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VOL. XLVII. No. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Archbishep Brushesi to St. Patrick's.

of Welcome Presented by the Parishioners-Eloquent Reply of His Grace, in Which He strongly Advo cates the Establishment of a High School and Greater Fucouragement for the True Witness-The N. w Statue of St. Patrick Blesner-Tribute of the Catholic Trachers of Montreal,

A very large congregation of the faithful gathered at High Mass in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, when Monseigneur Bruchesi paid his first official visit to the parish since his consecration. and blessed the magnificent new statue of St. Patrick that is to be placed on a nedestal over the main entrance to the church. Opportunity was taken of the occasion to present to His Grace an address of warm welcome from the parishioners assuring him of their love and filial obedience, and of their unalterable attachment to the Holy See. Monseigneur's reply was one of deep, fatherly love for his children, whom he urged to be ever true to the traditions and faith of their forefathers. His Grace also advocated the establishment, among the English-speaking portion of his flock, of a Catholic High School, and spoke some words of well directed encouragement to you may never receive ought but consola-the TRUE WITNESS, the value of which to tion from your children of St. Patrick's. the Catholic community he forcibly printed out.

The ceremony of blessing the statue of St. Patrick was performed by His Grace before the commencement of the Mass. The figure of the patronal saint of the parish, which had, for the time being, been placed just outside the principal entrance of the church, is a finely finished piece of work, and, when placed in position, will be very conspicuous and crnamental. It is from the well known establishment of Carli, of this city, and is of a composition called artificial aone. It is collegal size and weight Mout 1500 pounds.

During the Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., assisted by Rev. M. Callaghan, S. S., as ascended the pulpit and after making a number of announcements said: "In your name now, brethren, and in the name of the Irish people—in a word, in the name of St. Patrick's-I beg to read a short address, expressing our regard, our love and our veneration for our new He then read the following address:

To His Grace the Most Rev. PAUL Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal: Monseigneur—Ever since the happy day when the news of your appointment reached us from the Eternal City, the priests and people of St. Patrick's have been looking for a favorable opportunity to tender to Your Grace the expression of their respect, their love and their filial obedience. During the days of the widowhood of this vast archdiocese our prayers ascended to beaven that God might deign to give us a worthy pastor, own heart. It is not always that prayers have been so fully answered, and certainly the debt of gratitude we owe to father and friend, to whose kindness we can always appeal in our trials and troubles. The gentleness and amiable disposition of your predecessor, Monseigtimid amongst us can fear to approach.

versal satisfaction your appointment has given, not only to your own, but also—which is no small import to the common good—to persons of all classes in this great city, and throughout the entire country. To us in particular, your firsh—your English-speaking—children, it is most gratifying that the fluency and correctness with which you speak our language—smables you to address us in not find—here friends the court own tongue, and be assured Monseig.

neur, that we shall listen to your words, not only with pleasure, but also with that reverence which we owe to our first pastor, and in that spirit of faith and docility which has ever been character istic of our people.

Henceforth, Monseignear, your name in this parish will be associated with that of our patron national saint, the glorious St. Patrick, whose statue you have been kind enough to come here this morning to bless, and I need not remind are the memories which that blessed name evokes in the breast of every child

In a few days your Grace will have set forth on your journey to the Eternal City, there to lay your tribute of love and submission at the feet of our comthat each day, until you have returned age, and, like the young Tobias, to bring you back to your own.

Werespectfully begof you. Monseigneur, when you have the happiness of seeing the Holy Father, to assure him of our profound veneration and love for his sacred person, and of our unalterable attachment to the faith and authority of the Holy See. We know that it is unnecessary to ask you to request his blessing for us; that, we are sure, you will obtain for us, in common with the rest of your children. It now only remains for us, Monseigneur, to thank you for your visit here to-day and to ask your paternal blessing upon each and every one of us, priests and people, so that we may be ever faithful to our duty, and during the long reign which we pray God to grant Your Grace that

An Eloquent Reply.

His Grace was then conducted from his throne to the front of the sanctuary, where he replied to the address in the following terms :-

"My beloved brethren, on the day of

my consecration in the Cathedral I had an opportunity of expressing my sentiments of affection and devotedness to the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal; and on that occasion no one was excepted in the benediction, the first episcopal benediction that I gave in the hame of God. To day I feel happy to come into your midst and to bless once more such an important portion of the flock which God has committed to my care. St. Paul, writing to the Corinthians, said: Os meum apertum est vobis. O. Corinthi, cor meum dilutatum est -Our mouth is opened to you, O, Corinthians, our heart is enlarged. I say descon and Rev. P. Fallon as sub-deacon. mouth is opened to you all, to tell you Monseigneur Bruchesi, who occupied his of my joy and my affection; and my High School and of the value of a throne and wore his cope and mitre, was bishop and father, is greatly Catholic paper. The Catholic High attended by Very Rev. L. Colin, S. S., enlarged towards you. enlarged towards you. I feel happy Superior of the Seminary, and Rev. the zeal of the priests of this parish and Fathers Quinlivan and Lussier, as your own faith and generosity. I feel descons of honor. The masters of cere- happy, and in my joy I thank God, who monies were Rev. J. Perron, of the gives me such devoted hearts. I feel happy when I hear of your Catholic Cathedral, and Rev. M. Driscoll of St. spirit, of your veneration for the Church Patrick's. At the conclusion of the and for the ministers of Christ; and I Gospel, Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor, feel happy when I hear of your faithfulness to all your duties as Christians and citizens. I also open my mouth to express to you my gratefulness, for I know that this welcome is cordial, Your hearts receive me to day not only as your bishop, but as a true friend. When I come into this church, my beloved brethren. I think of many things that are passed. I was born not far from this Archbishop, who has been good enough to pay us his first visit this morning." say, of all those temples erected for the English speaking population of this city. When I come into this church, I remember that I was born not far from it, and that, when aboy, I used to come sometimes with my beloved and pious father to pray here; for this was one of the churches in which, as a citizen, he was in the habit of receiving holy communion every day. I likewise remember that, wishing not to be seen by everybody, he used on two or three days a week to go and receive it in the old Cathedral. On the other days he came to St. Patrick's. Can I forget such a thing? Here we have had good and a man like Holy David, according to His | holy priests who have worked for God and for His souls; priests whom I have venerated, and who I have considered as friends. Here, for many years, was dear God is a heavy one, for having sent us a Father Dowd, whose name is in the bishop of whom we not only feel justly hearts of all here present; I might say proud on account of his scholarly attaining in the hearts of all the Irish Catholics ments, his tender piety and amiable per- of Montreal. For many years he was sonal qualities, but especially because your father. How many among you we know that in him we have a true were baptized by his hands? How many were consoled by his charity and friendship? How many poor little children were taken by him into Zions of charity? How many tombs of your dear parents neur Fabre, were so marked and, at the same time, so rare, that we had reason to fear that his like could not easily be but amongst you I know that found But all the same time, so rare, that we had reason to but amongst you I know that found But even in this God has conded he is never forgotten. Here also I knew scended to us and given us a prelate dear Father Toupin, that French-Canawhom not even the lowliest or most dian priest who worked here for many years and proved that for the priest, It is surely a source of joy to every true the minister of Christ, there is child of the Church in this diocese, and no distinction between nationalities. of encouragement and consolation to And I now see at the head of the parish yourself, Monseigneur, to note the uni- a worthy successor to dear Father Dowd. versal satisfaction your appointment has Your paster was my classmate in Mont-

souls? Therefore, my dear brethren, you understand the joy that fills my heart, when I come into your midst. I come as your bishop; I come as your father; I come as your friend. God has gathered in Montreal different races and nationalities. But the difference between nationalities is for man; never for God and the priests. The priest is the minister of Jesus Christ. He has to teach all nations. When Our Lord sent

His apostles into the world. He did not your Grace how holy and how heavenly say to them, "Go and teach this or that nation," he did not say "Go teach the Greeks," or "Go teach the Romans." He said "Go teach all nations," and that is the reason why the beart of a priest cannot make a distinction between one race and another. Everywhere a priest is in his home. Let him be in Rome, mon father, the great and immortal let him be in Italy, let him be in Ire-Leo XIII. Be assured, Monseigneur, that lane, in France, in the States, or in our prayers will accompany you, and Canada, all the souls committed to his care are his souls, and always faithfully to our midst, we shall ask God to send he has to teach and guide his children. His holy angel to accompany you, to St. Paul, at the beginning of the Church, grant you a happy and prosperous voy- stated that grand and beautiful principle: They are no more Greeks or Romans. but they are the sons of Jesus Christ." As a bishop, I hope I shall prove in my diocese that I have something of the feelings of the great St. Paul, my patron saint. For me there is no distinction between one race and another, between one nationality and another. You are all my sone, and I equally open to you all my heart and my love. Now, I understand that a nationality needs special helps to perform its duties, and that is the reason why I have always favored all that could give greater facility to the Engli-h-speaking population of Montreal for the performance of their Catholic duties, as I will do for the Italians who are here, and for the poor Syrians. I am a servantof everybody, because I am a representative of Jesus Christ, who made no distinction between

one soul and another soul. And now, as your pastor, I come to say to you: My beloved brethren, stand by the traditions of your forefathers; keep the great gift of faith; and remember that nothing in this world-fortune, talents, glory, sympathy, love—is equal to the simplest act of faith. You received that great gift of faith when you were baptized. Many you brought it from the motherland. Keep it now by all means, and let your ambition be to transmitthis great and precious treasure to your children. Always have respect and veneration for the authority of the Church, and listen faithfully to the advice of her pastors. Be fervent in your prayers; keep the day of the Lord. Catholic parents, you have to look to the innocence of your cnildren. You, dear children, be respectful and obedient to your parents. Amongst the works that I would recommend especially to this portion of my diocese, there are two I with to mention here; and I do it of my own free will. and not at the request of anybody. I wish to speak of the value of a Catholic High School and of the value of a Schools which became famous on two School that you would erect, through the zeal and help of your priests and your own generosity, would be a protection for your children. Too many have forgotten the duty of a Catholic, and do not send their shildren to a Catholic school. The Catholic school is the school of the Church, and there you

taught according to your faith. As to the press, you know its magic power. The press is powerful for good, and it is powerful for evil. Continuing, His Grace expressed the wish that there should be a union of all the forces in the ranks of English-speaking Catholics to support and encourage their Catholic paper, because it is the organ of the Church and of truth, and is a great blessing for everyone in this community. I thank your beloved pastor for his kind wishes, expressed to me in your

must send your children, and not to

schools where they may learn, perhaps

human science, but where they won't be

name. In a few weeks I shall leave for the Eternal City, where I shall pray on the tombs of the Apostles. I shall also pray before the glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII., whose first blessing I had the happiness to receive in St. Peter's, when he was elected; the Pontiff whom I saw a few days after my ordination, and who has now made me a bishop. I shall tell him of my devotedness, of my submis sion to his decisions, of my love, and of the love, submission and obedience of my people. But in Rome, let me tell you, there is a church in which I would like to pray especially for you. When I was a student in the Eternal City I used sometimes to go and pray in the Church of St. Agatha, where, on a slab of marble, vou will see an inscription telling you that therein is the heart of the great Daniel O'Connell. I used to pray there for Catholis Ire-land and for the friends I had in this

country. This I did when I was a student, and now, as a bishop, I shall go there and recall to mind the great and noble efforts that have been made for Catholics and for the truth. I will pray that there be continued to you the preservation of your faith. And now, I will give you my blessing. I will bless all the people who are present here—the pastors and the flock, the parents and the children—and I hope that this blessing, which I will give in the name of the sacred heart of Jesus, will be to you a source of peace and happiness for-

His Grace then pronounced his blessing and immediately afterwards left the Sanctuary.

TEACHERS.

It was fitting that the Catholic teachers of the Archdiocese should follow in tion on all that it sees, and turns it to ferred to Cote des Neiges Cemetery for Windsor Hall, on the 23rd of Nove our own tongue, and be assured Monseig priests who have the direct the footsteps of their pupils and offer its own hurt.

their con ratulations to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. Last night the large parlors of the Palace were filled to over-

Among the large number present were: Mesers. A. D. Lacroix, president; T. M. Reynolds, vice president; J V. Desun niers, sec e ary; F X P. Demers, H O. Dore, L. A. Primeau, P. L. O'Donoghue, L. O. Dore, J. T. Anderson, J. E. Leroy, B. Meloche, P. Matone, C. E. () Ryan, Leblond de Brumath, P N. Brischois, S. Menard, T. Allaire, N. Nolin, J. A. Primeau, A. Chioux, J. B Primeau, U. Birthelemy, I. H. Rondeau, J. S. Tisdale, P. E. Smith. J. P. Thibault, J. N. Perrault, G A. Famelart, J. E. Bernier, M.A. Black J. Levallee R de la Cueva, J. C. St. Amour, P. E. Poupart, J. A. Cleroux, N. Belisle, J. B. Paquet, N. Latremouille, W. Meloche, M. Lanctof, G. E. Page, J. L. Tremblay, J.R. Old Land in yow of the impending Dacharme, J.M. Tremblay, L. Larose J.A. Brisebois, J. H. Hergeron, L. P. J. Janmin, A. E. Pren lergast, J. J. McCullen, F. Viens, C. Leblanc, J. J. Magnire, P. P. Burke, Wm. Kelly, Ed. Kelly, L. M. rrin, A. B. Charbonneau, G. J. Ducharme, F. X. St. Laurent Z. Guerin, P. J. Fuz patrick, P. J. Leitch, T. J. Courtney, Z Butin, O Roy, Charles Smith, A. P. Gelinar, N. Gelinas.

During the evening His Grace was presented with two addresses from the French and English teachers, Mr. A. D. Lucroix read the French address, while Professor T. M. Roynelds read the follow ing address from the English teachers :-

To the Most Reverend Paul Bruchesi D D, Archbianop of Montreal:

May it Please Your Grace,-We, the teachers of English speech, under the control of the Montreal Catholic School Board, acting in uni n with our confreres of French speech, respectfully beg to approach Your Grace to congratulate you on your elevation to the sacred purple and princedom of the Church, and to lay at your feet the homage of our profound respect and veneration.

Under the wise and enlightened administration of Your Grace's predeces sors of happy memory, education ever held a foremost place. As a result of their vigilant zeal and self-sacrificing labors, the ecclesiaetical diocese of Montreal had attained a growth of marvellous proportions. Its past history is one unbroken record of high aims and noble achievements. Its numerous religious, educational and charitable in stitutions became the pride and glory of our people, and the admiration of the stranger. Within their hallowed walls every aspiration of the human Was satistied, Boul and of the suffering human body alleviated. Its priests were no less famed for their virtues and learning than for their missionary zeal and devotion, its noble sisterhoods, ever ready to tend the sick and comfort the s growing, continents. From and through these sensols our country has been blessed with mothers into whose minds and hearts were instilled those grand princi ples of righte maness and religion, whose practice exalts a nation, and makes its people great and God fearing.

That these works shall continue to be carried on, that these institutions shall be fostered and furthered developed, that the education of youth shall he an object dear to the heart of Your Grace, that you shall, like your great apostle and patron, "make yourself all to all, in order to gain all to Christ"-the appointment of Your Grace to the exalted position you now occupy is, in itself, a suffi-

cient guarantee. And the congratulations which have reached Your Grace from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the missionary fields of the far North to the sultry regions of Sunny South, it would be passing strange, indeed, did not the lay teach rs of your own pastoral charge come forward, on the first occasion offered, to express their joy, and to thank God for having given to this Metropolitan See a successor so eminently fitted to fill the place of the great and saintly men who had gone before him.

We therefore recognize and salute Your Grace as the divinely appointed first pastor and head teacher of your diocese. Furthermore, we salute you as the successor of the Apostles, as the envoy of the Holy Ghost, as the ambassador of Christ, as the protege of His Sacred Heart, as 'the one who was destined from all eternity to become the tourth pastor and the second archbishop of the diocese of Montreal."

As teachers, we, therefore, reverently bow before Your Grace, asking to be enlightened, instructed and directed by you; and to your instructions and direction, as well as to your sacred person, we pledge our willing obedience our entire submission and our unswerving loyalty. We most cordially wish Your Grace a

God speed on your journey to the Eternal City, a safe and happy return to the homes and hearts of your beloved people. While humbly begging Your Grace's benediction ourselves, on our work and on those entrusted to our care, we pray the Giver of all gifts long to preserve you in health and happiness for the welfare of this diocese, and for the glory and edification of the Church.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING TEACHERS OF THE MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

His Grace, in his usual manner, made His Grace then pronounced his blessing and immediately afterwards left the Sanctuary.

ADDRESS FROM THE CATHOLIC

TEACHERS

An evil heart put the worst interpreta-

THE A.O.H. TO THE FRONT

To Relieve Distress in Ire'and

Full T at of Resolutions Adoptal by the Washington Branch-Semo Interesting Decarts of the Progress Made by the Famous Order in the United States.

