

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

At the celebration of Labor Day at Galesburg the following address was delivered by Bishop Spalding: The people of America have many things to be thankful. The material resources of our country are so great that as yet neither we nor the world at large have been able to measure their extent. Hidden storehouses of wealth are continually being revealed to us. We are energetic, industrious, brave and untiring. We are convinced of the supremacy of mind over matter and make ceaseless and increasing efforts to educate the spiritual faculties of the whole people. We are averse to war and believe that disputes between nations, as between individuals, should be settled by discussion and arbitration. We are opposed to standing armies, believing that the national wealth and intelligence should be devoted to the improvement and culture of the citizens, and not to conquest and destruction. We have no dynasty to uphold, no powerful neighbor to rebel or overthrow. Our comparative exemption from war has made possible the rapid development of our country. The love of peace which is a characteristic of the American people, manifests itself also in religious good will and toleration. As dynastic wars are for us out of the question, so are religious wars. The spirit of forbearance and helpfulness manifests itself in our customs and habits as in our legislation. In no other country is property more secure; in no other it is so generally diffused. Nowhere else is opportunity for woman or for man so universal; nowhere is there such faith in the national destiny; nowhere has the fusion of peoples, differing in many and important respects, been brought about so rapidly or so satisfactorily; nowhere are the multitudes so eager to learn or so quick to avail themselves of new discoveries and inventions. The millions from foreign lands who have founded homes here are making other millions in the old world thankful that America exists. There is a confidence in whatever part of the earth, who love justice and liberty, who believe in a higher and more blessed social and religious future for mankind. Already we are the possessors of greater wealth than any other people possess or has ever possessed; and though a few men, whose names stare us in the face from the pages of the newspapers, have fortunes, which seem almost fabulous, there is a diffusion among the masses of the people of a well being and comfort such as exists in no other land. This may be perceived in the housing of the people, in their clothing, in the wholesomeness of their food, and above all in the spirit of courage and hopefulness which pervades our whole life. There is no gulf between the rich and the poor, but a gradation of generally distributed possessions. In 1890 more than eight million families were land owners, and of the thirteen million families, among whom the wealth of the country was divided, eleven million belonged to the class who earn their living by manual labor. Nevertheless it is obvious that when there is question of American life, a merely optimistic view is a shallow and false view. There are great and widespread evils among us, as also tendencies which if allowed to take their course will lead to worse evil. There is the universal political corruption. There is the diminished sense of the sacredness of property. There is the loosening of the marriage tie and the sinking of the influence of the home. There is a weakening of the power to apprehend spiritual truth and a consequent lowering of the standards of value, a falling away from the vital principles of religion, even while we profess to believe in religion. There is, indeed, enough and more than enough to keep all who cherish exalted ideas of the worth of human life and who love America, lowly minded and watchful. One of the most certain signs of decadence is a failure of the will, and one might think that we are threatened with this. Our ability to react against abuses is growing feebler. The social organism is so vast and so complex that it seems hopeless to attempt to interfere, and so we permit things to take their course, abdicating the freedom and the power of the will in the presence of an idol which we call Destiny. The more public opinion is shaped by the ideals of evolution, as the supreme law of life, the less capable we become of bringing reason and conscience to bear on human affairs, of recognizing God's presence in the world and holding to truth and law as something higher and mightier than a universe of matter. The course of things is, indeed, but partially subject to human control. Human progress is unimpeded de-

