbishop Brocheau, would seem to be a fitting opportunity to commence the good work. It will be opened to pupils at an early date. There are scores of societies of this class in Montreal and it would be an easy matter to secure the funds if some of the heads of these organizations would take the matter up.

The Dreyfus affair is again brought to the attention of the French people in a most startling manner. The Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, has submitted his resignation. It goes to show that the Minister of War has not abandoned his former contention that Dreyfus is guilty. It is as follows:—

"I have the honor to send you, and to beg you to transmit to the President of the Republic, my resignation as Minister of War. There exists a disagreement between us which, being prolonged, would paralyze the Government at a time when it most needs full unity of decision.

"I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibilities of the present situation, but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the Government to which I have the honor to belong."

The Dublin Freeman says:—If Mr. Chauncey Depew spoke his mind freely he would probably say that the English people are deceitful and ungrateful. For years the great after-dinner speaker had been delivering the home branch of the Anglo-Saxon race with unctuous phrases. While cartloads of after-dinner platitudes were being poured out on the English people, and English institutions, he colored his many interviews

that the great desire of his life was to see the Anglo Saxon Alliance consummated. He professed his belief in the doctrine which the late Archbishop Whately preached in the school-books compiled for juvenile cells—that blessed beyond measure was the fate of him who happened to be born 'a happy British child.' Despite all this the London papers are now scouting the idea of receiving the perfidious admirer of their nation as ambassador in succession to Colonel John Hay. They actually sneer at the orator, and point to a famous interview in Paris in which he expressed the opinion that La Lette France Codlin, not John B. Short, was the real friend of America. Mr. Depew says he does not care. We do not believe him. To a man of his temperament and turn of mind it must seem as hard to miss the chance of basking in the smiles of nobility and royalty as to sacrifice his soul's salvation.

OBITUARY.

Mr. D. McGarry.

The many friends and acquaintances of the Rev. Father McGarry, superior of St. Laurent College, will regret to learn of the death of his brother, Mr. D. McGarry, which occurred at Boston, Mass., on Tuesday morning. Although Mr. McGarry had been an invalid for some time it was not expected that his death would have come so suddenly. Rev. Father McGarry had been on a visit to Boston in connection with matters associated with the splendid educational institution over which he has so long and so ably presided, and after having visited his brother, who had then no premonition of the coming of the dread Reaper, was preparing to take the train to Montreal in company with a large number of students of the college, when the sad intelligence of his brother's death was communicated to him. The Rev. Father was obliged to continue on his journey with the young students to Montreal, and after having seen them safely within the establishment he returned to Boston to attend the funeral. Deceased was one of the leading business men in Boston, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of citizens of all classes and creeds.

Mrs. Catherine Carroll.

The news of the death of Mrs. Catherine Carroll nee Cunningham, widow of the late William Carroll, of St. Columban, P. Q., has reached this city. M. Carroll, who had entered upon the decade leading up to the century record, at the time of her death, was one of the oldest residents in the district of Two Mountains. She was a woman of wonderful energy, and was regarded as an exemplary mother and wife, in the village where she had so long resided. Despite the fact that early in her married life she was called upon to mourn the loss of her beloved husband, the sad event having occurred forty five years ago, Mrs. Carroll bravely succeeded in rearing and educating her young family, ten in number, eight boys and two girls, to that age when they could meet the battles of life in a manner becoming the sons and daughters of Irish Catholic parents. The funeral was held at the parish church of St. Columban, where Mrs. Carroll worshipped so long and so devoutly, and it was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, who came from near and far in the County to pay a last tribute of respect to one of these noble women whose pure and unselfish lives have left their impress, not alone in the immediate surroundings of St. Columban, but also in Montreal, where their offspring have succeeded in attaining places of distinction in nearly every walk of life. The two daughters of Mrs. Carroll are married—one to Mr. James Gilligan, of St. Henri, and the other to Mr. James Dooley, of Montreal. R. I. P.

Mr. J. O'Meara.

The death of Mr. J. O'Meara, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., uncle of Rev. William O'Meara, the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's parish, Montreal, occurred on Tuesday morning after a brief illness. Mr. O'Meara was one of the pioneers in this Catholic district, which has been the fruitful recruiting ground from which so many of our priests and leading professional and business men have come. He was highly respected by all the residents in the community in and around the district of which he had so long been a valued member. Rev. Father O'Meara, accompanied by Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P. P. St. Mary's, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P. P. St. Anthony's, Rev. J. Casey, St. Jean Baptiste parish, Rev. Father Heffernan, professor of English, Grand Seminary, Rev. Father Shea, of St. Mary's, and a number of friends, left this city for Sherbrooke on Wednesday afternoon to attend the funeral.

Mr. John Lunny.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of a well-known member of the Irish Catholic community in Montreal, in the person of Mr. John Lunny, one of the pioneers who came from the Old Land more than a half century ago, and who up to the time of his demise was a staunch and highly esteemed member of St. Patrick's parish. Deceased was a native of the County Fermanagh. His death, which occurred on Wednesday, at the advanced age of 72, was the result of a severe cold. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss, three sons and one daughter. The former are all well known and respected in social and commercial circles; they are Mr. John Lunny, cashier in the establishment of Messrs. J. G. MacKenzie & Co., Mr. Richard J. Lunny, assistant drug apothecary of H. M. C., William P. Lunny, secretary treasurer of the S.A.A.A., and also Miss Alice Lunny, an energetic worker in church circles.

The funeral, which was held this morning at St. Patrick's Church, was attended by a large number of our prominent every walk of life. R. I. P.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

American Commissioners Seem Averse to Reciprocity.

Some of the Questions Which Have Been Discussed—A Pen Picture of the Different Representatives—An Adjournment Made Until the 20th September.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 6.

No subject is so much discussed here at present by the general public as is the International Conference sitting here to settle pending questions at issue between Canada and the United States. The questions in dispute, and set down for hearing are: Free Seals in Behring Sea and North Pacific Oceans, fishing in inland waters contiguous to the frontier, delineation of Alaskan boundary, Alien labor laws, transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada, naval vessels on the lakes, mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other, reciprocity of trade and commerce, the conveyance of persons in the custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other. Besides these main issues many collateral questions of minor note will be considered, and since the opening of the Commission numerous deputations from the United States have waited upon the American representatives to urge claims affecting their special localities. While this much is known to the press and the public, I have it on official authority that "the conferences are carried on in the most secret manner," so that all inward information will be withheld for the present at least. To newsgatherers who are on the spot, however, information often comes from sources beyond the official lines, and from that shrewd guesser is made as to the course of the subjects discussed.

