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NOTE AND COMMENT

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who poses as a preacher of reform, moral and other wise, and whose name has been linked in a sensational manner in connection with municipal matters in New York, preached a few Sundays ago in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of that city. He selected for his text this verse:—

"And they left all the commandments of the Lord their God and made them molten images, even two calves."—II. Kings, xvii., 16.

Here is how Dr. Parkhurst interpreted it in his own inimitable sensational style:

"God worship yesterday and bull today," began Dr. Parkhurst, "an extreme drop, but made easily and expeditiously. The incident epitomizes Hebrew history in general. We have chosen this verse simply because it samples what, from beginning to end, the Bible is full of.

"Behaving one's self regularly makes a man tired" said Dr. Parkhurst. There is no kind of work a man does where he so soon feels the need of a vacation as the work of being good. I am not urging this in support of any particular doctrine maintained by the Presbyterian Church, but simply as a fair statement of what any man will discover when he disinterestedly scrutinizes his own experience or when he studies history impartially, whether it be Bible history or profane history.

"I am speaking of what observant Christ and people know to be true when I say that the Established English Church today stands just as much in need of a Luther to reclaim it from its soullessness and apostasy and general mummery as even the Church needed in the sixteenth century. What with its crucifixes, and its confessionals, and its withholding the Word of God, it is in spirit as Romish as Rome—apostate, only lacking the courage of its apostasy.

"When you see a considerable element of a big Protestant communion practically on the edge of the sloughing off into the Church of the Jesuits and the Inquisition, you may not take very much to heart the situation of that particular communion, but we ought all of us to take to heart the fact that what is going on in that communion is simply an extreme illustration of what is going on everywhere.

"It may have gone further in the Anglican Church than it has in the Episcopal Church of America or the Presbyterian Church, but Rome is the destiny of every church, by which I mean that the natural impulses of a churchman (using the word in a broad sense) are of the worldly, unspiritual, formal and spectacular sort that the Romish Church just matches.

A Policeman's lot must be a happy one in the estimation of some people. Recently, a case came up in New York where \$500 was alleged to have been advanced in order to secure the influence that would be the means of decorating one of this class with the brass buttons. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Policeman Alexander Bloch, of the Charles street station, was before Com-

missioner Heas, at Police Headquarters, yesterday, on charges preferred by Anthony Gallagher, of No. 147 Alexander Avenue, who alleges that he paid the policeman \$500, for which Bloch was to get him appointed a patrolman.

Gallagher is employed as a driver by the Consolidated Ice Company. He says he was introduced to Policeman Bloch last February by Henry A. Weissman, a milliner, of No. 1534 Third Avenue. The latter said yesterday that Bloch had said he could put Gallagher on the force.

After several meetings, Gallagher says he drew \$400 from the Emigrants' Savings Bank, in Chambers street, borrowed \$100 more from his sister, and gave the money to Bloch, the latter, according to Gallagher, alleging that \$500 was necessary to get the place he wanted. The money, a five hundred dollar bill, Gallagher asserts, was paid on February 25.

The day that the money was paid, Gallagher says, Policeman Bloch deposited \$450 in the Bowery Savings Bank.

All that he got for his money, Gallagher states, was a civil service blank.

Weissman, who introduced Gallagher to Bloch, says that when the former told him about paying \$500 he saw the policeman, who admitted that he took the money. There is an alderman on the fence somewhere.

Judging from the remarks of the Outlook, it would appear that more opposition will be offered to Ireland's demand for justice in the matter of taxation.

The Irish demand for Home Rule, and especially the alleged grievance of unjust and excessive taxation, says this journal, have produced results in England and Scotland that threaten to change the existing ratio of the distribution of seats in Parliament. Against the claim of Ireland for a lowering of rates and a readjustment of taxation, it is urged that she has twenty seven more Parliamentary seats at Westminster than she is entitled to, and that at best her demand could not be met without a reduction of her representation. It is further urged that Ireland's case is also the case of England, Scotland, and Wales, the growth and movement of population having somewhat altered the number of members of Parliament to which they are entitled. At present the House of Commons contains 670 members, of whom 408 are from England, 103 from Ireland, 72 from Scotland, and 87 from Wales. On the basis of the latest census returns, which allot one member for every 60,000 of the population, England would have 495 members, Ireland 76, Scotland 71, and Wales 28. The London Chronicle has shown how a number of Tory boroughs, each with very much less than the average number of votes in a constituency have returned enough members to the House of Commons to contribute materially to the triumph of the Unionist cause, but at the same time opposes the movement of reducing Ireland's representation unless the redistribution of seats in the whole Kingdom is dealt with at the same time.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Education for the United States contains the following:

The increase in the elementary schools during the year 1896-97 amounted to 257,896 pupils over the previous year. The total enrolled in elementary schools amounted to 15,452,426 pupils. Adding to it those in colleges, universities, high schools and academies, the total number, it is said is 16,255,093.

It is stated in the report that the increase of students in colleges and universities has gone on steadily for 25 years. In 1872 only 590 persons in the million were enrolled in these institutions. In 1897 the number had risen to 1,216 in the million.

The leading pedagogical lights of Chicago are hard at work planning a 'commercial high school,' says the Colorado Catholic. Doubtless the rapid increase in the number of business colleges throughout the country and in their attendance, has demonstrated the need of such a move on the part of the public schools. As a rule, students in business colleges have completed the grammar school course in the public schools. In some cases they have even taken the high school course. Yet they are not fitted to enter business life until they undergo a further training. Manual training schools meet the requirements of the case to a degree, but not completely. As it is almost impossible to arrange the courses in high schools to cover the wants of pupils

whose aim is to use all they get there in the practical ends of business life, this move of Chicago educators was inaugurated. A committee has been appointed, consisting of President Andrews, Mr. Nightingale, superintendent of high schools, and Mr. James, secretary of Mayor Harrison's educational committee, to draw up an outline of a one-year commercial high school, and also to make suggestions as to its location. The plan is to have a four years' high school eventually, basing the remaining three years upon the experience and successes of the first year.

A CASE of sectarian zeal was brought to the notice of the School Board of Richmond borough a week ago by Rev. L. J. Earley, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of New England. Father Earley calls to the attention of the board the charges made from his pulpit that Mrs. Alma De Belprat, special teacher of German and French in the Stapleton High School, is devoting some of her class time to reviling and deriding the Roman Catholic religion and by covert insinuation and falsification of history trying to hold the teachings and practices of that Church up to ridicule and contempt.

Mrs. de Belprat, it is said, related frequently to her pupils in the class-room a story of a friend of hers who went to Spain and was there forced to become a Catholic, although she had been brought up a Protestant. So

long as the friend lived in Spain she appeared to embrace that faith, but as soon as she could leave the country she did so and became once more a Protestant.

The particular target for Mrs. De Belprat's attack, it is alleged by Father Earley, was the rule requiring celibacy among the clergy. This she held up for ridicule, referring before a class of girls to the clergy as "poor old fellows not allowed to marry."

The board adopted unanimously a series of resolutions disapproving and resenting any and all attempts to attack or ridicule religious doctrines in the schools. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers for investigation. Father Earley was requested to send to the committee the names of his witnesses.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa announces the presence of Mgr. Langevin in that city. In an interview with one of the representatives of the local press, the indefatigable prelate is reported to have said:—

That the Catholic schools of the Province, though handicapped through want of financial assistance from the Government, are making fair progress. "We are making no agitation," continued His Grace, "it being the wish of His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff that the question be dealt with calmly and with as little ado as possible. We ask for nothing to which we are not entitled by the constitution and our demands are based on equity, justice and common sense."

His Grace laid particular stress on the fact that he wished to say nothing that would tend to aggravate the question. "If the Protestant majority can only understand that we have no desire to overrule or in any way interfere with their educational affairs, their attitude would be entirely different.

Questioned as to whether the matter would be brought up at the next session of Parliament, Mgr. Langevin stated that there is little probability of such being the case. If the Provincial Government of Manitoba continues to refuse to grant any concessions to the minority, then their only hope would be the increase of Catholic population by immigration of settlers.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for New York State, Charles R. Skinner, in compliance with law, has approved a standard course of study for academies and high schools. The course of study approved is as follows:

English—The course in English must include grammar, rhetoric, and composition, and literature. Amount of time required: Grammar, 100 hours (a thorough course in grammar before entering the academic grades will be accepted as an equivalent to the 100 hours prescribed); rhetoric and composition, 200; literature, 200. (The requirements of the Association of Schools and Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland for admission to college shall be the minimum standard for the work in literature.)

History—The course in history must include American history, English history, Greek and Roman history, and civics. Amount of time required: American history, 200 hours (including 50 hours for intensive study of some special period of American history); English history, Greek and Roman history, and civics, each 100 hours.

Mathematics—The course in mathematics must include a review of arithmetic, algebra, through quadratics, and plane geometry. Amount of time required: Arithmetic (review), 50 hours; algebra and plane geometry, each 200 hours.

Science—The course in science must include physics, chemistry, physiography, botany, zoology, and physiology. Individual laboratory work is required. Amount of time required: Physics, 200 hours; chemistry, 100 hours; physiography, botany, zoology, and physiology, each 50 hours. (100 additional hours in advanced physics or advanced chemistry, of 50 hours in each subject may be substituted for the work in botany and zoology.)

Foreign languages—The course in foreign languages must include either Latin or German. Amount of time required: Latin, French, and German, each 400 hours.

Drawing—The course in drawing must include the principles and practice of representation, construction, and decoration. Amount of time required: 200 hours.

Vocal music—The course in vocal music must include vocal culture (in class), sight-singing from the staff, and the common technical terms used in vocal music. 100 hours.

Classical substitutions—200 additional hours in Latin and 400 hours in Greek may be substituted for the time prescribed for chemistry, physiography, botany, and zoology; 200 additional hours in Latin and 400 hours in either French or German may be substituted for the time prescribed for chemistry, physiography, botany, and zoology.

Mankind are more indebted to industry than ingenuity; the gods set up their favors at a price, and industry is the purchaser.—Addison.

I am a friend to subordination as most conducive to the happiness of society. There is a reciprocal pleasure in governing and being governed.—Dr. Johnson.

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

Be constant in prayer, and give alms; and what good ye have sent before your souls, ye shall find it with God; surely God seeth that which ye do.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN'S DISCOURSE AT KINGSTON.

"There is a time to keep silence and there is a time to speak; but when the time to speak has arrived, the truth must be declared, the whole truth, without limitation and without disguise. Let us never consent to any suppression of truth, nor to half measures, nor to compromises. The truth will save us, but only on one condition, that it be exposed in its integrity, and without a veil."

These words were spoken in 1870 by a voice whose majestic and musical tones are now stilled in death. Their import has been seriously meditated, and the result is the attitude of every Christian whose duty it becomes to write or to speak. In the grand pageant afforded by the solemn ceremony of the Roman Pontiff at the consecration of the Most Reverend Charles Hugh Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston, in the discourse of magnificent eloquence so equal to the grandeur of the imposing occasion, a man from the East, a man of God, a dignitary of Holy Church, evinced in every word of that grand exposition of Catholic truth how keenly he felt, how intelligently he realized the words which fell from the lips of a loved and holy Pontiff on the 11th February, in the year of grace eighteen hundred and seventy. The voice was that of the Sovereign Pontiff, the official herald of the truth, the mouthpiece infallible of the Infallible Church of God.

At the time appointed by the Holy Council of Trent for the explanation of the Gospel the Most Revd. Archbishop Cornelius O'Brien, the learned Metropolitan of the Canadian Provinces down by the Sea, ascended the pulpit of St. Mary's Cathedral and delivered in clear ringing tones an exposition of the Holy Catholic Church's position in regard to the truth that it ever has been the privilege of even Kingston St. Mary's congregation to listen to. The vast edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and in that vast throng not a quill of noise was distinguished during the seemingly short but somewhat prolonged discourse of His Grace of Halifax. The upturned faces of the entire congregation, amongst whom were many of our separated brethren, repaid by their unflinching attention the effort which the Prelate was making. His Grace was indisposed, but we never should have known it if he had not told us and made his indisposition clearly manifest as he endeavored to walk across the stage of the Opera House after he kindly consented to speak a few words to the members of the C. M. B. A. While he spoke, the lucid enunciation of the immortal Pius of beloved memory came constantly back in their sweet harmonious echoes to my mind, and I could not refrain from imagining the holy Pontiff smiling down upon the young Archbishop a smile of kindest approval and supreme satisfaction to find his eloquent words bearing, twenty-eight years afterwards, such happy fruits. The newspapers of the country have by this time repeated the words of burning eloquence pronounced by the most learned Prelate of Canada, but, although the written discourse may read as an elegant composition must needs read, there is nothing in cold type of which can communicate to its reader the earnestness and portray the fervor of soul of the saintly Archbishop of Halifax as he stood like the Lion of the Fold, a giant of magnificent presence heralding in grandest language the sublime truths of our holy religion. Happy Kingston, to have heard such a magnificent amplification of God's unerring word. Happy Halifax, to possess a fearless Prelate whose peerless oration over the remains of the universally lamented Sir John Thompson gave every reason to the genial and tactful distinguished Archbishop elect of Kingston to expect a master piece befitting the solemn occasion of his consecration as Archbishop and as the successor of the

illustrious man to whom was assigned the honor of the throne of the hierarchy in the Dominion of Canada.

PHILOTHEKA
Kingston, Oct., 22, 1898.

HINTS TO CATHOLIC BUSINESS MEN.

"The Passing of Alcohol" was the title of an interesting paper read before the New York State Medical Association, by Dr. J. M. Farrington, of Broomes county.

"Public state ceremonies," says Dr. Farrington, "such as the inauguration of the President of the United States and of the Governors of States, which were once scenes of bacchanalian revelry, have so far been modified in deference to public sentiment that in many instances no kinds of alcoholic beverages are furnished. Social gatherings and banquets, where formerly champagne and other mild intoxicants flowed freely and were considered essential, are now freely conducted without any form of alcoholic drink. It is a positive conviction that, notwithstanding the drinking usages of our time, there never has been a period in the history of the world when the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage was as disreputable as it is to day, and no man or woman can indulge in their habitual use and not suffer depreciation in business and in social position."

In his sermon at the recent celebration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Anne's Church, Manchester, N.H., His Lordship Bishop Bradley spoke words which should be pondered over by those of our Catholic brethren who hesitate to make a sacrifice to aid in carrying on successfully and triumphantly the work of the Church.

In referring to the all-important question of the Christian education of its youth, His Lordship said:—

The Christian school is that gentle rain of heaven, which, falling softly, constantly and abundantly, nourishes and keeps alive the tree of the parish church. If men would love and serve God, they must first know Him and then attain the end for which they were created; but a knowledge of God can not be found where a Christian education has been wanting. "This is eternal life that they may know the one true God, and Jesus Christ Whom He hath sent."

The admirable system of education—complete in all its branches—which has so long prevailed in the midst of us, has been, under God, the great means of preserving and extending Manchester's noble Catholic tree, and it is well that his reverend successor has seen fit to perpetuate the memory of its founder by the name and title of the adjacent beautiful school edifice.

Careful, however, as the husbandman may be, abundant as is the moisture which helps to render the earth productive, there will always be found a scattered leaf, and a bended or broken branch, and undoubtedly Manchester's Catholic tree has suffered the loss of withered leaves, and the elements have bended or broken here and there a branch, a limb. But, Ruth-like, the proudly developed system of charitable institutions found among us goes about gathering up these stray leaves and branches, and brings them carefully and tenderly back to the parent tree, in order that they may have under its luxuriant spreading foliage the care and protection which a parent alone can give.

Today, then, we think of the days of old, and we rejoice in the Lord exceedingly, and we meditate with our own hearts and while meditating we discover what a glorious inheritance we possess. Truly, God hath not done in like manner for every nation. It, however, we have received much, much will be expected from us. And leaving one milestone and moving towards

another, we consider well our duty in submitting to our children the precious inheritance which has been transmitted to us by our forefathers in the faith of this city of Manchester. This we will do if we are animated with the spirit of zeal, sacrifice and pride in our holy religion and in all that concerns it with which they were animated and guided; and not only on jubilee occasions, but on each succeeding anniversary we will, each one, be able to say: "I think of thee of old, and rejoice in the Lord exceedingly, because I am a faithful custodian of the precious treasure confided to my care."

There are in Boston fifty-seven national banks, says the Boston Pilot, and from recent disclosures it appears that a majority of the stock in nine of these banks is held by the savings banks of the city.