ant, hence they grow rich, become capitalists and form combinations of capital, which appear to many to be a menace to the freedom and welfare of the whole people. Competition, which begins as a struggle for existence, finally becomes a desire to crush and dominate, becomes a warfare, which if less bloody is not less horrible or cruel than that which is carried on with shot and shell. As in battle, the general is however victorious, he is thought only of victory, and are heedless of the suffering and the loss of life, so in the struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy, the men of ability, the leaders and capitalists, are wholly bent on the attainment of their ends, and easily lose sight of the principles of justice and humanity. It is this that makes the organization of workmen into laborers and trades unions inevitable and indispensable. The consciousness that if they do not protect and defend themselves they will be ground by the wheels of a vast machine or reduced to a condition little better than that of slaves, compels them to unite lest they be deprived of the common rights of man. In ancient times laborers were slaves, it is not cruel, but they became the victims of a false belief and the agents of a system which is as pitiless as a law of nature. One of the chief forces by which this condition is held in check is the religious principle and feeling that men are the children of God, that they have inalienable rights, that one of these is that work should enable the worker to lead a life not inferior to that of the rich. The riches which are procured at the cost of human misery and degradation are accursed, that what constitutes the proper value of individuals and of nations, is spiritual and not material, that there is eternal wrath in store for all who trample upon moral and intellectual good that they may add to their possessions. These truths are accepted by the world, and hence there is a general sympathy with laborers in their efforts to obtain justice and to improve their condition. All who observe and reflect recognize that the true measure of the burden of life, that they are often forced to do work which is destructive of health and happiness, and that they are exposed to greater vicissitudes of fortune than others. All this, however, would accomplish little for their improvement if they themselves remained indifferent, if they did not organize, if they did not demand that the law be made to conform to a fuller consciousness of their grievances, if they did not by strikes and other lawful means make strenuous efforts to increase their wages or to prevent them from being lowered, if they did not agitate for fewer hours of work and whatever else may give them leisure and opportunity to cultivate their spiritual natures and thus to make themselves capable of enjoying life in a rational and Christian way. Economic laws, which are immutable, make it impossible that wages should rise beyond a given point, or that wealth should be so distributed as to make all men rich. The multitude are poor and can never be rich. It is indeed fortunate that it is impossible that the masses of mankind should ever be able to lead an idle and luxurious life. It is a law of human nature that man shall work and abstain, if it is to be well with him, that to do nothing and enjoy much is impossible. Political economy, like government, rests on a basis of morality. Moral character alone can give a man self-respect, courage, hope, cheerfulness and power of endurance. Hence the laborer, and all who identify themselves with their cause, should have a care first of all that they be true men—frugal, self-restrained, kindly, sober, frugal and helpful; and that this may be possible, also religious. The foe of labor is not capital, but ignorance and vice. In the whole English-speaking world, at least, its worst enemy is drink. More than a combination of all employers, the saloon has power to impoverish and degrade workingmen. The influence of Christianity has been and is the chief power which has brought the world to recognize the rights of the enslaved, the poor, the weak, of all who are heavy-laden and overburdened. It aroused and it alone can sustain enthusiasm for humanity. If this faith could die out what would remain but the law of the survival of the fittest, that is, of the strongest, the most unscrupulous, the most reckless of the sufferings and sorrows of their fellowmen. These are the men who prosper among savages, in barbarous states and in periods of anarchy. But it is not conceivable that the civilized world should turn from the principles which Christ proclaimed, whose development and diffusion must in the end substitute for universal competition—the war of all upon all—the co-operation of all with all, not merely of the bread that nourishes the body, but above all for the spread of the higher life of truth and love, of purity and goodness. In America, assuredly, we have good