Sittings have been held on nine or ten days, and on the 2nd inst. the deliberations lasted two hours, when the Commission adjourned to the 20th inst. It seems there are several matters of secondary account which, if they stood alone, the Commissioners could agree upon, as the principal lines of a settlement have been laid down, but then the troublesome trade question persists in mixing itself with every one of these, and it is believed that if any settlement of this great issue is insisted on as necessary to the making of a new treaty, it is feared that the work of the Commission may fail of its purpose. It is alleged that the American delegates don't care to promote reciprocity with Canada while she adheres to the bestowal of her favors upon England. On the other hand Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands stoutly for the continuance of the British preference.

The matters actually discussed up to date are the Alien labor laws, the Behring Sea Seal fisheries, the Atlantic inshore fisheries the Alaska boundary dispute and the bonding privilege. In the matter of the Alien labor laws it is understood that an agreement has been reached, the American Commissioners being ready to consent that the United States' Alien law shall not remain in force on the Canadian frontier, if the Dominion enacts and enforces laws preventing identically the same classes of immigration as the United States do. Time will tell whether the alleged agreement is an accomplished fact.

The several other topics discussed have been laid over for reconsideration. The Alaska boundary dispute is said to be a bone of contention at this international tribunal, and the inshore fishery question is far from settled. The American Commissioners attach but little importance to the use of Canadian fishing grounds by Americans, while they set great value on American markets for fish. To add to the perplexity of the case, Sir James Winter, on behalf of Newfoundland, wants to get authority to negotiate a treaty direct with Uncle Sam, independently of Canada, urging that his colony should not be boycotted commercially by the United States for the reason of Canada's action in granting preferential trade to England. The Behring Sea question may be settled if the matter of indemnity can be amicably adjusted. It will require a large sum to buy off the Canadian pelagic sealers. Something like three-fourths of a million is said to be the capital invested in their enterprise. It is logically argued that it would pay the United States to spend this sum because of the fruits it would yield in the item of increased seal life upon the property of the Republic. If Canada makes an agreement of this nature, it is said she would enforce it either through her own power or that of Great Britain, by providing a close time for seals for twenty years, or other period agreed upon, in Canadian waters, and by decreasing pelagic sealing in the Pacific unlawful to British subjects for a like period.

In selecting the six American Commissioners, it is assumed that the President chose the ablest men he could think of. In answering the address of welcome from the Mayor and Aldermen and citizens of Quebec, Senator Fairbanks spoke for his brother delegates, and it seems that he is their chief spokesman and leader; yet, strange to say, he is the youngest of them all, being far under 50 years, and this is his first service in a diplomatic capacity, as it is his first time in the Senate. Despite this, he is honored with the distinction of being "a man without mistakes." He is from Indiana, and is credited with being the author of the famous composition "On the Banks of the Wabash."

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, is the leader of the present House of Representatives. He has "the intellectuals." He is a

statesman, being author of the Dingley law, and is a man of wide culture and worldly experience, and is besides a newspaperman himself, the editor of the Lewiston Maine Journal.

Hon. John W. Foster is termed a "diplomatist" and the smoothest tongued man in public life in America; he has been minister to Spain and Mexico special envoy scores of times from his own country to abroad, the special agent in America of foreign countries who entrusted their interests to his keeping, and he was present as adviser to Li Hung Chang, when the peace arrangements were being concluded between China and Japan, and he did well for the interests of the vanquished power.

Senator Gray is called "a clean politician," an enviable title surely in the United States. He is called even a great statesman, but can well be ranked as an honest one. This, it seems, conceded on all sides, and it is interesting to note that the Canadian Commissioners will have a man of his type to deal with. Commissioner Kesson is dubbed the "Reciprocity man" from his close and active connection with that kind of business. He is classed as a gentleman of distinction, ability and polite manners, and ranks as a member of the "old school," I think he is the senior of all his colleagues. He was formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Iowa, and by his tact and talents he rose to be leader of his party on the floor of the House—and later served as United States Minister to the Courts of Austria and Germany, in which capacity he proved himself a match for some of the keenest diplomats in Europe.

Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, although least known, is a man of great force of character and mental culture. He is a graduate of Harvard, has been minister to France, he is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and introduced the political principles upon which the Democratic party is founded. Mr. Coolidge is the largest manufacturer of cotton goods in the world, and is a man of large means. He may be rightly considered the business man of the distinguished group of Americans.

With such an array of talented men to contend against, will the British and Canadian statesmen be considered their equals? Lord Herschell, ex-Lord High Chancellor of England, is a statesman and lawyer of world wide renown; he is chairman of the Joint High Commission. Then in what country can you find a better statesman than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, John Charlton, M.P., and Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland. Again, these experienced Canadian statesmen will be supported by such legal pillars as the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., Solicitor-General of Canada, and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., of the English bar, and son of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

With men of such calibre combatting for the right, every Canadian will feel confident that the interests of his country could not be in better hands no matter what the outcome may be. Regarded socially, Quebec is a great gainer by the holding of the Commission with her historic walls, for the Chateau Frontenac, the Clarendon and Victoria hotels can hardly hold the guests who are flocking here. Then the series of entertainments given in honor of the assembled delegates are elegant functions which all tend to the diffusion of money and the revival of trade.

The 21st inst. is set down for the unveiling of Champlain statue, on Dufferin Terrace. The ceremonial of the day will be followed by a ball in the evening to be given by the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Quebec in honor of the occasion, at which the Joint High Commissioners will be special guests. It will be an affair of credit to the grand old city founded by Champlain in 1608.

WM. ELLISON.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

MARGARET SHEPHERD AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Catholic people learned the lesson well and they applied it. When a paper insulted them or refused them justice they promptly stopped it. If their new choice did not behave itself, they quickly took another. The result was gratifying. Catholics could look at the morning papers without reading columns against themselves and their faith.