The news comes from Washington, the American Capital, that the local branches of the Ancient Order of Hib rnians have taken up the quest's not assisting their 'ellow-countrymen in the

The following resolutions, adopted at a recent meeting, were forwarded to the National President, Mr. O'Connor, of

Whereas, We learn with proteined regret and sorrow, from authentic sources. the sad tidings that a period of dire distress appears to be immittent in our mother country, owing to the total fail ure of the harvest throughout a large portion of Ireland, due to the heavy and ncessant rains and inclement weather which have prevailed during the past season, which, among a prople so largely dependent for their sustenance on the products of the soil, is sure to counc widespread desolation by reason of the famine, which must inevitably follow, unless speedy action is taken to avert this threatened calamity; and

Whereas, We deploye the evident and well-known causes which have made agricultural pursuits the principal occupatton of so great a percentage of the population; still, realizing that this is discuss these matters, but that some the quick relief of our suffering, and soon, perhaps, to be starving, nomeless and shivering kindred. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ancient Order of Hibermans, Division No. 2, o. Washington, District of Columbia bearing in mind our lave and devotion to the cause of Ireland and suffering humanity, and our grand and noble motto, "Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity," do hereby extend our neartfelt sympathy to In land's poor in this their hour of anxiety and trouble. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted through our district president, to the national officers of the A.O H, with a request that such throughout the United States as will cause to be raised a fund sufficient if possible, to ward off this pending evil, and thereby bring comfort and happiness to many an Irish heart and home

By order of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Washington, D.C., by unanimous adoption at the regular meeting held Sunday, Sept. 12, 1807.

M. P. SULLIVAN President Division No. 2. Approved by the district president and forwarded to the national president, Sept. 16, 1897.

P. T. MORAN, District President. A correspondent in referring to the Order, and its achievements in the past,

The A.O.H. has a membership of two hundred in the District of Columbia. The several divisions are composed largely of prosperous business men, with a generous sprinkling of lawyers, doctors and other professional men. The timely action of these patriotic gentlemen cannot but redound to the good of the poor Irish peasurity. The total membership of the Order is officially named at 250,000 souls. The local branches here hone that an universal assessment of one dollar will be asked for by National President O'Connor. Should this call be responded to with the enthusiasm which is expected at least \$200 000 will be available before the severe weather has approached. Division 2 has made a step in the right direction, and it is devoutly hoped that their good example will cause others to do likewise The ease with which the A.O.H. raised the necessary funds for the endowment of the Galic chair at the Catholic Univer aity has proved conclusively what the Order is capable of doing when it is a question of patriotism. According to the best of authority, the need to prove the worth of patriotism is now very

OBITUARY

urgent indeed.

MR JAMES DOHENY.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. James Doheny, one of the best known Irish Catholics in Montreal. which sad event occurred this morning after an illness of about a month. Mr. Doheny, who was born at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, came to Canada nearly a half a century ago, and for the greater part of that time he accupied the responsible office of Beef and Pork Inspector in this city. He was highly esteemed among all classes in the community for his high integrity and unassuming manners.

The funeral will-take place on Friday. from his late residence, 56 Shearer street, at 3.30 a.m., to St. Ann's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be chanted, after which the remains will be transinterment. Carting to the street of the total street of

A Rumor that the Office of Irish Vicercy Will be Abolished.

A Prince of Ireland to be Substituted-Some Interesting Details of the Castle Rule at Dublin and the Peculiarly Costly Maintenance of Its Dignity.

A correspondent to an American exchange, Mr. Frank Marcis, has this to siv in connection with the recent ramor : the appointment of a Prince of Ireland to replace the Irish Viceroy:

The proposal to abolish the office of hish vicercy and establish in its stead a erince of Ireland, with a royal residence in Inclind is the latest pest jubiles gossip of the English. The project is said to be viewed with serious considers. tion by the government and to have the sanction of the Queen,

Just how the Irish people will receive' the news remains to be seen, but there is little doubt that they will not tail to cisagree. The scheme in detail is to create the Duke of York Prince of Ireland and to have the title descend to the Idest, son of each succeeding P ince of Wales. The few loyal peers of Ireland and the Irish Portes of the Esouth of Ireland would be greatly pleased, and it is probable that not a few patriotic frishnen would find no great opposition to

Aimost anything would be better than maintaining the viceregal farce which now holds the boards. Every effort has been made to invest the Irish viceroy neither the time nor the opportunity to with dignity, but somehow each added trill of pomp and circumstances has measures should be adopted looking to brought only increased ridicale. The viceroy has been given Dablin castle as a place of residence and a salary of \$100 000 to keep it up. He has been surrounded by a mimic court, with the usual complement of state stewards, comptroller of the household, gentlemen in waiting, aide-de-camp, and the like. He has been hedged about by strict rules of etiquete which compel him to lug along an escort of cavalry when he rides or drives and to have his doings publisted daily in a court calendar which is the most mirth provoking bit of literature which sees the light in the United Kingdoni.

He holds levees and drawing rooms just as the Prince of Wales does, and his guests, even budies of high birth, are obliged to courtesy low before him. He prompt steps be taken by the order is the only viceroy who has the authority to confer knighthood. Yet as for taking any hand in the government of the country he is a more figurehead. True, he has a reat in the cabinet, but the secretary for Ireland is the active agent who executes the wishes of the cabinet, the viceroy serving mercly as s buff r

Since the position has been an expengive one to fill, it has been the customs to select for it a peer with plenty of money. Whether he had braths or not was a secondary consideration. So it happened that sometimes the Queen's ford lientenant in Ireland has been a man who has not reflected credit on the royal house. There was one viceroy who was drunk so much of the time that he was in disgrace even in convivial Ireland. The interesting feature of his falling was that whenever he became intoxicated he showed a de-ire to make use of his princely prerogative to knight folks. On one occasion he conferred this distinction on the "boots" of a country hotel, "boots" having given needed assistance in getting him to bed.

There has already been some foolists talk about the possible danger to the tuture king of England should he take up his residence in Ireland. Why such talk should be taken seriously is not clear. The Irish have never been assassins of royalty. True, some representatives of British rule in Ireland were "removed" on one notable occasion, but it was not a blow aimed at Queen Victoria or any one of her children. It is a fact that Her Majesty has visited freiand but three times during her reign, while she has gone to Scotland every autumn, but it has not been because she feared violence at the hands of the Irish.

The Duke of York might be labeled Prince of Ireland in a dozen places, but the Irish would never recognize him as a prince any more than they recognize Victoria as queen of Ireland. However, the establishment of a nominal frish prince in Muckross house, Killarnev, asis suggested, would be fully as acceptable an evidence of British authority as is the vice-royal residence in Dublin .-With what social gayety the Duke and Duchess of York would bring to the Killarney region, not to mention the profit which would come from the entertainment of the train of nobility and tourists which would follow in their wake, it is probable that the Irish wouldbe financial gainers by the change.

The committee on arrangements of Division No. 1 Ancient Order of Him bernians have secured the services of the gifted orator, the Hon. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, to deliver an address attheir fifth grand annual entertainment commemorative of the death of the Manchester Martyrs, to be held in the

Mr William O'Brien Says They Are Kings In the Land.

The Absence of Any Effective Organization Deplored-Some Sad Pictures of the Condition of the Tenantry in Ireland

Mr. William O Brien writes as follows to the Freeman: "Pray give me space to remind men of the brutalities that can now be practised freely against the poorest of the poor Irish tenantry, and to ask has not the time come for sham ing the country out of the disgraceful lethargy that is again making the grabber and the baliff kings in the land? The Widow Sammon was tenant of a tract of mountain at Carrowkennedy, on the road to Leenane. Her husband, who had paid his rent punctually all his life. died two years and a half ago. The widow, to pay the expenses of his illness and support the family of eight young children lett on her hands, was obliged to sell the only cow that remained on the holding. Even this did not enable her to keep her head long above the water. or the first time she was in arrears with her rent. On the 3rd December | mir public notice to all whom it may last she and her eight children were thrown out on the mountain side for an an arrear of two years' rent—£14 14s in all. By one shift or another she borrowed one year's rent—£7 7s, which she proffered at the rent office a few days before the eviction; but the appeal of the unfortunate widow of a tenant who had paid to the last farthing until death overtook him, was rejected, and the chil-

dren cast homeless and without bread

into the winter air. There was

NOT A TRACE OF POPULAR ORGANIZATION in the district, and the farm of the widow and orphans, in which even English law recognizes a property that ought to be as sacred as Lord Sligo's—a property for-feited by no fault of hers, but by the visitation of God alone—was promptly grabbed by an ex-game keeper, whose own holding had been evicted and taken by the bailiff of the estate The woman found shelter in a cabin adjoining her old helding, and the following is an ac count of her history since. On the 9th of February the Widow Sammon was sent to jail for a week for designating as a landgrabber the man who took the farm from which she and her children were evicted. In March she was sent to jail for seven weeks, with hard labour, for geneating the crime. A week after her gelease in May she was sent to juil for the third time for five weeks at hard Isbour for being of the same opinion still. The next time, a few days after leaving prison in June, she was prosecuted on a charge of knocking down a wall valued at six shillings, for which the mother of the eight hungry enildren was consigned to the plank bed for four teen days more. She had scarcely re turned to her hut when she was bauled before the magistrates for the fifth time for throwing some sods of turf, valued at one penny, into a bog-hole, and for "abusive language." She was fined five shillings and costs, and in default of bail for her future good conduct, was sentenced to imprisonment for two months more; and the day before yes terday, in tears, and her spirit at last broken, she was

DRAGGED AWAY FROM HER CHILDREN BY THE POLICE

to undergo her new sentence, that is to say, out of nine months since her eviction she will have passed more than six months under punishment, and all for what President Kruger would call "moral damages" to the ex-gamekeeper's feelings. It was not pretended he had suffered any more substantial injury, and in any mere contest of physical force it would have been too grotesque to allege that the exgame keeper, with two strapping young men for sons and a special police escort, had anything to fear from the hunted widow, whose eldest son is but eight years old Mr. Lynch, R.M., in sending her to jail for the last time thought it decent to remark-"She appeared to be a Iunatic" (Mayo News, August 28th). If Mr. Lynch, R. M., had been deprived of his only means of livelihood, without a penny of compensation for a debt of £14 14s, and left to support eight helpless children on 2s a week outdoor relief, he would probably have more charity for the "lunatic" way of looking at matters. His sympathies would be quickened if he found himself sentenced to spend six months out of nine on the plank bed for not being able to cultivate the temper and tongue of an archangel in his intercourse with the author of his miseries. I have just visited the one little room in the mountains in which the eight little children are huddled together, all by themselves. The sight of the oldest child, a girl of twelve or thirteen, acting as father and mother of the lonely little household, lighting the fire, boiling the stirabout, dressing, washing and nursing the little group of brothers and sisters that clung

about her, was exceptionally touching. IT IS TIME TO FACE THE QUESTION.

Is this poor creature to stand alone and defenceless in her lonely struggle with the tremendous powers arrayed against her and her young ones? Truth to tell, it is not easy to know in what direction to look for help, so lamentable is the decay of public spirit. Popular organization there is none in the district. I had never heard of Mrs. Sammon until after she had been evicted and several times sent to jail. On each of the two occasions when she came to me since, I urged upon her strongly that by breaking the law she was only playing into

her from the sheller hear the evicted holding. I have herer in the smellest decree counselled resistance to the rent office since the disruption of the popular forces. The new Marquis of Sligo is a man of ability, and has given more than one token of a liberal spirit since he came to the title. He cannot think it is wirdom, or even economy, for the sake of a deht of £1414a to his great rental, to keep this sore festering in the midst of his estate. If he would only with a stroke of the pen restore both the ex game keeper and the widow to their old holdings he would earn the thanks of the whole community and, not the least warmly, mine. It is not with a light heart that anybody, in the present distracted state of public feeling, can face the risks of a struggle against all the

POWERS OF LANDLORD GOVERNMENT.

with the dagger of coercion up their sleeves - pernals against more heartbreaking antagonists nearer home. But nothing can possibly happen that would be worse than allowing a wretched woman like this-poor, persecuted, and alone—to go unaided in her struggle for the lives of her eight orphans against fearful odds, under circumstances of hardship against which every instinct of human compassion will revolt. The division is studded all over with devoted priests. The people are astonishingly generous at every call of charity. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the country are in their hearts horrified at the growth of landgrabbing, and, I am confident, need only the right impulse to speak their lawful indignation out in tones that will surprise these who brag that any outrage, no matter how gross, upon popular feeling can now be perpetrated with impunity. A friend has given me £10 to begin with, and I will be happy to receive any further subscriptions that may reach me for the relief or this persecuted woman and her eight fatherless children. But whoever may help or hold aloof, the time has come to give concern as I hereby do, that if any further proceedings of a persecutory character are attempted against the widow Shannon, she will not be left altogether friendless, and she will not be bunted by the mere brute force of wealth and landlord law from such refuge as is left to her little children without a struggle which will test once for all with Dublin Castle and the rent office the question whether Irish tenants, pressed to the earth as they are with misery, have not just as good an inborn right to combine against and to hold up to lawful public condemnation land-grabbing, which is the curse of Irish agriculture, as the Trades Unionist has by the tree confession of the law of England, to combine against and counterplot and picket the blackleg, who is the grabber's less guilty

WESTERN CANADA.

Anticipated Exodus From Hausas to the Cauadian Northwest.

(Winnipeg Free Press.) "I am confident a very large number

of farmers from Kansas will settle in the Canadian Northwest within the en suing twelve months," remarked Mr. S. Bricker, of Abilene, Kas., who returned from a visit to the Edmonton district. Alberta, with the appearance of which he is highly pleased, and has decided to settle there with the members of his family. "Partial and total failure of succeeding crops in Kansas have determined many settlers there to move, and the question with them is as to the direction," continued Mr Bricker. "We heard nothing of the Canadian North west until lately, when Mr. J. S. Crawford, of Birtle, visited Abilene, and one Saturday afternoon addressed a number of farmers on the street. An impromptu meeting was there and then organized, of which I was named chair man, and in a few minutes sever ty had attached their autographs to a requisition for another meeting and further information. The meeting offered to subscribe funds to pay the ex-penses of a delegation to visit this comtry, but as I was interested, having three sons whom I desired to settle. I volunteered to come, and am more than satisfied with my observations. I have already written to my wife and children; they, however, do not believe my description of the country, but I am taking home samples of grasses, grains, etc., that will convince them. In Kansas the soil is light and stony, little timber and difficult to secure water. Here things are different -plenty of water, timber for fuel and building purposes, coal in close proximity, and a sod that produces the finest vegetables I ever saw, and grain the qualof which was never seen in Kansas. While in the Edmonton district I visited and talked with the settlers, and one. Mr. P. Otwa, who had lived there for sixteen years, told me he had only missed one crop, and that was only a partial failure. and for twelve years in succession he had grown wheat on the same land. I se cured samples of wheat growing on this land, also on first breaking, as well as oats, which stood 6 feet 1 inch. which I have with me to carry back to Kansas.' Mr. Bricker was accompanied on the trip by a nephew, Mr. D. Bricker, of Missouri, who is also so well pleased with the Canadian Northwest that he intends to settle in the country. The gentlemen return south this afternoon to dispose of their surplus effects and lands, and prepare for removal to Al-

THE following item clipped from an

exchange is interesting: --An amusing illustration of the good effects of restraint is given in a recent letter received by a magistrate from a man who thanked him sincerely for having given his wife six months imprisonment, which had changed her, he said, from being a drunken scold to a steady sober woman, with whom, as in their early married life, it was a pleasure to dwell.

The Pope has directed that three hundred thousand francs shall be devoted to the completion of a great missionary college in India, the erection of which has been suspended for want of funds.

the hands of those who wished to drive lodging, it would starve and die of itself. not to be despised, but the chief sim

AND TEMPERANCE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH

Important Address by the Rev. F. C. Hays -Monster Demonstration of the League of the Cross.

The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross beld its annual Festival and Silver Jubilee in the Crystal Palace. London, recently, and over twenty thousand people attended. The salient feature of the occasion was an address by the Rev. Father F. C. Hays, whose labors in the cause of temperance have won for him the highest position among the apostles of this great movement in England. The Rev. Father Hayes said he rejoiced

to be there. His life had long been con-

secrated to the apostolate of temperance.