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

THE IRISH PARTY.—A meeting of the National Directory of the United Irish League was held at the offices of the United Irish League, Dublin, recently, Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., presided. The members from the North included—Rev. A. Lowry, C.C., South Down; Messrs. Bernard O'Neill, Mid-Armagh; Joseph Devlin, Belfast; J. M. Farrelly, East Cavan; Francis Gallagher, North Donegal; Michael Dunmion, South Donegal; Philip McCusker, North Fermanagh; John Taggart, East Tyrone. A lengthy letter, addressed to Mr. John Redmond, was read from Mr. William O'Brien, in which, after apologizing for his absence, he said: "I had intended to suggest to the Directory that they should request you to proceed to America during the autumn, to inform our Irish-American kindred of the present position of the Irish cause, in conjunction with Mr. Davitt, who has already done such effective work. I am sure the suggestion will have presented itself already to many members of the Directory, and I trust you may be able to see your way to comply with their request, as the results will be, I am certain, triumphant." Mr. O'Brien in his letter further suggested that all the members of the Irish cause should be requested to act as a special committee for the purpose of visiting the various congested districts throughout the province, and taking evidence on the spot, and that they should invite the members of the Congested Districts Board to associate themselves with them in the inquiry, or to participate to any extent they might deem proper in the work of eliciting the facts without assuming any responsibility of their report. Furthermore, he suggested that Mr. Wyndham might with advantage be present at such an inquiry. The question of holding the annual convention was under discussion, and it was decided to hold it immediately after the return of the National delegates from America. Proposed by Rev. Joseph Devlin, Belfast, seconded by Mr. Edward O'Neill, Mid-Armagh—"That this directory avails itself of the opportunity which this meeting affords to place on record its high appreciation of the magnificent services which the Irish Party has rendered to Ireland during the past session of Parliament, representing the National organization of the country. We tender to Mr. John Redmond our warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which he guided the Irish Party during the past momentous session, and we rejoice to find that as a consequence of the patriotism, self-sacrifice, unity, and discipline, which was so splendidly displayed by the party since Parliament met, the cause of Ireland has been once more restored to its rightful position." Proposed by Rev. James Clancy, C.C., West Clare, and passed unanimously—"That we request the President of the United Irish League, Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., to propose to America and, in conjunction with Mr. Davitt, to place the present position of the Irish National movement before the American public, and that we authorize him to associate with himself some others of his colleagues in the Irish Parliamentary Party or the National Directory of the United Irish League." USE OF IRISH.—The following case is recorded in exchanges received by last mail:—At Kinvara Petty sessions, County Galway, before Captain Perry, R.M., and W. J. Brady Murray, J.P., the case of District-Inspector O'Sassay, S.I., v. Barthley Hayes came on for hearing. The defendant was charged under 14 and 15 Act, Vic. chap. 92, sec. 12, with not having his name and residence written in "legible letters" on his cart. For this alleged offence he was summoned by Constable Faughan, who detected the crime on the 31st July. The defendant maintained that his name and residence were on his cart in Irish, and he refused to affix his name and address in any other language. It was admitted that the name and address were on the cart, but the District-Inspector maintained that the writing should be in English in order to be legal. The resident magistrate (Captain Perry) expressed himself in favor of a conviction on the ground that the name was not written in English. Mr. Brady Murray, J.P., did not agree to this. He was not clear on the point. The R. M. therefore refused to make any rule on the point, and the District-Inspector said he would have a fresh summons issued for next court day. SCHOOL STATISTICS.—From the annual report of the Commissioners of National Education it is obvious that the proportion of denominational to mixed schools shows no falling off during the past year, says the Belfast "Irish Weekly." In round numbers there were on the school rolls 559,000 Catholics, 88,000 members of the Protestant Church, 88,000 Presbyterians, and 14,000 members of other denominations. Thus, the Catholics constitute 75 per cent. of the whole. The system of education was founded on De-

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

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A BASELESS INSINUATION.—In an editorial upon "The Manitoba Schools," and the recently forced compromise...

In Winnipeg, and Winnipeg was practically the only place where there was hope of the separate school effort being successful...

It would have been more manly to have come straight out and stated that the respective merits, as teachers, of those in charge of the public schools...

A NEW SYSTEM.—One Mr. Miles M. O'Brien of New York has discovered a new system of education. It appears that he believes in the perfection of the system for the good reason that he has invented it himself...

While legally, or legislatively, or whatever other way it may be, that a compromise has been reached, the Catholic authorities feel that they are submitting to "brute force."

EMPTY PEWS.—Editor Kirk, of the "Messenger"—an organ published in New Canada, Conn., gives some reasons why the poor do not attend church on Sundays...

Why more of the common people do not attend church is due to a great extent to the actions of leading church officers and members regarding the common people...

There are various reasons why people do not attend church. Many more would attend if they were actually convinced that they were wanted for any other reason than the financial support their membership would bring the church.

This may be very true, and we believe it is, of a great many of the non-Catholic churches throughout the United States...

INSANE OR NOT?—The "Catholic Journal" of Memphis, Tenn., seems to applaud a recent decision of Judge Fitzgerald of New York...

Scientists have been recognized by the courts and given a legal standing through a decision handed down last week by Judge Fitzgerald of New York.