The stock in these nine banks is not considered 'gilt edge,' so the savings banks have concluded to consolidate the nine banks into one large bank. Speaking of this consolidation, the Haverhill Gazette, which is well informed on Boston affairs, says: "Over 60 per cent. of the money deposited in the savings banks of Boston is to the credit of persons of distinctively Irish names. Applying the rules of logic to the bank conditions in Boston, as disclosed in the present struggle for ownership, shows that the Irish own the greater part of the money in the savings banks, and the savings banks own the controlling interests in the national banks, therefore the Irish rightly own the controlling interests in the banks of Boston."

It would seem prudent for some of the banks to place behind the counter one or more of the sons of the people who really own the banks.

How many men of Irish blood are employed in the national banks of Boston today? Their number, we fancy, is about equal to that of the literary critics in America, estimated by Mr. Howells to be "rather fewer than the thumbs of one hand."

It would not shake the foundations of the universe if a clerk with an Irish name were to be employed in every bank in Boston, and it would help the banks.



The woman who is weak, nervous, tired and exhausted; who has a poor and variable appetite and no strength or nerve; who suffers from pains and aches, dragging down and burning sensations; and who recognizes herself, that she has become irritable, cross, blue and despondent; is in almost every case suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of maternity. Thousands of women suffer in this way and do not recognize the cause, or if they do understand their condition, neglect it rather than submit to the obstinate examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for women who suffer in this way. It does away with the necessity for these trying ordeals, and may be used in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned, and makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, nervous, petulant invalids into happy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified, over their own signatures, to this fact. The "Favorite Prescription" may be procured from any good medicine dealer. Any woman who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., may have the advice of an eminent and skillful specialist without charge. Mrs. Cora M. McLaurin, of Rockport, Cephalo Co., Miss., writes: "I had displacement and inflammation of the uterus. I was under the treatment of our family physician for a long time, but received no benefit. I had falling of the internal organs with ulceration and enlargement. I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Extract of Sarsaparilla.' From the first day I began to improve, and in a short time I was able to do all my household work. It had not been four weeks for my troubles I would have been dead long ago."

Stomach and liver troubles with sluggish action of the bowels are cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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HOME RULE CAN BE WON.

At the complimentary banquet tendered to Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. E. F. Vessey Knox, M.P., at Belfast several weeks ago, Mr. Knox, in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," pointed out, from his standpoint, how Home Rule could be eventually won, as a result of the successful operation of the new Local Government Act. He said in part—

In the Local Government Act they had got a more potent weapon for good than any Irish Party ever got. Some good men had fought for their country; good men had subscribed for many good men had subscribed for their country; but a very much larger number had talked for their country. But in selecting men for the local bodies the Nationalists of Ireland had an opportunity of selecting those men who were working for the freedom of Ireland. As to those gentlemen Ireland, as a matter about which a should be many instructions had been given by various orators, but he thought the people could in this matter choose between themselves and could otherwise for themselves while ago they in fact. A little had chosen to de- cide for themselves in such a matter. There were two questions people would have to ask themselves—what was best for the country, and what was best for the country at large. If proper men were sent into these boards, if Home Rule was to be won, why should it not be won by such means? They heard often of the English garrison in Ireland, but he did not know the meaning of that. It could not mean the miser- able garrison of landlords, which now did not count, but they had undoubtedly against them in the demand for Home Rule—there is no use blinking facts—a million of their own country- men. That is the real English garrison. They could not drive it out, but those who are against them now might be won over by adopting the proper means. Was it impossible that they might work forward the notion that He did not put forward the notion that they were likely to become Home Rulers in a day; but many a man who would never admit himself a Home Ruler might be a Home Ruler in fact.

A Unionist Parliament had passed a Local Government Bill, which had lately been denominated a Home Rule Bill by one of the most fiery orators in the country. If any of the Unionists were it to occupy a position in the councils they might be found working for the extension of the power of the councils. There was a constant sort of action and reaction in these matters which must not be lost sight of; but he ventured to believe that there would be certain movements in which National- ists and Unionists would be working side by side, such as Mr. Horace Plun- ket's movement, which was doing so much to improve the condition of the people. They had to build up a nation. Let them draw every man they could, even against his will, if he was not determinedly anti-Irish. The people themselves in their own districts would be the best judges. They knew the look and disposition of the men, and the acts of the men. But what he con- tended for, and earnestly contended for, was that no attempt should be made by caucuses or by flaming orators to prevent the people in each district using their own judgment as to what was the best for themselves. As for the people in the South and in other parts of Ire- land, who were hesitating as to what course they would take, there was one question that he dared say they would ask themselves, and that was, what

about their fellow-Nationalists in Ulster, and how were they faring under this Bill?

He believed that the Chief Secretary for Ireland and those who acted with him were anxious for the success of this Bill. He ventured to think that if they wanted to make this measure a success the best thing they could do was to come into Ulster and to speak face to face with their own supporters in Ulster, and tell them that the time had come when, even in Ulster, religion should not be a ban to a man's entering into political life. Two kind references had been made to the small measure he had had in trying to gain equal rights for his Catholic fellow-countrymen in the North of Ireland. He might say that that had been an hereditary labour. Their action would be care- fully scanned by the people in other parts of Ireland. He would not refer to the past. He would not refer even to the past session, but he would say that if they continued to act as they had done it would be the most serious risk to the policy of local gov- ernment that could be conjured up. He ventured to appeal to the Nationalists of Ireland to make this distinction. If the worst did come to the worst, and if attempts were made, as they had been made in the past, to make use of local government in the North-East corner of Ulster as an engine of oppression of the Catholics as Nationalists, he would say it would be to their interest rather to return good for evil. They had done so before, and they never lost by it. If it should unfortunately be true that in the North-East of Ireland no man who was not a Unionist was returned to the county council, whereas in other parts of Ireland good men were returned to do the work, no matter what their polit- ical views, that would be an instructive contrast to lay before the English people.

It was a grave mistake to suppose that the council that made the most trouble would get the most power given to it. They had had a case of that in England. The people of London sent to the London County Council a number of excellent men, who were given rather spouting and frightening the people about the great things they were going to do, which they never did, and which, perhaps, they had never intended to do. They frightened the people, and the result is that the County Council has been denied powers which had been given to every other municipality in the whole of England. The same thing would happen in Ireland. If the con- tract as drawn between the North-east denies justice to men because of their religious or political belief, and that the South and West should not merely mete out justice, but generosity, the result would benefit not alone the North-east corner, but the whole of Ireland.

It was thus we would win Home Rule. They would win it on the broad basis of building up a nation. That was the work they had to do. It could not be the work of a day nor of an hour, for they were not, he hoped, the type of politician who told the people, "Let us have our way; do what we tell you, and we will produce results in a day." The thing could not be done. Their fathers had tried for a long time to do it. After all, the politician who said he was much better than his fathers was apt to be a fraud. They would have to do it by degrees, and they would do it. The time would come, not merely when Home Rule would be won, but when it would be won without the opposition of Protestants of Ireland to the new body which would rule Ireland, but rather with the assurance of their co- operation in the work which ought to be the common work of them all.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, M.P., At the Parnellite Convention.

MR. JOHN REDMOND, M.P., speaking at the annual Parnellite Convention held on Monday, the 10th inst., in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, said: There was never a time in the history of Ireland in modern times when there was a greater necessity for the exis- tence of an Independent party in the public life of this country. The new Local Government Act, for the first time in the history of the country, freed the people from the rule of men who were irresponsible, and for the most part alien in race, feeling, and national aspirations. The great mea- sure would not have become law were it not for the existence in Parliament of an Irish Independent party. The experience of last season showed that some of the Liberals did their best to kill the bill.

If the people desired this measure to work for the good of the country, said Mr. Redmond, they should insist on the coming elections being held upon the strict observance of the principles of political toleration and civil and religious liberty. If worked on these lines it ought to prove an enormous step in the direction of Home Rule. The question now for them was how best to work this measure for the benefit of Ireland, and especially for the achievement of Home Rule. He expressed surprise at the recent decla- ration of Mr. O'Connell, that the passage of this measure satisfied their aspirations for Home Rule. They all knew the absurdity of such a state- ment, but declarations like that, coupled with the apparent apathy in this country at present, had the effect of inducing many Englishmen to be-

lieve that these statements were true. That state of things increased enormously the difficulties in their way when they came to consider how they were to utilize these new County Councils. The false idea in England made it incumbent upon them to make a demonstration at the very first election to prove that they intended to use them as so many weapons to obtain Home Rule, and the first advice he ventured to offer, in view of this idea which prevailed somewhat in England, was that it was the duty to see that Nationalists' majorities were elected in every County Council where it was possible, and he hoped that the Parnellites would take their full share in these contests.

Mr. Redmond, proceeding, said he read recently a remarkable speech which had been delivered by Mr. William O'Brien in the West. Mr. O'Brien seemed to think that the best way of working these County Councils in the interest of Home Rule was to run the elections on the narrowest possible lines. He was against the election of capable and honest men in these Councils unless they agreed to every particular with his own political views—to discard, in fact, altogether con- siderations of the fitness of candidates for the work they would be called upon to do. As he understood Mr. O'Brien's speech his policy seemed to be to make a general confusion in Ireland, to make certain the failure of these councils, in order that he might then say to England—"These councils have failed, and therefore you see nothing can settle the Irish question except Home Rule." He asked the National- ists of Ireland as sensible men did they think that a wise policy? He did not hesitate to express the opinion that

that policy was a mischievous policy, and how it could advance Home Rule by proving that they were unfit to rule themselves in local affairs was beyond his comprehension. He sincerely trusted that no such policy would be adopted. He believed in a different policy. He wanted to make the County Councils a success, and to show to the world the capacity, steadiness, good sense, moderation, and vigor of Irish Nationalists. He believed the successful working of the measure would lead in a short number of years to the improvement of the social and industrial condition of the country. It would mean an immediate increase in the prosperity and happiness of the great mass of the Irish people, and would be a lesson to the world of their capacity to exercise the arts of govern- ment in their own land. His advice to them was to keep their heads cool, and if there was the remotest chance of bringing back to the National life of the country men whose forefathers stood with Grattan, but whose descendants since that day had stood aloof from the national movement, he said it would be criminal folly to cast it aside.

The stumbling block in the past in the way of Home Rule was that the Irish people had been divided on that question, but now the landlords saw that they had nothing to hope from the English Parliament, and that their only hope for the future was to throw in their lot with the people. The O'Conor Don was driven from public life because he would not enter Parliament as a supporter of Home Rule. He was a capable administrator on the Financial Relations questions, and had done in- calculable service to Ireland. He was a man eminently qualified to sit in the County Councils, and yet, according to Mr. O'Brien's policy, it would be the duty of the County Councils to refuse to elect him, and to put a less qualified man in the Councils in his place. In his opinion such a policy would be a disastrous one, and he hoped it would not be pursued.

In the coming elections the people should be left to choose for themselves without any undue interference from any quarter or any attempt of any clique to override their judgment. They should insist on a Nationalist majority on the new Councils to demonstrate that they were not satisfied without the concession of Home Rule, but sub- ject to that reservation he would say to the people—"Secure the best and most qualified men you can to do your business, and don't scruple to give a fair and even generous representation to men possess- ing the qualifications, even though they differ from you in political and religious opinions." If they came into the Councils, and if the bodies worked successfully, it would convince them that they need have no fear of entrust- ing their fortunes to their fellow coun- trymen. He asked them to welcome them into the ranks, and to devote themselves to the double task of en- deavoring to win them to Ireland's cause, and working together so as to show that they were able to govern themselves, while endeavoring to im- prove the social and material condition of the masses. He announced that for the purpose of discussing these matters more fully they intended to hold a series of conventions in various parts of the country. He had witnessed with profound gratification the progress of the '98 celebrations of this year which showed conclusively that the people were coming together, and com- ing together upon the principles of Par- nell. He was anxious to see the people united, but it should be unity upon a true policy and true principle—upon the principles of Parnell. If the people were united there would be little trouble in dealing with the Parliamen- tary parties.

WARNING TO CATHOLIC SINGERS.

It is a fact, and one commented on before in these columns, that we Cath- olics are influenced more by our sur- roundings than our surroundings are influenced by us. There is a tendency on the part of a certain element among us to make little of the prudent regula- tions which have been imposed upon us in the interest of our faith, to ignore the pleadings of pastors who try to en- force obedience to these regulations and under one pretext or another to do things which a more docile generation would never dream of doing.

All this is apropos of the fuss that has arisen over good old Father Cud- digh's sermon last Sunday. He de- nounced by name (he should not have mentioned names) a young woman of his parish who has been singing in Protestant churches in the town. Her friends pronounced his action uncalled

Head and Limbs

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"I was all run down and had no ap- petite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

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The following story is truly pathetic. Fourteen years ago (in 1883) a woman was sick with womb trouble. The trouble went on from bad to worse. Such diseases never did and never will cure themselves. As the days pass the pains and weakness increase. Finally comes the collapse. The patient goes to bed. Here she still grows worse. Finally she drags herself from bed and totters around on her feet in an effort to forget her agonies. She reads in a newspaper about a marvelous medicine. She writes for advice to famous specialists. Then she recovers her health completely. Just think of those needless years of torture! She could have been cured in 1884 just as well as in 1898. But read her own words:

Mrs. L. Emond, 2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: "I had womb trouble for fourteen years. My left side ached terribly, and so did my heart. More than half of the time I had to stay in bed. I spent my nights in walking the floor, trying to forget that I was suffering so much. I wrote your special- ist, received a long letter in reply, followed his advice, and to-day I sincerely thank him. To him I owe my cure, for his good advice and special treatment he sent me, together with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, completely cured me. I am also glad to give my testimony in order to help other sick women." (Signed)

MRS. L. EMOND,
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headache, nervousness, sleeplessness by giving vigor and tone to the feminine organs. They regulate the digestion and enrich the blood, thus curing pim- ples, blotches and ugly complexion. The pills are much easier to take than liquid medicines, and they cost only half as much. They can be carried about and swallowed without attract- ing attention.

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THE FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, CANADA.

for and unprovoked, as the simple fact of singing in a Protestant choir does not of itself, they think, argue any un- faithfulness on the part of the young lady toward her own Church. As a matter of fact it does so argue. This case, and it is not singular at all, is one of the most depressing which which the clergy have to deal. The moment some young women—and men, too—attain a certain amount of proficiency in the art of singing, they refuse to open their mouths unless paid in their own churches and take position in Protestant churches.

There are three reasons why as a rule this proceeding is wrong. First, there is peril of perversion. There is real danger that the faith of such persons will sooner or later suffer injury from their attendance at heretical worship. In the second place they give scandal. They set an example which the weaker brethren are liable to follow and occasion all sorts of talk. The Catholic instincts of the majority of our people are outraged by their ac- tion. In the third place, singing in a Protestant choir is objectionable, for the reason that persons who do so, how- ever firm their faith may be, partici- pate in heretical rites and in heretical worship—rites and worship which have their beginning and their continuing in the spirit of rebellion against and hostility to the faith and practice of Mother Church. What should we think of an American who, though he professed to cherish his nationality, would, for the sake of pay, take service under the enemy's flag? His actions give the lie to his professions.

No matter what the sentiments of the hymns sung at a heretical service may be the fact that singing them under such circumstances constitutes partici- pation in such service, and is a betrayal of the faith. Father Sabetti thinks it is not possible to permit such action except in "some very rare cases" and under conditions which in practice it is morally impossible to verify. We re- commend these points to the careful consideration of budding tenors and aspiring sopranos who may be thinking of following the example of Miss Sarah Smith, of Milford.—Providence Visitor.

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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.....OCTOBER 29, 1898.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC BOYS.

At High Mass on Sunday last the Rev. Father Quinlivan referred to that which is patent to all Catholics who pass by the splendid site of it—namely, that the foundation and first story of what may be called one of the handsomest educational buildings in Montreal, the new High School for English-speaking Catholic boys, have already been finished, and that the work is being rapidly pushed forward. Father Quinlivan stated that there had already been expended, in payment of contractors, the sum of nearly \$9000, and that large sums are required each week to be expended in the same direction. He also made an appeal to those who had subscribed to send in their contributions without further delay, and to those who had not yet subscribed to do so at once, reminding the latter that the onerous duties which he was called upon to discharge in connection with the sacred ministry prevented him from paying a personal visit to all of them with a view to enlisting their aid for this praiseworthy and much-needed undertaking. He related an interesting incident which had recently occurred: A gentleman had to visit him at St. Patrick's presbytery in order to express the great satisfaction it gave him to see that the High School was at last being erected, and to promise a donation of \$500 towards it, as a token of his practical sympathy with the project. As circumstances would not permit of his paying the money at present, he undertook to pay \$25 a year until he would be enabled to donate the whole sum.