When therefore the advertisement of Margaret Shepherd appeared in the Chronicle and Examiner it seemed as if the lesson that had been taught the papers with much trouble was again forgotten. The Call, however, had refused to publish the screed and the Call was on the side of the Bulletin and the Post, strenuously opposed to dirt. The Catholic Truth Society immediately took up one of the most important works for which it was organized. A circular was sent out to all the members, calling their attention to the insult by the Chronicle and the Examiner, and commending the action of the Call and Bulletin. The Post was not mentioned because the circular appeared previous to the publication. As the circular was printed on Saturday and there is no delivery on Sunday, it was distributed by hand. Several young gentlemen who are interested in the cause began early Saturday evening and by dividing the city into districts and working all night they had reached nearly every member by nine o'clock on Sunday morning. It was hard work, but a public insult had been offered and the proper policy dictates that an open insult should be met at once by an open rebuke.

On Sunday morning the Call printed an address explaining the action of the Chronicle and the Examiner, and giving Margaret Shepherd's record. On its editorial page its special writer, Henry James, devoted a long paragraph to his opinions on the Shepherd nuisance, and his opinions were not at all complimentary to her. His words were, in newspaper parlance, "a roast" and "a hot one." This, however, was to be expected; but what was most significant was that the Examiner came out with an apology on its editorial page, and the Chronicle published Margaret Shepherd's

IT WILL BE A HUMMER! Capitals vs. Shamrocks! S. A. A. A. GROUNDS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10th, 1898. BALL FACED at 3 sharp. Rain or Shine. Reserved Seats, 50c. - Grand Stand, 35c. - Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats now on sale at LYONS' Drug Hall, Craig and Bleury Streets; PEARSON & CO., Chaboillez Square, and LEWIS' Drug Hall, University and St. Catherine Sts.

JUST IN, ANOTHER LOT OF THE Quarter Dollar Babies' SIZES, FROM 2 TO 7. COME EARLY. - THEY GO QUICKLY. - CAN'T ALWAYS GET THEM AT THE PRICE. RONAYNE BROS., Chaboillez Square.

A Galaxy of Bargains ... In Boys' School Clothing. Will attract your admiring attention today when you visit our spacious Boys' Department occupying the entire second floor. Thoroughly dependable wearing apparel offered at absolutely the lowest prices in the city. Here are a few instances. Special School Sale. 350 KNEE-PANT SUITS, for school wear, 7 to 16 years, pure all-wool chevots, in plain double-breasted styles, new rich patterns—latest nobly shade, plaid and check—remember this is a special value, the best offer in the city. Total \$5.00 values to-day for only \$2.85. BOYS' COLLEGE SUITS, made of fine venetian cloths and clay wares, hand-made tailoring. They are honestly worth \$7.50, but they go in this special sale to-day for \$4.50. BOYS' LONG-PANT SUITS, double-breasted styles, ages 14 to 16, a choice line of new fall chevots and suit-tweeds. No where can you find their equal for the money. To-day only \$5.50. J. G. KENNEDY & Co., The One Price Clothiers, 31 St. Lawrence Street.

record. The explanation of both these papers was the same. The advertisement was inserted without the knowledge of the management in the hurry and rush of business, and it was one of those accidents that happen in the best regulated newspapers. This much the Examiner said publicly, the Chronicle privately. It is bad manners to look an explanation too closely in the mouth, and we have no desire to question the sincerity of both journals. Though, however, we accept their apologies as satisfactory, it may do no harm to remember that a stream of subscribers stopping papers and the personal remonstrances of influential personages have no doubt a great effect in superinducing a change of heart.

The moral of it all is that if Catholics respect themselves, others will respect them. We have no desire whatsoever to be on unfriendly terms with the daily papers. They have always been very generous in the matter of notices, reports and the like, and the amount of free advertising they give is something enormous. We think that the editors of all the papers will agree that they are not pestered by priests to have excerpts from sermons put in the paper, a constant practice with preachers. Catholics are not in the habit of approaching the journalists to have this or that religious antagonist attacked. We believe that it can be safely said that the Catholic clergy give less trouble to the editors and ask fewer favors than any other class of men in the community. One reason is that they do not depend on the papers for publicity. A notice read at the Masses on a Sunday reaches more people than do the three papers combined. Another reason is that, as a rule, Catholic priests mind their own business and do not consider that they have commissioned to run the sun, moon and stars. All that we Catholics, clergy and laity, ask of the papers is that they give us fair play and treat us as they do

others. We ask for no favors that are not given to others. But we do ask for peace and for the respect that one gentleman gives to another. This we have a right to demand and Catholics have had this week another proof that they can enforce their claims.

BISHOP TIERNEY ACCEPTS. At the Convention of Delegates representing 80,000 Total Abstainers the largest Catholic fraternal organization in America, assembled at Boston, Right Rev. Michael Tierney, Bishop of Hartford, was elected the National President. Bishop Tierney has adopted a practice of asking all the children he confirms in his diocese to make a promise of total abstinence during the years of their minority. He has also, by word and example, done strenuous work for total abstinence. When it was announced to him that he was unanimously elected, he sent the following letter of acceptance:—

PERSONAL RESIDENCE, 110 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 20, 1898. Rev. A. P. Doyle, Secretary C. T. A. U. of A.:

REV. DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your esteemed letter conveying information of my election as President of C. T. A. U. of America. I thank you for your kind, encouraging words. Please convey to the delegates my sincere thanks for the high honor conferred on me. I regret, however, this honor was not given to some one having more tact and ability than I can claim. I fully realize that another, were he placed at the head of this great Union for God's work, could do more for the cause than I. My only comfort in this regret lies in the hope that every individual member of the Union will exert himself, and so make good any lack of energy on my part.

I am confident if all our members work together earnestly the result will be a surprise to all within as well as without the ranks. If only we could each bring in one member more, what a grand showing it would make! Pray that God may inspire all of us to work for the redemption of the poor drunkard and the preservation of the sober and of the children. These last, if not cared for, will be the drunkards of the future. United, persistent, earnest personal action will prevail against all odds—even against intemperance.

The people are with us, the clergy are with us, and God is with us. What, then, have we to fear? We must be up and doing, and show to the world by our personal nobility of character that we are engaged in a holy, a glorious work—the upraising and preservation of our fellow men. God bless and protect the C. T. A. U. and bring its blessings to every household! Yours sincerely in Christ, M. Tierney, President C. T. A. U. of A.

To cure a felon, take a lump of monomelic salicylate from the oven, see it moisten with turpentine, wrap on a cloth and wrap the fingers!