Then the article adds:—"Irish Catholics on or off the judicial bench do not believe in religious persecution. Judge Fitzgerald doubtless believes the members of the new creed are wrong...

This is one of the many cases in which the private religious faith of the judge conflicts with the pronouncement that the law obliges him to make. In the present instance, which is the case of a legacy left to the Christian Scientists...

The uniform to which he objects is the religious habit worn by the Sisters or Brothers in charge of some of the institutions named. Of course this directly, and perhaps solely, affects Catholic institutions.

Mr. O'Brien is himself a Catholic and acknowledges that he expects opposition from 'bigots of his own side as well as those of the other side,' and only asks that other people will be as liberal as he.

While legally, or legislatively, or whatever other way it may be, that a compromise has been reached, the Catholic authorities feel that they are submitting to "brute force."

We know a number of Catholics of the Miles O'Brien class. Their presumption is only equalled by their ignorance of Catholicity and Catholic teachings. These people, who imagine themselves to be educationalists, know about as much concerning education as many of their kind do about running a newspaper...

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

C.M.B.A. CONVENTION.—The triennial convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, which was held at Niagara Falls, Ont., on August 27th and 28th, was most successful from every point of view.

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ports show the Association to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Since the Quebec convention in 1898 nearly five thousand new members have been enrolled in the Association...

Successful management of the Association certainly speaks well for itself. In its present condition, the percentage for management is only 4 1/2 per cent. of the total receipts...

Several amendments to the constitution were considered, but very few changes were made. Among the latter are the following:—Hereafter branch recording and financial secretaries and treasurers shall be, in addition to chancellors, eligible as candidates for representative or alternate. Beneficiary claims shall be paid as assessments with the same penalties attached to non-payment as for non-payment of assessments...

The following are the officers of the Grand Council for the ensuing term:—Spiritual adviser.—Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax, N.S. Chancellor.—O. K. Fraser, Brockville, Ont. President.—Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Que. First vice-president.—Dr. L. J. Bellevue, Shediac, N.B. Second vice-president.—Bernard O'Connell, Dublin, Ont. Secretary.—Samuel R. Brown, London, Ont. Treasurer.—W. J. McKee, M.L.A., Windsor, Ont. Marshal.—J. D. Callaghan, Arthur, Ont. Lord.—Jacob J. Weinert, Neustad, Ont. Trustees.—Rev. J. E. Crinion, Dumville, Ont.; J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont.; P. J. O'Keefe, St. John, N.B.; J. A. Chisholm, Nalifax, N.S.; C. S. Dupont, Herbert, Three Rivers, Que.

A pleasant feature of the convention was an address by Rev. John Gavigan, pastor of St. Andrew's Church at eloquent gentleman made an eloquent address, welcoming the C.M.B.A. to Niagara Falls, and referring at considerable length to the vast amount of good accomplished by the association. His words were received with the greatest enthusiasm, a rousing ovation being accorded him as he resumed his seat.

THE A.O.H.—In the last issue of the National Hibernian the following reasons are set forth why all Irishmen and their sons should become members of the A. O. H.:—"What arguments can we use in speaking to our friends that we may induce them to join our ranks? We can tell them that our Order is the only American fraternal organization which is essentially Irish, as well as Catholic; that it now has a ritual second to none for the exemplification of its degrees; that it pays a sick benefit of five dollars per week for thirteen weeks in case of sickness; that it pays a substantial death benefit; that it inculcates and promotes Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity; that the charges of admission are low and within the reach of all eligible for membership; that it requires every member to be a practical Catholic, and is an ardent supporter of the Church; that it believes in and encourages the cultivation of the highest standard of Irish race unity, and in the preservation of the language, history, and traditions of the Gael; that it provides for a Ladies' Auxiliary membership, thereby giving the women of our race an opportunity for social advancement; that it has been in the forefront in the promotion of worthy aims and purposes for the elevation of the American Gael; as illustrated by its raising \$50,000 to fund a chair of Gaelic studies at the Catholic University of America; that it provides for its members a monthly journal of unsurpassed interest and value, but by no means least, that the sacred cause of Irish freedom is advanced within its ranks by every legitimate means."