The noblest work of his life, and that of

which he was most justly proud, was the

little which his poor limited abilities

had enabled him to do in furtherance of

that Christ like work It was a mighty prob-

lem with which legislators and philan-

thropists had struggled in vain. It was

a question by which men and govern-

ments had been made and unmade. Like arsenic or other drugs, alcohol was a gift of God, but its pathway through the world was marked with the wrecks and ruins of men, with sullied virtue; deso late homes, and shadowed hopes, so that wise and thinking men had come to look upon it as the foulest and most dangerous foe of the nation and of Christianity. Opportunities for social happiness, for mental and moral culture, were perhaps never more plentiful than in the present age, but the great milistone about the necks of the people, bearing them down from the heights of those opportunities, was the mocking a lurements of the liquor traffic. It scoffed at the gladsome hope of the children of toil. It fastened on the wrecks it caused of God's most promising children. Its prosperity and power were the most unmistakable evidences of the people's poverty, debasement, and sin. Its increasing power bore testimony to the degradation of man. It caters to morbid appetite and prospers in response to the follies and vain delusions of unthinking men. The work of the t mperance party was not merely the reformation of drunkards -not political triumph-not the denunciation of publicans and brewers, but the popularising of habits of sobriety and the abolition of irrational and dangerous social customs that were a prolific source of degradation. When temperance work was in its nursery-period the simple minded thought that only the in-te perate should take the pledge. Now they looked upon alcohol used as a bever age as being injurious to many and beneficial to none, and the vast majority of total abstainers were men who had never known what it was to abuse its use. They were labouring for the upbuilding of the people into a great social strength that will make them a blessing to themselves and to the nation. They must not lose sight of Religion More could be done by the influence of good example and kindly persuasion than by the strictest application of the law. They could not legislate virtue into the souls of men. They might enact the most stringent laws and create a powerful public opinion that would brand as disgraceful the slightest abuse of alcohol. Those influences act as break waters against the tide of intemperance and do good, but the tide may flow in part into other channels. Legis. lation was most excellent, but there must be moral work, and morality re quired a sacrifice of selfishness, and that sacrifice required an adequate motive which religion alone could furnish. They had to appeal to the religious element in man, telling him drunkenness was a mortal sin which excludes from the Kingdom of Heaven; that it destroyed the image of God in man, and strikes down the trinity of his soul; dethrones his reason, claims his will, and hardens his heart; that strong drink wakes up the sleeping demons, the passions of the human heart, and that when he is dead he will still sin and blaspheme because of the bad example he has left behind. In this way, if men were brought to their knees before God, the mighty religious influence within them would do more than civil law or public opinion. With religion as their foundation, let them band together in the name of Christianity, which was ever elevating man, ever striving for the sanctity and security of home, the preservation of social order, in the name of Catholic Faith, whose standards were ever unborne in the forefront of every civilising influence, and whose noblest conquests were made in defence of poor humanity.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadephia. Bishop Prendergast delivered an address on the objects of the Society, in the course of which he said:-

"It used to be an evidence of crankiness for one to be a total abstainer. Now you have the respect and sympathy of all classes. I would remind you that the fathers of the Council at. Baltimore, in urging upon Catholics to unite in extirpating the pestiferous evil of drunken ness, urged priests and people to do so for love of religion and for love of country, two of the highest motives to be proposed to any right-minded man or woman. Drunkenness not only destroys religion in its victim, but brings disgrace on religion itself. It was one of the objections in the past (and, unfortunately, there is some of it left) urged against Catholics. It is an evil against the country. It destroys the citizen and the family. For love of religion and for love of country the Council of Baltimore urges priests and people to unite in ex-tirpating this evil."

The Bishop insisted that the ruling motive for work must be supernaturalthe salvation of souls. The material If nobody took calumny in and gave it | good resulting from total abstinence was

should be to preserve soils from in the spoke of the great gold that may be to complished by extra endeavor in the enrollment of juveniles, and assured his person, that he would continue when hearers that he would continue when giving confirmation to advise and urge the children to join the temperance so-cities in their parishes.

TEN PROPOSITIONS.

The San Francisco Monitor belongs to the Church Militant and well is it doing its duty. For the past four years the Pacific Coast has held a hot-bed of Apaism, and Catholics have had to fight for their commercial life, even for the bread they ate. But in the Monitor and its editor they found a champion which nobly fought the cause of justice and truth. The A. P. A's have had to limit their nefarious work and the faithful have been permitted to breathe freely. The Monitor publishes the following article in answer to a statement in the New York Observer, which will prove interesting reading :—

Next to being truly good, there is nothing so comfortable as to have a good opinion of yourself. We remark that the preachers like to be comfortable. As virtue is too monotonous for them, they cultivate the next best thing. The ancient Pharisees were not in the same class with the modern preacher. The only thing that can compare with the parson's opinion of his own value is a San Francisco paper's description of a 'pocket" in Trinity County.

We are reminded of this, the first principle of our philosophy, by an editorial in the N. Y. Observer on Truth and Tol-

eration. Saith the scribe: "It is the glory of Protestantism that while here and there different sections of it have from time to time indulged in persecution of those of divergent views. it has yet been in its true theory, and, on the whole, in practice the liberalizing type of Christianity. It is absurd to try o make out that because Roger Wil liams was banished from his early colonial home and witches were hanged in Salem, that, therefore, Protestantism has been no more tolerant of "heretics" than Rome, whose account of cruel persecutions far out totals the worst that a few Protestants have done in the line of eporadic persecution."

This is the preacher's version of his past He cannot get over the hard facts that he and his have been narrow, cruel, bloodthirsty and vindictive. But his excuse is, somehow we were working toward toleration, and, at all events, we were not as bad as Rome.

Lies cannot stand forever. The preachers have been compelled to admit that they did persecute. The day is coming when they must admit that the very foundation of their creed is persecution, and that they persecute to-day whenever and wherever they are strong enough.

Historical research has vindicated the truth of the following propositions:— 1. In no country in the world was Protestantism propagated by the Gospel

method of preaching and persuasion. 2. In no country in the world is Protestantism able to thrive where the Catholic Church is free, under the law, to speak to the people.

Protestantism, wherever it was established, was established by the arm of the civil power, and was maintained by

savage persecution. 4. Wherever any one sect of Protestantism was strong enough, it persecuted all other Protestant sects.

5. Whelever Protestants of all denominations were strong enough, they all combined to persecute Catholics. 6. In countries where Protestants are in the majority, toleration was extended to Catholics only when Catholics were

strong enough to extert it. 7. In countries where Protestants are in the majority, toleration is extended to Catholics grudgingly, is limited as often as possible, and, every now and again, agitations to abrogate it altogether are started, fostered, blessed, (and thank the

8. Religious persecution in Catholic countries was never so bloody as religious persecution in Protestant countries.

LORD), ruined by the Protestant preach-

9. Even in the bloodiest persecution in Catholic countries, Catholic countries, Catholic laymen, Catholic monks, Catho-



A SEA OF FLAME.

On the evening of November, 28th, 1878, a fire broke out in the British ship Melanie, loaded with 500 barrels of petroleum. An awful mass of flames shot up from the main hatch and the vessel quivered from stem to stern with explosion of the barrels. Her seams opened and the blazing petroleum poured out into the river, spreading a belt of fire around her. The master and seamen jumped overboard. Captain Sharp, whose vessel was lying close-by, propelled a small boat through the blazing river and after a severe scorching and imminent peril, saved the seamen from a horrible death.

All over civilization there are thousands of men in more imminent danger than were those seamen. They are threatened with consumption or are already in the clutch of that deadly disease. If they only knew it, help is at hand. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures of per cent. of all cases of consumption. It also cures bronchitis, asthma, throat and neval troubles and all diseases of the air passages. It is the great diseases of the air passages. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve-tonic. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect and the liver active. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the product of that eminent specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, who, during the thirty years that he has been chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, has treated more cases than fifty ordinary physicians treat in a lifetime. Thousands given up by doctors have tes-Thousands given up by doctors have tes-tified to complete recovery under this mar-Constipation causes and aggravates many velous medicine.

serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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lic priests, aye, the Pope himself, rebuked barbarism, and counselled toleration. There is not, in the days or Pro testant persecution, the name of a Protestant prescher on record who even advised ordinary humanity toward On-

tholics. 10. In Catholic countries religious persecution was kept up by fits and starts, and was always begun and carried on by politicians for political ends. In Protestant countries religious persecution was systematised and continuous, and was carried on for the purpose of preserving Protestantism which could not continue under a free government.

We commend these Propositions to the N. Y. Observer. Murder will out and the world is realizing what an incubus on civilization, on freedom, on culture, Protestantism has been. The three hundred years are accomplished and the ice is breaking up.

MR. ASCROFT INTERVIEWED.

What He Has Learnt About the Gombeen System.

The Weekly Nation of September 11th publishes an interesting interview with Mr. R. Ascroft, M.P., of Oldham, on the subject of the "gombeen man." Mr. headquarters. The Jew money-lender Ascroft is one of the most prominent has gone to Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, to subject of the "gombeen mau." Mr. members of the House of Commons Committee on Money Lending. He is now making a tour of Ireland, particularly the West, to see for himself to what extent the ever present usurer 100 Loan Fund Offices which have been does evil in Erin. Asked whether he had been successful in obtaining data which would throw light on the gombeen system as at present carried on in Ireland, Mr. Ascroft replied: Yes, I have obtained plenty of information and I am bound to say it is hardly of the character I expected after all I had heard as to the evils of the system before quitting England. The conclusion to which the information I have, so far, gathered would point is that the gombeen man, as formerly known in Ireland, is dead and gone, speaking generally. The districts in which he may still survive are exceptional.

HE FOUND TRACES OF HIM.

But you found traces of hi "?-Clearly. That he was a terrible affliction whilst living there is no doubt, and endless proofs of his former existence and depredations remain.

To what do you attribute his disappearance? To the banks. That they are responsible for his extinction I have no doubt. I chose as the field of my enquiries one of the poorest parts of Ireland—the North-West Coast, extending round Co. Mayo. The gombeen system it prevalent in the country ought to be found flourishing there as there is an absence of loan offices But I interviewed resident mugistrates, lawy rs, priests, clerks to justices and other public men, and I also came into contact with numerous tenant-farmers, tradesmen, and people representing the poorest class a, and there was only one reply to my queries—that gombeeniam was a thing of the past. I ascertained that a few of the poorest people still dealt on credit for goods, paying the tradesmen an interest of, say, 20 ner cent, but on every hand I was assured that the old I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, business had been supplanted by the and after taking one bottle my head-banks.

THE BANKS KILLED THE GOMBEEN MAN. Did you satisfy yourself that the banks

have supplanted the gombeen system?-I did. I went to the banks and was allowed to examine their books and the bills given and saw the charges made to the borrowers. I asked for and obtained lists of the actions brought by the banks against borrowers; and I satisfied myself as to the charge made to the tenant tenant farmers and tradesmen when the bills were not paid and had to be renewed. I cannot give you the names of the banks, but I can give you figures and facts from four banks. In 1896 one of these discounted nearly 4,000 small bills of from £2 upwards. They have not had to sue in five cases during as many years. The bank drew the bill and made no charge for so doing beyond the 1d or 2d for the stamp. I picked out a few of the bills at random and found that the charges on the bills for three months were as follows-For £10, 3s 2d; £4, 2s; £2, 1s; £6, 2s 6d; £3, 1s 6d; £5, 2s 5d; £16, 5s; £15 10s, 4s 9d. The charges were exactly the same for renewals as for the original loans—and I ascertained that renewals are never refused if a man is doing his best to pay. The general charge for discounting is 6 per cent, but if the surety is a depositor or a customer 5 per cent only is charged. Another bank discounted between 4,000 and 5,000 bills a year and had been obliged to sue in a few cases but had never sold up a man and had not lost £30 in 10 years rom small farmers. Their charges (on bills produced) were for £10 at 2 months 2s 6d; and at 3 months for £4, Is 6d; £100, £1 8s; £270, £4 1s 6; and £30, 8s. I found a renewal on the following terms: man borrowed £5 on the 30th June. 1897; on a 3 months bill, he repaid £3 and renewed a bill for £2 at two months and was charged 6d. In another case where £30 was borrowed at 3 months the charge was 10s with 4 renewals at 10s each. In the third case on a loan of £8 for 3 months 3s was charged and there were 4 renewals at 3s each. A third bank discounted from 5,000 to 6 000 bills a year, and had never had to sue, and had never sold up a man for over twenty years. The charges on bills shown were for one month, £2 10s, 6d; £15, 1s 9d; £35 8s, 3s 6d; for three month, £8, 3s; £5, 2s 6d; £6, 2s; £3, 1s 6d; £20, 6s 8d; £12, 4s 3d; £14, 4s 9d; and for four months (with no surety), £200, £3.9s. Many of tnese loans were renewed several times on exactly the same terms. In a fourth case a bank discounts 2,000 bills a year at such rates as these for two months £6, 1s 8d; for three months, £5, 2s 8d; £10, 3s 8d; £7, 2s 6d; £14, 4s 6d; £8, 1s 6d; £8, 2s 9d; £40, 11s 8d; and for four,

months, £5, 8s. They had not had occasion to sue four times in twelve months, they had never sold a man up; the charges for renewals were the same as for original loans, and they had had no losses with the farmers. You will see by that the amount of accommodation given in the district in which those four banks are situated.

Loan offices scandalously mismanaged, How far did your investigations extend?

To Counties Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Galway, Leitrim, and Longford. There

are forty three banks and eleven agencies

of banks open one or two days a week.

You can, therefore, judge of the amount of business they do. There is no neces-

sity to go to the gombeen man, as the borrowers can get the money for onefourth of the amount he would charge. The forty-three banks to which I refer are situated as follows: — Sligo, 4; Manorhamilton, 1; Ballymote, 1; Boyle, 2; Carrick-on-Shannon, 2; Longtord, 3; Armagh, 1; Belturbet, 1; Granard, 2; Ballyjamesduff, 1; Athlone, 5; Ballinasloe, 2; Galway, 3; Headford, 1; Tuam, 2; Roscommon, 2; Cong, 2; Westport, 2; Ballina, 4; Dunmore, 1; Castlebar, 2; another. In the whole district there are only three this Loan Fund Offices, two at Sligo and one at Galway, and they can only operate within a few miles of their advertise in the local papers. He has robbed numbers, and he it is who is now called the gombeen man. Most of the letters I received referred to those people. In other parts of Ireland there are over ecandalously mismanaged as you will find on reference to the report of the committee appointed to enquire into them. The transactions I have just dealt with are quite independent of commercial bills. The banks, as a matter of fact. really act as loan offices, charging very reasonable rates.

Have you concluded your enquiry?-Well, I may run over again to Ireland. I have received many letters about gombeenism, but they all related to transactions which took place 17 or 18 years ago. There was nothing of recent date.
You do not say positively that there is

no gombeenism in those parts of Ireland you have not visited, or it would be difficult to reconcile that statement with the views of Mr. T. W. Russell and Father Finlay, who has made the subject a special study and dealt with it at length in the "New Ireland Review"?do not wish to convey the impression that usury is altogether extinct in the agricultural parts of Ireland, and I can only speak as to those districts I have visited. Father Finlay and others may give evidence before our Committe. I only give you the result of my inquiries, which before next session I may have to amplify. I am corresponding with many people in Ireland and am determined to bottom the question; but there is a natural reluctancy to any publicity, and I have carefully avoided forming any opinion on hearsay statements. In every case I insist on seeing all letters and papers, and this renders my investigation very difficult.

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CATHOLIC FOUCATION. Micial Report of the Meeting of Council of Public instruction.

The Question of Public Inspection of Schools Discussed—A Sub-Committee ter the Revision of Studies—A Model School for Girls Under the Super vision of the Nuns of the Congregation of Four Dame Proposed.

QUEBEC, September 25.—The Catholic sion of the Council of Public Instruc. meetings on September 8 and 10 last. The following have been suggested to the Government for a Central Board of Ex Dauth, Archbishop's Palace, Montreal; Rev. J H Roy. Sherbrooke College; F. X. P. Demers, Principal Catholic Com-Brault. Inspector of Schools; John Tomp kins, Professor of English at Montreal College; John Ahern, C. J. Magnan and C. A. Lefebvre, of Laval Normal School, C. A. Lefebvre, of Laval Normal School, with Mr. J N. Miller of the Department ECHOES FROM PLATISBURGH. of Public Instruction as secretary.

Tre report of Mgr Blais, Mgr. Begin,

Mr. P. S. Murphy, Dr. Leprohon and the Superintendent on school books was accepted. A French English reader, published by Copp, Clarke & Co., Toronto,

was rejected. Hon. G Ouimet submitted a notice of motion for the establishment in Montreal of a normal school for girls under control of the Nuns of the Congrega

Hon. Mr. Masson moved "That all academies, and model and elementary schools accepting a subsidy from the Government or from the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction be subject to the inspector of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of any officer whom he may appoint.

This motion was rejected on the following division: Ayes-Hon, Mr Masson, Judge Jette.

Hon F. Langelier, Hon. H. Archambault and Dr. Leprohon - 5

Nayes-Archbishop of Ottawa, coadof Montreal, Bishop of Three Rivers, Bishop of Rimouski, Bishop of Chicoutimi. Bishop of Vallevfield, Bishop of Sherbrooke Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacin he. Rev. Thib will r, V.G. of Nicolet. Hon. Thos. Chapais, Hon. Gedeon Onimet, M. Crepeau and Mr. H. R. Gray

The chief objection to the motion was that unscrupulous men might be charged with the work of inspection. In the meantime Mgr. Bruchesi has appointed the Abbe Dauth, Mgr. Begin, the Abbe Lindsay, Mgr. Labrecque, and the Abbe Delamarre to inspect all the educational establishments in their respective dioceses and report to their Lordships.

On motion of Hon. F. Langelier, a sub-committee composed of Mgr. Begin, Mgr. Emard. Hon. Mr. Masson, Judge Jette, Hon Thos. Chapais and the mover. was appointed to report upon a better system of distributing the subsidies voted for higher education.

Hon Mr. Masson said "That with the view of improving the service of the inspection of schools, it is a lvisable to change the inspectors in the various districts for a time to be determined upon." The consideration of this motion was left over until the next meeting in May. On motion of Senator Masson, seconded

by Mgr. Begin, it was resolved: "That a sub-committee composed of the Superintendent, Mgr. Begin, Mgr. Bruchesi, Mgr. Emard, Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. Langelier, and the mover, be formed to consider if it would not be advisable that the subsidies given to the muncipalities out of the public and school fund, be based upon the average attendance instead of on the population, this substudy and suggest any other method of distributing the monies which may seem most advisable to it."