This is the kind of spirit which, on a larger or smaller scale, should animate the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and the district in regard to this important institution, which will enable the rising generation, and the generations that are to follow, to fill, with honor to their religion and credit to themselves, positions side by side with their now more favored Protestant fellow citizens in all the walks of commercial, professional and industrial life. Protestants have generously and enthusiastically provided their youth with every necessary facility in this connection; and surely the English-speaking Catholics of our city and district will not allow themselves to be outdone in such an important and meritorious work as this. There are five thousand heads of English speaking Catholic households in Montreal who could contribute, without any sacrifice, \$25 each towards the equipment of the new Catholic High School. Were such contributions forthcoming the institution would be placed upon such a footing as would obviate any anxiety as to its financial condition in the future. Very little reflection upon the important and far-reaching influence which this institution will exercise upon the future of our race and our creed in this city ought to induce

the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal to show by their practical sympathy that it is unnecessary for the Rev. Father Quinlivan, to whose zeal and courage its inauguration is due, to undertake the arduous task of making visitation tours throughout our five large and popular parishes.

TO SAY FAREWELL TO LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

We are pleased to perceive that the Irish citizens of Montreal, represented by the various national and charitable societies of the city, have conceived the happy idea of presenting to their excellencies, the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen, a farewell address, or, rather, farewell address; on the occasion of their approaching and much regretted departure from amongst us.

Lord Aberdeen has endeared himself to the people by his urbanity and kindness, while Lady Aberdeen has become their idol.

They came to Canada with a good record. They had been in Dublin for many years, and while there had evinced so much sympathy, and had taken so deep an interest in the people of Ireland, that it need not be wondered at that a warm-hearted, generous people had been stirred to their deepest depths by the exhibition of an interest in their rulers to which they were not always accustomed.

In Canada it has been a continuation of the same kindness and tender regard for descendants of a people they once ruled over with benignancy. We hope the Windsor Hall will be crowded to the doors on the occasion of their Excellencies visit on the 9th prox. The Governor General having to leave before eight o'clock, will not be able to remain longer than to receive and reply to an address. Early attendance there fore is necessary. Her Excellency will delight the audience with a short address on Irish industries and early Irish history.

SO-CALLED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Those who scoff at the miracles wrought at such world renowned shrines as those of Lourdes and of Ste. Anne de Beaupre will find something suggestive in the recent death of Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, and the author of several novels. At the inquest which was held as to the cause of his death, Mrs. Brown and Friedberger, who attended him at one time, declare their belief that he would have recovered if he had had proper treatment. He had rheumatic fever and was paralyzed on one side. Death was due to syncope, sometimes called heart failure. Mr. Frederic's daughter Ruth testified that her father did not believe in doctors, and that it was with his consent, though under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist, was summoned to attend him. Kate Lyon, one of the household, testified that Mr. Frederic asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, who came to the house and explained Christian Science. That day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors. Most of Mrs. Mills' treatment, the witness said, was what is called "absent treatment." At the request of friends the doctors were recalled, but Mr. Frederic informed them that he had not followed their directions before.

Through the treatment of the "Christian Scientist," Mr. Frederic, like many other people in this country and the United States, whose example he imitated, met his death. His sad end will, it may be hoped, serve as a warning to those who look for miracles where they can never be found.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE NON-CATHOLIC PRESS.

Evidences are not wanting to prove the hostile attitude of the non-Catholic press of this city towards English speaking Catholics. The Herald is one of the most persistent offenders in this regard. It seems as though its City Hall reporters were instructed to seize upon every occasion to hold up to ridicule the two Irish Catholic representatives in the City Council. Every little slip of the tongue on their part is seemingly reported verbatim. The little slips on the part of the English and Scotch Protestants are as evidently suppressed. Last week we had to complain of the Herald's treatment of Alderman Kicealla. This week it is Alderman Gallery who is mentioned.

We often wonder why it is that our English-speaking Catholics, especially those who are Irish, and who are organized into every form of associations, do not take up this question, and strengthen the hands of their representatives in the City Council. During election times they take a great interest in the candidates for Aldermanic honors; but once they are elected they seem to take no further interest in them except to bother them about using their

influence to obtain patronage, positions for their friends in the Board, the Police and the Water departments. They should stand by their representatives all through and resent such insults as are offered to them so frequently by the non-Catholic press.

SYMBOLISM IN WORSHIP.

The peculiar foundation on which Anglicanism rests is amply demonstrated by the fact that the actions of an insignificant individual named Kensit, whose character has just been "shown up" by the London journal Truth, have been drawing forth a series of replies from the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of Ritualism. He declared, amongst other things, that, although compulsory confession is absolutely illegal in the Church of England, voluntary confession is legal, and no clergyman is justified in refusing to hear it, and he commended prayers for the dead, but forbade invocation of the saints or the Virgin. He declared the elevation and reservation of the sacrament and use of incense are non-permissible, but he approved of a certain revival of the ritual, in conformity with the prescriptions of the Prayer Book. Practically, the Primate sanctions all the doctrines and practices which the "low churchmen" have so vehemently condemned, and the "high churchmen" are proportionately elated.

As illustrating the "unity" of Protestantism, we may here quote from an address recently delivered by the Protestant Bishop of Derry on the same subject. The newspaper report is as follows:—

"He said if the Archbishop of Canterbury's declaration had been made before the heather took fire, it would have been more statesmanlike and effectual. He claimed to be a revisionist, and he had used the word Protestant in places where the word was not applauded. He loved music and a dignified service, but a demonstrative and showy ritual affected him as a parody in literature. Happily the English law was not theirs; things lawful in England were unlawful here. The cross was forbidden on or near the communion table. To introduce it elsewhere three consents were necessary—the minister's, select vestry's, and bishop's. On that score they need have no fear of their Bishop."

An able, logic, and lucid answer to all those who object to external signs and ceremonies in religion was contained in a sermon on "Symbolism in Catholic Worship," preached in St. Patrick's Church in this city on Sunday last by the Rev. J. A. McCallen. After quoting from the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers, the Rev. preacher forcibly pointed out that the Blessed Savior Himself, while he walked on earth, gave by His example His approval to external signs and ceremonies as expressions of the sentiments of mind and heart. His language was full of symbolism, as He discoursed on Heavenly truth. In His very crib He accepted the symbolic offerings of the Wise Men, gold, frankincense, and myrrh. He mixed clay with spittle for the cure of the blind man. He stretched forth His hand to bless and cure, though a word would have done quite as well—and even that word would still have been an external expression of His inner thought and mind. He stooped down to write symbolical words upon the ground. He raised his eyes in prayer. He lay prostrate in His agony; and He wept over His loved Jerusalem. The Catholic Church, then, relying on the example of Jesus Christ, as well as on the dictates of human nature, and realizing also the God, Who is the Creator of our body as well as of our soul, has a right to demand the worship of both, has laid down the great principle of symbolism in worship.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

That the general public do not believe that any practical result will follow from the expensive labors of the Charter Commissioners, or the tedious and inconsequential meetings of the Charter Committee, which is revising the commissioners' long-winded draft, is evinced from the lack of interest taken in the proceedings. For a new city charter, such as that projected, affecting, as it would do, the religious, commercial and social interests of the people of Montreal, would be a very important and far-reaching document. As we have already stated, we have had no confidence in the commissioners appointed by the City Council to draft a new charter, since two of them were English-speaking Protestants and not one of them was an English-speaking Catholic—a discrimination which will, we trust, be duly resented when the proper time arrives. The discussions which are going on in the City Hall justify the views we have expressed, for they show that both the Charter Commissioners and the Charter Committee are befogged over one of the principal provisions of the proposed new charter—the creation of an

Executive Board of six, three in favor of the innovation, and three in favor of the "Cabinet." Here is a sample taken from the Star report:—

Ald. McBride presented a resolution to the effect that there be an Executive Board consisting of the Mayor and six aldermen, the said aldermen to be elected by the City Council.

Alderman Martineau offered an amendment providing that the members of the Executive Board be elected by the city at large.

Dr. Weir, who was present as one of the revisors of the charter, advised the committee against tying themselves up too tightly to any rigid rule. It might be better just to adopt the principle of a Board and place a general clause in the charter giving the city the power to adopt such a plan, but leaving details to be worked out later.

Ald. Beauclercq—Do you think that the Council would swallow that without discussion or explanation? They would want to know what they were passing. The idea must be discussed and worked out in all its details before it is submitted to the Council.

Ald. Sadler, who was present as a spectator, thought Dr. Weir's suggestion a good one. A great many people feared that they would not get the charter through in time to submit it to the Legislature if they wasted any time over details.

No time to discuss so important a matter in detail. This is another proof of what we have already said—that the proper steps were not taken, and the proper men were not chosen, to secure for the citizens a good, a practicable, and an acceptable charter. A prize of say \$5,000 might with great advantage have been offered for the best draft charter, the competition to be altogether unrestricted as to nationality, so that the thoughts of the best experts in the world on municipal administration might be placed at the disposal of the city.

The clumsiness, the incompleteness, as well as the impracticableness of the present draft charter, is sufficiently exhibited by the duties which, it is proposed, are to be performed by the members of the Executive Board, or "Cabinet," each of whom is to receive the salary of \$1500 a year. The principle of this "Cabinet" has already been adopted. The draft reads as follows on this point:—

The duties of the Executive Board shall be:

1. To keep a general office with a competent book-keeping staff.
2. To make all purchases of supplies, materials, etc., needed by the Council or by its various committees.
3. To prepare specifications for, and to award all contracts, and for that purpose to call for tenders for works, materials, and supplies, implements or machinery or any other goods or property required, and which may lawfully be purchased for the use of the corporation.
4. To have the oversight of all contracts and to inspect and report to the Council monthly or oftener upon all municipal works being carried on by the contract within or for the city.

Proviso—The Executive Board, however, shall receive no orders from the Standing Committees or heads of departments, for any contract, purchase or work which shall be of an annual value of less than \$100.

VI. The Council shall not, unless upon an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Council present and voting, reverse or vary the action of the Executive Committee in respect to any tender or decision, but the Council may, by a vote of the majority of the members present, upon its first presentation, refer back to the Board any report, matter or thing for reconsideration.

VII. The heads of the departments and all the employees of the corporation shall be bound at all times to furnish the Executive Committee with such assistance as may be required to enable them to properly perform the duties of their office.

VIII. The Board shall recommend to the Council such competent parties as it may require to carry out the different contracts, works or purchases which it cannot make itself, or for the oversight of the works and contracts in the interests of the city.

IX. The City Auditor or Comptroller shall at all times have access to the books of the Executive Board, and shall present to Council a full report of its operations at the end of each year, or as often as shall be required by the Council.

X. The Council, before the Executive Board shall enter upon its duties, shall pass a by-law, which shall previously be approved by an absolute majority of Council, at a regular meeting, and this by-law shall regulate the manner whereby contracts shall be given, tenders called for, purchases made, etc., etc., and all other matters requisite and necessary to secure the proper operation of said Executive Board, not covered by or inconsistent with the provisions of this act; said by-law being first posted up in all the offices of the City Hall, and published at least once each year in two French and English newspapers of the city.

No man qualified to act as a member of the Executive Board will undertake the duties here laid down at a smaller salary than is received by a provincial cabinet minister—\$4,000—or a federal cabinet minister, \$7,000. The work to be performed would be as important as that accomplished by a cabinet, and would often involve the expenditure of more money than is spent under the supervision of most of the heads of the

Department of Governmental departments. This Executive Board idea will doubtless be rejected, along with other objectionable features of the proposed charter, such as the taxation of religious property either by the City Council or the Legislative Council. If a real and feasible desire existed to restrict the membership and machinery of administrative committees, so as to concentrate the work, and secure economy with efficiency, three or four executive departments could be created, the heads of which to receive salaries commensurate with their positions in a progressive city like Montreal. Failing the establishment of such departments we believe the present system of committees to be the best, as it brings together a large number of men experienced with many of the questions brought before them and capable of dealing with all of them.

Mayor Prefontaine deserves credit for having raised his voice, when the Executive Board was being discussed, in favor of a fair representation of the three elements which make up our population—French Canadian, English-speaking Catholic, and English-speaking Protestant. His Worship said that he was in favor of an Executive Board, but in the appointment of the body they would have to guard carefully against possible conflicts. They had to remember that Montreal is a Cosmopolitan City and would have to take care that every body got fair play. If they could get a strong, thoroughly representative board to attend to the administration of the affairs of the city, one possessing the confidence of all classes of citizens, it would be a good thing.

O'HIGGINS OF CHILI.

An anonymous writer in the London Magazine, Temple Bar, furnishes some interesting information regarding the Irish hero, O'Higgins, the liberator of Chili, and his adventurous and distinguished father. A few weeks ago we called attention to an article written by the Hon. W. J. Onahan, of Chicago, on the "Irish Settlers of Illinois," in which he spoke admiringly of D'Arcy McGee, and the warning he uttered regarding Irish colonization, and it is somewhat significant that in alluding to the article in the Temple Bar a leading Irish journal alludes to D'Arcy McGee as a proof of the capacity of Irishmen for governmental duties of the highest order and for the highest degree of statesmanship.

The writer in the Temple Bar cleverly summarizes the career of the two Higginases in this way: "When George the First was King, Ambrose Higgins, the future Marquis of Osorno and Viceroy of Peru, was a ragged village boy in Ireland glad to earn pennies by running errands. When Queen Victoria had been two years on the throne, his son Bernard, who more than any one man (not excepting Dundonald) secured the independence of Chili, died in exile in Peru." "Ambrose Higgins was born in the year 1720. Destined for the Church, he was sent to Cadiz to be educated by an uncle in Holy Orders. The career was distasteful to him; he ran away, emigrated to La Plata, and earned a living as a pedlar; crossed the Continent of America, was expelled from Lima, and made his way to Chili. Here he took a road contract and prospered in a small way; but an outbreak of a small Indian war aroused in him the Irishman's love of horses and a fight, and he was given the command of irregular cavalry. When the war was over, he was confirmed in his command, and his troops were incorporated with the regular army. He continued to rise, although very slowly; and at the age of 57 was promoted Colonel."

In 1795, Ambrose Higgins was appointed by the Spanish Government to the responsible and lucrative office of Viceroy in Peru. There seems little reason to doubt that had the wise counsels of Higgins been listened to at Madrid one, at least, of the now lost provinces of Spain might have been preserved to her. This was not to be, however, and the words of advice of the Irish Viceroy were treated as those of a disloyal and disaffected official, with the result that he was recalled to Spain and deprived of his honors and emoluments. Aged, broken in health, and bitterly disappointed, Ambrose Higgins died on the 18th March, 1801, after he had made a will in which he bequeathed all his wealth, which was considerable, to his famous son, Bernard Higgins, or, as he chose to call himself, O'Higgins.

It is a curious fact that Ambrose Higgins, in his will, required his son to bear the name of his mother. Placed in possession of a noble fortune, Bernard O'Higgins spared no efforts to obtain and eventually succeeded in securing the Royal permission to use his father's name with the olden Celtic prefix added. This concession obtained, he returned to Chili, apparently determined to devote his energies to the

defense of the sacred property of which he had come into possession. Occupied by a task of a more or less pastoral kind, O'Higgins pursued a life of luxury and peace until the breaking out of the Chilian revolt against Spain in 1810 called him to the fields of war and politics. It is noteworthy that O'Higgins, although prepared to risk his life and property in securing the independence of Chili, entertained a profound and well-founded distrust of the capacity of the Chilian people for the enjoyment of Constitutional Government. A born cavalry soldier, O'Higgins soon won fame for himself, and the hearts of the very people whom he regarded with disdain.

It is not, of course, possible for us to here follow the career of O'Higgins in detail. The skein of politics is always a tangled one, and in South American Republics it is even more likely to get ravelled than in other lands. O'Higgins was, however, always ready to cut the knots which confronted him with his sword. Sometimes he was worsted in the conflicts which arose, but his intellect and courage brought him eventual success. We are told that: "After seven years of struggle, of dire poverty, of battle and bloodshed, Bernard O'Higgins found himself, at the age of thirty-seven, the ruler—the absolute ruler—of his native country. There was no talk of Juntas and National Congresses. O'Higgins had tried them all and found them wanting; and San Martin's taste did not lie in the direction of popular government. O'Higgins entered on six years of absolute rule. He divided his Government into three departments, confiding foreign affairs to Don Miguel Zamartu, war to Don Jose Ignacio Zenteno, and finance to Don Hipolito Villages. As regards programme, he omitted the declaration customs on these occasions, said nothing about 'progress' or abstractions of any kind, and proclaimed that the independence of Chili at all cost was their sole object." His attempts, however, to establish an orderly system of rule in the land which his genius had lifted to freedom met with but slight success. The people clamored for constitutional forms of Government, the true use of which they have not yet learnt to understand, and O'Higgins believed in the maintenance of a dictatorship. Eventually he fell, betrayed by his own colleagues and Ministers. His formal relinquishment of power was made on the 2nd of July, 1823, and he died in exile in Peru, on the 21st of April, 1839. Today, however, thoughtful Chilians recognize the service of O'Higgins, as is shown in the name they have given their splendid battleship, and his name is honored within the Republic where the greatness of his genius and the unselfishness of his character are understood.