IN THE OLDEN TIME... every thread of every garment which the little stranger wore was made by mother's hand. To-day this loving home work is more easily and quickly done. Tiny modern dresses of wondrous beauty may be made with the Singer Sewing Machine. It runs easily, silently and smoothly. No cause for fatigue. Beware of infringing imitations. Our trade-mark is the only safe guarantee. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. OFFICES IN EVERY CITY.

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE charming woman, says the Home Journal and News, is not in the habit of talking about herself and her own peculiar troubles and grievances. She has her "bad days," like everybody else; but she takes care that others shall not suffer on her account, and when she has an attack of the dumps she isolates herself in order that the infection may spread no further.

She is, above all, a sympathetic woman, and knows how to make people feel that she takes an individual interest in them. She is never too busy to lend assistance, and a shake of her hand is as good as a number of words from anyone else. She is a woman who adapts herself to the varying circumstances of life, and who prefers to look on the bright side of things. All disagreeable and unkind remarks that she hears made about others die with her, and she knows how to say the right word at the right time. In conversation she studies the sore points of her acquaintances, studiously avoids them and adroitly introduces subjects on which they can talk best. She is content to be in the shadow if she can make another shine.

A great deal more consideration is shown poor workmanship in woman than poor workmanship in man, whether in the trades or arts, says Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in one of her latest contributions to an American magazine.

Ladies, she says, put up with aliphahod work in the kitchen which no man would endure in the shop or field from his male employes.

Mrs. Wilcox then proceeds to give the following instances to show that there is good ground for her allegations in this regard:—

A young woman came to New York last winter anxious to secure engagements to read for the public. She possessed not one entertaining quality as a reader, and she was an unmitigated bore, but a dozen people to my certain knowledge used time, strength and money in aiding the girl, who in spite of all this assistance made a success. For success, to be permanent, must start from within. It is like the shoot of a plant, and assistance from the public is like the sunlight which helps the shoot to grow. But not all the sunlight of the orient can coax a leaf out of a barren twig.

A woman writes to the New York Herald giving her ideal of a man worthy of a wife. She is quite right when she says that there are constantly appearing in the columns of our daily papers sets of rules, lists of requirements and the like concerning the sort of woman a man should marry. There, she says, call for a paragon of beauty and grace, combined with a model of domestic virtue, a marvel of intelligence and accomplishments, and a person of means.

Men do not want much when they marry, even the poorest and worst of them, oh, dear no!

Now how would it do for a change, by way of refreshing variety, continues this very practical woman, if the women should publish some rules and requirements to be applied as tests to men whom they should consider with a view to matrimony? Why should not the women stipulate the quality, quantity, &c., of the men they are asked to marry? Is not their comfort, present and future, quite so much involved?

Here is a very good outline of the qualifications which the sterner sex with an eye to matrimony should possess in the opinion of this authority:—

The man to marry should, first and foremost, have enough of this world's goods to keep his wife as comfortably, if not more comfortably, than she has been before marriage.

Here I hear the shriek of "Mercenary, mercenary!" Not at all. Love in a cottage is very nice and very pretty in books, and if the aforesaid cottage is a well built and well kept cottage out of books, not otherwise. Also, one cannot live on love alone. It is very palatable for a while, perhaps, but not filling. The man to marry must be amiable. It is not a bit more pleasant for a woman to live with a cracky brute of a man, than for a man to live with a scolding termagant of a woman. Let him, therefore, oh, sisters! be sweet tempered.

Let him not be stingy. You are to be the partner of his joys and sorrows, and you should certainly share with him the joy of spending money. He will never fail to allow you the sacred privilege of sharing his sorrows.

Let purity be just as much a consideration with you as with the men. No man wants as a wife a woman who does not possess this; why should women demand less of men?

He should be good looking, of course. Why should not comeliness of person be just as desirable in a man as in a woman?

I do not mean a 'pretty man.' Heaven preserve us from that; but a comely, manly man; a man who knows how to carry himself well, how to put on and wear his clothes; a man with strength of character and purpose written on his face, health and strength set forth in his whole person. Not a man with face scrawled over with the lines of dissipation and vice or a body shrunken or misshapen by both. No man's countenance, any more than any woman's, is comely with such lines traced on it, no matter how regular the features or how fine the tints.

Women do not want namby-pamby, gooey, goodies of men—I do not mean that—but men who have faced temptation and downed it, who have conquered themselves, who are strong in principle and in morals as well as in body.

Women love strength. In man it is not beauty, it is in woman. Not the brutish strength and overdeveloped muscle of the prize fighter; but the supple, graceful strength of a healthy, clean, good man.

Men like this are mated to such women as all men desire. The earth of the world would be a joyful human domain if all men were mated to such women.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

THERE are a variety of tastes in regard to how meats should be cooked, and it may be said that there are a variety of little wordy-wars between the cook and the man with the appetite. The Woman's Home Companion offers the following time-table in this regard, which may be a help in many households. It is as follows:—

Beef, sirloin, rare, for each pound eight to ten minutes; beef, sirloin, well done, for each pound twelve to fifteen minutes; beef, rib or rump, for each pound twelve to fifteen minutes; beef, long or short fillet, twenty to thirty minutes; mutton, well done, for each pound fifteen minutes; lamb, well done, for each pound fifteen minutes; veal, well done, for each pound twenty minutes; pork, well done, for each pound thirty minutes; turkey weighing ten pounds, three hours; chicken weighing three to four pounds, one to one and one-half hours; goose weighing eight pounds, two hours; tame duck, forty to sixty minutes; game duck, thirty to forty minutes; grouse, thirty minutes; pigeons, thirty minutes; small birds, fifteen to twenty minutes; venison, for each pound fifteen minutes; fish, six to eight pounds, long, thin, one hour; fish, four to six pounds thick, one hour; fish, small, twenty to thirty minutes.

The following directions are given for making French bread, "the real yard stick such as are sold in Paris." It may be said at once that these are much more the product of the oven than of the preparation beforehand, a brick oven with an even heat on all sides of the loaf being necessary. Miss Johnson gives the following recipe, saying that French bread pans must be used:—Cover the hop-floppers with one pint of cold water. Stand over the fire and boil five minutes. Boil, in their jackets, one-half pound of potatoes; peel and mash them when done. Pour a pint of boiling water over one quart of flour, stirring constantly; beat until smooth; add the mashed potatoes, and strain in the hot water. Let stand until lukewarm; add one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, and one cup of yeast. Set over night. In the morning, when the mixture is light, add flour to make a dough. Knead and beat twenty minutes or until the dough is soft, elastic, and full of bubbles, using as little flour as possible. Let stand again until very light, then make into loaves as follows:—Take out enough dough for one loaf; sprinkle board with flour, form the dough into ball, then gently roll with the hands until it is the desired elongated shape, and with a rolling pin gently press over the top of the loaf to flatten it without pressing out the sides. Lay the loaf upside down on a floured towel and form the rest of the dough in the same manner. Let stand till light; turn into long French bread pans, the side that has been against the towel turned up. Bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes.