CONDOLENCES.—At a recent meeting of St. Anthony's Young Men's Society reference was made to the death of Mr. Charles Donnelly, brother of Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P. P., of St. Anthony's and spiritual adviser of the Society. A well-voiced resolution of sympathy was adopted, and copies of it were sent to Father Donnelly and other members of the family of the deceased.

CONDOLENCES.—At a meeting of Div. No. 9. A.O.H., a resolution of sympathy with Bro. A. Duffy, vice-president of the Division, who recently suffered the loss by death of his beloved sister, Miss Agnes Duffy, was passed.

SUNDAY IN OUR PARISH CHURCHES.

In making the announcements of the week at High Mass, on Sunday last, Rev. Martin Callaghan made reference to the dastardly attempt upon the life of the President of the United States. He spoke with much feeling, and his remarks made a profound impression upon the large congregation present. He said in part:—"I should recommend to you prayers for the President of the United States, who is just now in danger of death from having been wounded on last Friday afternoon. We cannot afford to be indifferent to his welfare. He is the temporal ruler of a most important Republic that is our next door neighbor. He governs a country where all Irish Canadians have friends or relations, a country where all Catholics know their Church has been prospering, and is bidding fair to extend its influence in a measureless manner."

All American citizens feel sad and alarmed. They have all our most cordial sympathy. They are weeping. To their tears we join the tribute of our own. McKinley is a name which is interwoven with the affections of a most intelligent, practical and flourishing nation to which he has conferred his most precious physical abilities. May his life be spared for many years! May God rescue him from the danger in which his life has been placed and enable him to resume in the near future the functions of the exalted office with which he has been charged, is the most ardent wish and earnest prayer of all those who have learned to appreciate, to admire and cherish the blessings of liberty and progress that are enjoyed beneath the folds of the Stars-and-Stripes banner!

WEDDING BELLS.—A very pretty wedding, which attracted a large gathering, took place at St. Patrick's Church on Monday last. The contracting parties were Miss Lizzie O'Connor, daughter of Mr. Frank O'Connor, and Mr. Frank Tansey, son of our well-known fellow-countryman Mr. B. Tansey, and brother of Ald. Tansey. The Rev. Martin Callaghan officiated. Miss W. O'Connor, sister of the bride, acted as best man. The bride wore a tailor-made travelling gown. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Tansey left for New York, Washington and Atlantic City. The bride was the recipient of a very large number of handsome presents. On Saturday evening the directors of the S.A.A.A. presented Mr. Tansey with a handsome case of cutlery as an evidence of their appreciation of his splendid endeavors in connection with one of the affiliated clubs of the association.

RECENT DEATHS.—JAMES MCGUIRE.—There died a few days ago one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Alphonse, Joliette Co., Que., in his person James McGuire, who was born in 1837 in Ireland. He came to Canada at an early age and started out with the usual Irish pluck to make a fortune for himself. He succeeded beyond his own expectations, and up to the day of his death, was one of the best known and respected persons in his section of the country. He died on Saturday, the 7th, and was buried on Monday, the 9th.—R.I.P.

PHOSPELYTING.—In a despatch to an American secular newspaper, from Winchester, Tenn., an account is given of the exposure of missionaries to non-Catholics, held under the presidency of Bishop Byrne, of Nashville, in that locality. It is quite amusing to find the correspondent setting out with these words:—"Vigor has been added to the proselyting work of the Roman Catholic Church in this country by the congress of missionaries to non-Catholics which has just been held at the Paulist settlement here. It was the first congress of the kind ever held in any country and practically no one participated in the discussions except priests who devote their entire time to giving missions to those outside the Roman fold."

The report is all right enough, but we fail to see how the word "proselyting" can be made applicable to a work that is emphatically the very opposite. The Paulists and other religious, who carry on this work, most positively object to the system of the exposure of missionaries to non-Catholics, have for many years objected to the system of all leading dogma held and taught by the Catholic Church. In fact, these missions are not controverted, but rather explanatory. The missionaries give, in clear and precise terms, the reasons why they are Catholics. They neither dispute points of doctrine, nor criticize other creeds, nor condemn the tenets of a non-Catholic; they merely make it clear that the Catholic faith is in accord with reason, and logical from the Alpha to the Omega of its doctrine.