A PARODY ON THE DECALOGUE.

The sophomore class at Princeton University has drawn up a "New Decalogue" for the guidance of freshmen, whom it has been resolved not to subject to the savage and barbaric course of dangerous horse-play known as hazing. Here is the new decalogue:

1. Thou shalt have none other gods before Nassau.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee golf or bicycle trousers.
3. Thou shalt not wear duck or crash suits until after the first Princeton-Harvard baseball game in the spring.
4. Observe the Fedora hat to keep it holy.
5. Honor the grand stand on the varsity field and keep to the bleachers.
6. Thou shalt not wander from thy rooms after nine P. M.
7. Thou shalt not smoke on the streets.
8. Thou shalt not inhabit public restaurants or bar-rooms.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against upper class men.
10. Thou shalt not covet the sidewalk or path when upper class men pass by.

Some of the American secular papers, notably the New York Herald, quote this blasphemous rubbish with approval. And yet these sophomores are to take leading positions later on, when they go out in the world, their character supposed to have been built upon the basis of Christian gentleness!

REV. FATHER KILCULLEN, P. P. of Adgals, Ontario was the guest of the Fathers at St. Patrick's during the week. Father Kilcullen is on his way back from Blackrock, Dublin, where he was spending his vacation and renewing his old acquaintances. He looks remarkably well after his voyage, the sea breezes of the dear old land being invigorating. Father Kilcullen is one of the oldest priests attached to the Archdiocese of Toronto, being nearly thirty years in the ministry.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S PEN PICTURE OF A POLITICAL BOSS.

After the refusal of Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Mr. Richard Croker, to give the nomination of the Democrats to Judge Joseph F. Daly for the Supreme Court, the Republican party took the matter into their own hands, and as a result Judge Daly was tendered the nomination of the party. In accepting it he said, in part—

"I speak advisedly when I say that there is concerned in this coming election the sanctity of the judicial office, for to assail the independence of the bench is to attack the most sacred institution this land can boast."

"Mad, indeed, is the brain that conceives the punishment of a just Judge. No subterfuge can disguise the wickedness of the purpose nor conceal the threat to corrupt the one thing the people most respect. No labored effort to put up what is called a good ticket against him can hide a true design. It is not a question whether you can get lawyers as learned or men as popular to take his place. It is simply and solely a question whether the freedom of the judicial office is assailed. The Judge who has done his duty fearlessly and who has been free to every consideration has been made for an immutable but justice stands for an immutable principle, and any nomination of candidates against him for the less calculated to destroy the independence of the judiciary and is a menace to the public safety."

Mr. Croker, upon being asked by a representative of a local journal what he thought of the speech of Judge Daly in accepting the Republican nomination, said: "Judge Daly had tried to drag religion into the politics of this year. By judging what he thought was a tremendous weight of Catholic influence against us he thought he would drive us into giving him a nomination for which nothing more than his speech yesterday is needed to show his unfitness."

"In the twenty-eight years that he has been on the Supreme Court bench I never—absolutely never—asked him for a single favor. He implies in his speech of his that at some time that would lower the dignity of his high office."

"I suppose he refers to the time he was asked to appoint Michael T. Daly clerk of his court. He refused to do it. Michael T. Daly, everybody who knows anything about local affairs at all knows, is the most competent court clerk in this city."

"But it is not for his action then alone that Tammany has no further use for him. He turned his back on the men who made him time and again. But even that is not all."

"A political organization has a right to name for office the men who are most satisfactory to a majority of its members. Judge Daly in no way has given satisfaction, and as I have said, every man we have nominated is his superior both as a lawyer and in fitness for judicial position."

"I think of a man who has been content and glad to be kept for twenty-eight years in one of the highest offices in the land by democrats and who now makes a republican nomination."

Then came the meeting of protest held a few evenings ago at the Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Bar Association, and at which Hon. Bourke Cockran delivered the principal speech. It is as follows:—

"I am one of those who intend to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor but who at the same time feel that a popular ratification of the attempt to subject the judiciary to any extraneous control whatever would be a fatal blow to the prosperity of this municipality and a serious peril to the safety of the citizen. The reason which impels me to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, although I supported the Republican candidate for President in 1896, and the same platform in 1900, I am ready to explain at any time if anybody cares to hear it."

"The business of this meeting is to declare the principles which should govern every patriotic citizen in exercising the suffrage for judicial candidates. It may seem a strong if not an extravagant statement to assert that the safety of individual liberty, individual property and individual character—aye, of civilization and government itself within this municipality—is involved in the result of this contest for judicial office, yet that is precisely the statement which I make and which I hope to justify before you this evening."

"Much has been said about bosses and bossism. It is well to remember that we are not discussing to-night the selection of a boss, but rather the limitation of his powers. The issue of this campaign is not the creation of a boss-ship, but the extension of the powers of an existing, strongly entrenched boss-ship over the judiciary, which has hitherto maintained its independence."

"When I use the words boss and boss-ship I am not moved by a desire to indulge in personalities or in abusive epithets. The boss-ship is too real, too strong a force in our municipal existence to be disposed of by sneer or reproach. I use the term because no other will convey an adequate idea of the power with which the citizen must grapple if he is to vindicate his liberties in this crisis. All the power, legislative and executive, of this municipality is to-day in the hands of the individual who rules the destinies of the Democratic party—or, in other words, in the hands of the boss, and

there they will remain, whatever may be the outcome of this canvass. The individual rights of the citizen, his right to liberty, property and character are his own, and they will continue to be his own property, independent of a boss or anybody else, just as long as independent Judges can be found to defend them, and no longer."

"It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the elementary rights of citizenship are involved in this canvass. Upon its result depends whether the citizen can enjoy them by virtue of the constitutional system under which he lives or whether he must seek them through the favor of a boss."

"In order that we may measure the magnitude of the issue it is necessary that we should examine the character of our local government as it exists, and the effect likely to be produced upon it by the defeat of Judge Daly at the polls. Nowhere in the experience of mankind can I find any parallel for the force which dominates and controls the affairs of this, the second greatest city in the world. A nominal government is installed at the City Hall, but the real government is exercised at the Democratic Club. Officers are appointed and sworn to discharge certain functions, and, to some extent, they do discharge them, but outside the mere routine duties of their departments every discretionary power is exercised and controlled by a private individual, who is not required to register his decrees or even to acknowledge them."

"Many thousands of persons are engaged in the public service, and in contemplation of law are appointed by the heads of departments and are responsible, but, as a matter of fact, each one owes his appointment to the forbearance of those whose existence is unknown to the law, but whose commands, though unregistered, are more powerful than statutes, and whose nod can make a fortune or unmake a career. Every financial interest in the city courts his favor and dreads his hostility. An interview can send his stock soaring above that mysterious line known as par, or can depress it to those gloomy levels which evoke bankruptcy or liquidation. Let it be known that he wished a million dollars for political purposes, and before next Friday night he would have received two millions."

"What officeholder among the tens of thousands who draw pay from the city treasury would hesitate to prove his gratitude for the favor which lifted him into the public service and the fervor of his hopes that he might be retained in it? While the hundreds of thousands who hope to get into office would seek to attract by liberal contributions the favorable notice of him who is the source of all employment and of all promotions. What contractor performing public works would hesitate to use part of his profits to promote his prospect of larger rewards? What corporation exercising a public franchise would fail to embrace an opportunity to propitiate his favor when a sign of his hostility would be a fatal blow to its credit? What extensive owner of real estate would venture to incur an investment which might find its way to the books of the assessor?"

"If he sought social success he has nominations to bestow upon the ambitious, and if he was refused an invitation which he covered the person who disappointed him would be apt to find an engine-house established in his back yard, his slumber disturbed by the clanging bell which calls the firemen to duty. And all these things he could do without signing a paper or giving utterance to an audible expression."

"He need not denounce any penalty against an enemy. Ten thousand persons would be racking their wits to invent plans for the annoyance of the person who had provoked his displeasure. He need never mention the name of the corporation to be doomed to destruction. He has but to frown upon it and every city department would forthwith discover reasons for assailing it, while the public, quick to discover conditions affecting credit, would hasten to throw its securities upon the market as if its certificate of stock would contaminate the fingers that touched it. Even if he sought to establish an engine-house in the back yard of a recalcitrant citizen it would be unnecessary to formulate his desire; but all the same the building would soon be in the course of erection."

"I am unaware of any other country in which an absolute form of government has existed where it was not at least conspicuous, apparent and tangible. The French sovereign who had gathered all power of the State into his own hands was at least compelled to declare that he was the State, but the boss of an American city exercising powers as great as he pleases. No man can refuse him credit for a popular administrative act or trace home to him one for which he disavowed responsibility."

"Now, in all that I have said I wish it distinctly understood that I am not stating the operations of the boss, not his powers and capacities; not what I claim he has actually done, but what he could do. I have no knowledge that our boss has ever accepted a dollar in any form of contributions from contractor, employee or corporation, and I do not believe that he has ever attempted any act of oppression or injury to any individual. Indeed, as we survey the extent of his powers and the manner in which they have been exercised, I believe I would be justified in saying, with Lord Clive, that, considering his opportunities, he is amazed at his own moderation."

"Conceive for a moment the situation and then tell me if he be not entitled to praise for moderation rather than blame for excess. Without a hundred public appearances, without a hundred hands being ready to carry his bag or his overcoat. To walk with him is distinction among politicians. To be noticed by him is to broaden the horizon of one's prospects. If flattery

can affect him, ten thousand men are ready to persuade him. Never in the history of the world has a statesman so wise, so learned, so eloquent, shed upon a happy country the priceless blessings of his political leadership. If avarice can tempt him, wealth beyond his wildest dreams is within his reach if he will allow it to flow to his feet."

"No Roman Proconsul ever sent to administer a distant province, no Spanish Captain-General ruling a transmarine colony, enjoyed equal power to benefit himself and his followers. Clive, walking through the Nabob's treasury at Moorshedabad, where sacks of gold and silver, rubies and diamonds, the accumulated fruits of a tyrannical and unrestrained taxation, were piled on every side, free to take what he chose, no power to question him, no limitation upon his greed except such as was imposed upon him by his conscience, enjoyed no such opportunities as the boss of a great American city."

"Now, in order to exclude all personalities from this discussion I think it proper to say that I am making no war on the boss who rules our destinies. He is not responsible for this condition; he did not produce it; it grew up, not through him, but largely in spite of him. The first speech I ever made in Tammany Hall was made against the measure which I then foresaw would erect a despotic authority in this community, to which I now attribute the boss-ship as it exists, and no one applauded me more forcibly than that he who is to-day the absolute boss of the greater city. If we must have a boss, the existing boss is as moderate as we could be likely to obtain. All bosses are alike to me. As one star differs from another in glory, so one boss may differ from another in fame or in reverse. But as all stars are governed by one law, so all bosses proceed from the same cause."

"I do not believe that bossism is an essential feature of democratic government. On the contrary, I have never known bossism to flourish where democratic government had not been abolished. If we were discussing bossism I think there would be but little difficulty in suggesting a remedy for it. Whenever the people of New York are ready to abolish bossism by abolishing the municipal system on which it has arisen and thrived, I will be ready to join in the enterprise, but until that time comes I have no desire to pull down one boss by the erection of another. All this I do in proper to say that I may not be suspected of any personal feeling in what remains to be said."

"Bossism under its present limitations is rather beneficial than oppressive. Those who enjoy the favor of the boss are admitted to a condition of great prosperity. The worst that can happen to the victim of his displeasure is to be excluded from the sunshine of his approval. His powers over the municipality as a whole, and in that respect are practically without limit. But the individual rights of the citizen they are powerless to disturb. He can benefit an individual but he cannot injure him. He may enrich, he may lift him above his fellows, by appointment to important office, but he cannot invade those reserved rights which the Constitution guarantees to the individual and which are the pride and the glory and the safety of our constitutional system. He may give Brown a franchise, but that can only be made profitable by meeting some public requirement or ministering to some public convenience, and so far from injuring Jones, it would tend rather to benefit him. If he undertook to put an engine-house in the back yard of a citizen who had dishonored him, that citizen would be entitled to compensation as long as independent Judges administer justice in the courts."

"We have all rights which no boss can impair, even though he controls the legislative or executive departments of the city or State; but these rights depend for their security upon the honor and virtue of the Judges. The right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was asserted long before the adoption of our Constitution, but the establishment of a judiciary equipped with power to assert and defend those rights is the distinct contribution of American democracy to democratic institutions. With a servile judiciary the Constitution would still contain every declaration in favor of individual rights, but there would be no authority capable of punishing an invasion of them if that invasion proceeded from a source of which the Judges stood in awe."

"Sonorous phrases have never protected any person against oppression. The French Constitution of 1793 contained more generous provision for individual rights than the Federal Constitution or the Constitution in any State of the Union. The citizen was guaranteed the absolute right to enjoy his property, the right to a speedy trial in case of arrest, the right to be confronted with accusers and to produce witnesses—may, more, the French Constitution provided that the declaration of the rights of man, which was made part of it, should be engraved on tablets and placed in the legislative halls and on tablets to be exposed in public places, that the citizen might always have before his eyes the measure of his rights and the legislator the nature of his problem."

"Yet, notwithstanding all these high-sounding phrases, notwithstanding the tablets engraved with the declaration of the rights of man, in the very teeth of the Constitution a reign of terror was established and violence, riot and lawlessness drenched the streets of Paris in the blood of the innocent and choked the rivers of France with the victims of licentious and brutal officers."

"The glittering phrases of French constitutionalism did not prevent its leading to awful scenes of oppression and pillage and from perishing in confusion and disaster. Our Constitution has always lasted and flourished and grown ever since its establishment, because the hands to which it was committed have been faithful in defending it. For a hundred years our Judges have been loyal to their duty, and our citizens have been secure in their privileges. Now, in this the greatest city of the continent, in this the richest community on this hemisphere, it is proposed to drive from the

CONTINUED ON EIGHT PAGE.

THE NAME DAY OF A POPULAR PASTOR.

While traveling on business to Montreal city, it was my good fortune to arrive in the Canadian City of Churches on or about the feast day of the reverend pastor of St. Jean Baptiste. Like its name sake in the great Empire State, the parish of St. Jean Baptiste has an energetic pastor at its head. It is necessary to say that the Rev. Pastor Magloire Auclair received me with that urbanity with which many of your readers are fully well acquainted. The French Canadian clergymen are certain worthy descendants of their courteous ancestors."

I was invited, after a short rest, to visit the truly grand institution which are a credit to pastor and people of St. Jean Baptiste. The general pastor informed me that, although St. John the Baptist is the patron saint of the country and the parish which he governs so admirably, St. Patrick had many spiritual children under the direction of himself, Rev. Father Casey and the zealous curates of St. Jean Baptiste."

What, said I, about a report to the representative Catholic newspaper of the city in re my impressions? With a twinkle in his kindly eye, he declared that nothing would please both the press and himself better, provided I had no unfavorable impressions to communicate. The fire, said he, in subdued tones was damper enough on our energies. As your readers know, alas! too well a dreadful catastrophe befell St. Jean Baptiste and his good people of St. Jean Baptiste. A merciless fire swept away in a few hours the results of years of savings, labor and tears, and left nothing but ruins instead of what Providence had crowned as a partial success of the energies of both Pastor and laborers in the Sacred Ministry and generous people of this parish."

Well, I told him that, on visiting the bazaar going on just now, I was struck with the beauty of all the decorations, the varied fancy displayed in the many objects contributed by his good people—the zeal of the ladies. "Oh, yes," he said, "the devout female sex for ever." And the particularly bright colors of the A. O. H. table. "But the men, the Irish Catholics, these sons of St. Patrick, you spoke of, where are they?" "Oh, they are coming on Wednesday evening," said he, with confidence and earnestness in his tone. "All right; I shall be happy to prolong my visit and stay it out to see these Hiberniores Hibernicoes of yours."

The name day alluded to dawned on the 24th inst., and was ushered in by old St. Jean in a fervid manner. Your Catholic readers know that the Name Day of the curé coincides with the Feast of the Archangelic friend of Tobias the Younger."