Emily Ranier, in the Irish World, N. Y., says:—

The eye of the housewife always present is a great safeguard in the home in the matter of what may be called household economy.

Watch the smallest details of wastefulness. See that the large piece of soap is not melting in the pail as the paint is washed; that the bone, skin and trimmings of ham are not thrown into the fire to make a great smoke and disagreeable odor.

Don't be ashamed of economy; study it, and don't confound it with meanness. I saw once a good definition of meanness, which I give.

'Meanness is going in debt for luxury; is keeping behind hand the wages work people have earned; is making a show on the street and withholding alms.'

Truly, a thrifty household economy cannot be confounded with these distressing conditions.

The breaking of glass globes is very frequent. Their durability may be greatly increased if they are tempered by putting them in a pan and covering with cold water. The pan is then set on the range until the water boils. It is then removed from the fire, and the globes are allowed to remain in the water until it is perfectly cold. This is a common treatment for lamp chimneys, and is equally efficient in the case of glass globes.

That old newspaper may be used for other purposes than wrapping paper is evidenced by the following suggestion recently made by a writer on household matters. He says:—

Do not throw away the stacks of newspapers which accumulate in every household. Dipped in cold water they will clean windows almost as well as though hot water and soap had been used.

Crush some paper in the hand and rub the cooking stove over after cooking is done; it removes the grease quickly and keeps the stove in capital order if done frequently.

Rub the hairbrushes every morning with a pad of paper; it removes the dust. A piece of newspaper rolled into a pad is a good substitute for a sauceman brush.

A few newspapers, perforated with small holes for ventilation, tacked on to a blanket, make a warm and comfortable bed covering on cold nights.

Turn into shreds—a nice amusement for a child, by the way—newspapers can be put into washing ticks, and if frequently changed, make a good bed for a small child.

A few folds of newspaper under the cake tin prevents it burning while in the oven.

When laundering the cuffs and collar of a new shirt waist, sugar of lead should be used instead of starch.

If a shirt waist is of delicate pink or blue, or any color that will fade, the waist should be soaked in a solution of salt and water, in which a small lump of alum has been dissolved.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

THE topic now uppermost in the minds of young women who devote a great deal of their time to tracing the lines of fashion plates is the particular style of fall and winter dress material. It is said that their variety is great. Many women hesitate to select fabrics for their winter gowns so early in the season, believing that new designs and materials will be brought out as the season advances. Those who plunge right in, however, have the wider choice. In colored goods, poplin and crepon vie with each other for first place. Many people, says an authority, understand by poplin, a smooth one-toned material worn by their grandmothers, and by crepon almost any soft stuff with a raised figure. Such will open their eyes in astonishment when they come

set from constant pressure of these colors, that no amount of rubbing and massaging will remove them. The sensible young women are leaving off the collar, using instead a pliable stock to save their throats. A toilet often seen this summer is a simple white blouse waist of fine cambric, with a stock and belt of pale-colored taffeta ribbon worn with a cloth or linen skirt in place of the stiffer shirt waist and collar. French women have never taken to the shirt waist for the very reason of its harmful throat finish. A French mother takes more care of her daughter's neck than she does of her face, and this race of women, keen to the niceties of personal appearance, have promptly discovered and taboed the injurious, choking collar.

Ribbon trimmings will be much used in autumn millinery on both hats and toques. This is a sensible fashion, since ribbon is not easily hurt by uncertain autumn weather. The director's toque still remains popular.

Exiled, departed into the limbo of things that are past, are pointed toes for girls. No longer, in either boots, shoes or slippers of fashionable shapes, are these points to be seen. In a humor of great common sense the girl of the day has discarded them, and she is now

THE EVIL OF TENEMENT HOUSES.

Some of the Means Adopted to House the Masses in Civilized Countries.

The Conditions in Leading Towns in Scotland and the United States.

ALICE WORTHINGTON WINSTROP, in her second paper contributed to The Rosary Magazine on the problems of the poor in great cities takes up the tenement house feature. To the observer who has visited New York and climbed up the narrow stairways of even some of the most modern equipped and high priced dwellings of the well-to-do artisan in the Empire State, who has visited the quarters where the poor and unfortunate slaves of the 'Sweating Kings' reside, and beheld this twin picture of the con-

ditions in tenement houses, technically signifying the number of rooms in a tenement leased to one family, "I might throw down that statement of percentages before you," Dr. Russell continues, "and ask you to imagine yourselves, with all your appetites and passions, your bodily necessities and functions, your feelings of modesty, your births, your sicknesses, your deaths, your children—in the whole round of their relationship with the seen and the unseen—suddenly shriveled and shrunk into such conditions of space. . . . Of all the children who die in Glasgow before they complete their fifth year 32 per cent. die in houses of one apartment. There they die and their little bodies are laid on a table or on a dresser, so as to be out of the way of their brothers and sisters who play and eat and sleep in their ghastly company. From beginning to end the lives of these children are short parts in a continuous tragedy. I can only venture to lift a corner of the curtain which veils the life that is lived in these houses. It is impossible to show you more. The question for us is—what can we do? The solution of the social problem of the age, for us, the doing of something here and now!

In a report of the New York State Labor Bureau, it is set forth—and Mr. Jacob A. Riis, (author of 'How the Other Half Lives') sustains the statement—that, in the one room apartments of a tenement house, 'womanly reserve cannot be maintained; what wonder so many fall away from virtue?' Mr. Riis adds—'In nine years, said a pious and charitable physician, sadly, to me, 'I have known of but a single case of permanent improvement in a tenement house family.' Such instances of improvement there are undoubtedly, or our hearts would faint and our hands fail in our efforts to help those who alas! cannot help themselves; and it is impossible for Catholics to believe that virtue and even sanctity are incompatible with any form of poverty. Our faith in the better side of human nature, our confidence in the power of religion, in the grace of God and in the efficacy of prayer and of the sacraments, and our knowledge of the lives of the saints, alike forbid such conclusions; but we feel bound to state the fearful odds against which so many of God's poor are fighting at the close of the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era.