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A SERIOUS CHANGE

In President McKinley's Condition. Just as we are going to press news comes from Buffalo that President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock on Thursday. The physicians are administering restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him. A general call has gone out to the physicians and the members of the Cabinet now in the city. Dr. Park reached the house at 2.50, and shortly after him came Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

The Associated Press has been authorized to say that President McKinley is critically ill. Abner McKinley, brother of the President, was called to the house at 2.40. He came by carriage and pressed into the house at once. A messenger was despatched at the same time to summon two absent nurses. The impression is created that the President has taken a serious turn for the worse, but an expression from those within the house was unobtainable.

Several messengers were hurried from the house, and it was understood that they carried dispatches to the absent members of the Cabinet, and the kin of the President. Additional lights burn in the Millburn home, and the household is astir.

All of the physicians were gathered at the bedside of the President. It was stated that digitalis was being administered to the President. Beyond the statement that the President is critically ill, no further announcement has been authorized, but it is manifest that the wounded President faces a grave and menacing crisis. Alarm can be read in the actions of those to whose nursing and care he is committed.

HEIRS WANTED. Information wanted of the whereabouts of James Charlotte and John Marsa, heirs at law and children of John and Jane Marsa, (nee Jane Hackett), of Caledon, Tyrone County, Ireland. An estate in Iowa County, Iowa, awaits their presence or instructions for settlement. Address, J. B. Murphy, Attorney at Law, Marengo, Iowa.

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DISCUSSED IN THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

CATHOLIC UNSOCIABILITY is a perennial topic of comment with writers for the Catholic press. It is a live question, too, and touches a matter that vitally concerns the social and religious welfare of the Catholic community at large.

concern for the well-being and the glory of the Church does not develop spontaneously it is something deserving of cultivation. It tends to enlightenment, to edification and to the strengthening of the faith.

THE HIBERNIAN MALL, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Some time ago the Auckland branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society obtained possession of the Catholic Institute, a building which for over thirty years has been associated with almost every Catholic and Irish festivity in this city.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT mixed with a fair share of bigotry, national or religious, or both, and sprinkled with a few grains of heroism, or dare-devilry will make an average audience of good British citizens wild with enthusiasm.

OUR OWN SCHOOLS.—The timely admonition addressed to their flocks last month by the Catholic bishops of England ought to be seriously considered by parents on whom Providence has laid the solemn responsibility of the rearing of children.

PRIDE OF RELIGION.—What the publishers of Catholic weeklies need most of all are the forbearance, the indulgence, the long-suffering, and the practical support of all schools of opinion.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND. The London correspondent of the New York "Post" thus summarizes the new programme for agriculture in Ireland. He says:—

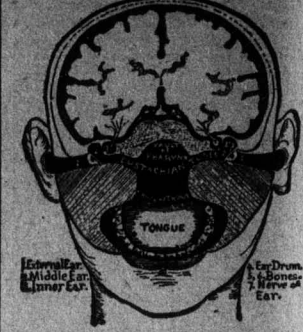
Another of the lesser political movements upon which comment has from time to time been made in these letters is the reconstruction of Irish agriculture, a movement which began in the early part of the century.

Before long every county in Ireland will have its agricultural inspector—a practical man with scientific equipment—to lecture here and there during the winter, visit farms, and give practical advice upon actual farm operations.

The Hon. J. A. Tole proposed the next toast, "The Hibernian Society," coupled with the name of "Ireland." The hon. gentleman said he was exceedingly gratified to be present with his Hibernian and other friends that evening.

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.



There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease.

Do not listen to the advice of those who tell you that your deafness can be done for it. Very many who have been deaf for years can be

entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business, or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them useful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE OF THE EARS. Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

Do you have ear-ache occasionally? Are there sounds like steam escaping? When you blow your nose do the ears crack? Do noises in your ears keep you awake?

Catarrh Specialist, Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston

CONSCIENCE MONEY. — Secretary Gage has received from a soldier in the Philippines a conscience contribution of \$270.