Some of the ladies of the parish formed a ladies' choir, and the grave notes of the majestic plain song were ably interpreted by gentlemen, friends of the members of the choir."

The celebrant of the Mass was, of course, the Pastor, the Rev. Magloire Auclair. He was assisted by his Reverend nephew, the already distinguished and thoughtful young man, Dr. Auclair, and Rev. J. Piette, serving as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. These gentlemen, with several others, labor zealously in union with the Rev. Pastor."

The music of the Mass was from the pen of the distinguished composer, Leo Delibes; Credo, Messe Royal, Plain Song, with Lottin's "Et Incarnatus," a song, solo with violin obligato, admirably sung by Miss Patelin. At the Offertory, "Tota Pulchra Es" a trio by Henry Smart, was done justice to by the Misses Duncanson, Gill and Patelin. At the Elevation, "O Salutaris Hostia" was sweetly and piously rendered by Miss Marie Gill."

The singing throughout was excellent, and the execution of the Plain-Chant was correct and truly grand. Mr. Boucher is the director. The Credo was in plain song. Nothing is so beautiful in church-music as the good old song of the church, St. Gregory the Great's gift."

At 7.30 p.m., from sixty to seventy guests sat down to a magnificent banquet prepared for them in honor of the Rev. Curé on the recurrence of his patronal feast by the Ladies of Charity of the parish. These ladies bear, some of them, peculiarly Irish Catholic names—such as Kavanagh, Murphy, Ferguson, Quinn, etc."

After the wants of the inner man had been seen to by the ladies, who waited themselves on the pastor and his invited guests, Hon. Judge Gill (who is a guest at the Hospice Auclair, together with Mrs. Gill), as president of the banquet, arose, amidst applause, and announced that the toasts were now in order. He said it was his privilege to give the health of the rev. pastor, and he did so in a short and pointed allusion."

The pastor responded with that eloquence which distinguished him always as an orator. He thrilled the entire audience. Many of the guests wept as he repeated the touching narrative of the difficult beginnings of the Hospice Auclair, and dwelt in feeling terms on the terrible catastrophe which swept everything in a few hours out of existence. A disastrous fire recently destroyed every vestige of years of sacrifice and labor."

Next came the toast of St. Vincent de Paul parish, the natal parish of the Rev. Father Auclair—ably responded to by the member for the County Laval, Hon. Mr. Leblanc."

Finally, the toast of St. Jean Baptiste parish was responded to by Mr. Labelle, B.C.L., of recent advent in the parish, but who is already enamored of the good pastor's zeal for the honor and glory of God, his love for the poor, and the young lawyer made the hall resound in accents of thrilling eloquence with the praises of the people and Pastor."

The Boucher orchestra discoursed sweet music during the banquet and many hearty thanks are due the members of the orchestra for their

harmonious co-operation in giving the priests and the Rev. pastor a condition of melodious tones to the good things spread out before them in honor of Rev. Magloire Auclair—ad multos et felicissimos annos! Vive Curé Auclair. A VICTOR.

NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The tenth annual afternoon tea for the Montreal Free Library will take place on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 4 to 6.30 o'clock, in the Conservatory Hall, St. Catherine and McGill College avenue. This is always a most enjoyable occasion, when friends meet friends, and in the genial atmosphere enjoy the best of refreshments and the choicest of music for the small sum of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children; and this sum is contributed towards a truly noble work. Beginning with something over a hundred volumes, this library has mounted now into the thousands, comprising the best literature in every department. Its circulation is about 1,500 a month. Books are distributed in every parish of the city to people of all creeds and conditions. As this 'afternoon tea' is almost the only support of the library, it may be readily imagined at what a struggle the library has been maintained—new books added, old ones kept in repair, catalogues, checks, light, etc., furnished, and half a score of other expenses met. The projectors of the library have done all this with comparative little outside help. The lady librarians have given their valuable time, needless to say, with no remuneration whatever."

It is the consolation of all connected with the affair that much good has been accomplished, and the Library Committee feel that they are only at the beginning of the work, which is constantly broadening before them. It is not, therefore, too much to ask of the public to assist in large numbers at a pleasant entertainment and, at the same time, aid this work."

The oyster supper, in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, St. Denis Street, will take place, as usual, in the hall, to which the entrance is on Birri street. A most appetizing supper is spread and many other attractions are offered. It is always fully patronized, and is, indeed, one of the most popular entertainments of the season, besides being a means of helping that deserving charity which appeals so strongly to every heart."

The annual inauguration of the Mount St. Louis Literary Union took place on Sunday evening in the institute hall. Among those present were many old pupils and former members of the society. A very choice programme of literary, vocal and musical selections had been prepared, and they were rendered in a manner which reflects great credit upon the performers. In his opening address the president for the coming year, Mr. C. Conrad, ably set forth the many advantages derived by the members of the literary society. He evoked the work of the Rev. Moderator, Bro. Jerom, in behalf of the society during the past several years, and informed those present that in many of the leading universities of the United States, Canada and Europe were to be found former pupils of Mount St. Louis College and members of the Literary Union, who are an honor both to themselves and to the institution. The following programme then brought a very enjoyable evening to a close."

Overture, M. S. L. Band. Address, C. Conrad. Song, "The Gift," T. Hewitt. Essay, "The Victorian Poets," J. O'Brien. Duet guitar and mandoline, Messrs. St. John and Gregory. Declaration, "The First Days of Herulanneum," A. O'Neill. Medley, M. S. L. Band. Piano solo, J. McCaffery. Essay, interpretation, "The Ancient Mariner," W. McKenna. Violin solo, selections, H. Fitzgibbon. Poem, "The Thoughts of the Past," T. Whelan. T. Whelan. Song, selected, F. Cahill. Quarel Scene, "Brutus and Cassius," (Soakes pearle). Messrs. J. Donnelly and A. Cardell. Finale, M. S. L. Band."

Loyola College had its annual field day, Tuesday, on the M.A.A. grounds, and, although the institution is very young in years, it can compare favorably in athletics with any similar association either in or out of the city. This was evidenced by the excellent scores made in the different events and the business-like manner in which the games were managed. There was a large attendance, and the M.A.A. grounds were well filled by the parents and friends of the competitors, who, owing to the fine weather, were present in large numbers to show their appreciation of athletic sports and to encourage their favorites on to victory. The college colors were everywhere in prominence and great enthusiasm was displayed. Many of the events had most exciting finishes and all were well contested. The final heat of the half mile senior bicycle race was marred by a slight accident which resulted in the total wreck of two or three wheels and the injury, more or less seriously, of their respective riders. The management of the games was perfect and the committee is to be congratulated for their share in the success of the days sports."

A SPECIALIST.

Dr. Francis de Sales Prevost, whose head office is situated at No. 402 Sherbrooke street, has opened a branch office at No. 2439 Notre Dame street, where consultations may be held regarding the treatment of eyes, ears, throat and nose."

Dr. Prevost is a graduate of the Paris Hospital for all such diseases. The hours of consultation at branch office is from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., and at head office from 1 to 4 p.m."

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10

FAREWELL:

The Irish Citizens of Montreal, TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES The Governor General AND THE Countess of Aberdeen, AT THE WINDSOR HALL, Wednesday, Nov 9th, 1898 At Half Past Seven P.M. Precisely.

To prevent overcrowding the small charge of 25c admission will be made.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE

This is the intelligence to be gleaned from the mass of despatches that come from the Capital of that unfortunate country which is the scene of so much disaster and turmoil in public affairs and the bitter ground of so many executive administrations. The Brisson Ministry has resigned and joined scores of other ministries that had endeavored to carry out its designs. The story of Premier Brisson and his colleagues is told in the despatches as follows:

When the session of the Chamber of Deputies opened, on Tuesday, M. Droulede made a violent attack upon the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, whereupon the latter arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasting five minutes."

When General Chanoine was able to resume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded with saying, angrily: "I place in your hands the trust I received, and I tender my resignation in this tribune."

The announcement was received with loud cheering. General Chanoine then left the Chamber of Deputies. During M. Droulede's speech two of the deputies, M.M. Bussy and Paulinart, engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the House and the crowd of spectators in the galleries. Finally the deputies rose in a body and protested against the conduct of the fighters."

Premier Brisson ascended the Tribune and was greeted with shouts of "Resign!" He said General Chanoine's declaration was a complete surprise to him, as the General had been present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. The General, M. Brisson continued, did not then raise any objection."

Continuing the Premier remarked that the Government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, and he asked for a reconsideration of the business of the Chamber, which was granted. During this suspension, M. Brisson went to the Elysee Palace in order to communicate to President Faure the resignation of General Chanoine."

After the Chamber of Deputies had resumed business at 5 o'clock, M. Brisson announced that the "irregular resignation" of General Chanoine had been accepted."

The Premier proposed that the Chamber adjourn until Thursday next, and he concluded his remarks by reaffirming the supremacy of the civil power."

After attempts upon the part of various deputies to discuss the alleged military plot, the insults to the army, etc., M. Ribot, on behalf of his friends, including M. Mefine, approved M. Brisson's statement, and added:—"We have every confidence in the army, and do not wish to see it attacked. All Republicans are united on this subject."

M. de Many proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army," but M. Brisson refused to accept it."

M. Brisson accepted the order of the day, proposed by M. Ribot, affirming the supremacy of the civil over military power, which was adopted by a vote of 559 ayes to 2 nays."

An amendment proposed by M. Berger, censuring the Government "for not causing the honor of the army to be respected," was lost by 274 to 261 votes."

The climax came when M. de Many again proposed his resolution calling upon the Government to "end the campaign of insult against the army."

The Premier refused to accept the motion, however, and a vote was taken on it amid such confusion that scrutiny was demanded. Later this showed that the Government had been defeated by a vote of 295 to 243."

After the result of the scrutiny had been announced M. Breaux moved a vote of confidence in M. Brisson, which was rejected, by 286 to 254."

When the vote was taken the Ministers left the Chamber. After the Ministers had withdrawn the Chamber adopted the order of the day, combining the motions of M. Ribot and M. de Many, by a vote of 460 to 28."

A fresh tumult was aroused by the declaration of M. de Baudy d'Asson that all the Ministers except General Chanoine ought to be impeached."

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

THERE is no influence so great, so far-reaching as that exercised by Dame Fashion over millions of women who eagerly watch every movement of the autocratic old dame and accept her decrees with a spirit of submission which is simply appalling. Everything else on earth is questioned but the decrees of Fashion are never challenged.

There is no use, said an authority, to rebel against this mystic power behind the throne which declares our gowns to be hopelessly out of date before they are half worn out, for it is invincible; and to ignore Fashion means some degree of social obscurity as well as a conspicuous appearance. No matter how happy you might be in the antiquated garments, you are not allowed the privilege without the penalty. You must at least follow the spirit of fashion, which is a simple matter this season, since it has so many modes of expression.

In shades, gray, from palest pearl color for house wear to thunder cloid for the street, will retain its popularity. Some new effects in plaine and nickel shades are beautifully soft. Green will also be much in evidence for smart costumes.

Embroidery is certainly a very noticeable feature of the new fashions, and it is brought out in silks and cords of various colors in pretty designs on satins, velvets, silks, and all sorts of gauzy materials as well. Beads and spangles and chenille are combined with the silks, while some of the most effective patterns show applique designs in colored velvet. To approach the effect of embroidery without the expense, brocaded silks and matelassés are used for vests and panels with plain cloths.

There seems to be no doubt that fringes of various kinds are coming into favor again, for they are on hand in great variety and gowns are trimmed with them. Something quite new is a fringe trimming formed of narrow strips of black cloth in graduated lengths, falling from a deep heading of bands of cloth edged with narrow braid and joined with silk-covered rings, which also tip each end of the fringe. Narrow fringes, which look like silk floss, are made of a vegetable fibre and come in all colors.

The remarkable fondness for lace seems likely to outlive every other caprice of fashion, and the fortunate woman who has a stock of real lace is more to be envied this season than ever before. Every kind of lace, either real or imitation, is in use in some way.

In Paris, having done long ago with the wide hat and the forward patch of the brim, they are placing small capotes very far on the back of the head. Whether we will follow this initiative remains to be seen.

Black and white shows well in whole garments, or as a trimming, the cut pattern of the one showing the other beneath. A pretty little black coat has an all over design of this cutting. It is not too open to make the white anything but attractive and stylish. It is particularly a pretty, stylish coat, with a long rounded collar. The front is short, and there is a lamb collar.

There are few kinds of trimming that are not to be seen this year, and much of the trimming runs around the skirts and bodices bayadere fashion. Embroidery is always charming, and a pretty little gown of white chiffon made over white silk has rows of embroidery in white around the skirt and the little full, round bodice, alternating with tiny tufts of the chiffon, and covering it entirely. It is very girlish and pretty.

Some of the cloth gowns have velvet sleeves, and all the sleeves are quite close fitting except directly at the top, where there is a welcome bit of fullness prettily but only partly disguised by trimming. It is enough to know that it is there, for the altogether tight sleeve has been hanging over us for months. Something light in effect, like the yoke, is often inserted at the top of the sleeve, very narrowly, of course, and the lower part laps over this with two or three gathered ends set in or with bands of trimming, or groups of tiny tufts. Sleeves are trimmed the entire length with tufts, in sections, and bands of various kinds of trimming, either around or up and down, as is most becoming. A pointed epaulet-shaped piece of embroidery set in at the top of the sleeve is very effective. Another point in sleeves is the return of the elbow length, which appears in many of the costumes for semi-dress occasions, while in street gowns the sleeves fall well over the hand. The plain collar band without any becoming flare or frill at the back, which was so industriously prophesied in the spring, is here, but is not at all the leading style, for there are quite as many gowns with some sort of decoration as otherwise.

The grays are graduated in tone and known as plaine, aluminum, nickel and silver, the paler shades being more popular.

Some gowns have no fullness in the skirt at the waist line, and made of

LOOK OUT for the first signs of impure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It will purify, enrich and vitalize your **BLOOD**.

blue cloth, with the lower part of the skirt and the yoke of velvet. The edge of the cloth is cut out in applique designs, finished around with fancy braid, which lap over the velvet. Another costume of blue serge is trimmed with three bias bands, simulating tufts, around the skirt. The vest is in folds of ivory white silk, and the yoke at the back, the front of the bodice, and epaulets are formed of fine cord tufts ending in tiny gilt buttons. An inner vest of shot lavender silk, embroidered with ribbon and silk, gives the pretty touch of color. A gray cloth gown is elaborately trimmed all over the bodice and half way up the skirt with scroll designs in cloth edged with braid mixed with crushed velvet of the same shade as the cloth, which is very effective when used in this way. A simple waiking dress of blue serge shows one of the jaunty little short coats worn over a white silk waist and completed with a tie of spotted silk.

Close-fitting corsages of heavy lace, with belt and bertha of velvet, will be a favorite style of making dressy bodices for matrons.

If you want to have the latest thing, get a gernet cloth skirt, a black coat, and a red velvet toque in a rich, soft shade, a little lighter than the skirt.

The predominating note of the season's styles would seem to be the circular flounce.

Long chains are still worn and serve to suspend a bag purse, a locket or a fan, being often allowed to hang free, in which case they are much in the way. They may also be used for a watch chain, but the watch is then tucked into the belt or bodice, of course.

Drapamazone, drap cachemire, taupeline, a smooth surfaced moleskin, cachemire-veloute, popeline de laine, popeline de soie and a new rep snowing an uneven surface of one fine and one coarse rib alternately are among the most favored of the new fabrics for fall and winter.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

The wife of a Berlin banker, and one of the leaders in the movement for the advancement of women in Germany, publishes some interesting data on the subject. She writes: In 1865 President Lette, who first stirred up public opinion here concerning better chances for women to earn a living, said in his memorial that for women in Germany at that time there were, outside of becoming servants, but two ways of earning money legitimately, viz., by turning seamstresses or governesses, both of which callings were, in consequence, overworked and miserably remunerated. In that year the census in Prussia showed that there were engaged 7,300 women in education and teaching, 16,517 in nursing and hospital work, and 1,780,525 in domestic service, day labor in fields, etc., and in mental work about factories and other industrial establishments. Ten years later the figures had improved greatly, for there were in 1875 no less than 329,067 women conducting stores or other industrial enterprises (including, of course, small "stands" and booths, etc.), and 93,956 employed commercially or technically, as well as 194,556 employed as factory hands, etc., and 1,370 were owners of large industrial establishments, and 1,814 served in responsible positions in wholesale stores, etc. In 1882 these figures had been further increased, but in a smaller ratio than in 1875, although 6,000,000 of women and girls were earning their own bread by that year. The industrial census of 1895, however, shows another remarkable increase, for 6,264,408 were recorded as making a living exclusively by the exercise of their brains or manual skill exclusive of domestic service.