The object of this motion is to increase the aid to be given to the schools in the poorer municipalities.
On motion of Mgr. Begin, seconded by Mgr. Bruchesi, it was resolved:
"That this committee recognizes the

advisability of forming a small school library in each school under a male or female lay teacher, and it recommends that the Government place at its dis posal, to be employed for that purpose, the amount now voted for the purchase

of prize books. On motion of Mgr. Decelles it was re-

"That the superintendent inform the inspectors that they are strictly forbidden from having any interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of books or other school supplies in their respective inspection districts "

Senator Masson had the following motion adopted:

That a sub-committee, composed of Mgr. Begin, Mgr. Bruchesi, Mgr. Emard, Messrs. Langelier, Ouimet, Chapais and the superintendent, be named to revise the official programme of studies for the primary schools and academies of the province as well as the examination programmes for diplomas for male and female teachers, with power to call for persons and documents."

This sub-committee is to meet in the first week of March next.

In a recent address to the clergy of his diocese, Bishop Waterson, of Columbus, Ohio, touched on the subject of Catholic education as follows:-

"Dear brethren of the clergy, take great care then, of the little ones of your spiritual flock. Continue your zeal in the cause of Christian education, encourage the schools and exhort parents to send their children to them. Whether as pastors or confessors, apply the law of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore to those who do not send or seek to be exempt from sending their children to a Catholic school, where such exists. Be vigilant, labor in all things, do the work of evangelists, fulfil your ministry. (2 Tim. 17, 5) Keep up the Sunday schools

also in your parishes, exercise a personal aupervision over them and see that they are well attended. Even where there are parochial schools, we, voicing the tradi-tions of the Church and the express will of our Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII., command the Sunday schools also to be maintained. Organize them well, and, where it is practicable, grade them and put the charge of persons competent to assist you in the Sunday and a some best day schoos. Seek out and do your best to gather into the Sunday schools those children who from any cause whatever are not attending the parish schools. In your tender seal, let them not suffer loss on account of the heedlessness or neglect of their parents. It is the wish of our Holy Father that night classes be formed for the instruction of such as do not tion has issued its official report of their diligent in preparing children for the Saor cannot attend our Catholic schools. Be craments, and remove the idea that they graduate in Christian doctrine as soon as they make their first Communion. Train Government for a Central Board of Examiners: Mgr. J. C. K. Lislamme, recommendation in the faith and strong in the practice of it. Teach them devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which in the connection with devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which in the connection with devotion to the sacred Heart of Jesus, which in connection with devotion to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament is one of the best means of fostering that tender affection-X. P. Demers, Principal Catholic Com-mercial Academy of Montreal; Calixte fruit of faith, but is unfortunately lacking in so many lives to-day.

The Motive of the New Anxillary in Connection With the Catholic Summ r School

[From our own Correspondent.]

For some time the idea of a Woman's Movement, having for its object to give a practical proof of interest and sympathy in the mission of the Catholic Summer School of America, has been meditated on, studied and weighed in all its bearings by many who have the progress of education on Catholic principles and the social and intelectual advancement of Catholics at heart.

It seemed eminently fitting that the lists of this band of helpers in the good cause should be selected through some acknowledged literary criterion. What jutor Archbishop of Quebec. Archbishop | should it be? Many good workers in the field of literature were brought up in lands where graduating was a process re legated to their brothers, while others were obliged to leave school before reaching this ordeal, so often, alas! a form, or worse, and yet stored their minds well through their own perseverance, intelligent associations, or through the wide-spread "Reading Circle" in later years. A reputation for literary proficiency is too often gained by tricks of pedantry or the partiality of friends.

At the Summer School at Cliff Haven, on the 26th of August last, all this conception took form and was regulated by the founding of "The Alumna Auxiliary Association of the Summer School of America," when a meeting was called to consider the feasibility of the project and the best means of making it a

At the first meeting there were representatives from the thirty-five schools of different character and grades. The Rev. President Lavelle gave the movement his most cordial approval as tending, in his opinion, to spread an intelligent ap-preciation of the Summer School. Miss Helena T. Goessmann, Ph. M., presided, and Miss Mary Rourke, of New York, was secretary pro tem. The candid ex pression of opinions was invited and much earnest enthusiasm prevailed.

It was suggested by Mr. Warren E. Mesher of Youngstown, O, secretary of the Summer School, that a very practical step of the Association would be the founding of a chair at the school, the exact character of which might be committee also having the power to decided later. This suggestion met with universal approval, and it was decided to devote the initiation fees of the members to this object, proving that the ladies are practical at the outset.

After three meetings a constitution was adopted and the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing

President, Miss Helens T. Goessmann. President, Miss Helena I. Goessmann, Ph. M.; lat vice-pres., Miss E. Cronyn Buffalo; 2nd vice-pres., Miss Ella Mc Mahon, Boston; 3rd vice-pres., Miss Mary Rourke, New York. Directors—Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, Platts-

burgh Barracks; Miss Agnes Wallace, New York; Miss Yawmann, Rochester; Miss Clare, Philadelphia; Miss Lynch,

New Haven. Rev. James P. Kiernan, Rector of the Rochester Cathedral, was appointed

Moderator. All communications should be addressed Miss Mary Burke, Secretary, 415 W. 59th Street, New York; or, Miss Gertrude McIatyre. Tress., 1811 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sunday is God's truce for hearts. On this day must be suspended all feelings of resentment, all little animosities. We must clothe ourselves with pardon, forbearance and amiability.--Golden Sands.

Hawkins—I see your folks are back from the seashore. How are they? Banks-Oh, they stood it first rate. can't see but that they're nearly as well as they were before they started.-Cleveland Leader.

Biliousness is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and perults food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

If not relieved, billous fever

or blood poisoning. Hoods

Pills stimulate the stomach,
Pills stimulate the stomach,
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NOTRE DAME DE GRAJE.

A Successful Baznar in Aid of the Monastery of the Precious Blood.

The Undertaking Brought to a Close by a Grand Banquet-The bum Realized Said to B. Nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

The bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Monas tery of the Precious Blood came to a magnificent conclusion by a grand banquet held in the spacious halls of the unfinished monastery at Notre Dame de Grace last week. Upwards of five hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous repast, which reflected great credit on Mrs. Benjamin Decarie, of Cote St. Antoine, under whose presidency the banquet was organized, as well as to Mrs. Dugald Macdonald for the enthusiasm she displayed, which resulted in inducing a great many ladie; from the five Irish parishes of Montreal to interest themselves in the good work. It was a happy thought which induced the man agers of the banquet to have it under the patronage of Mr. D. J. Decarie, M.L.A., who, for the last twenty-one years, continuously and worthily filled the office of mayor of the parish. The banquet was served by a host of young ladies, a number of whom were graduates of the well known educational establishment of Villa Maria.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided by the ladies, Rev. Curé Marechal, chaplain of the convent, in French, thanked those who attended, and all those who had labored so success'ully for the bazaar, making particular mention of Mrs. D. J Decarie, the lady president of the bazaar, and Mrs. Benjamin Decarie, the lady president of the binquet. He stated that the names roll. They all expressed the pleasure it of all those who attended the banquet or gave them to have Bro. A. A. Gibeault of all those who attended the banquet or contributed to its success would be inscribed in an album which would form part of the archives of the monastery. A duplicate of this album would be presented to the worthy Mayor, under whose auspices the banquet was held. He stated that letters of regret at not being able to attend and hear province of Quebce. Under whose stated that letters of regret at not being able to attend and hear province. being able to attend had been received from Sir Wiltrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Scott, Sir William Hingston, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Hon. Mr. Marchand. Hon. Mr Justice Curran Hon. Senator Ogilvic, F. D. Monk, M. P.; Mr. Andrew J. Dawes, and several others. After allu's ing to the good work done by the nuns of the Precious Blood, he concluded an eloquent address, which was received with loud and long applause.

Mr. Dugald Macdonald, one of the leading English speaking parishioners, stated that he was requested by the Rev. Curé Marechal to say a few words in English, and to thank the English speaking people for thei presence. H was particularly requested to state that Mr. Monk, MP, had been selected to present the album to the worthy Mayor, under whose suspices the banquet was held, but that Mr. Monk, in his letter of regret at not being able to attend, stated that he had been chosen to present an address to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, at the Montreal College, from the old classmates of His Grace. Mr. Macdonald complimented the ladies for the zeal they had evinced in bringing a termination.

Eloquent addresses, in French, were delivered by Hon Attorney General R bidoux, D. J Decarie, jr., L. T. Mare chal and Mr. St. John.

Among those present at the banquet were: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Robidoux, Mr. and Mrs Coroner McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mr and Mrs. Wilfrid Marsan, Mr. J. P. Curran and the Misses Curran, Alfred E. Farrell, E. J. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs Casey, Mr. and

A Home Treatment, Known as the Dyke Cure, by Which Every Victim of Intemperance Can be Permanently Cured.

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For further information write or consult Dr. McTaggart, 139 Mansfield street, The JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER Montreal.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's pro-fessional standing and personal integrity permitted by

Ontario, Toronto; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Elucation, Toronto;

G. W. Yarker, banker and financial agent, Toronto;
R. J. Fleming, ex Mayor of Toronto City, Toronto;

H.S. Strathy, general manager Traders' Bank, Toronto; S. Nordheimer, German Consul, Toronto.

The following, from Ald. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is one of many such testimonials in his posession:

Toronto, July 12, 1897.

A. McTaggart, Esq., M.D. Dear Sir.-In reply to your inquiry regarding my knowledge of the Dyke Cure for Intemperance, I have to say that it was brought under my notice about a year ago, and I specially interested myself in a number of cases that were treated by it. In some of them the results were remarkable, several parties who were confirmed inetriates becoming entirely changed and remaining till the present time sober and useful citizens. Several other parties treated at the same time I have lost sight of, but do not per sonally know of a case out of over half a dozen in which the treatment was not successful. With best wishes, I remain, Tel. Office: 2021 yours sincerely,

real Street Railway; Mr. Macdonald and Miss Lucy Macdonald, Mr. Clovis St. Louis, Mr St. Denia, N.P.; Wm. Mount, G. A. Marsan; Dr Evariste, of Valois; P. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Jar. McKenna, Misses McKenna, Cote des Neiges; Mrs T. F. Moore.

The Bazuar, it is said, realized very nearly \$5000 — a splendid testimony in deed to the ladies who had charge of the arrangements.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

On Monday evening, September 20th, the Provincial Chief Ranger, Bro. A. A. Gibeault, and Bro. F. A. Bilodeau, Pro vincial Secretary, paid an official visit to St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C O. F., in St. Ann's Hall, No. 157 Ottawa street. It being their regular meeting night, a very good attendance of members were present, Chief Ranger Bro. Jas. F. Fosbre presiding.

At the conclusion of the regular order of business, the good of the Order was taken up, when the Provincial Chief Ranger, Bro. A. A. Gibeault, delivered a stirring and eloquent address to the members, complimenting them on the manner in which they conducted their business, and thanking them for the courteous attention shown to them on their visit. He stated that there was an increase of membership during the last 12 months of 1424, and he intended to increase the number for the next 12 months to 2000. He concluded by informing the Court that he intended off ring a prize to the Court initiating the largest number.

Bro. Biloleau, the Provincial Sccre tary, also delivered a very instructive address and concluded by trusting that St. Patrick's Court would be successful in winning the prize.

Address a were also made by the Chief Ranger, Bro. Jas. F. Fosbre, P.CR., Bro. John Davis V. C. R. Bro. Wm. Murphy, and Bros. Jas. Easton and Patrick Car. elected Provincial Chief Ruger of the Province of Quebec, under whose ad-

Mrs. Edward Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. and impressive addresses they delivered Dugald Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Boud; and also for their official visit to St. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Macdonald, Mont Patrick's Court, which they hoped would Patrick's Court, which they hoped would be repeated in the near future.

> don't quite understand, but if you talk with your doctor, he will tell you that it is generally believed to be due to the same cause which gives rise to Consumption. It appears mostly in those who are fat-starved and thin, usually in early life. A course of treatment of Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosites wherever Scrofula manifests itself, will prevent the development of the disease. Let us send you a book. Free.

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gant cape, \$9.25. Littest Cape Novelties up to \$80,00,

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New Moire Velour, in black and colors. One of the latest London and Paris Novelties, \$1.30 and \$1.35.

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Stylish New Fancy Plaid Dress Skirts, 4 inch check, in all the leading combination of fashionable colors, special lining throughout and bound with velvet, cut full sweep. Special Price \$6 00. Ladies' Elegant Fancy Plaid Dress

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WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 29 1897

MIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHES! AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The zeal with which His Grace our beloved Archbishop has undertaken the discharge of his many and onerous duties has called forth unusual admira. tion. With an archdiocese like Montreal and its immense development, its numerous churches, divers institutions of learning and charity, its religious orders and numberless confraternities, it requires endurance of no ordinary kind to look to all the interests around. Yet His Grace appears to be nothing daunted number of offices he is called upon to discharge.

On Sunday last St. Patrick's noble pro. portions were none too large for the vast concourse who had gathered beneath its roof to bid welcome to the new prelate and assure him of the loyalty and devo tion of his Irish Catholic flock. The address read by the Rev. Father Quinlivan and the proceedings generally will be found in another column, but to realize the scene one must have been present when His Grace delivered his beautiful and touching allocation to the faithful gathered around him. Speaking in the choicest English, His Grace won the hearts of all by his genial presence and the deep interest be manifested in all that concerns our people and their wel-

On the question of a High School for the English speaking Catholics he spoke with no uncertain sound. The necessity, he said, was manifest, and to the project he gave his blessing and cordial endorsement. Another subject, which concerns this paper, His Grace touched upon in vigorous language. Speaking of the magic influence of the Press ger exally he referred to the organ of the Englishspeaking Catholics in such a manner as to make all present and all who will read his words feel that a solemn duty was to be performed. A Catholic paper he proclaimed a necessity, and hoped that all would feel that each had a share in its maintenance and in giving it efficiency Forty-eight years ago his venerable predecessor, Archbishop Bourget, gave his blessing to the TRUE WITNESS, and to day it is again blessed by the young Archbishop who has so valiantly and zealously taken upon himself the arduous duties of his exalted position. The TRUE WIT-NESS trusts that the words of His Grace may fall upon willing ears. For our part, we shall not fail, God helping, in the task imposed upon us. Given a generous support there is no reason why this paper should not be equal to its mission. A weekly paper cannot compete in many ways with its daily contemporaries, but in other respects it has certain advantages which we have more than once pointed out. Let our friends but show that they are one with our beloved Archbishop in the desire to see a good healthy well informed journal sent to their homes once a week, and if success does not crown our efforts it shall not be because we are unwilling to make any sacrifice that is within our power. In the name of the Irish Catholics of Montreal we thank His Grace for having come amongst our people with words of kindness and encouragement, and it is the , prayer of all that he may long be spared to evince his Apostolic zeal for the benefit of this most important Archdiocese of Montreal.

CATHOLIC IRELAND AND CATHOLIC . ENGLAND.

During the last two weeks both Ireland works and fame of great prelates. In England, St. Augustine, the Apostle of done honor to by the people they won the above result. The fire itself caused for cannon is the result. For half a cent tacks by sea.

Blessed Thaddeus died at Ivrea on his nothing as compared with the loss and had up the river was the balineau or return from Rome, where he had jour- injury to life which accompanied it. neyed to lay the devotion of his people at the foot of the Throne of St. Peter. The centre point of the celebration is at of the fact that it lays claim to possess Cork and is being conducted with all the the finest fire brigade in Canada. Be ceremony which the Catholic Church re | that as it may past events are far from serves for important events in her his | showing it, and it is possible that this tory. At Ebbsfleet the English Catholics | last accident will cause a re organization. vie with each other in honoring St. Au- There is but little doubt that the Fire gustine, whose services to Catholicity Brigade itself is responsible for the and the Saxon race will live as long as the world. Two princes of the Church | first place it was a grave fault to have and twenty-two bishops are taking part | horses at all liable to run away attached in the religious functions. In this to the brigade and in the second place connection it is pleasant to note the no matter how quiet, no horses should remarks of the Nation on the two cele- be allowed to stand without a driver in brations. It says:--

"It is no exaggeration to say that Catholic Ireland watches with sisterly sympathy and joy the spectacle of Cathclic England celebrating not only the anniversary of the landing of the prelate who delivered her from paganism, but also the liberation of her children from the trammels which bigotry and ignorance long imposed upon them. Only a few years ago a series of spectacles such as those to be witnessed during the next few days at Ebbsfleet would have been impossible. Happily, however, the old and evil order of things has passed, we trust for ever, and nowhere will there be more hearty rejoicings than in Ireland at the fact that England has been enabled to worthily commemorate the memory of the glorious, the heroic, the gilted and the learned St. Augustine."

IS IT A BOYCOT?

Complaints have reached the TRUE WITNESS that there is a systematic attempt being made by a number of leading insurance companies and other large semi-public institutions to exclude from their effices, as being ineligible on account of their religion, Catholic young men and young women. One glaring by the herculean task, his paternal instance of this organized system of boykindness seems to increase with the cot was brought under our notice yesterday. The daughter of a well known Catholic citizen recently made application for a vacancy in an insurance office, and sometime afterwards received a reply requesting a personal interview. The young woman, overjoyed at the prospect of a lucrative position, immediately responded. The usual questions were put and answered satisfactorily, and all the details arranged, when the manager suddenly asked the question: "What church do you go to, Miss ---- ?" The answer came spontaneously: "I am an Irish Catholic and I attend St. Anthony's Church." The result was that the manager immediately informed the young woman that he would give her a final reply in a few days. This incident occurred several months ago and the promised answer has not yet been received.