As an offset to the testimony of non-Catholics, it should be said that the personal experiences of St. Vincent de Paul Society and other Catholic workers bring to view numerous instances where purity and holiness are found in the slums of great cities. The writer has been told of many such cases by Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and her co-workers in London.

A special Report of the U. S. Department of Labor treats of the Tenement House problem, as presented in the great cities of Europe and of this country, and of the methods employed to deal with the dangers of overcrowding. In the United States, legislatures have seen the necessity of empowering municipalities to protect themselves; but though the sanitary code in New York, for instance, is said to be the most complete and efficient in existence, "almost universal complaint is heard that it is not fully enforced." The special laws which govern tenement and lodging houses in New York regulate the proportions of the lot which may be built upon, the draining and plumbing, the cleaning of yards, the disposal of garbage, ventilation, and the duties of the janitor.

'Bad housing is a terribly expensive thing to any community,' adds this report. 'Moreover it explains much that is mysterious in relation to drunkenness, poverty, crime, and all forms of social decline.'

We have already given the relative density of population in the slums of great cities. In this connection we will state one of the few encouraging results of the investigations made by Dr. Alfred S. Houghton, the bacteriologist and chemist employed by the United States Government to examine the air in the slums of New York and Philadelphia. His reports are as follows:—'It was thought that when the windows and doors of the tenements were closed in winter the air would be found to be contaminated to much a greater extent than in the summer. It was found, however, that while the percentage of carbon dioxide, or deleterious gas, in many instances, was greater, (owing to smoke from open fires), the low temperature operated to reduce the bacteria in the air to almost nothing.'

'The absence of carpets, upholstered furniture, and curtains, which hold bacteria in the houses of the well-to-do, accounts for the small percentage of bacteria in the air of the slums. The people in the tenements visited were compelled to get along with the least possible amount of heat, only enough to cook with; hence the temperature was very low.'

The Earl of Beaconsfield said, as long ago as 1877, 'that consideration of the health of the people is, in my opinion, the first duty of a statesman.' The effort made in England to improve the housing of the poor have been eminently sensible, practical and successful. A report of the Peabody tenements for the 'artisan and laboring poor of London,' issued in March, 1898, states that the birth-rate for the previous year reached 34.9 per 1,000, which 4.9 per cent. per 1,000 greater than that for all London; while the death rate was 2.8 per 1,000 less than the average of all London, though the density of population is 13 times greater than elsewhere.

Besides the work of the Royal Commissions in England to improve the Housing of the Poor, the philanthropy of Lord Shaftesbury, of Sir Sidney Waterlow, and of Miss Octavia Hill, has materially contributed to this end.



A BRIDAL COSTUME—From "La Patrie."

to view the brilliant goods now displayed. Among poplins there are exquisite shadow plaids, on a poplin ground, broken plaids, two-toned poplin velours and plain two-toned poplins in all the new shades and standard colorings. One thinks that nothing in the way of dress goods could be prettier until the plain poplins in the new shades of red and blue and purple, with bayadere stripes of black plush, come into sight. Some of these have a black stripe, between the plush stripes, in serpentine braid effect.

Many have pronounced the seamless skirt an extreme notion, but tailors say not so, and are using the design for severe gowns. One style of this skirt fastens down the centre of the back with a close row of buttons, while the other fastens at the left side of the front.

It is the proper thing to wear embroidered silk stockings to match the gown. Very exquisite hosiery is worked in tiny rosebuds, violets or forget-me-nots.

A method much employed in trimming autumn foulards is to carry frills of inch wide ribbon round the silk to suggest a deep flounce and its beading, and to supplement a yoke-collar, high stock epaulets, and cuffs with two rows of frills in the same fashion. Foulards are now made with tight backs, showing few seams, but the front is always full.

The high, stiff, and tight linen collars that are the correct accompaniment to the modish waist have made sad havoc with the throats of women. Many plump and youthful necks have lines so deep

to be seen in toes that are very round in deed—so much so that they are all the other way.

Gloves in mushroom shades are the fad of the hour, the newest tint being called "oyster."

Black velvet buttons are the latest Parisian idea for pique coats, in white cream or biscuit color. Indeed, a French dress-maker never neglects to add black as in or black velvet in one way or another as a finishing touch to a costume in these soft tints.

Denmark makes a clear distinction between the thrifless and the respectable poor. The former are treated like English paupers. The latter never cross a workhouse threshold. If destitute, they receive a pension ranging from £2 15s. to £16 15s. a year; or, if too feeble to look after themselves, they are placed in an old-age home.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, and spreads it over the leather sole used as foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible, and to give the foot a firm hold even on the most slippery surface.

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

dition of humanity in our day, the extracts which this writer gives from the official documents of different countries, and her own comments upon them, will only serve to accentuate the evils surrounding the tenement houses, which resemble nothing more nor less than living tombs.

It would seem, she says, to be unnecessary to show the connection between our dwellings and our moral elevation, between decent, well-ordered surroundings and upright lives; but those who have always lived in comfortable homes sometimes fail to understand what it means to look out only on misery and sin—to dwell in the squalor of one ill ventilated, crowded room in enforced contact with paupers and criminals. The imagination is unwilling to picture the natural consequences of such an environment. We can even smile at the story—recorded in the official report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the London poor—which relates that four families dwelt peacefully in one room, divided by a cross line of chalk; and all went well until one of the families took a boarder, and the boarder took a dog.

It is necessary, in order to impress the actual facts on our minds, that we consider the statistics of population and crime in the crowded districts of London and New York and other great cities. Percentages, however, though an accurate and a feeble mode of expression, are seen observed by Dr. Russell, Medical Officer of Glasgow, in a lecture on the 'Poor of Glasgow,' where he states that 25 per cent. of the population live in one room and 45 per cent. in two

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Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.,
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SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION.