A recent article in the American Kitchen Magazine gives as the opinion of a dentist that the poor teeth of children is often due to lack of exercise. Much of the modern food given to children is in the form of soups, purées, and mush made from cereals, and not enough work is given to the teeth in mastication to draw the blood in large quantities to them. It does not, therefore, give up its strengthening qualities in sufficient quantity to make strong teeth. The dentist recommended that things hard to chew be given to the children.

Man or woman—it is a common fault of women—who insist upon relating upon every possible occasion personal relationship to this or that famous person, upon telling the cost of this or that of their belongings, in short, the person who "blows his own horn" is not only a bore, but he is known at once for an upstart, socially speaking. The woman who has moved in good society all her life, and who belongs to a good family, does not go about explaining that such is the case. The person who is "climbing" in society, and doing it successfully and skillfully, is the one who gracefully conceals the knowledge that she has not always been thus favored.

WHAT SHE BELIEVES.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine, because I have seen its good effects in the case of my mother. She has taken it when she was weak and her hair was poor and she says she knows of nothing better to build her up, and make her feel strong." BESSIE M. KNOWLES, Upper Wood Harbor, N.S.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Ho d & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

ONE of the most serious questions with which the heads of households have to deal is that of avoiding those articles of consumption which are possible of adulteration. Every day brings to light some startling intelligence regarding the matter, and now we are told that the honey of commerce is not above reproach. Its adulteration is, it seems, quite common. Glucose is one of the ingredients used for the purpose. Even honey in the comb is not to be accepted with absolute confidence, as the cells can be imitated in paraffin. An occasional diet of honey is an excellent thing for children. Its qualities are searching, and it is cleansing and stimulating to the system. It is a curious thing that children will crave it and eat it ravenously for a short time; then turn from it entirely. When the period of rejection sets in, it is an evidence that the system has had enough.

Many careful housekeepers, says a writer in the New York Post, keep milk and butter in a separate refrigerator from that in which the other food of the larder is stored. In particular, the milk used by the child of the family should be kept by itself. The care of baby's milk has become a science. In a New York laboratory which furnishes milk especially prepared for the varying periods of a child's growth the supply goes out daily to customers in tiny bottles that are set in baskets, each resting in a cotton-wadded recess. Each bottle holds enough milk for a single feeding, and the child takes it from the laboratory bottle, the nipple being placed over the mouth, after the bit of sterilized cotton which stops it is removed. By this means it is claimed that absolute immunity from germs is secured. The bottles are returned to the laboratory daily, where they are washed and sterilized by the most approved process.

A writer in the New York Sun relates the following amusing story:

"I read somewhere once," said the man of moderate means, "a story about a man, compelled by circumstances to eat corned beef when he would have preferred chicken, who now and then hung up in front of himself a picture of a chicken upon which he fixed his eyes and his mind as he ate, with the result that when he had eaten his fill of corned beef he imagined that he had really eaten chicken. I never doubted this story, though I could not repeat the experience in my own case. But I suppose that only goes to show that a thing that will affect one man a certain way may affect somebody else very differently."

After protracted successions of corned beef and corresponding dinners I came to the conclusion that I would like a chicken, but there were reasons—um—um— Well, I finally compromised on a picture of a chicken, and I hung that up over the table, and when I struck into the corned beef I looked up.

"Well, do you know, I didn't work with me at all? Not a bit. I could taste the corned beef just the same, and it made my neck ache, and I came poopy near chinking myself, too, looking up; and so I gave it up finally and stuck to the corned beef."

"I imagine I'm as impressionable as most folks, but it seems I am not easy to impress in this particular way, and it was all the greater disappointment to me, because I had thought, if the chicken worked all right, I might enlarge my bill of fare in that way in various directions. I had hoped that some day I might be able to substitute pictures for food altogether."

One of Ottawa's largest fruit dealers returned recently from a visit to all the principal fruit orchards of the west and in conversation with the Free Press yesterday gave some interesting information in connection with the prospects of the trade. He purchased over 2,000 barrels of apples for Ottawa consumption. "The principal apple growing district," said this fruit dealer, "is in Prince Edward county, and it is from here that all the best stock will come this year. Apples were found scarce and there was a strong disinclination on the part of the growers to part with them."

He was told that they did not care to sell just now, but if any apples were wanted later on in the season they could be had at market prices. This means that they intend to hold the stock until the prices improve. They claim they can do this with profit. He visited Port Hope, Coburg and Chatham. At the latter place he found apples more plentiful, but not of the quality of the Prince Edward.

In the opinion of this authority prices will be higher. He thought that they would command about \$4.90 per barrel this winter. "You know," said he, "there is a large part of the crop that is not good enough to ship to Europe; that is, the shippers will not risk sending them, as they will not keep, and this will have to be disposed of first."

The successful operation of paper hanging by machine is one of the latest achievements of mechanical ingenuity. The arrangement employed for this purpose is provided with a rod, upon which the roll of paper is placed, and a paste receptacle with a brushing convenience is attached in such a manner that the paste is applied automatically on the back of the paper. The end of the wall paper is fixed at the wall, and the implement rises on the wall in such a manner as only to require that it be set by one workman. While the wall paper unrolls and, provided with paste, is held flat against the wall, an elastic roller follows on

with a cord, attached to the wall. The final and completing operation is when the wall paper reaches the top—the workman now pulling a cord, whereby it is cut off from the remainder of the roll.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN

JAMES R. RANDALL, in his weekly letter to the Catholic Columbian, tells the story of the wonderful success achieved by Robert Rennert, a clever caterer, who died recently at Ballimore, leaving a fortune to his family of \$2,000,000. Mr. Randall says:—Rennert was in early life a poor young man of, I believe, Swiss extraction, and married a French woman. His fortune was based upon clever catering to the traditional Baltimore appetite for luxurious or well cooked food. Very humble was Mr. Rennert's first experiment. He was wonderfully assisted by a pious and clever wife, who had a genius for thrift, taste and management, and never did a man have a better helpmate. By constant industry and frigate management this harmonious couple advanced from poverty to riches and the two millions the husband left were honestly acquired.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his funeral discourse, showed that Mr. Rennert was, in all of life's relations, an upright man, true to his religion, his family and his fellowmen. I understand, says the writer, that he was a liberal-giver to church purposes while he lived, but his will made no mention of any charity. The vast fortune was bequeathed absolutely to his faithful wife, who helped make the money. It may be that there had been a private understanding at the distribution of the wealth among his children and for other purposes. Mr. Rennert was one of several Catholic Baltimore millionaires who left the whole of their fortunes to their families and not to charity, so far as the record revealed publicly, but the inheritors of this will make amends by magnificent gifts to the church. I suppose that, in some cases, the man who has laboriously piled up opulence does not like to relax his grip upon it, while the heirs who procure it easily are not so contracted.

Farming does pay, if you know how to conduct it, and a large capital is not essential to success, as is shown by the startling experience of David Rankin, a millionaire farmer of Atchison county, Mo., who, as told in the New York Herald, has amassed an immense fortune in agriculture and stock raising. In these pursuits alone he accumulated an immense fortune before embarking in other ventures called forth by the desire to vary the investments of a capital of five millions.

Likely the world contains no more successful farmer than Mr. Rankin. He now owns 21,700 acres of land in Atchison county, around the pretty town of Tarkio. He has divided his land into fourteen ranches, varying in size from 640 to 3,000 acres.

This year Mr. Rankin had 12,000 acres of corn, 1,000 in oats, 320 in wheat and the rest in pasture. He annually feeds about 10,000 head of cattle. His shipment this year will be 11,250 head, or 625 car loads.

When twenty-one years old Mr. Rankin started to make his fortune with a colt—a gift from his father—as his only capital outside of his mental and physical endowments. The colt was sold for \$52 and the money invested in calves. He then bought an eighty-acre farm on credit, and farmed it in a systematic manner, with judgment and close application. In four years after his start he owned his farm, clear of debt, and had eighty head of cattle, slightly encumbered.

He was then married, without a dollar of cash to his name, but soon had a bank account, bought horses and began breaking prairie. He farmed in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and finally settled on the prairie of Missouri, and made his home in Atchison. Here he purchased his extensive tracts of land, paying from \$6 to \$12 an acre.

Mr Rankin is president of the First National Bank of Tarkio.

I know not anything about which a man of sense ought to feel more anxious than how his son may become the very best of men.—Plato.

No one can be altogether wretched for long together who has the charge of a healthy, happy, loving little child.

Heaven leaves a touch of the angel in all little children, to reward those about them for their inevitable cares.

Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well-nourished.

A part of a teaspoonful mixed in milk and given every three or four hours, will give the most happy results.

The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as in this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive functions.

Ask your doctor about this. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. October 29, 1898.

PARISIAN MODELS IN

Elegant Jackets and Capes.

News of beauty and elegance hold precedence over all other kind of news, no matter how important. News of helps to the prettiness of the person interests most every lady. That is why we let you know about a special shipment of NEW PARISIAN MODELS IN HANDSOME OUTER GARMENTS. JACKETS and CAPES, more charming, more perfect, than the past has brought and of the liberal economies always expected, and never failing in this STORE OF STORES.

LADIES' CAPES.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Capes, in Fawn, Drab and Black, stylish finish, Champagne collar, lined fancy silk, \$13.50.

Ladies' Bx Cloth Capes, trimmed rows of Cording, Persian Lamb Collar and lined through with heavy satin; special, \$17.25.

Ladies' Bx Cloth Capes, trimmed Jets. Self Applique and Braid, Alaska Sable Storm Collar, and lined satin; special, \$24.00.

WINTER JACKETS.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, Fawn, Drab and Green, storm collar and trimming of Beaver Fur; special price, \$12.00.

Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets, handsome Beaver Collar and Trimming, right fitting back and Chesterfield fly front, lined plaid silk, and embroidered special, \$17.75.

Fur Trimmed Jackets, Alaska Sable Trimmings and storm collar; special, \$26.25.

DRESS FABRICS and RICH SILKS, THAT LADIES CALL MAGNIFICENT.

Thousands of Ladies have viewed these handsome gatherings of DRESS FABRICS and RICH SILKS with delighted faces, that have echoed their enthusiastic words of praise. The rich and lustrous Black Goods, the beautiful weaves, in richest color tones, that Ladies call magnificent. The aristocratic Plain Venetians and Serges that find such favor in tailor made Gowns; altogether a gathering of SILKS and DRESS FABRICS that is typical of Paris and Carlsley.

HANDSOME SILKS.

Silk news to day tells of various fortunate finds by our Silk Chief, who is at present ransacking Europe for everything that is new and rich in Silks.

New Armure Silks, Stylish Shot effects, in newest shades, very elegant for Ladies' Shirt Waists or Dress Skirts, special, 75c.

New Taffeta Silks, magnificent Shot effects, new color tones and delicate tints.

New Broche Silks in Brilliant Black Grounds, with bright Satin brocaded designs, producing very charming effects; 95c.

New Broche Satin, Rich and Exquisite Weaves, very new designs, and beautiful effects; special, \$1.35.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Clever designers have worked wonders this season. Such smart Dress Fabrics were never woven before. No more dressy stuffs have appeared than these.

New Fancy Checked Fabrics, exquisite colorings, rich silky finish, a handsome Csetume Cloth, 60c.

New Broche Dress Materials, rich weaves, with raised black braid effect, an entirely new design; 75c.

New Checked Dress Fabrics, bright foundations with black braid designs, in raised mohair; 75c.

New Fancy Figured Dress Goods, bright colored foundations, with cross cross black stripes, very beautiful in design; special, 99c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

STYLISH DRESS WAISTS.

We are now showing a very handsome lot of Dress Waists. The styles are new and the prices notable for their littleness.

Ladies' Empress Cloth Dress Waists, fancy scroll designs, in Navy Blue and White foundations finished double pointed yoke back, full front, self cuffs and white collar; special 79c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILED.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

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

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

The Irish cause has suffered a very severe loss in the death of the Hon. Thomas Joseph Byrnes, Premier of Queensland. He was among the staunchest supporters of every movement to promote the prosperity of the Old Land.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Brisbane in 1860, and attended the primary school at Bowen. There he gained two State school scholarships and entered Brisbane Grammar School. After passing the junior examination at Sydney University he was first on the list at the matriculation examination at Melbourne University. He won an exhibition and several scholarships, and graduated with honors at Melbourne, taking the degree of B.A. and LL.B. He was called to the bar in 1884 and quickly attained a leading position. He entered upon his political career by accepting a position in the Legislative Council in 1890 with the office of Solicitor-General. Upon the resignation of Sir H. M. Nelson, in April, Mr. Byrnes, who had filled the post of Attorney General in the Nelson Government since its formation, succeeded him as Premier. The death of Mr. Byrnes is a great loss to the colony.

At Scranton, Pa., recently, while John Hall was being operated on for appendicitis at his home, a fire broke out in the house. The doctors continued with the operation, while members of the household and neighbors fought the blaze. It was subdued, but much damage was done.

The death at Vienna, from bubonic plague, of Herr Barach, a surgical assistant employed in the laboratory of Prof. Nothangel, has been followed by the sickness of the two nurses who attended him. This has caused a scare among a section of the public, and indignation is expressed at the importation of the bacilli of the Indian plague, which led to Barach's death.

The Minneapolis flour mills are engaged just at present in breaking all previous records and the wheels are whirling night and day. The desire to get as much flour through as possible before navigation closes is partly responsible. The quantity ground last week was 348,830 barrels, against 359,405 the preceding week.

Bodies of three little playmates, who ran away from school on Thursday of last week, at Buffalo, N. Y., lie frightfully mangled in the morgue to night. William Preener, nine years old; Frederick Preener, eleven, and Jean Oostaworth, ten, instead of going to school, decided to hide their books, ride to Buffalo on a freight train and spend the day in the city. They played around the railroad yards until noon, when they got on a slow-going train

for Buffalo. It stopped a mile from Cheeknowaga, and the boys jumped out and crossed to the next track just as a fast Lehigh Valley passenger train was hurrying to Buffalo. The engine struck all three at the same instant. They were killed instantly, and their bodies crushed and torn under the wheels.

The Parisian treatment of curing lock jaw, by injecting anti-toxin serum directly into the brain of the patient, has proved a success the first time it was used in this country, in an operation performed on Aaron M. Hemion, at the General Hospital, at Passaic, N. J. The doctors and surgeons declare that Hemion is entirely cured, and all traces of the terrible disease are gone. For ten days the patient was in the throes of death with lock-jaw. Yesterday he was able to be bolstered in bed and partake of a square meal.

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It is merely that simple, common thing, constipation. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and distress after eating. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One pill is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the drawing of October 10th, of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1058 Notre Dame street, the first capital prize was drawn by Mr. J. H. Philibert, commercial agent, 180 St. James street.

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

Men- and young men—seldom look ahead as women do.

BUY **Coleman's Salt** THE BEST

SOME STRANGE NOTES.

M. Burton of Indianapolis has a clock which has not been wound for three years and six months, but which has run all the time. It is wound by a more reliable agency than anything human. It may be said to be wound by the solar system. In this invention the action of heat expanding and cold contracting is the basis. The clock is wound by changes in the temperature, the principal force being in the day and night differences. Mr. Burton and that there is an average difference of twenty degrees in the temperature of the night and the day. The day, of course, is the warmer. The heat of the day expands the atmosphere and the lower temperature of the sphere and the lower temperature of the night contracts it.

A Protestant reporter, in describing a Catholic ceremony, said, probably for the amusement of his Catholic readers, that the bishop wore Asperges on his head, and that the master of ceremonies swung thurifers in his hands.

'A month or so ago,' remarked the drummer who sells saddlery and harness goods, 'I was out in that part of West Virginia where Gover Cleveland and Joe Miller used to go fishing, and in the course of a side trip I was making in a buckboard, in order to take in some of my customers along the edge of civilization. I stopped one day at a half-dive tavern presided over by Aunt Susan Mullians, who is as wise a philosopher as she is superior in the art of preparing a fine mountain dinner. I was resting after a feed in the shade, smoking a stogie, and talking to Aunt Susan on the one subject now of interest—to wit, the war.

'Any of your folks at the front, Aunt Susan?' I inquired. 'None of my own kinfolks is, but Sarey Jackson's boy is, and Sarey is most a sister to me.'

'I suppose you were worried a good deal about him during the fighting before Santiago, weren't you?' I know how I felt about a brother I had with the Rough Riders. It is a terrific strain on people at home to have to sit still and wait, every minute expecting to hear that they are killed or badly hurt.'