> This is only one of the many instances of the practical and carefully prepared schemes that are in vogue in a number of these establishments in this overwhelmingly Catholic city of Montrealto wage a secret religious war against Catholics despite the fact that many of them are sustained by Catholic policyholders. There is only one remedy for such an evil, and that is retaliation. It these institutions persist in their bigoted practises it will become the duty of THE TRUE WITNESS, in order to obtain fair play for the Catholic wouth of Montreal, to publish the names of these companies and to urge the people whose interests it represents not only to withdraw their business, but also their confidence, from such establishments.

ANOTHER SNUB.

to revise the City Charter, two of which to live on air. are English Protestants and one French Canadian Catholic, only further illustrates the effects of the apathy and the want of organization in the circles of Irish Catholics. It cannot be said that there were no available Irish Catholics competent to discharge the duties of the office. We need but mention the names of Mr. H. J Kavanagh, Q. C., Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Edmund Guerin, not speaking of many others, whose well known reputations at the Bar should be sufficient guarantee that they would be equal to the duties associated with such work. It is the old, old story of prejudice. So long as Irish Catholics will allow themselves to be lulled to sleep by a spirit of indifference they may expect nothing else.

THELAT EST TORONTO FIRE.

Montrealers should be proud of their Fire Brigade in view of the terrible catastrophe which occurred in Toronto on Friday night last, the result of which is one fatality, a seven year old boy named Percy Hesketh, and eight people, two of them firemen, badly injured. It would appear that the Brigade was called to subdue a fire in the Bijou Theatre, in the and England have been celebrating the vicinity of Yonge and Adelaide streets his visit to England may have been adand during its progress two horses at tached to the Waterous engine became Great Britain's war policy secrets, which the Angels, in Ireland, the Blessed Thad frightened at the escaping steam and he cannot communicate to the people of deus MacCarthy, or Machar, are being dashed amuck among the crowd with the Dominion, but of which the order fending the port of New York from at-

DUDE TORDIES WIDNESS SANDLE CAULIOLIC CORRON (CL. D. 1815 PR

Toronto has for years past been the scene of serious fires and this in the face occurrence of Friday night. In the charge. On these two points people will demand an explanation.

CAN THEY TELL THE TRUTH?

Surely the European press lias some aspect for truth. Last week, according to able special correspondents, France and Russia were in alliance, then we hear (of course on the best of authority) that Russia and Germany have established an entente ceritiale. We believe this is the regular expression. Another hurry-up able informs the gaping world that France and England are thicker than thieves and that the Kaiser is wildly auxious to get up an alliance with Austria. Then it is darkly hinted that there is a concert of European powers against England; that Spain wants her to wipe the United States out of existence. The latest is that William and his grandmother have embraced, and that they are as a rock against the world. Really this kind of thing is getting tiresome. We do not desire to descend to slang, but we are of the opinion that these special correspondents and know it alls should be either compelled to cable only what they know or else shut up shop. The next thing we will hear, no doubt, is that the Irish political prisoners have been amnestied and that the Queen has determined to spend the winter in Dublin Castle.

THE VEGETARIAN CONVENTION

London now and then becomes the theatre of a fad. That of course is only natural and hardly to be avoided by the greatest city in the world. Happily, unlike its very much smaller sister, Boston, she does not get them bad, but in the multitude of her inhabitants they are generally smothered out of existence. There is, however, shortly to be held in London, a convention of the Internaand pork to the adoption of one of peas, potatoes and porridge. Its votaries claim all kinds of advantages as the result of this self imposed restriction in to pay.

It is strange that they did not pitch has made its people adherents of their multos annos. tenets. The vegetarians eat potatoes from choice. How many in Ireland eat them because they cannot get anything else And God grant in the next eight months they can get enough of potatoes. Dire famine is staring Ireland in the face and happy the Irish family which will not feel its grip. Let the vegetarians go to Ireland and see how they can live when there is not only a lack The appointment of three commission- of meat but a lack of vegetables too. ers from the ranks of the legal profession | They might be able to tell as then how

TO BE DEFENDED WITH CAN-NON.

Cable despatches from England's great arm centre, Birmingham, say that it is the intention of the Canadian Government early in 1898 to make large purchases there of field batteries and defence guns for the protection of Mont real in case of invasion. The Birmingham Post, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's organ, is the authority for the state. ment, but it would be more satisfactory to know what reason there is for such an action on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. We at home here have little fear o! an enemy, especially in the guise of Uncle Sam. Canadians know that he likes to hear himself talk and is at the bottom a really warm-hearted old fellow. Then again the people of the United States have had on several occasions a test of the Canadians as fighters, and past experience goes a long way in such mat-

There is little doubt that the war map is spread before every cabinet in Europe to-day and the situation is being eagerly studied. Sir Wilfrid while on mitted to some state secrets, relative to

to the truths of Christianity. The some \$15,000 damage but this is as tury the most serious visitor we have baby whale, and the Montreal small boy had lots of fun with it.

MRS. SADLIER'S TESTIMONIAL.

The gentlemen of the committee of the Mrs. James Sadlier Testimonial have with this issue, for the present, closed the list. The secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, was requested to communicate with the distinguished lady and make known the desire of the people to recognize in however feeble a way the deep sense of indebtedness all feel for the great life work she has accomplished. The views of the committee having been made known, the following characteristic reply has been received :--

OTTAWA, 250 Theodore street, \ 20th September, 1897.

Hon. Mr. Justice Curran: My Dear Sir,-In reply to your truly kind note of the 17th instant, I can only say that in view of all the trouble which yourself and so many other friends have taken and are still taking in regard to the Testimonial. I am but too willing to leave the matter entirely in your hands. In what form soever you are pleased to make the recognition to which you so delicately and so touchingly refer, it cannot but be acceptable to me, as coming from true and most warmly appreciative friends in the name of all those of my race and my religion to whose best interests I devoted full half a century of honest work. Believe me, my

ear sir,
Truly and gratefully yours,
M. A. Sadlier,

The Hebrew Standard in a recent issue protests against the use of the verb "to Jew" as an insult to the race, and which is really a corruption or an adaptation from the French "Jeu" and "Jouir," which means "to cheat," "to play." The transition was easy but none the less in-

correct, and the Standard is right in protesting against it. The slang verb "to jolly" is a much better translation of the French word that the one which custom and racial prejudice has assigned to it. The Hebrews are faithful to their traditions and have never shown that blind bigotry and intolerance which is such a distinguishing mark of the more ignor-

ant sects of the Protestant Church.

THE result of the Royal University examinations in Ireland were published recently. The Catholic College, Dublin, both in the number and quality of its distinctions, heads the list of contestants. It won 51 distinctions against 46 taken by the Bel'ast Queen's College; Galway Queen's took 18, and Cork but 6 distinctional Vegetarian Society. This society | tions. The Catholic College has 32 dishas sprung into being for the express tinctions of the first class as compared purpose of converting human nature with 15 for Belfast, 8 for Galway and 1 from the errors of eating beef, mutten for Cork of the first class. Again the Catholic College has taken first place in no less than nine subjects.

diet, and to a certain extent they are be glad to learn that His Grace Archibe built for \$2,000 per mile. The lighter right. They are seldom troubled with his borders in the large transfer in the lighter be built for \$2,000 per mile. THE readers of the TRUE WITNESS will right. They are seldom troubled with bishop Langevin is recovering from his type of road only requires 50 tons per skill. What was exemplified here to day right. They are seldom troubled with bishop Langevin is recovering from his type of road only requires 50 tons per was going on in the various parts of the indigestion and have no butcher's bills recent attack of typhoid fever. The mile and would cost about \$1 000 per Province. A new era of commercial Catholics of Canada can ill spare at the mile. These prices are exclusive of present moment that unswerving chamon Dublin, however, as the scene of the pion of Catholic rights and education, rails the best cycle paths imaginable. convention. There they would be in the and all will pray sincerely that he may Capital of a country which through grim long be spared to lead in the battle

> of the ship fever victims of 1847, we ininadvertently omitted to mention the fact that a company of the Hibernian Knights in their picturesque uniforms acted as an escort to His Grace the Archbishop. This feature was one that was very much admired by the thousands of people who viewed the great gather-

> THE Church, it is pleasant to note, is progressing with rapid strides in Scotland. One of the surest signs is that our schools are on the increase, and that in number they are second only to the public or Government schools. The Scotch Education Report has the following paragraph on the subject :-

"Important in the summaries of the statistics of echool accommodation is the record of steady growth in the number of Board schools, and of slow but continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools belonging to the several denominations. The Roman Catholic schools are, however, an exception. In their case there is a slight increase each year and a very large aggregate increase since the year 1872. The public schools are 2,739, and the voluntary schools of all denominations only 390, of which now 37 are Church of Scotland, 9 Free Church, 71 Episcopal, 183 Reman Catholic, and 90 Undenominational."

Oswald Simson, a leading English Jew, answering the invitation to the Jews by the Lambette encyclical to join the Anglican church, pertinently says: "It is well for the Anglicans to reflect that no Jew with a sense of history and logic, with which they are not meagrely equipped, would dream of becoming a Christian except as a Roman Catholic."

A Catholic chapel will be built during the coming year at Ft. Hancock, Sandy Hook, where the United States government is erecting the largest fortification in the world, equipped with every modern and scientific appliance for de-

Investigation of an increase in the number of burglaries, and attempted burglaries, in this city shows that a large percentage of the prisoners are boys ranging from ten to twenty years of age. This fact was severely commented upon by Judge Dugas from the Bench in the Court of Special Sessions, a few days ago, when he had an unusually large number of cases before him. Carelessness in training is evidently the cause of this. Children are permitted to have great freedom and run the streets at their own free will, with the result that they fall in with idle and dissolute companions, and then the downfall is easy and gradual. I was in Court a few days ago when a seventeen year old boy was brought up on a charge of burglary. And what do you think his defence

was?
"I was drunk," he said. "He was well brought up," incppor tunely interjected the prisoner's mother "Evidently," remarked the judge, and the young man, boy rather, was immediately sentenced to gaol.

It is a rather common occurrence to see boys of ten and twelve years in the dock, and it speaks ill for their parents. When a boy at such an age falls under the ban of the law and is sentenced to imprisonment it wrecks his future, in this city at least.

A new religious sect has been founded in the province of Saratov, Russia, by a certain Alexander Panjaschko and called after him the "Panjaschkovtzi." The central idea of the doctrines preached is that while the soul is immortal the body is of the devil, and should therefore be neglected as far as possible. In pursuance of this idea the Panjaschkovtzi never wash themselves, never shave, allow their nails to grow long, and do not change their clothes until the latter fall in rags off their backs. "Cleanliness is next Godliness," ergo, dirt must be next to devilishness, and it is quite fit and proper that these poor people should live in misery and filth.

A comparatively new idea is that of laying steel tracks on country roads for the use of ordinary vehicles. It appears that the general government is now experimenting along the same direction. Says the Engineering News. "The steel country roads, with which the United States Department of Agriculture is now experimenting, will practically be ocnstructed as follows: The present design calls for an inverted trough shaped steel rail, with a slightly raised bead on the inside, and Sinch tread and 7 16 inch thick. These rails would be bedded in gravel laid in well-drained trenches, and the rails would be tied together at the ends and at the middle. On grades the rails would be indented slightly to prevent the horses slipping on the rails; the joints would be made stronger than the rail to prevent 'low joints,' and to prevent the formation of ruts alongside the rails each joint would form a remount' for the wneels. The advantage claimed for these steel roads is the reduction in traction from 40 pounds per ton on mac adam to 8 pounds on the steel rails. The materials for the heavier class of steel roads of this design will cost about \$3,500 per mile in small quantities. The amount of material required is less than 100 tons to supply—cheap motive power. He grading and track laying." It may be progress seemed to be dawning upon us. added that the bicyclist would find these

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has recently necessity and persecution of unjust laws against irreligion and Freemasonry. Ad been appointed Adjutant-General of the British army, is the first Roman Catholic to hold that post since the so-called reformation Straws show which way In our report of the magnificent de the wind blows, and such indications, as monstration held at the burial ground the many appointments recently of Catholics to important positions, demon strate that gradually England is returning to the fold.

The subject of the effect of climate

upon health and longevity is attracting a great deal of attention. Dr. Roland G. Curtin, of Philadelphia, is president of the American Climatological Society, and has been very successful in prolonging many lives by sending patients to places he thinks suited to their condition. When last in Mexico Dr. Curtin travelled long distance out of his way to see a Philadelphia youth who had been given up for dead, and who now is strong and hearty. In this connection it is interesting to find as the result of statistics that out of every 1,000 inhabitants in Germany, Great Britain and Holland there are 77 over 60 years of age, in Denmark 84, in Sweden 88 and in Norway 90. In Russia the inhabitants of the northern provinces live as a rule longer than those in the southern provinces. In Austria and Portugal the number sexagenarians in every 1,000 not exceed 71, whereas in Spain it is only 58 and in Greece 56. In the East Indies and in South America the duration of life is exceedingly short, the number of persons out of every 1,000 who attain the age of 60 being 50 in the latter country and only 40 in the former. Of all the countries in which men live

to ripe old age France stands at the head, the number of sexagenarians being 127, while Ireland takes the second place with 105. The United States of America are not no ably fortunate in this respect, though there are certain sections which are much more favorable as regards longevity than others. For example, the inhabitants of the older States are said to live on an average to a much greater age than the inhabitants of the Western States. The climate of England is, as a rule, favorable to human life, and attention is drawn to the fact that, according to the census of 1896, there were in that year in England 188 persons over 90 years of age and 14, persons over

The Right Hon. Robert Richard War ren, President of the probate and matrimonial division of the High Court of not be measured by his extraordinal Justice, Ireland, is dead. He was born efforts, but by his ordinary life.

in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, has been Solicitor General for Ireland and Attorney-General and was a member of the general synod and representative body of the Church of Ireland. The decease I was also the author of "The Church of Ireland and Kingdom of Christ " "Laws of the Church of Ireland," and "Divorce and Re-marriage,"

At Belleville, Ind., two justices of the peace have put out signs stating that they will marry couples free. They are trying to put a stop to the matrimonial traffic among the alleged ministers of that place, which is such a Mecca for couples as Camden was before the Mar. riage License law was passed.

The last thatched Roman Catholic Church has now disappeared from Ireland. It was situated in the parish of Ruck, in the county of Galway. This type of thatched church, which was a temporary expedient, is said to have been among the first developments of Catholic emancipation in Ireland.

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC

The Machinery Started in Motion or Sa urday,

There was a very large attendance of Montreal's prominent citizens at the formal opening of the Luchine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co.'s power-houses on the Lower Lachine road on Saturday last. His Worship the Mayor started the machinery in motion, and then Mrs. G. B. Burland formally communicated the current to the city. At present the plant may be said to be in embryo. Of the seventy-two turbines which are one day to be whirling under a head of sixteen feet of water, only forty three are in position, and of the twelve generators of 1000 horse power each, only four are in evidence, and yesterday only one was work. ing with a power of about 300 horsepower: so that only a very meagre idea could be obtained of the company's possibilities. The power, at present, is carried to the corner tower, whence it is conveyed by overhead lines on steel poles, to the bank of the canal, near Wellington bridge, whence it goes to the sub-station at the corner of McCord and Seminary streets, for distribution, The direct current, 150 candle arc lamps, were a feature of the illuminations, the interior opal globe not only prolonging the life of the carbon but giving a particularly mellow and pleasing light. After refreshments were served, speech.

making was the order of the day. Mr. G. B. Barland gave an historic ac-

count of the works.

Mayor Wilson-Smith made an able and enthusiastic address, and was followed by the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Federal Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy, Minister of Public Works in the Marchand Cabinet, was next introduced, and his speech was a very pleasant surprise. Mr. Duffy said he was very happy to be present at the inauguration of these magnificent works. He was confident that they marked a new era for the great city of Montreal. Montreal was one of the great commercial gateways of the continent, and was destined to send her products in ever increasing volume to all quarters of the globe. Sue had lacked one thing which these great works were intended congratulated the promoters and engi-

C. M. B. A.

First Oficial Visit.

Branch No. 1 enjoyed a great meeting on Monday evening, the occasion being the first official visit of the Grand Council officers resident in this city. Branch President John Lappin opened the meeting in due form and acquitted himself remarkably well.

Shortly after the opening, word was conveyed to the President that the visitors had arrived and were in waiting in the ante-room, whereupon he instruct ed Bro. Chancellor W. J. Innes to receive and escort them into the hall, and signalled the meeting to rise on their entry. Grand President C. E. Leclerc was invited to a seat on the right, and first Grand Vice President P. F. McCaffrey on the left of the Branch President, the remaining visiting officers being seated around on the platform.

After the introduction, President Lappin invited the Grand President to preside, which he did until the close. He addressed the Branch elequently and thanked the members for their reception and for such a large attendance.

First Vice Grand President McCaffrey also delivered an eloquent address in his usual good style.

The Branch president, seated now on the right of the Grand President, acted as master of ceremonies, and called upon all the visiting officers in turn to address the Branch, which they readily did in an able manner. He then extended the invitation to the members, when Chancellor Innes, Treasurer Wnite, Bros. McLaughlin, Scanlan, M. F. Murphy, J. Rourke and others availed themselves of the opportunity in a creditable manner. He did not forget the secretary, Bro. Lawlor, who made a neat little speech on the good and welfare of the Branch. The visiting officers were:-Grand President Leclerc; 1st Grand Vice, P. F. McCaffrey; Grand Deputy J. Meek; Grand Treasurer, A. R. Archambault; Dr. Ricard; Grand Marshal H. Butler; Chancellors, C. Curran, P. Flannery, J. O'Farrell.