MGR. GARVEY CONSECRATED. — The Right Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, formerly Vicar-General of the Scranton diocese and for several years the pastor of St. John's Church, Pittston, was consecrated bishop of the newly created diocese of Altoona, Western Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa., by Cardinal Marinielli.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Ladies who place their orders for Fall Tailoring with us can depend upon the Perfection of Fit, Finish, Style and Workmanship.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Flags for the Royal Visit. Our collection of Flags includes all kinds, all qualities, all sizes and prices!

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Bunting for Decoration Purposes. In All Wool, Cotton and Gypsy.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Buttons, Badges, Medals. And other beautiful Souvenirs of the Royal Visit will be found on our Ground Floor, near the St. Catherine street entrance.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. New Fall Importations. New Cloaks, New Jackets, New Capes, New Costumes, New Skirts, New Flannelette Bouses.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2542 St. Catherine Street, corner of Montreal Street. Telephone, Up 833

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, September 14, 1901.

GRAND FALL EXHIBITION OF Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

Immense crowds of people visited the three large sections allotted to Jackets, Capes and Costumes to see the novelties that are now on exhibition.

SPECIAL BLANKET SALE.

Table with 2 columns: Blanket Prices. Lists various sizes and types of blankets with their corresponding prices.

NEW CARPETS for Autumn.

The four great carpet rooms are fast filling up with new goods for autumn trade. Numbers of patterns in the better goods are reserved exclusively to The Big Store.

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS.

New Brussels Carpets for drawing rooms with 1/2 border to match, \$9c. New Brussels Carpets for dining room, with 1/2 border to match \$9c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

Continued from page one.

but there were elements outside my people that I had no control over (applause), and not likely to have any control over, and still I think that if the Catholic people take the advice I always give them it would contribute very much to put an end to this state of strife, which is a disgrace to the North of Ireland.

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COSMOPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

The Commissioner of Police, of New Zealand, in his annual report, gives the birth-plate of the men under him, from which it will be seen that we are protected by a cosmopolitan force consisting of 13 nationalities.

OGILVY'S

St. Catherine and Mountain St.

Vol LI PRES

Scarcely had gone to press when the news reached that the outburst of the announcement many a colossal expression swept in from pathy with family whose head was so taken away, the whole chief executive ruler, was laud of a miserab the first tide subsided announcement consequent news of the place, in a news that is reflect upon the events of the with a more Undoubtedly McKinley would

It is God's not ours, be d and fruitful co prayers, fall orings of anr this grand addition shine before millions yet the death-kre frenzy which s its way into of whose constitu who are the env the down-troth his death McK people of his l so faithfully a such a real enemy that m stamp out for struction, like old, from his sprng the glo the stability of time. And, per that heroic, cglady make the vation of the Was it the sp faced that the of the hand of an ac? In either c that the so-cr loud-voiced tea of all order tuted the prin ble crime. Of ninent position on the McKinle surely McKinle

BIGOTRY

Were all men the exact mean use (writes P. tember numbe Magazine," co shorter and co to revision. Un use words in a themselves, but neighbors are u sion in the mat e of disputant each on a differ think to be ide in giving the sject their discus ing in the dark mon in the wor rages around r est words such ture," and "pri es many mean to be disputant writer or speak truth which un may use, but t does not incl and that his ad upon the ver which he is neg ensue, there i ing brass, t a vain beating combatants app

For Decoration Purposes.

Flags, with and without sticks, the largest assortment in the city. The following are some of the different kinds:—

Union Jack, Prince of Wales Plumes, Royal Standard, Royal Arms, Red Ensign, White Ensign, Blue Ensign, Dominion, Tricolor, Scotch Lion, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Stars and Stripes, etc., etc.

Wool Bunting for decorating, in Red, Blue, White and Green. Cotton Bunting for light decorations, in Red, White, Blue, Yellow, etc., etc.

Millinery Special.

A line of Nicely Trimmed Summer Hats, were \$20.00 and \$15.00; for \$5.00. Another line, were \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00; for \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Blankets.

A large range, in all sizes and qualities, moderate in price. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.