Last week a woman residing in the country near Parkersburg, W. Va., died and was buried. During her lifetime she suffered with rheumatism, and among the various other cures recommended she carried a potato in her pocket. For fourteen years she carried the same potato, until it had grown black and had become as light as cork. After the funeral the clothing of the departed one was hung out to air. During the "hanging out" it rained. This necessitated a further drying and airing, but when the dress was taken down to be put away it was discovered that the potato was still in the pocket of the dress, and during the airing process had put forth several green sprouts. The circumstance was related by a near relative of the old lady, who vouches for its truthfulness.—Baltimore American.

Tattooed dogs are now the fashion in London. A coat of arms or a monogram is marked on the throat and breast of the animal. The process is made almost painless by the use of cocaine.

They manage their obituary notices in Germany better than we do in England, because they have the collective mourner system, by which all the bereaved bind themselves together to mourn the bereft and to defray collectively the cost of advertisement. The case of Mrs. Regina Wernohaus is a case in point. She lived to the age of 111 and left behind her a handsome lineage, whose testimony to her venerable age, read as follows: 'Filled with sorrow, we announce to all our relations and acquaintances the departure of our innumerable loved mother, mother-in-law, grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother and great-great-great-grandmother, who departed this

is important to understand this because there is but a slight variation in one dozen cases from the average. The condition is one of mental unrest, some physical sensations and nervousness. The withdrawal of tobacco acts as a withdrawal of a powerful nerve tone, because this weed, used first as a nerve sedative, becomes by force of usage a nerve stimulant. Let us take the mental condition first under consideration. I do not try to put a tobacco user to sleep, because it is an unnecessary performance, but give him positive suggestions while he is sitting opposite me to the following effect:—

1. That it will be easy to break him off the habit. 2. That he will not suffer, despite the fact that he has tried to break off previously, but has failed on account of the discomfort ensuing. 3. That he is not a hero or a being to be pitied or sympathized with, because he will not be called upon to display heroic qualities of endurance. 4. That if he follows directions he will not suffer from nervousness or 'sinking' at the pit of the stomach. 5. That he will begin at once to gain in weight; that his memory will be sharper and more tenacious, and that his digestive organs will regain tone and that his nerves will be as steel, his muscles as iron and his complexion will lose the muddy hue which mars its comeliness.

6. That the habit is uncleanly—in fact, degrading—and that its gratification entails a gross waste of money. What right has he to literally burn his income when his wife is compelled to wear a gown that is out of date? (In the event of the operator being himself addicted to the habit of smoking it is wiser to omit No. 6.)

Thus, then, do I prepare the patient's mind for the lightness of the task before him, laying special stress upon the fact that he will at no time consider himself an object of compassion or self-pity, for if he believes himself to be performing a deed of no small heroism he will suffer agonies, whereas if his abnegation is ignored and taken as a matter of course he will react accordingly.

Now as to the physical symptoms. They will be but slight if the above preparation of the mind is properly done, and will show themselves in occasional pains about the regions of the heart, sinking at the pit of the stomach, a lassitude, weak and accelerated pulse and muscular twitchings. Nervousness, jumping at a sudden noise and irritability of temper will be in evidence, but will be greatly modified by suggestion.

Prescribe peanuts, to be eaten slowly and constantly. He must be occupied; busy him therefore with peanuts. He would, if left alone, think tobacco; he must, on the contrary, think peanuts. Has he a longing for peanuts? All the better. He will learn to love them for their nutritious qualities and intrinsic flavor. Does his stomach rebel on the second or third day? Has he biliousness or colic? It is still well, because no man when bilious desires tobacco.

Observe that you are supplying him with material for his digestive organs to work upon, and that his jaws are not idle. There is no vacuum, and there will be under this regimen no sinking at the pit of the stomach. A feeling of fulness, perhaps a plethoric condition; sense of safety; but this is exactly what we desire to bring about. Keep the system busy and at work; keep the mind at rest.

Ab my friends, how true it is that the mouse may gnaw the ropes that bind the lion! Even the plebeian peanut may be the means of restoring harmony to an afflicted household. I have known this humble agent, taken according to directions, stretch strong men upon beds of sickness from which they rose in the course of a day or two clean of heart and purged of the craving for tobacco. I have known others whose stomachs were not upset, and who went their way rejoicing and waxed fat speedily.

I have never known of a failure if the above directions were carried out. The tobacco habit is not worthy to be classed as a drug habit.—New York Herald.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

In a society where it makes no difference to the best of people whether they are vicious or virtuous, where their credit, incomes and social position depend on who they are, not on what

George Walker, a resident of Williamsport Ind., who has suffered terribly from insomnia, claims to have found a specific cure in the following novel mode of treatment. For five years Mr. Walker suffered from frequent spells of insomnia, which were always followed by severe headaches. His employment was such that he had to do a great deal of brain work in the evening. The attacks of insomnia and the consequent headaches became so frequent and distressing that he was compelled to give up the greater part of his evening work. Indeed, he had almost made up his mind to resign his position, when he found immediate and permanent relief by means of a series of exercises performed after getting into bed at night and before rising in the morning. Each exercise was done first by the right limb and then the left. These are the exercises:—

Stretch out the big toe as far as possible; then bend it up toward the shin as far as possible. Grasp one calf with the "hand and swell up the muscles of the calf; then relax them. Place the hand in front of the thigh, swell up the large muscle, then relax it. Grasp the large muscle underneath the thigh, swell and relax it. Grasp the bicep muscle, swell and relax it.

Grasp the large muscle at the back of the upper arm, swell and relax it. Grasp the large muscle on the top of the shoulder, swell and relax it. Open and shut the hand, at the same time grasping the forearm. Grasp the large, flat muscle at the side of the chest, swell and relax it. Raise the head from the pillow and partly lower it again.

The whole attention must be fixed upon the muscle working. The grasping of the muscle is to enable one to feel them working. Each exercise should be slowly repeated fifty times before taking up the next. Mr. Walker says he found that he was seldom awake long enough to go through the whole series. He has had only one bad headache since he began to practice these exercises nearly a year ago.

Another effect of the exercise is a large increase in the size and strength of his muscles. When he first tried the experiment he was able with great difficulty to raise a forty pound dumbbell. After three months' regular practice he could raise the same dumbbell with the greatest ease. In the meantime he had purposely refrained from taking any other athletic exercise.

is important to understand this because there is but a slight variation in one dozen cases from the average. The condition is one of mental unrest, some physical sensations and nervousness. The withdrawal of tobacco acts as a withdrawal of a powerful nerve tone, because this weed, used first as a nerve sedative, becomes by force of usage a nerve stimulant.

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EASY QUICK WORK SHINY WHITE CLOTHES. SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY.

they do, virtue remains a mere theory. Poets and philosophers, moralists and divines, will teach that virtue itself is either a divine command or an opinion to be thought out on a priori principle. They will not readily admit that virtue is a thing to be discovered. The most absurd and even the most damaging behaviour will get the name of virtue, and have itself imposed on a people.—Henry G. Chapman.

CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM. HOW THE DISEASE IS DEVELOPED AND CAN BE AVOIDED. FOR YEARS THIS TROUBLE DUFFERED PHYSICIANS' SKILL—NOW UNDERSTOOD AND EASILY CURED—THE RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

There is a popular idea that rheumatism is caused by exposure to cold, and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Scientists say that such conditions frequently promote disease, but from the fact that this ailment runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary, and consequently a disease of the blood.

One such sufferer who has been cured is Capt. D. W. Becket, who lives in the township of Oxford, Grenville County, and lives in a beautiful farmhouse on the banks of the Rideau, some three miles from Kempsville. In addition to being a thrifty farmer, Mr. Becket has taken an enthusiastic interest in our volunteer force, and has graduated from the military college at Toronto with a first class certificate, which entitles him to the rank of Major. To a reporter of the Kempsville Advance, Capt. Becket made the following statement:—

Four years ago I was taken suddenly with rheumatism in both my elbow and thigh joints. The pain at times was something terrible. I took medicine and doctors for over six months, but continued to grow worse and worse. My arms from the elbow joints to the tips of the fingers became numb and had a prickly sensation, and I was unable to do any work; in fact I could not lift my hand to my head. The pain I suffered in my hips was almost unbearable and my legs were nearly as useless as my arms. I had frequently read testimonials where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured this disease, and at last I thought I would try them as an experiment. Before I had completed the first box I felt they were helping me, and after I had taken the pills a little more than a month, the pain had entirely left me, and I felt an altogether different man. I feel satisfied there is no other medicine could have wrought such a speedy cure, and I can truthfully say I met the enemy and defeated him through the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of a grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box you purchase bears the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is a sign that your reputation is small and sinking if your own tongue most praise you; and it is fulsome and unpleasing to others to hear such commendations.

There is no more beautiful illustration of the principle of compensation which marks the Divine benevolence than the fact that some of the holiest lives and some of the sweetest songs are the growth of the infirmity which unfits its subjects for the rougher duties of life.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

After the fever of life, after weariness and sickness, fighting and deponding, languor and fretfulness, struggling and succeeding, after all the changes and chances of this troubled, unhealthy state, at length comes death, at length the white throne of God, at length the Beatific Vision.

YOU MUST have pure blood for good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would BE WELL.

Business Cards. THOMAS O'CONNELL. Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER. GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTING. Rutland Lining, fits any Stov., Cheap.

J. P. CONROY. (Late with Padon & Nicholas) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitting, ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc. Telephone, 8552.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834.

O'BRIEN. House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St., East of Bligny. Office, 647 Montreal.

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SURGEON-DENTISTS. Valuable & Aluminum Plates, Bridge & Crown Work, Gold, Silver & Nickel Filling, PARTIAL EXTRACTION. DR. J. G. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist, 20 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S., SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence St., MONTREAL. Telephone, 6201.

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COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, Agent. Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEO DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25 cts.

HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street, N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

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Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchase mention the paper.

Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 8 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. President, RICHARD BURKE; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. O'Neil, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1885. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITE; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neil and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 P.M. President, D. W. H. DEANE; Recording Secretary, J. O. SMITH; G. Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and G. Connaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernian Hall, No. 242 Notre Dame St., Officers: D. W. H. DEANE, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Ervine, Chairman of Standing Com. Notice will be given every evening, at every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 11:30 Notre Dame street.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Keane, No. 32 Detourville ave. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn; 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlin; Treasurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, G. Cochran; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, C. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, J. Keenan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 11:30 Notre Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74. Organized March 14, 1884. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Applicants for membership, or any one desiring information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers: Rev. Wm. O'Meara, P.P., Spiritual Adviser, Centre street. Capt. Wm. Deane, President, 15 Fire Station. Myrick Murray, Financial Secretary, 77 Fort St. Wm. O'Connell, Treasurer, Bourgoin street. James Taylor, 217 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. (ORGANIZED, 19th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MAYNARD EAGAN, President, 57 Cadieux St. G. A. GARDNER, Treasurer, 79 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GARDNER, Fin. Sec., 51 St. Lawrence St. J. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C.M.B.A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership, \$2.00. Account with Reserve of \$100,000.00. Present Revenue, \$500,000.00. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at St. Patrick's Church, 15 Brunsell street. JOHN SAPPY, President, 15 Brunsell street. P. C. LAWLER, Recording Secretary, 93 Shaw St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 47 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets. M. P. McFARLAND, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALY, Rec. Sec'y, 48 Laurier St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES E. POOL; Recording Secretary, ANNE PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets on religious instruction, in St. Patrick's Church, on the second Sunday of each month at 8:30 P.M. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, at 8 P.M. Officers: Rev. President, JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President, W. P. DYER, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Pooley and William Kewley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Established 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; Pres. dent, JOHN KILFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BEAUFY, 47 Chateauguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Kilfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Galien.

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Sewing Machines of the Present are very different from those of the past. Very few users of sewing machines know the technical differences; patents have expired on generic features, but "the world moves," and radical improvements have been made in sewing machines, so that the one of to-day shows a tremendous improvement on its predecessor. Women who have used both kinds quickly realize the difference between a cheaply made imitation of some ancient type and the modern light-running machine which is easily adjusted, does all kinds of work, and is always ready to go. The Silent Singer of to-day is the latest result of constant improvement in mechanical excellence. For practical use it compares with the old-time sewing machines sold at department stores much as a modern railway train surpasses a stage-coach of the last century. Singer machines are so simple that a child can understand them; they are so strong that a bugler can hardly get them out of order. Every part is made with such scrupulous care, from the best materials, fitted in its place with the utmost exactness, and tested and re-tested so many times before leaving the factory, that it never gets the "fit" which try a woman's patience, destroy the fruits of her labor, and consume her time in vexing attempts to coax the machine to a proper performance of duty. Singer machines are sold directly from maker to user; they are guaranteed by the maker, always ready to furnish parts and supplies in any part of the world, and not by a middleman totally unable to render this service. Buy a sewing machine of the Present, and not one of the Past. Get a Singer. You can try one free. Old machines taken in exchange. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. Offices in every city in the world.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S
PEN PICTURE OF
A POLITICAL BOSS.

bench a faithful Judge, and if it be successful no other Judge will venture to incur the wrath which he has provoked by asserting his judicial independence.

"I repeat that I have no personal hostility to the boss who has raised a violent hand against the integrity and sanctity of the temple of our law. Indeed, I think we are under obligations to him for the frank, if cynical, avowal of his attitude toward the judiciary. He might have turned down Judge Daly without avowing any responsibility for it; he might have succeeded in defeating his re-nomination while pretending that he himself favored it. It needed but a wink to the gentlemen who surround him at the Democratic Club, and forthwith each one of them would be declaring that never, never, never would he consent to the re-nomination of Judge Daly, even though the leader of the organization was anxious to bring it about.

"But with the frankness of his boss-ship he has avowed responsibility for this defeat, and he has openly proclaimed that he refused this Magistrate a re-nomination because he had not given him proper consideration.

"Now, I do not believe that he understood the meaning of that declaration, and I am not sure that he even understands the nature of the enterprise in which he is engaged. He may not have formed a deliberate design to control the judiciary. No man can undertake to measure the mental operations of another. He may have formed the impression that this man had been indifferent where he ought to have been attentive, and, finding himself, as he believed, in a position to punish him, he proceeded as potentates always will to exercise against obnoxious persons the powers of punishment which they may find in their hands.

"Whatever may be his intention, the effect of a popular approval of his attempt to punish the independence of a Judge will be the complete overthrow of the independence of the judiciary. How could it be otherwise? If this Judge is to be cast out of his office because he has refused proper consideration to a political boss, will any other Judge be likely to court his fate by following in his footsteps?

"And what is proper consideration? Who is to fix its limits? I think it was Warren Hastings who used to declare that when two powers differ about a principle the view of the stronger would always prevail. In a dispute between the boss and the Judge as to what constituted proper consideration, which would be the stronger force? Who is so strong in all this municipality as the boss who controls every executive act and every legislative enactment, and who, if he succeeds in this attempt, will hold within the palm of his hand the fate of every Judge whose term may expire while he rules?

"It matters not what he may intend; once launched upon a career of aggression, he cannot stay his own course even if he would. Having established his power over the Judges, he will not be allowed to let it idle even if he wishes. His friends will invoke it; they will demand that it be exercised; and ultimately he will be forced to interfere between suitors to promote the success of a follower to accomplish the defeat of an opponent. If such a thing can be found in this community after the people shall have extended his power over their own rights and liberties.

"This, then, is the result which the defeat of Judge Daly would involve. The personal fortunes of an individual are but a grain of sand on the seashore in comparison with the magnitude of this issue. I am sorry that a question of personal character has been introduced in this contest. Conceding everything that could be claimed for the nominees of the Democratic boss, it would still be a sacred duty to defeat them. It is not the choice of three men to wear judicial ermine, but the independence of the whole judiciary. A man has served the people faithfully, has proven himself a vigilant custodian of their rights, and a sturdy defender of them, and, behold, the populace are asked to punish him for his fidelity to their interests!

"Citizens of New York, how will you answer the question? What message will you send in this crisis to the other Judges, whose course of conduct must necessarily depend upon the way you treat this man now in deadly peril through his loyalty? Will you take decisive steps to preserve inviolate the temple of the law, or will you abandon it to those who wish to profane it? Will you encourage the ministers of justice to preserve their lips and their hands unstained, or will you tell them that their prospect of retaining their functions depends not upon their loyalty to the law, but on their subservience to a boss? Will you abandon to his enemies this man who has no enemies except those he has made through his loyalty to his duty and to you?