This good Branch of the Quebec Counoil has been roused up to active work again by the wise and timely action of the Grand Council officers in holding a series of visits to all the branches in turn. Several new members are in course of preparation for admission, and application forms have been called for.
A standing vote of thanks was given

to the visiting officers.

The second secon

Catholic Novelists—Some Features of Their Recent Works.

An later sting and Tim ly Opinion fu B lation to an O d Usage-Not s on Magazin s for the Mouth

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1897.—With the return to the working year—as we all feel it to be after the last days of August and the summer holidays—there comes a new interest in the work which we had almost laid down during the "heated term." Stores and offices we passed with supreme indifference some weeks back are now, in the imagination, bright and busy once more, and the pub lishers, the editors, the book makers and the book advertisers are a living presence to thore who are interested in literary work, whether as producers or consumers. Already there are whispers of new things in store for the latter, and from the sources we have learned to value. Maurice F. Egan has found time amid his heavier studies to weave new gar-lands of fiction and, I hope, of poesy, to use the old, fanciful name. His "Jasper Thorn" is making new conquests all the time among the boys, who really do like Dr. Egan's boys. I have only to lay out "Jasper" to speed the heavy hours to the waiting messenger, and no boy who drops in on me ever complains or "wriggles" with "Jasper" as a companion. But there is a new volume for older readers promised, and as Dr. Egan gains with each new story, it will certainly bring us pleasant hours. Still the cry is that we need " better fiction," but we have made an advance in the last two years that promises to 'change the tune." Christian Reid is soon to have "The Man of the Family" in book form, and those who followed the fortunes of that most criginal and unreal gentleman through the pages of the Ave Maria, in instalments of curious interest and glowing de scription, will be as eager to renew their acquaintance with him as the utter strangers. It is a glimpse into a new world that Christian Reid gives us here Hayti is not a worn-out field of adventure, romance and observation. With more failings than any other of her books, the writer has given us a good novel in every sense. The story is strained and unnatural-impossible, inleed-but in no manner could we have had presented to us so vividly much valuable information gathered from many sources and from close study. Why is it that Catholics do not read the No writer of our day can so truly and so charmingly portray a pure, noble, unselfish and refined woman. Her young girls are so exquisite in every sense of of soul and body, that they cannot but influence a reader for good. The older readers, at least, regret—with a wholesome sorrow-that there have been wasted days in their past when they were not-as they might have beenliving as her girls live the life that belongs to those chosen souls who are

"ladies by the grace of God." That reference brings me to a delightbeautiful words "lady" and "gentle man" in their old places of honor. from a super reverence and regard for the "holiness" of the name woman-as some of them have put it. It has been a "fad," and it is passing. But there has been a gap in the language ever strange anomaly if the guard is required since they were cried down and put aside with such affectation of many meanings. There are women who are ladies, and there are men who are gentlemenno other term can exactly describe them and they are the noblest and the loveliest of their kind. They are born, not made, like the true poets, and they are bitterly resented by both officers and to other men and women quite what a men. They declined to be quoted, but poet is to the Bounderbys and the Gradgrinds of Dickens' bitters arcasmin" Hard | clothed in prison made garments could Times." It is useless to talk of the greater nobility, the greater strength of the words "man" and "woman." would rather be a woman than a lady" of bombast for some years. And its fellow has been the supercilious declaration: "I am a man, not a gentieman." Exactly so with both sides. Man and woman they are, whether they like it or not, but a lady and a gentleman are so unconsciously, and the evidence that these have given the matter thought enough to speak of it, bars them at once from the right to the titles they decline. At first the thing was simply amusing, but it has become disgusting and about it has become disgusting and about Not long ago, the daily papers he was a Bryanite, and therefore unchronicled the death of one of the loveliest characters, one of the truly honored New York. Mr. Cockran says:—
and the most influential of her age, in "While.I regret that our views should the end of the century mode of expression, as "Death of an Old Woman." That was an insult. True, she was a woman and she was old-in both particulars she was on a par with any forlorn wretch (and there are such)—but be a municipal discredit, but a grave she was a lady "by the grace of God," and as far removed from the degradation to which so many women bring their common name as are the heavens from the earth. I do not forget that Our Blessed Mother was a woman, and that we are by that very fact ennibled as women, but in her character of benefactress, of model, of gracious helper, she is Our Lady—the fairest and fullest example of the difference made by the possession of all graces between the woman and the lady. A lady must be adopted from 1885 to 1894, no honest home. possession of all graces between the woman and the lady. A lady must be born, not "in the purple," but "in the spirit." The sales lady and the washlady and the sales lady not withstand. lady and the scrub lady notwithstanding, it is a blessed thing to be "a lady."

use of the title. Every woman among

indeed. In the meantime, there are some of us who have silently resented the abasement of the idea in the ridiculous effort to banish the words. And what I have said of "ladies" I mean of gentlemen."

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for October is a splendid number. It is fine in so many ways that not even a breath of fault finding shall tollow it this time. The illustrations are equal-nay, they are superior to anything of the same kind in other quarters. The head of Father Damien, which accompanies the puem of "E. B E," is a surprise when placed beside the image present in so nany thoughts of that wonderful man. From such a youth as that portrays, he went to such a death! The poem shows an understanding and sympathy that is touching and impressive. It is strong and warm, but redolent of the divine patience which our Lord lends to His own in fitting them for companionship with Him. Every character presented to us in the number by the way of sketch or history is of the kind that moves to greater efforts after holiness, and yet the magazine is not dry or heavy. Mr. Furey (Francis T. Furey) continues the "New York Diocese, 1826 1834," in an interesting manner that we enjoy as the work of a Philadelphian of whose knowledge in historical matters we are sure. That kind of work is what we hope to call forth by the efforts of the American Catholic Historical Society, of which Mr. Furey is an old and active member.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

The Mayoralty Struggle.

Hon. Bourke Cockran on the Situation Preparations for the Ninety-Eight Celebration Now Going on-Religious Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 .-- A scandal threatens to wreck St. Stephens's Protestent Episcopal Church, in Tottenville, L.

I. The church already is divided into factions, one supporting and the other opposing the rector. The trouble was brought to a crisis recently by the dismissal of two teachers in the Sunday school by the rector, followed by the burned that he could not go back to his resignation of the Sandsy school super- cleaver. intendent, Gilbert S. Barnes; the librarian, William Meyer, and a teacher, Miss Minnie sleight. The teachers who were dismissed were Mrs. Charles Higbie, the wife of a promrnent jewelry salesmen, masterly productions of Christian Reid? and Miss Emma Herrell, the daughter Non-Catholics are delighted with them. of Jacob Herrell, one of the largest merchants in the village. The pastor, Mr. Fredrick Whelan, is unmarried, and a certain set in the congregation thinks he should do nothing but make special the word, so lovely of heart and mind, calls with a view to matrimony. Tuev think if he remains a celibate much longer he will join the Church. Mr Whelan, who is of a studious disposition, prefers the quiet of his own study to the clatter of gossiping women and hence the trouble.

PRISON MADE UNIFORMS FOR SOLDIERS.

There is great excitement among the ful subject, the reinstallation of the dear, | New York State Militia over the decision of Attorney General Hancock that the National Guards must wear the products Their banishment has been a piece of of Sing Sing and Auburn. The senti ridiculous vulgarity and snobbery. Rest | ments of those who had heard of it were assured that no one descried their use expressed by General Howard Carroll, who said : -"The National Guard of the State of

New York exists for the suppression of criminals. It would therefore be a to wear clothing made by criminals."

Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Colonel Olin were both out of town last night, as were most of the colonels of the different regiments. Subordinate officers whom I saw declared that the decision, if enforced, would be said the suggestion that guardsmen be not be regarded by them except as insulting and humiliating.

They added that the effect of such a

requirement on the morals of the State has been a common and senseless piece troops would be detrimental, and there would be difficulty in maintaining the strength of the regiments.

THE MAYORALTY FIGHT.

Our mayoralty fight is on in great style. Burke Cockran has thrown his strength, which is not a little, against Seth Low, and in an open letter in the Herald scores him with trenchant pen.

differ as to the duty of the citizen in the forthcoming election, I rejoice that we concur in believing that the election to the Mayoralty of any man who supported the Chicago platform would not merely national calamity.

"If Bryanism be tolerated, much less encouraged, in the great city which Bryan himself has described as the enemy's country his supporters will remain in undisputed control of the Democratic organizations, and the campaign of devastation and disturbance through which we passed in 1896 will

Democrat could refuse to support her candidate. If she ratify passively or affirmatively the Chicago platform, she she cannot justify her conduct by plati-Two things are proved by the very mis- tudes about party loyalty.

use of the fifth. Every woman among use longs for the charm that only a lady possesses, and those who do not recognize the "fitness of things" thus enter their ignorant but sincere the United States are making extensive protest against; "the barring" out "from preparations for the big '98 centennial that there is nother that the beautiful truth celebration next year. They will join that there is no the beautiful truth with the beautiful truth that there is nothing in their calling with the lish themselves in observance

that can prevent them from being ladies | of what promises to be the most drama in the spirit. I'm sure I hope the day tio sffair in the history of Ireland. The is not far off when they shall be ladies, celebration will be in the city of Dublin, and it is expected that thousands of Irishmen from all parts of the world will be in attendance.

> A fleet of steamers carrying Irishmen from America will sail out of this harbor in May. Already several ships have been chartered for the purpose. Committees of Irishmen have been organized in all the large cities of the Union and the enterprise is being prosecuted with great vigor.

> > THE WORK OF THE CAPUCHINS.

A special to the Journal from Washington says:-The Franciscan Capuchin Fathers have purchased for y-four acres of land near the Catholic University for \$11 000 The purchase was made through Sc tt Lord, a lawyer of New York.

This ord r is historic in the Catholic Church. It was founded by Pope Clement VII. in 1526 and has several thousand members in Europe. The Very Rev. Marinus Fiege and R v. John M. Finigan arrived in the United States lest week to consummate the arrangements.

It is proposed to erect a novitiate school and college, affiliated with the university, for the training of priests of this order. This foundation will be the mtoher house in this country.

* * *

THE SHEINE WAS UNINJURED Rocco Senise, an Italian butcher, who lives at No. 45 Oliver street, is loyal to his patron saint of the same name. Every day of the 365 R acco has a lamp burning in front of the shrine of the saint, and to this persistent devotion he attributes much of the good luck that has favored him during his five years in the land of the free. The shrine is a glass enclosed affir of white plaster of paris, mostly, with the habiliments of the saint of bright colors. St. R see is represented as appealing to the heavens. The lamp was burning brightly yesterday when Rocco Senise returned to his home for lunch The tamily were gathered around the table when the lamp lit in the saint's worship exploded. Mar vellous to relate, the glass of the little sanctuary, although within an inch of the exploding lamp, was not broken. The curtains on the window near, the carpet on the floor and some articles of clothing in the room were consumed, but the little shrine was never touched.

Rocco, in terror lest the saint should suffer, gathered the burning articles in his hands and threw them out of the window. His big moustache was burned at both ends and his hands so badly

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

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The Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street, are showing a hand-some walnut cabinet grand upright piano, by a celebrated New York maker. which has a patent attachment whereby the tone of a guitar or zither may be produced at will.

This piano, a really magnificent in-strument, is being offered at the introduction price of \$350. Easy terms if desired.

of Mood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marveleus. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest isboratory on earth. Hood's Sersaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofula, salt rhoum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgis and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, live.

troubles, catarrh - cures which prove Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. Me

THE SIXTH CENTENARY Of Blessed Thaddeus Observed With Special

Ceremony.

From the Irish Catholic of September McCarthy, whose sixth centenary is being observed with so much ceremony whom he lived and died. Of the Royal line of McCarthy, Thad-

father was Lord of Muskerry, and an adherent of the house of Lancaster during the disastrous "Wars of the Roses." His mother, daughter of Fitzmaurice Lord of Kerry, was an amiable consisted more in practices of virtue terity in feats of arms, so great a desiderother of these places, probably at Kilcrea. In any event, however, it is indis. Cloyne, while Odo was allowed to resume putable that his advancement in secular possession of the disputed See of Ross. and sacred science was extraordinary, and this circumstance suggests the fact of his having visited some of the univer- diocese than he learned that his old sities on the Continent. A strong sympathy existed at the time between Ire possessed themselves of the temporaliland and France, and considerable interto have tinished his education there.

ELEVATED TO THE SEE OF ROSS. In 1482 the See of Ross became vacant,

and by special dispensation Thaddeus was appointed to the Bishopric, being then only 27 years of age.

The canon law forbade the consecration of one so young, but the shining abilities of Thaddeus, the lustre of his sanctity, and his noble descent pleaded powerfully in his favor, and his succession was confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV. And then commenced the long series of misfortunes which, borne with saintly fortitude, must be looked on more than anything else as contributing to his ul timate beatification. His predecessor had applied to Rome and was granted a coadjutor-Odo O'Driscoll, Canon of Rossin order to enter the cloister of Friam Minors. Before his probation was ended he forsook the convent and resumed his former duties of the episcopacy. The deceased Bishop had commissioned his shone round his humble pallet. assistant to proceed to Rome and lay his claims to the Bishopric before the Holy Father, but before he arrived there Thaddeus was canonically appointed, and this appointment Olo determined to combat.

on the rival claims of the Houses of York and Lancuster, and which was not at all unfelt in Ireland; the Geraldin a and McCarthya esponsed opposite sides. As each party gained the ascendant their opponents were treated with ex treme cruelty, and when the star of the the 18th we reproduce the following Yorkists set the cause of the Geraldines sketch of the life of Blessed Thaddeus | was lost. The spectacle of an adherent of the Lancastrians swaying the crozier of the diocese of Ross was too much for them to bear, and they secretly vowed in Ireland. His bestification is of recent that it should not be. They accordingly date and the honor conferred on his seized the temporalities of the See, and memory by Pope Leo may be considered in every possible way thwarted the adan honor to the lrish, in the service of ministration of it by the rightful Bishop. Dark rumours were set afloat and constant intrigue was resorted to to discredit Blessed Thaddeus in the eyes of deus was born in the territory of the his superiors, and with so much per-Sept, some time in the year 1455. His tinacity and success that in August

HIS INNOCENCE WAS VINDICATED. and God-learing lady, and from his Smarting under the pain which this tender years she lost no opportunity of measure of the Pope occasioned him, impressing on the mind of her son the the chief of which was that he had inlesson that true nobility and dignity truded himself into the See by false representations, he determined to prothan in prowess in fight and dex- ceed to Rome and lay the true situation of affairs before the Holy Father. In atum in these days of turmoil No record is now available to us of where he received the rudiments of learning. William De Roches, of the vast See of but it is safe to surmise from the fact Cork and Cloyne. After two harrassing that his ancestors had frequently en- and anxious years spent in investiga dowed such famous seats of learning as tions the innocence of Thaddeus was Kilcrea and Ballimacadane that his first vindicated, and William De Roches years of study were spent in one or resigning his Bishopric in the meantime, he was appointed to the See of Cork and

enemies, the Geraldines, had forcibly ties of it, and had closed the gates of his course was carried on. Moreover, a ma- cathedral against him. With aching ternal kinsman of his occupied a chair heart he resolved to visit Rome once in the University of Paris, and as a more in order to secure the mediation of natural sequence he might be expected the Sovereign Pontiff in his new extremity. He was received with open arms by Indocent VIII., who granted him a brief threatening the numbers with the extreme penalty of the Church if they did not give up the property they so wrongly became possessed of. The aid of the powerful Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was solicited in his behalf, as well as that of his kinsmen of Desmond. Armed with this recommendation he set out in the garb of a pilgrim on his return journey to the land he was destined

But no sooner had Thaddeus returned

to Ireland to take charge of his new

NEVER AGAIN TO BEHOLD.

On the evening of the 24th October, 1492, all worn with fatigue, he claimed and was accorded hospitality from the Monks of the Convent of St. Bernard at but this divine relinquished his position | Ivrea. The good monks ministered to his wants, and he lay down to take that sleep which was to be his last on earth. In the morning the attendants found him still in death, while a halo of light

Among his scant worldly possessions were found his episcopal ring and cross and the Bull of his appointment to the See of Cork and Cloyne. He was buried with every tribute due to his exalted character and station, and through the In the sea of civil turmoil which at long space of 400 years which have since this time deluged England consequent lelapsed the people of Ivrea and district

PAPER GOES

Please receive it as a personal call, bearing a most cordial invitation to visit our store to see the large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing which must necessarily be good to be comfortable. You can go poorly clad in summer, but about this time of the voar you want to be thinking of the best there is in comfortable clothing, both cherap and good. Some clothing is made to sell—some to wear—some clothing is made to rell—some to wear—some clothing is made for both. That's our kind. Our new Fall and Winter stock is exceptional in quality and quantity. It includes all kinds. The latest in style, the newest fabric, the best in fit, and the lire is complete from men's to children's. We want you to see our superior stock. The suits themselves will tell you more in five minutes than we can in one hour. You will bear in mind the lowest price is marked in plain figures in red ink, and as all goods are marked so low, we can positively make no abutement—but we return your money if you want it.