His Lordship Bishop Messmer, speaking at the Convention of German Catholic Societies, recently held at Milwaukee, said:

I wish through you to announce to all German Catholics, but especially to all other Catholics, the importance of certain facts, and I hope you will feel free to publish them as far and wide as you are able. Permit me to illustrate from my own diocese. I have a certain mixed parish in my diocese in which the priest had for a long time attempted to establish a school, but in spite of the large number of German members had failed to succeed on account of the strength of the opposition offered by the English-speaking members. Last January the opposition succumbed. It happened in this manner: I had just addressed the congregation, encouraging them to build a Catholic school. When I sat down the priest arose and said to his congregation: 'Here, in the presence of the Bishop, I ask all those who favor the school to rise.' Everybody rose, and the fight was won.

Recently I had an audience with the Holy Father and related to him the incident. He asked me to thank in his name, and grant the apostolic blessing to those who had voted to establish the school. I think the Holy Father expressed clearly enough the error of those opposing.

"Second, I wish to urge the unification of the schools. Each priest should submit a report of the number of children attending the school, and other detailed information. I have observed that in spite of the decision of our Holy Father, we still encounter much opposition from the English speaking congregations. Two weeks ago the Holy Father said at Rome: 'It is much to be regretted that many Catholics send their children to public schools and thus stand in the way of the development of the parochial schools.' Publish the answer of the Holy Father to the question as far as possible."

One of the results of well directed energy and enthusiasm in regard to circulating libraries, is evidenced in the great success achieved by the Catholic Library of New York. It is under the direction of Rev. Father McMahon, one of the priests of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is a free circulating library. The total number of books in this library on July 1 was 28,533, of which more than 4,000 had been added by purchase and gift during the year ended June 30. Within that twelvemonth the circulation for home use aggregated 141,763 volumes, and nearly 5,000 books were used for consultation in the reference room. The Library has three branches in the city.

Sometimes the most careful women are the most careless. Many a woman bundles herself up, to keep out sickness—when she is neglecting the very worst sickness that can come to a woman. She allows a slight disorder to become worse, to slowly sap her vitality. The little pain and the other slight indications of trouble seem to her unimportant. She goes on with increasing suffering, until life itself becomes a drag. Nervousness, "sinking spells," digestive disturbances, and fifty other complications may arise from the derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Over thirty ago, the need for a reliable remedy for so-called "female complaints" was recognized by Dr. R. V. Pierce, then, as now, chief consulting physician to the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y. He prepared Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the most wonderfully effective remedy that has ever been used for such maladies.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," illustrated.

HATS: HATS!

My thirty-five years' experience in the hat business has enabled me to secure the very latest and best lines in Soft and Hard Felt Hats, College Caps in all shapes and colors.

You will be requiring a new Hat for Fall wear, why not come around and examine my stock which is very complete and carefully selected. Prices are the lowest, the best for the price, or the most stylish and d.

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NOT FOR PROFITS

Are these Prices but for Room.

LADIES' Fine Vici Kid Tan Laced Boots, regular \$3.00, for \$2.00.
MEN'S Tan Chocolate or Wines Coloured Laced Boots, Goodyear, same as hand sewn. Regular \$4.00, for \$3.00.

SPECIAL—We are now offering a Ladies' Fine Denrols, Laced or Strapped, Shoe, with patent tip and lacing, two styles toes, for \$1.00. This is the best value ever offered. Other stores think it is worth \$1.25.

E. Mansfield, 124 St. Lawrence Street.

A P. E. ISLAND J.P.

INTERVIEWED BY THE PATRIOT'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OVERWORK BROUGHT ON NEURALGIA AND SHATTERED HEALTH GENERALLY—PAINED MANY SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent "Mac" being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very enthusiastic in the praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J.P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said: "About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task however proved too heavy for my strength, and soon I began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt very much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect and I began to find my wanted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable in flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and postpaid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

MEXICO UNEASY.

The People Beginning to Fear That Americans Will Swallow Them Up.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 7.—There is a very bitter feeling among the leading European merchants against Americans since the successful close of the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, wholly based on a fear of the rising prestige of Americans and the fear on the part of Europeans that they will lose the trade of Mexico.

A curious outcome of the war is an apprehension felt by resident Spaniards and merchants that their own nationality in Havana will come here and enter into competition with them. They are warmly opposed to Spanish immigration into Mexico.

The general sentiment among men in trade here is hostile to growing American commercial and financial influence and this feeling is manifested in many irritating ways. President Diaz's administration is friendly to the Americans, and this fact enrages the newspapers in opposition to his Government, which are owned or secretly subsidized by resident Europeans. These papers are doing all in their power to excite the bitter feeling against the United States.

The imports to Great Britain from Canada for the month of August are per returns just issued show cattle, 16,270 head, valued at \$264,551; sheep and lambs, 5,566 value, \$8,028; bacon, 78,929 cwt., \$144,909; hams, 25,259 cwt., \$50,720; butter, 15,536 cwt., \$66,425; cheese, 279,963 cwt., \$572,924; eggs, 89,959, great hundreds, \$30,033; horses, 836, value \$22,711. Cattle, sheep, lambs and horses show a decrease but in the other lines there is a decided increase as compared with the same period last year.

The victories of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all forms of disease conclusively prove that it is an unqualified blood purifier. It conquers the demon, Scrofula, Relieves the itching and burning of salt rheum, cures running sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, and every other form of humor or disease originating in impure blood. The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are cures—absolute, permanent, perfect cures. They are based upon its great power to purify and enrich the blood.

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FREE TO KIDNEY SUFFERERS.

DR. WORST has made a New Vegetable Discovery for Kidney, Liver, Stomach trouble, Sick Headache and Rheumatism.

He will mail a week's treatment, free, to all readers naming the TRUE WITNESS.

SPECIAL OFFER! If you request it, I will mail a regular \$1.00 box, eight weeks' treatment, with the sample. After using the sample, if you are satisfied with results, send me \$1.00, and keep the box of medicine; if not, kindly return it. Order to-day, as now is the time to use it.

Address: DR. E. J. WORST, Box 19, Ashland, O.

No Piano on the Canadian market possesses the beauty and refinement of tone found in the improved NORDHEIMER. It is a distinctly high class piano, especially acceptable to critical musical taste. Sold only by the

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We desire to once again call attention to the HOWARD Piano, which we represent wholesale and retail for the Province of Quebec. Price \$300 to all. Contains every improvement to date, strongest guarantee. See this piano and try it at \$7 monthly.

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ADVERTISMENT.

MANTLE Department.

News that will interest Lady Shoppers

Further Arrivals of Autumn Jackets, Capes and Golf Capes

To hand, making the finest display we have ever shown. All the novelties of this season's productions are to be found in our MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Art Gems From Far-off Japan!