"The independence of the judiciary is not yet overthrown, and it cannot be except by your direct and positive sanction. The boss-ship is attempting to control the judiciary, but you alone can make that attempt successful. If you allow this minister of justice to be cast from the portico because he has been faithful at the altar, you will have done it deliberately and willfully, and with full knowledge of what your action portends and involves. If you decide to throw down the barriers which defend you, do not complain hereafter if you find yourself exposed naked to oppression.

"But if this attempt of the boss be successful, no one will deplore it more bitterly than he. 'Mad,' said Judge Daly, 'must be the brain that conceives the punishment of an upright Judge.' And he spoke truly. If the boss succeeds in bringing the judiciary under his domination, if the Judges are taught by this election that they must trust to the favor of the boss for

their prospect of retention in motion, his power will be too extensively to last in a free community.

"It is the history of government that absolutism is never absolute. Even in Oriental monarchies despotism is tempered by assassination. Thank God, we do not use the dagger or poison in these days or in this country." The experience of men shows that wherever a community confers unusual power upon an individual a period of reaction arises when the people rise in fury against the person upon whom they had lavished unlimited favor. And if the boss succeeds in his present design, if his power be projected over all of us, reaching to our firesides and threatening our liberties, a day of reaction, terrible and awful, will come. No man likes to lose his independence, especially if he ever exercised extensive powers.

"When the day of reaction comes, as come it will; when the people, roused to fury against a system which they themselves will have permitted to be established; when they will be clamoring for the blood of the man whom they have formerly loaded with unusual favors, charging him with crimes of which he is probably innocent, demanding his sacrifice as vehemently as they now applaud his appearance on a public platform, then the Judge who grovels, the lawyer who upheld him in the day of his power will be the first to take him by the throat in the hour of his difficulty.

"If this tyranny is established I have no doubt that it will be overthrown. I care not how it may be butressed by statutory enactment or protected by judicial decree, the people will rise against it and overthrow it. And the difference between a people who are fit for free government and a people who are not is that one may rise against despotism, while the other will never consent to its establishment.

"Citizens of New York, will you, the descendants of freemen who won your freedom from foreign oppression, sacrifice it to an assault like this? Will American citizens, upon whose wrists no power upon earth can impose fetters, allow themselves to be bound hand and foot while they slumber upon their rights?

"No, I do not believe it. The whole history of this country and of this people and of this city proves that this attempt will fail. This whole community, without distinction of race or color or creed, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, Democratic and Republican, will cast around the courts the circle of their indignant protest, and with a voice as loud and as potent as that with which the Almighty controls the movement of the tides, declare to our boss: 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further!'

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.
ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Chamber adjourned to November 1.

In the evening detachments of municipal guards, cuirassiers and police were massed at the various approaches to the Palace of the Elysee for fear of disturbances.

When accepting the resignation of the Ministry, M. Faure begged M. Brisson and his colleagues to continue to wait until the formation of the new Cabinet.

The Foreign Office has issued further correspondence on the Upper Nile question. In the first despatch, dated Oct. 9, Lord Salisbury writes to Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador at Paris, reporting a conversation had with Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, who contended that the territory bordering the White Nile had become no man's land through its abandonment by Egypt. Baron de Courcel said that the French, by reserves uniformly made, had retained the right to occupy this territory when ever she thought fit.

Lord Salisbury repeated the arguments that are already familiar, saying that if France intended to challenge the British claims and occupy part of the territory she was bound to say so. Anyhow, if in the face of the repeated British warnings she tried to establish title by the secret expedition of a handful of men, she must not be surprised that Great Britain did not recognize her claim.

Baron de Courcel then vaguely indicated a wish to negotiate regarding the delimitation of territory, in which case, he said, Major Marchand would return as he went. At the same time he indicated that France would require a considerable stretch of the left bank of the Nile. This Lord Salisbury would not countenance.

In the second despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir Edmund Monson, dated October 12, is recorded another conversation with Baron de Courcel, in which Lord Salisbury declined to recede from his position. He called the French Ambassador's attention to the impossible position occupied by Major Marchand, who, Lord Salisbury said he understood, admitted that he was unable to return westward, while the French Government forbade him to depart by the Nile.

Baron de Courcel replied that Major Marchand could perfectly well return to the westward, but could not very well go without food, which Great Britain would not allow France to convey to him.

Lord Salisbury undertook that Major Marchand should be enabled to procure food, whereupon Baron de Courcel said that food was not alone sufficient. He needed to be fully armed to traverse dangerous regions and his munitions were exhausted.

Lord Salisbury raised no objection to furnishing Major Marchand with arms and ammunition, provided the latter would engage to use them only for his protection, and would withdraw to the region beyond the watershed separating the Mobahr tributary of the Congo from the affluents of the Nile.

Lord Salisbury said he did not believe that any practical remedy lay to France would follow such a step, if it were accepted with the reservation that it did not affect any pending controversy, but if it proved a disadvantage

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White and Cream Broche Silks, new patterns (pure silk). Prices 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 \$3.00 per yard.

Evening Shades in Silk Moire Velours, all the new colours. Price \$1.25.

Black Broche Silks, splendid value in new designs. Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 per yard.

New Fancy Silks, in new "fall" colours and patterns—extra value. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

Black Satin Merveilleux, from..... 65c per yard
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Black Moire Velours, from..... \$1.00 per yard
Black Gros Grain Silks, from..... 75c per yard
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age it would be a necessary consequence of placing Major Marchand in such a false and unreasonable position. Baron de Courcel would not assent to this, and started the subject of an outlet to the Nile.

Lord Salisbury replied that he was not in a position to discuss that subject.

In the despatch Lord Salisbury referred to the extreme indefiniteness of the Ambassador's language, especially in respect of the territory to which France believed she was justly entitled. Lord Salisbury accordingly declined to discuss the claims to territory until they were more precisely formulated.

A despatch from Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, to Lord Salisbury contains a note from the Egyptian Foreign Minister requesting Lord Cromer to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury "in order that the incontestable rights of Egypt may be recognized and all the provinces occupied until the rebellion may be restored to her."

Despatches from Gen. Kitchener describe the known honest position of Major Marchand and his followers. Major Kitchener, while expressing the highest admiration of their courage, devotion and indomitable spirit of Major Marchand, says he cannot refrain from astonishment at the attempt made to effect a project of such magnitude and danger with so small and ill-equipped a force.

Major Marchand's claim that he had occupied the Bah el Ghazal and the Fashoda provinces therewith would be ludicrous, adds Gen. Kitchener, "if the sufferings and privations of his two years' arduous journey did not render the futility of his efforts pathetic."

PARAGRAPHS OF
INTEREST.

There are over 5,000,000 flags made in America every year. At present most of these are aloft or used as personal adornment. Since the war the flag industry has received quite a boom, and at the lowest count every person in five has in some shape or form the Star Spangled Banner.

Flag making is the sole support of over 500,000 men, women and children in the United States. The factories are principally in Philadelphia, where the first flag saw birth, and in New England.

After a most courageous struggle, which lasted nearly eleven years, the New Zealand House of Representatives has adopted the Old Age Pensions Bill. It provides that every person of the age of 65 and upwards, of good moral character, whose yearly income does not exceed £84, and who has resided for 25 years in the colony, will be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum.

It is expected that 6,500 persons will during the first year draw the £18, or part of it, and that about £100,000 will be so expended.

An exchange prints the following truth—"If a newspaper man knew how many knocks he received behind his back he would adopt another calling," remarked a citizen the other day. The citizen was mistaken. The newspaper man who succeeds expects to be maligned by every law-breaker, swindler and hypocrite, every carping critic and lover of no-oriety who do not agree with him on public and political questions. The newspaper man who expects to go through life without being misrepresented and unjustly censured should make arrangements to die young.—Westboro Chronotype.

The newspaper man or other man who never gets abused is not making

Stearway,
Nordheimer,
Heintzman.

In no other warerooms in Montreal can you see and hear pianos of equal merit and reputation. Each piano is true as gold. In each you find its own flavour of tone. In each you will find warranted satisfaction.

Old or unsatisfactory pianos exchanged, Easy terms arranged.

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much stir in the world, but he is very foolish if he worries about abuse when he can so easily hit back if the game be worth the powder.—Boston Pilot.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The sons of the late William E. Gladstone have decided to entrust the task of writing their father's biography to Mr. John Morley, the distinguished Liberal statesman and journalist, who was twice Chief Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone.

The report is circulated by some of the American secular journals that advices from Rome say that the Pope will shortly issue an encyclical commending the labors of the late Father Hecker, founder of the Paulist Fathers.

A stirring appeal for the establishment by the Episcopal Church in America of a national university was made last week, at Washington, by the Rev. Dr. H. Greer, of New York when the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies sat in joint session upon the subject of Christian education. The report of the Joint Commission on Education stated that the Church is not entirely satisfied with the present system of public schools, because religion is not taught in them. The public schools should not only turn out well equipped young men and women, but Christians as well. In private schools, especially of the secondary class, the Episcopal Church is strong, but in colleges it is weak.

The Inspectors of Lunatics have issued their forty-seventh annual report on the condition and management of the insane and lunatic asylums during the year 1897. It has been the cause of much comment in the press through out the country, owing to the fact that it shows an increase of the insane under care in all the different institutions. The total increase for the year is 621, larger than that for 1895-609—and exceeding the average increase for the past ten years, viz. 437. The inspectors, however, say that the increase in the number of the insane persons in public institutions is mainly due to accumulation of the insane under care, arising from a variety of causes. At the end of 1897 the total admissions amounted to 3,285 (1,769 men and 1,516 women). Of these 2,551 (1,380 men and 1,171 women) were admitted for the first time; while 734 (416 men and 318 women) had previously been under care. The total cost of maintaining 13,340 lunatics in 1897 was nearly £340,000, of which £184,000 was provided by the county cess.—Irish Paper.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs and the tone of the market is firm with no change in prices to note. We quote:—S. richly now laid, 19c to 19½c; No. 1 candled, 14c; No. 2 do., 12c to 13c; P. E. I., 12c to 13c, and culls, 9c per dozen. Receipts, 1,118 cases.

The demand for beans in small lots is fair and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Choice hand picked, 95c to \$1 a bushel; primes, 85c to 90c.

There is nothing doing in honey and prices are nominal. We quote:—White-clover comb, in 1 lb. sections 7c to 7½c; dark, 5½c to 6½c; white extracted 6c to 6½c, and dark, 4c to 5c.

Maple product is dull and without change. We quote:—Syrup, in wood, 40c to 42c per lb; in tins, 45c to 55c, according to size. Sugar, 6c to 6½c per lb.

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BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent.) for the current half year, equal to six per cent. per annum, on the undivided stock of this institution has been declared; and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on or after Thursday, the 1st day of December next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
W. WELLS,
President and General Manager,
Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1897.

Low Priced Fall Boots

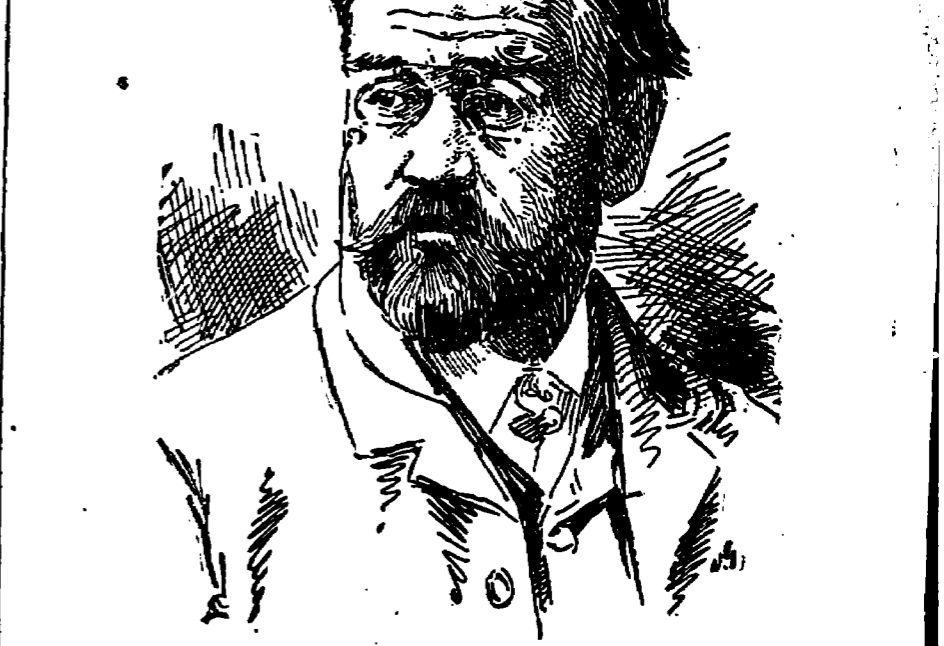
We have Ladies and Gentlemen's Best Quality Boots that we are selling so low that we defy others to give their equal in value.

LADIES' Box Calf, Goodyear, same as hand-sewn, cable sole, the best value ever offered for \$2.00

MEN'S Leather Lined, Double sole, in Black or Chocolate, wide or extra toe, we guarantee this boot to wear like the iron, for \$2.75

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Vin Mariani--The Elixir of Life, which combats human debility, the one real cause of every ill--a veritable scientific fountain of youth, which, in giving vigor, health and energy, would create an entirely new and superior race.

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese situation is unchanged, and it does not look as though there would be any radical alteration in the near future. The October make is gradually passing out of first hands at 8½c to 8¾c for Western and 10c to 10½c for Eastern, and naturally goods obtainable at this reduced cost are getting the preference over high priced Septembers. This is the state of affairs at present, and the amount of new business for export is extremely light, so that spot prices are largely nominal, the old contracts and the goods already on the way guaranteeing British buyers of a good supply for some time to come. As a result they are holding off.

Finest western September..... 9c to 9 1/2
Finest western August..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Finest eastern September..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Finest eastern August..... 8 1/2 to 8 3/4
Liverpool cable..... 9 1/2 6d

Butter is a very dull market and lower with 16½c an outside figure for the fanciest and fresh made creamery in boxes. Tubs do not run above 14c, and dairy is a slow market at 14c to 14½c. Receipts were 1,491 packages.

Extra finest creamery, boxes, 18½ to 19 1/2
Extra finest creamery, tubs, 16½ to 17 1/2
Ordinary finest creamery, boxes..... 18 to 18 1/2
Ordinary finest creamery, tubs..... 17 1/2 to 17 3/4
Western dairy tubs..... 14 1/2 to 14 3/4

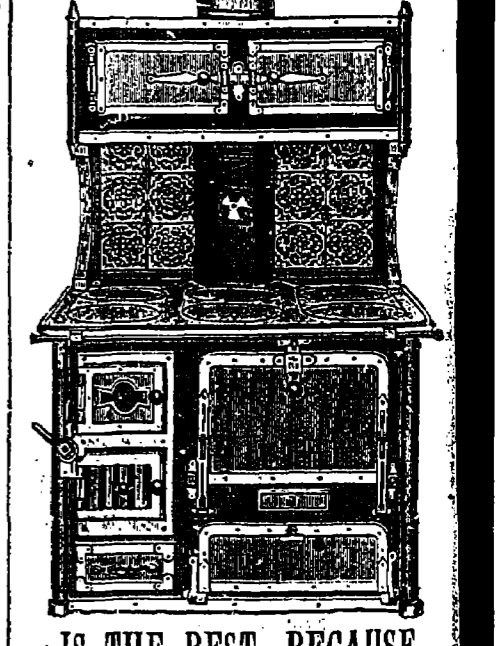
Tweed, Oct., October 26—There were 870 white cheese boarded, part September and part October make, Brintnell bought 325 at 8½c; Bailey, bought 290 at the same price; balance unboarded. Board adjourned for one week.

Peterboro, Ont., October 26.—The cheese board was held here today. About 3,000 boxes of October make were offered, also about 1,000 Septembers all colored. The whole lot was quickly disposed of, all selling at the same price, 8½c.

Ptozon, Ont., October 26.—At the cheese board here to-day, 14 factories boarded 1,140 boxes, all colored. Highest bid 8½c, no sales.

NAPANKE, Ont., October 26.—Boarded 576 white and 700 colored; 83c bid for 220 white; 255 colored sold at 8½c. Buyers present: Thompson, Magrath, Brintnell, Vanluyven, Alexander.

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It is Practical in Design.
It is Easy to Manage and Keep Clean.
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The Society of Arts of Canada.
The reopening of the School of Drawing and Painting of the Society of Arts of Canada, 775 Craig St., will take place on the 8th day of November at 2 o'clock. The classes will be held in the evening. No demand for admission to the school is accepted unless personally presented to the Secretary, Mr. A. A. BAILEY, Director.