YOUR COMING

WE AWAIT

have preserved his memory undimmed, and reverence as sacred the dust wherein he was laid. Though only 37 years of age at the time of his death, his appearance hore unfailing witness to the anxieties through which he had passed. His hair

was flecked with grey, and a long white beard descended to his breast. In 1742 his tomb was opened, when his body was found to have undergone no change. On the 26th of August, 1895, the Holy Father confirmed the decreee for his beatification, and on the 12th 13th and 14th of September, 1896, it was promulgated. The scene of rejoicing which

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

marked this celebratiion is an event in

the history of lyres, and is still fresh in

the minds of the people.

At a meeting of No. 1 Division Ladies Auxiliary of the A.O.H., held in St. Patrick's Hall, September 12, 1897, the following resolution was passed:

Wher as, it has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the husband of our beloved sister, Mrs. Sarah Costigan, we, the members of this Division, extend to her our most tender sympathy. We pray the Giver of every good and perfect gift to send her consolation. May the Sacre : Heart of our dear Redeemer comfort her and her fatherless little ones.

Further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be published in THE TRUE WITNESS and St. Mary's Calendar, and a copy also sent to our bereaved sister.

Committee-S Sutherland, president; Ellen Watson, vice-president; Kate Collins, treasurer; E. J. Traynor, recording secretary.

He who sincerely desires to become lowly of heart must not be ashamed of performing any outward office such as the worldly heart thinks mean and humiliating.

Wisdom is of the heart rather than of the intellect; the harvest of moral thoughtfulness, patiently reaped in through years.

DIED.

Donesy .-- At Point St. Charles, on Wednesday morning, the 29th of Septemper, James Baheny, of Nenagh. Co. Tipperary, Ireland; late Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 56 Shearer street, on Friday, October 1st, at 830 a.m., to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Frien and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

John Murphy & Co's

To Dress Best

Least Money.

That is the problem, and nowhere can Ludies than in our Dress Goods Depart ment. Here will be found style and reliability combined with low prices, and a range of variety to suit every taste -all the world's novelties, in short, for Fall and Winter Wear.

Broad Cloths and Covert Suitings. The most popular and fashionable dress materials for this season. We have them in great variety and in the newest

12 inch All Wool Covert Suiting, new shades,

12 inch All Wool Covert Suiting, new shades, 5de per yard.

15 inch All Wool Brondeloths, extra fine make can be had in all colors, 75c per yard.

41 inch Two-tone All Wool Covert Suiting, 75c ner yard

5d inch Satin Covert Suiting, all Two-tore, and the latest shades, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. This is a Special make for I allor Made Suits.

5d inch All Wool French Broadcloth very Special, all Yew Shades, \$1.10 ner yard.

10 inch Fancy Curl Cloth, All New Colors and Designs, 25c, 25c, 36c, 9c per yard.

42 inch Two-tone Moire Effect Suitings, Chico New Colorings 50c per yard.

Silk and Wool Fancy Suiting, all now Fall shades, choice new patterns, 50c yard.

Seotch Fancy Plaids, an immense assortment in steck, including all leading claims, Funcy Plaids from 25c per yard.

All Wool Scotch Tartans, 50c per yard.

DRESS TWEEDS.

The ever increasing demand for serviceable and beautiful Costume Tweeds has made our selection larger than ever before.

New Costume Tweeds, all double width, and all wool, 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent On Application.

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Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.85 Only. Regular value **58.76**

THE

We have 5 different patterns equally asgood which we will close out at \$4.95 cach.

Special values in all lines of Farniture for the balance of this We will store your purchases

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J. C. KENNEDY & CO., The One Price Clothier,

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Has always been associated with the best pianos produced in Canada. In the qualities which make up an instrument of the highest class, the new scale Heintzman Piano stands on a level with the finest pianes produced. Its tone is round, rich, and of great duration; its action expressive and untiring to the touch. - A large stock now on hand in choicest woods; also splendid variety Steinway, Chickering, Nordheimer and other pianos. Easy terms if desired.



And the place to precure them at right prices, also the largest assortment, is

THOMAS LICCET'S,

1868 NOTRE DAME STRERT, Also ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL, And SPARES STREET, OITAWA.

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

THE FASHIONS.

The Fashion writer of the New York Evening Post has this to say in regard to changes in this department:

The Russian blouse crase is likely to continue through the fall and winter

Subdued colors among autumn fabrics in monochromes and also in the display of figured materials were promised, but should be bloused only in front, but for a glance at the exhibits this week at all a slender girl it may be bloused all the high-class importing houses shows an array of dress goods that are positively startling in their color mixtures and brilliant effects. These effects are pre-eminently gorgeous among checked and plaided materials.

* *

Fashion seems totally regardless of the amount of work she lays upon the shoulders of those who carry out her high behests. Dresses entirely covered with braiding or jet embroidery are set forth among the extreme elegancies of the season. How the work is accomplished it is hard to determine, but a dress of accordion pleated satin was literally overspread with a design of leaves and flowers worked apparently by hand in fine jet. A dove-gray satin was very lovely embroidered in steel sequins and tiny mock emeralds. Although an amateur may not feel disposed to under take such an elaborate task as the embroidering in beads of an entire gown, a costume wholly braided seems more reasonable. And the decorating at least of panels to alternate with kiltings, and braiding on the revers. collar and sleeves, or one side of a full Russian blouse, is quite within the capacity of a diligent worker, and the labor would not prove at all tedious. The thought of the charming results to be achieved would naturally stimulate the braider and very greatly lighten the task.

The exquisite tints in gray in cloth in soft, beautiful wools like drap d'été or silky India cashmere, in corded silk, silk and wool mixtures, and a host of fancy weaves, are a great temptation. It is true that in very many cases these tints are as trying as they are tempting, but a color relief or often the addition of cream white accessories to the bodice, will work a wonderful change in its effect upon the wearer. Some very elegant gowns and costumes are being made in gray fawn. almond, doe color, beige, and similar soft tones. A lady skilled in fine needlework is employing her leisure hours while still out of town in decorating a gray drap d'été gown in gray silk embroidery in vine and rosebud designs all in gray. The modiste sent her a box of the various plastron, collar, and sleeve pieces that will be used in putting the gown tegether; and this summer she has, during odd hours, embroidered a four-inch wide pattern on the hem of the skirt. The embroiderer's work is perfect, and when completed the dress will prove a remarkably elegant one, distinctive in its style. because the modiste designed special pieces to be embroidered, and the costume, which also includes a Russian blouse elaborately embroidered, will prove extremely becoming to its wearer, who is a brunette with clear complexion and brilliant color.

The Victoria poke may become quite a popular head-covering for a certain beautiful picturesque type of women this winter, made up in velvets of various shades, to match the costume, but it is not to show itself to any extent as a fall bonnet in felt or dark straw.

The double skirt is not becoming to many women. It shortens in appearance a figure to which every inch is a distinct advantage, and, worn by a taller woman. one gets at first sight the impression of a school-girl who has outgrown her patticoats. A skirt that has a second edition, which reaches to just below or is on a line with the knees, will prove decidedly more becoming, if double skirts are to become general.

We might reasonably assume that bodices would become less ornate as skirts grew more elaborate, but as yet there has been no such sign, except, of course, the diminution of the sleeves, which bid fair to become as meagre in their proportions as they were many years ago. We may reach close coat shapes wholly unadorned by next spring, perhaps, but that all decorations on the tops of sleeves are to be quite diminutive seems to be inevitable. All the most fashionable out of-door garments are made with sleeves of extremely moderate size, that decidedly do not allow for dress sleeves that are the least elaborate. Still there are some concessions at the tops in the way of little crescent shaped puffs, decorated caps and points, triple frills, bound or lined with a contrasting color, etc., and these mitigate in no small degree the ultra severity of a style that is like a mousquetaire glove, with nothing to relieve its stiff outlining contour—a style most trying to an arm either too thin or too plump.

Among the small wraps of fur to be worn before the genuine winter weather garments are donned are double-breasted capes, short on the sides, and pointed front and back below the waist line; fully removed and as much of the nut Russian blouses in several styles, viri preparation inserted in its stead as can ously trimmed; and double breasted be used. A dusting of sugar adds to the Etons, decorated with fur collars that appearance of this toothsome sweet, contrast with the jackets in kind. All which even those who are not kindly these short, diminutive wraps distinctly disposed to the fruit in its usual shape favor women who are tall and slender.

Extremely pretty silk umbrellas in changeable effects in all the pretty colormixtures of the fall season, wine and amber, blue with gold, black and dark green shot with a number of very hand some shades, are shown this week at a Broadway importing house, the um her frien s a note of congratulation, brells marked at the very low price of some flowers, or, perhaps, only a spoken word of special thought upon the birth. and the imbrella is rolled very parrowly | day when it is not one to be marked by

into a silk case; it has a "paragon" frame, etc. The novel attraction of these umbrellas is the addition of a tiny carfare purse, that dangles from a silk cord: that is fastened to the pretty handle. The purse is made of silk matching the umbrella, and the silk cord matches the purse in color.

REMODELLING SHIRT WAISTS.

Many of the girls have a silk shirtwaist which they have worn during the summer, and which now needs some remodelling to make it look new and up to date. The most important thing is to cover the yoke and take away the shirtwaist effect, making it look, intead, like a blouse. For a stout person the bodice around the belt, and thus receive a de-

cidedly new air. For yokes and vests sheer materials are used, and spangled effects aimed at. An old shirtwaist of brown and green shot taffeta was transformed into a very smart bodice in the following manner: The shoulders and upper back were covered with a cream guipure collar. In front a yellow silk vest was inserted, covered with white chiffon, which in turn was adorned with gilt spangles.

Another pretty shirt waist is of cardinal nun's veilling, with a deep collarette that fall in points in front of heavy whie lace. The pattern of the lace is picked out with tiny jet beads, with striking effect. The neck is encircled with stock of cardinal ribbon, from which extend over the shoulders other bands of ribbon, ending in full bows on the top of the arm.

The sleeves have been made tightalmost skin tight, if that phrase may be revived for the benefit of the new sleeves. They end in tiny cuffs of lace and deep frills of lace that fall over theh and.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Tea should not be allowed to brew more than four mihutes, and should be kept very hot during the process. No one suffering from dyspensis, from nervousness, or from insomnia should drink tea that has been watered or that has stood any length of time after it has been drawn. It is often from the disregard of these simple rules that many women feel the ill effects after a rou d of afternoon teas of what, properly made and properly used, never did harm to any one.

Crab-apple jelly is so good to look at that some housekeepers insist upon an annual supply, although its rather insipid taste does not commend it to most palates. Jelly made from red Astrakhan apples is quite as lovely in its transparent amber richness and has withal a most delicious, quite indescribable flavor. Those who first eat of the sweet are positive that some other ingredient than apples and augar has entered into its composition. White grapes make unusually good and very pretty jelly, and that from wild grapes is peculiar and, for its own purposes, unsurpassed. Since these domestie sweetmests are so little used upon most tables, except as garniture and relief, as it were, the odd sorts and the peculiar taste are always de-

A physician called recently to a case of severe inflammation, which seeme to threaten appendicitis, prescribed raw beef applied to the afflicted part. The relief was swift.

When a staircase is broken by a landing, after a few steps, as many of those in the newer homes are, a happy way of utilizing the lower bit of rail is for a back to a high settle which has a swelling seat and handsome braces of the same wood as that of which the staircase is built. If this is dark, a large cushion of velvet in dull red or some richly the right shoulder of the bridegroom colored heavy Oriental stuff should be used. But if the woodwork is light, a fresh silver green or some brilliant tone of light blue is effective.

Every well appointed culinary department should have among its conveniences a marble slab for the many uses to which it may advantageously be put, and especially for the few to which, after it has become a part of the household's effects, it seems an absolute necessity. The most important of these functions is the rolling out of pastry at any sesson, except that of intense cold-and even then in houses kept, as most American houses are, at fever heat—the coolness of the marble surface is a great help toward its perfection.

The prevalence of typhoid fever after the return to the city from the country sojourn should make housekeepers vigil ant. The homes that have been closed, in whole or part, for a number of weeks should be opened several days before the family's return, thoroughly aired and sunned, and the plumbing carefully

One may buy initials in any size and of many designs, already worked for application on nouse linen, book covers, or church hangings. One may also buy the card-board moulds, used as a padding and embroider the letters one's self in any shade of silk desired.

A wholesome and at the same time palatable dessert for children consists of dates stuffed with some digestible nut, finely chopped and mixed with a tiny bit of salt. The pit of the date is care almost invariably find very attractive.

A kindly woman says that she had found the "Birthday Book" used for autographs in her callow youth of great benefit in her much appreciated acts of remembrance. By assisting her memory from its pages, she is enabled to send her frien s a note of congratulation; an elaborate gift. This seemingly good little device of my own for seeding vast popularity.

Specialists in housekeeping matters aver that for rubbing smooth surfaces, such as highly polished wood or metal, a flannel cloth is less likely to scratch than even a chamois. Silkoline is also excellent for use about a handsome piece of wooden furniture.

A Plucky Woman.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Rhynland, which arrived at Phila-delphia last week, from Liverpool, were about forty pretty looking Iriah girls, whose occupations, according to the vessel's manifest, included mantuamakers, cloakmakers, mill operators, dairymaids, draper shop clerks and servants. They were all, excepting a few, bound for the large cities of the West and one of the party, who wrote her name upon the register without a sign of nervousness as Agnes St. Clair Mulcrowney of Hornhead, county Donegal, carried \$2,000 in gold and \$75 in United States Tressury notes in a handbag. When Solomon Isaacs, the interpreter, asked her if she were not afraid to carry so much money with her, she promptly reolied: "I am Irish without a mixture of the invader or Palatine in my make-

up, and am afraid of nobody."
"Why do you leave your native land when you prospered so?" was the second question put to her, and the reply came iust as prompt:

"Crops are bad this season, and if I remained in the old land probably some portion of my money left me by my father. So I come to this land, which, the oppressed of all lands."

permitted to pass at once, and one hour afterwards she was on board a Pennsylvania Railroad train on her way to St Paul, Minn.

A young woman who accompanied her said that Miss Mulcrowney had an uncle living in Chicago, who is a wealthy busi ness man, and that Simon O'Donnell, who has been Chief of the Fire Depart ment of that city for twenty years, is her uncle. Her father, Cormac Mulcrowney, was a member of the famous Twenty second Illinois Regiment during the re bellion, and when it was ended he went to live in Ireland, where Agnes St. Clair was born.

A Mexican Wedding.

In the current Rosary Magazine Amelie Ursule Miguerez contributes an article on Mexican Weddings, describing the picturesque ceremony of a marriage in that country in graphic language. It seems that in Mexico, when a woman is to be married, she is attended at the church by six married women, who are called her godmothers of marriage, and the bridegroom is similarly attended by six married men, who are the god fathers. The sacrament of matrimony itself is performed much as it is in this country. Three rings are used in the ceremony, however, and after they are blessed by the priest two of them, a plain gold band and a circlet of precious stones, are placed by the b idegroum on the ring finger of the bride, he retaining the third and largest, placing it on the little finger of his left hand. The Mexicans seemingly have not the same super stitious dread of the number thirteen that is entertained by many people in this country, for when the groom utters the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," he pours into the out-stretched palms of the bride thirteen pieces of gold coin. During the Mass, at which, however, the newly married couple do not receive Holy Communion, and under the left arm of the bride signifying that the couple are bound for life. After the Mass the priest addresses a few words to the couple, and then they retire to their new home. There is neither wedding breakfast nor wedding tour. The groom furnishes not only a home for his bride, but her trousseau as well. Most of the marriages in Mexico are arranged beforehand by the parents, the prospective bride and groom having little or nothing to say as to whom their partner for life will be, and yet, according to Protestant testimony, no country in the world furnishes more instances of wedded bliss and domestic virtue. In Mexico a civil contract between the interested parties is always entered into a week or ten days before the religious ceremony takes place.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

He Took the Obligation.

"My friend," said the Grand High Punk a-Punk, with sepulchral solemnity, you now approach that portion of the ordeal of initiation into our noble order in which you will be required to take upon yourself a binding obligation. While this obligation will not conflict with any duty you owe to society, your family, your religion or your country, it is my duty to warn you that it commits you to the performance of what we re gard as important and necessary works and to the forsaking of certain things we regard as evils. Bearing this in mind, are you ready to proceed further in this solemn ceremony?"

"I am ready to take the obligation," replied the candidate, in a clear, firm voice, "provided it does not deprive me of the privilege of manufacturing and selling the 'housekeepers' friend,' s

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will advice Sick and description address to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of Women.

Mrs. E. Woons, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

memory is very flattering, and is one of raisins, grating horseradish, pulling the sources of that particular woman's scallops around the edge of a pie open scallops around the edge of a pie open ing a tin can, lifting a pan of hot biscuits from the oven without burning yourself, and cleaning lamp chimneys. The usual price of this unique article, gentlemen, is 25 cents, but ih order to introduce it I will sell to members of this noble order at the ridiculously low figure of 15 cents, with a further discount to purchasers of six or more. Upon the removal of this hoodwink from my eyes, gentlemen, it will afford me pleasure to read to you a lot of unsolicited testimonials to the merits of the housekeepers' friend' from parties who have used it and are thoroughly ac

quainted with its merits. Go ahead, mister, with the obligation." He was subsequently tossed in a blanket and treated with great personal disrespect in other ways, but he had no regrets. He had got his work in.-Chicago Tribune.

One of Old Abe's Stories.