TEA CLOTHS, CENTRES, SIDEBOARD SCARFS, DOYLIES.

All to match; the hand-work of expert and artistic Japanese workers. Charming designs in Dywan Work to be seen in our Linen Department.

PATTERNS!
Weldon's English Patterns for Autumn now in stock.

CLOSED at 6 P.M., Saturdays included. MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.
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John Murphy & Co.

ADVERTISMENT.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING.

Our Grand Opening of High-class Fall Millinery will take place in a few days, when an exceptionally choice display of the most exquisite creations of the Milliner's art will be introduced to our customers and the public generally.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

We are now showing the latest European and American Novelties for Fall wear in this department. We have something to suit every taste and to fit every figure. Considering the high grade qualities of the garments, the prices are the lowest in the market, and invariably less than wholesale.

Dress Goods Novelties!
New Choice Silks!
New Fall Gloves!
New Costumes!
New Skirts!

We cordially invite inspection of our new Fall importations. Mail Orders promptly filled. Samples sent on application.

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2343 St. Catherine St.
CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.
TELEPHONE "UP" 933.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Sunday Suburban Train Service between Montreal and Vaudreuil leave Montreal 9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m. Returning leave Vaudreuil 8:00 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 7:15 p.m., 10:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday to Monday Excursion tickets are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be obtained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Offices Weekly Excursions Pamphlet.

PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Levee MONTREAL 8:00 a.m. 8:45 p.m.
Arr. PORT AND 5:45 p.m. 6:40 a.m.
Arr. OLD ORCHARD 6:22 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
Buffet Parlor Car on 5:00 a.m. Train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8:45 p.m. train.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS—TORONTO AND WENT.

Levee MONTREAL 8:00 a.m. 10:25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO 5:40 p.m. 7:15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON 6:55 p.m. 8:45 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS 8:40 p.m. 10:55 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO 10:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT 2:10 a.m. 11:25 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO 2:00 p.m. 9:10 p.m.
*On Sunday leaves Montreal 8:00 p.m.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information, apply to Company's agents City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

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GREAT KID GLOVE NEWS!

Important Purchase of a Manufacturer's Stock of Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves.

This fortunate purchase of Ladies' Kid Gloves was made from one of the Largest and Best Kid Glove makers in Europe, and consists of two splendid qualities made by this eminent firm. The Company have decided that this will be one of the greatest sales of Ladies' Kid Gloves ever held in this city, and have made arrangements to sell them at the following low prices:

No. 1 LOT, 3500 Pairs LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES, in the latest shades of Brown, Ox Bloods, etc., Pique Sewn in White and self Colors, White and self-stitched Backs and latest Stud Fasteners. A regular \$1.10 Kid Glove. SPECIAL PRICE, - - - 75c a Pair.

No. 2 LOT, 1675 Pairs of PARIS KID GLOVES, Glace finish, Hand-sewn, perfect fitting, latest Brown and Tan Shades. A regular \$1.45 Kid Glove. - - - 99c a Pair.

SPECIAL PRICE, - - - 99c a Pair.

STANDARD KID GLOVES.

The Ladies' Kid Gloves sold by the S. Carsley Co. (Limited) are imported direct from the best makers in the world, and are made specially for their own order and shipped direct, avoiding all profits and commissions between maker and retailer and selling them at the lowest possible price.

KID GLOVE PRICE LIST:

Ladies' 4-Button Shopping Kid Glove, special.....60c
Ladies' 4-Button Fine Kid Glove, Plain Back.....75c
Ladies' 7-Hook Lacing Kid Glove, special.....75c
Ladies' 7-Hook Lacing Kid Glove, fine quality.....90c
Ladies' 4-Button Paris Kid Glove, Plain Back.....90c
Ladies' 4-Button Paris Kid Glove, Plain Back.....\$1.10
Ladies' 7-Hook Grenoble Kid Glove, "Empress".....1.50
Ladies' 4-Button Best Kid Glove in the World.....1.70
Latest Novelties in Ladies' French Kid Gloves, Soc, \$1.60, \$2.15 pair.
A very choice assortment of Children's Kid Gloves.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

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AT THE

Great au Bon Marche,

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.

GREAT DOWN TOWN BARGAIN STORE.

OUR AUTUMN CHEAP SALE starts on Monday and a regular stamped in low prices will be the order of the day. We have not the time to make a long list of the dead or dying bargains. But here are a few of the Real Live Bargains.

500 yards 8-4 Best White Cot on Saeting, worth 25c. Monday 16c.
160 yards 8-4 Best Brown Cotton Sheeting, worth 18c. Monday, 12c.
500 yards Tip Top Brown Rollering, worth 8c. Monday, 5c.
150 yards good Table Linen, worth 30c. Monday, 19c.
100 pairs good large Towels, worth 20c a pair. Monday, 20c.
500 yards Wrapperette Flannellette, worth 15c. Monday, 10c.
700 yards good Gray Flannel worth 17c. Monday, 12c.
5000 yards Black Figured Dress Goods, at 22c, 25c and up.
3000 yards Black Cashmere at 25c 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and up.
72 only Ladies' Ready-made Black Skirts from \$175 up.
3500 yards assorted Fancy Tweeds, at 25c, 30c, 35c and up.
7000 yards Dress Goods, all kinds, from 20c upwards.
500 yards beautiful Dress Plaids, from 25c up to 35c.
5000 yards beautiful Silks in checks, shot and shaded, etc., 25c up.
550 yards black Peau de Soie Silk at 70c, 90c, \$1 10 up.
2500 yards Assorted, Velvets, all the newest, from 15c up.
500 pairs Men's Black and Tan Half Hose, worth 15c, for 7c.
100 Men's Gray Union Flannel shirts, worth 50c. Monday 25c.
700 Men's and Boy's Assorted Neck Ties, from 5c upwards.
100 pairs Men's Heavy Wool Bicycle Stockings, worth 75c, for 35c.
1000 pairs Ladies' and Men's' Corsets, from 50c upwards.
A straight 10 cent off all corsets on Monday.
700 B & B at Laundry Soap, worth 10c, for 7c.
500 B & B at Quaker Soap, for Monday 10 cakes for 25c.

And 1000 other lines, but no time at the

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GREAT AU BON MARCHE,

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.,

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