President Lincoln, when he was a young lawyer practicing in the courts of Illinois, was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very voluble speech, full of wild statements, to the jury. Lincoln opened his reply by saying: My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to are his reck ess statements without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the consti-British landlord might lay claim to a tution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is as I understand, affords an asylum for in fact, much like a steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon river when I was Deputy Commissioner of Immigration | engaged in boating there. This little Hughes ordered Miss Mulcrowney to be steamer had a five-toot boiler and a seven-foot whistle and every time it whistled the engine stopped.

Thousands of Millionaires.

In a speech in the United States Senate Hon. Roger Q Mills, of Texas, gave some interesting statistics on the surject of millionaires and the distribution of wealth. He showed that 24 600 persons owned and possessed \$31 500 000,000 of the wealth of the nation. Here are his figur**es** :— There are 200 persons worth \$20,000,000

each-\$1,000 (100,000. There are 400 persons worth \$10 000 000

each—\$4,000 000 000. There are 1 000 persons worth \$5,000 000

each—\$5 000 000,000. There are 2 000 persons worth \$2,500,000each—\$5,000 000 000.

There are 6 000 persons worth \$1,000,000 each — \$6,000,000,000.

Ther- are 15 000 persons worth \$500,000 each -- \$7,500 000 000

The \$31500,000 000 represented, in 1890, nearly one halt of the entire wealth of the United States. The other half is owned by 69 975 400 persons. The average wealth of the first group is \$1 280 487 each; of the latter it is a little over \$450 each.

QUEER FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN MONEY.

There are 199,900,000 old copper pen nies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in tals in the United States and Canada, for A few years ago 4,500 000 bronze two cent pieces were affort. Three million of them are still outstanding. Three million three-cent copper pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is

Of 800,000 half cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the Government tor coinage or is held by the Treasury. Congress appropriates about 100,000 dollars yearly for recoining the silver coins now in possession of the Treasury. These are mostly half dollars, and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them.

Not long ago the stock of them amounted to over £5,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of minting, but it is re quired to reimburse the Treasury of the United States on account of the loss of weight which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to thirty dollars on every 1,000 dollars, and it has to be made good in order to set the Treasurer's account straight.

GOOD BLOOD AND SOUND MUSCLES.

Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making and strength producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness which takes possession of one when suffering from general debility.

THE WIND BLEW THROUGH HIS WHISKERS."

"The wind blew through his whiskers" had its origin in St. Joseph, Mo., where, some years ago, a patient escaped from the lunatic asylum and made his way to the losty root of the Tootle opera house. He was armed with a club, and threatened to brain any body who dared come up through the only scuttle in the roof. He held the fort nearly the whole of one day, and was taken down only after a terrific struggle with three men, wit nessed by thousands of excited people in he streets and on neighboring buildings After he was landed in the police station he quieted down a bit, and explained that he ascended the roof to let the wind blow through his whiskers, which were very long and thick. The local papers wrote the affair up elaborately, and the accounts of it were telegraphed all over the country, all giving prominence to the lunatic's explanation. The expression was quickly caught up, some vaudeville singer made it the retrain of a song, and soon it was in everybody's mouth.

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PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by the U.S. and Canadian Governments to Canadian Inventors. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Mesers. Maxion & Marion, Solicitors of Patenta and Experts, Head Office, Temple Building, 185 St. James street, Mont-

.

Pate

railway.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

590536-Julien Boucher, belt fastener. 590432-William J. Curry, Nanaimo,

B. C., music turner. 590394—George W. Hart, folding box. 590526-Vincent Jarre & al., gas burner for lighting. 590416-Richard T. Jones, foot sup-

590230-James La Grange, measuring

instrument. 590404—William J. Reno, typewriter ttachmect. 590552-John A. Roche & al., electric

590347 - Napoleon Sylvestre, Biddeford, Me., hand guard. 590250-George T. Winnard & al., pulley block.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

57386-William Kinehan, Bedford, P. ., vance. 57410-Louis V. Labelle, St. Jacques 'Achigan, fertilizer distributor. 57439-J. F. Lewis, Scranton Pa.,

grease cup. EFFICACIOUS FOR LUNG TROUBLES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 10, '93, Messrs, Roy & Boire Drug Co.:-

Gentlemen,-Having made use of Menthol Cough Syrup, prepared by the Roy & Boire Drug Co., I can recommend it as being very efficacious for diseas s of the lungs and bronchitts.

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THERE HE DREW THE LINE.

"Pardon me," said the polite highwayman, "but I must ask you to stand and deliver."

The coach stopp d The door opened with surprising alscrity, and a young woman with a very large hat stepped out into the moonlight. In her hand she hel a small leather covered box. "Here they are," she said, cheer-

fully.
"What?" said the highwayman. " My diamonds," said the lady. "I am

an actress, you know, and— The highwaym in teaped upon his

horse. "Madam," said he, removing his hat gracefully, "you must excuse me. I may be a highwayman, but I am not an advertisement."

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HIS APAISM NOT A SHAM.

"I have here sir,' said the gentlemanly agent, "Homer's Iliad and Odya sey,' in nineteen parts, finely illustrated It is translated by Pope."

"Get out!" said the man with the long face. 'I wouldn't read it for a thousand dollars. Do you think I am not in earnest in belonging to the A.P.A.?"

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

RATHER HAVE A LAZY NEGRO THAN A THRIFTY ONE.

The Atlanta Constitution relates a story which illustrates one phase of the negro problem.

A negro rented a farm from a man who had a store, but for everything he needed during the year the renter paid cash.

At the close of the season he had a fine crop on hand and plenty of money in sight. The rent was paid in full, and he solicited another year's lease from

his landlord.
"You can't rent from me no more," said the landlord. 'I'm done with you

for good."
"Didn't I pay you for all I got?" asked the negro, "and ain't I ready to pay you in advance for another year?"

"That's just where the trouble comes in," replied the landlord. "You're too fond of payin' cash. What I want in my business is a nigger that farms on a credit !"

All diseases of children should be treated with Menthol Soothing Syrup, the only soothing remedy; indispensable for children as well as for mothers and

Menthol Soothing Syrup is on sale everywhere; price 25c per bottle.

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A clergyman whose salary had not been paid for several months told the trustees that he must have his money,

as his family were suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

"Money!" exclaimed one of the trustees, noted for his stinginess. "Do you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of coult." preached for the good of souls."

The minister replied: "So I do, but I cannot eat souls. And if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

He who can take no interest in what is small will take false interest in what

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COR SALE FOR THE MILLION

BY MAGDALEN BOCK]

T was market day in Carndalay; and the farmers and farmers' wives and daughters, for many miles round the prosperous Ulater town, were disposing of their butter and eggs and fowls in the spacious market-place, with a good deal of talk and gesticulating. In the principal streets the shop windows, with their carefully arranged merchan die of various kinds, invited customers; and before one of these a woman, who looked much older than she really was, stood ruefully contemplating the lavish display of hats and bonnets, jackets and costumes. Her gaze rested longest on a web of bright blue material that bore the legend, "Genuine bargain, four shillings per yard;" and it was with a sigh that she at length turned her head away and moved a few steps onward.

"Why, Mrs. Nugent, is it here you are " said a brisk, hearty voice beside Sure I didn't think you were com-

ing to the market this day."
I had little notion of it till yesterday, Mrs. O'Donnell," the woman addressed as Mrs. Nugent made answer But the doctor was seeing James, and be recommended him to wear new flaunel on account of the pains, and so I came out to buy a bit."

Mrs. O'Donnell glanced quickly at Mollie Nugent's right hand, which was closed on a few coins of the realm; but she only said : 'Aye; I believe flannel is good for

rheumatism. And how is James?"
"Much as usual," Mollie responded. with a sigh that she tried to repress. "I wonder where a body would get the flannel cheapest? I—I haven't a deal of money to put in it." And Mollie tried

to smile. Mr. Todd, they say, is selling things chean enough," Mrs. O'Donnell rmarked, looking towards the window that had attracted Mollie's attention. "And he's not over hard to deal with. He threw a penny a yard off a piece of cotton I bought from him last Saturday."

"Pid he now! But, then, you're a great one for getting a bargain, Mrs.

'Troth, then, that's what I am." Mrs. O'Donnell readily agreed. The speaker had been brought up in Carndaisy, and was supposed to have much more worldly wisdom than the womenkind of the country district in which her marriage with Ned O'Donnell had placed her a year or so previously.

Tell me what did the doctor say yesterday ?" Mrs. O'Donnell enquired, as she and her friend walked back towards

"He talked about nourishing food and a month at the sea," Mrs. Nugent said, in a tremulous voice; "and sure, ma'sm he might as well have mentioned a journey to the moon."

Aye, aye!" Mrs. O'Donnell agreed. It was a marvel to many how James Nugent and his wife and two children managed to exist. He had been employed at the time of his marriage to Mollie Toner, and for some years afterwards, as gardener at ferryloran Manor, the "big house" of the district; but he had been is place on his attack of rneumatic fever nearly three years before.

Now, come on," Mrs O'Donnell said. when she ascertained the quantity of flannel required by Mollie; and so skil-fully did she bargain with the owner of the warehouse that she was able to lay three shillings in Mrs. Nugent's hand when her purchase was complete She did not say that one of them, originally destined to provide a new ribbon for the bonnet she wore, had been abstracted from her own pocket.

There now !" she said triumphantly; and Mrs. Nugent made an exclamation of astonishment as she fingered the money. She drew Mrs O'Donnell back a little from the counter.

'Do you think it would be wise to take three or four yards of that blue stuff there? It is cheap and Mary, the crea ture, is badly in need of a frock."

That!" There was contempt in Mrs. O'Donnell's tone. "It isonly a rag, and the colour wouldn't stand the sun two days. No, but wait till I tell you. There is a tweed dress on one of the second hand stalls round the corner that you'd get for next to nothing."

Her companion demurred. She had a country woman's dislike for second hand

Nonsense!" Mrs. O'Donnell said, energetically. "The dress is not a halfpenny the worse for wear, and you'd get it for a couple of shillings. Then you could have a suit out of it for Mickey, I believe. Come on till we look at it any

Way."
Mrs. Nugent allowed herself to be led to the side street, where a number of vendors of second-hand clothing had attracted a crowd. Mrs. O'Donnell pointed out the article she admired on one of the

Mrs. Nugent was persuaded. In a few moments the purchase was made, and the two women turned their faces home wards. Mrs. O'Donnell was full of the cheapness of the tweed dress, and the bargains to be had at the old clothes' stall, so that it was some time before the conversation turned on Mollie's sick hus-

"And it's two years and better you say since he had the rheumatic fever?" Mrs. O'Donnell asked.

Nearly three," Mrs. Nugent answered; and I doubt he'll ever be the same

"I'd be afraid of it," Mis. O'Donnell said. "But many a time I thought that whoever owns Derryloran Manor should | ner!" have done something for him. on ac count of him being about the place, as I believe he was for a long time."

The Manor belongs to strangers now, Mrs. O'Donnell. Old Mr. Lyndsay left it to a cousin of his wife's a Mr. Patchell, I think his name is; and sure Richard Mason has the managing of

Sverything." 'erything." "Ab, he's a man I can't abide!" Mrs. O Donnell declared decisively.

"I don't want to say any harm about him. Maybe ne's better than he aeema'

"He may be" Mrs O'Donnell replied, doubtfully. "Did he not dismiss James in the first week of his sicknes?" " Yes."

"And because he wouldn't work for him one holyday?" " Well, we thought so," Mrs. Nugent admitted. "It was this way. Mason has a farm of his own, you know; and

one first of N wember he gathered a lot of hands to dig out his potatoes. James, to be sure, couldn't co-he'd haye given him a day and welcome at another time -and Mason told him he'd make him rue his Popish nonsense."
"And he sent him off afterwards?"

"He did. He didn't interfere with him till he got sick, to tell the truth," Mrs. Nugent said.

Mrs. O Donnell gave a little sniff. 'And did you never write and explain things to his master?' she asked.

"We did that; and Father Duff wrote also. But Mr. Patchell said he couldn't interfere. H. was just after coming into

the properly,"
"Oh, I see!" Mrs. O'Donnell observed. "He waited to send James to the right about till Mr. Lyndsay was dead. I suppose he would have known James?"
"'Deed he would. Wasn't it himself

that engaged James when he was only a lad? And any time he came to the Manor-and that wasn't often-he'd have a word for him."

"Mr. Lyndsay had no children of his own, I believe; had he?" Mrs. O'Don nell inquired, after a pause.

"Oh, he had, to be sure! He had one daughter-Miss Clara; but she never came to Ireland from the time her mother died. She died when Miss Ciara was seven or eight years old, of a fever she caught in some of the cottages about; so Mr. Lyndsay would never consent to let his daughter over here at

"He might have let her to a worse place, then," Mrs. O Donnell said, looking towards a small cabin from which a thin line of blue smoke was ascending. "Ned hasn't forgotten the fire, I see," she went on; "but how was it the daughter didn't get the place?"

"Oh, you know she became a Catholic! It was said, too, she went into a convent -but no one was sure of that-and her father was in a terrible state."

"And that was why he wouldn't leave her the estate! Well, God forgive him!" Mrs. O'Donnell exclaimed. Detraud-

ing his own child like that!"

"He never was in Ireland since," Mrs.
Nugent said. "I believe he lived with this Mr. Patchell, or maybe it was Mr. Patchell and his wife that lived with him. The Lyndsays, you know, had ceived the letter written by Mrs. O'Don-

way!" Mrs. O'Donnell said, as she reached the narrow lane that led to her abode. "And, Mrs. Nugent, I'm after noticing that one of your shoes is in need mend it." "Sure 'tis thankful I'll be if he will,"

he has work enough to do." "He's not busy now. Send Mary with it." Mrs. O'Donnell ordered; "and I hope

you'll be able to get a nice wee frock for her out of my bargain."

II.

across to Nugenta' with a jugful of this not know the existence. The writer desoup?" Mrs. O'Donnell said to her scribed the position of the place very spouse as they finished dinner on the minutely. It as possible the letter day after her visit to Carndaisy market. might fall into the hands of Patchell or she was under medical attendance and It is fine and nourishing."

You may as well," Ned replied, as he rubbed his hands on the leathern apron he wore and took up a half finished boot. "I mind when poor James was as smart

as any of us." Mrs. O'Donnell tidied up her house ere she set out on her charitable errand. The good nuns of Carndaisy, whose pupil she had been, had given her some lessons in cookery that had proved useful to her; and Ned, who had at one time his country people's contempt for broths and to the will were living; and one of them

tables. Mrs. O'Donnell reached her neighbour's house in a short time. Several fragments of tweed lying about the kitchen showed that Mollie had been engaged in dressmaking; but she her sell was not visible. Mrs. O'Donnell coughed to announce her entrance; and in a moment Mrs. Nugent, flushed and excited, came to the door of the room

where her husband lay.
"Mrs. O Donnell, Mrs. O'Donnell, come here." she cried—"come here till you see what I've found!"

Mrs. O'Donnell, nothing loth, stepped into the room. The much admired tweed dress, partly ripped out, lay in a heap on the floor; while James Nugent, as excited as his wife, was examining an open letter which he held in his hand.

"I can't make out no sense of it at all," the sick man said, without any regard for his grammar or greeting for Mrs. O'Donnell. "There's neither top

Mrs. Nugeut, in all her agitation, be-

gan to murmur a word of thanks. what the letter's about," Mrs. O'Donnell said, abruptly. . "Tell her, Mollie," James Nugent

"Well, about an hour ago I began to see what I could make out of that"-Mollie indicated the heap on the floorand inside the lining of the skir. I found that letter James has in his hand, and this." Mollie held forward a thin

slip of paper; and Mrs. O'Donnell, after

one quick look at it, gave a cry of sur-"Five pounds! A Bank of England five pound note, as sure as I'm a sin-

"It mayn't be good," James Nugent

said. "Good! As good as was ever made, then," Mrs. O'Donnell declared. "Now, isn't it lucky! Why, James can have a turn at the salt-water, now."

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of have heard of the anecdote, told with so cases have been perfectly CURED. much unction, of Wellington and the without native extras, is a long one. everywhere; price 25c per bottle.

"But it isn't ours, you know," ob served Mrs. Nugent, slowly.

go to the man we bought the dress explosion: from"—
"Him!" Mrs. O'Donnell indignantly interrupted. "Why. like as not he got

the gown for a few pennies."

" Or maybe it is to the woman whose name is on the outside of that letter it scene of action. One day a certain Gershould go," Mrs. Nugent continued. "The letter and money" (notes were money in Mrs. Nugent's belief) were together. Inclining had been ripped a

"Well, I can't see why you shouldn't keep it. Maybe it was that woman's and maybe it wasn't. What's the letter about ?''

"Not a bit of me can tell," James Nugent made reply, handing the letter to Mrs. O'Donnell. "See if you can make anything out of it."

His neighbor took the sheet in her hand and examined it carefully. "It is to a Mrs. Cresswell, any way," Mrs. O'Donnell said slowly, after a lengthy survey of the pages. "But what

in the world it is I can't guess." "Oh, aye! the Mrs. Cresswell is plain enough, and so is the address-Pontstreet, London," James said. "Maybe 'tis in some foreign tongue,"

Mollie put in. "It doesn't look like any sense at all, at all." Mrs. O'Donnell returned the sheet to

'I think the best plan is to write at once to this Mrs. Cresswell," Mrs. Nugent said. "Maybe that writing is something she values: it was carefully folded. And maybe she's in need of the money, too?

"And so I had to write for them there and then," Mrs. O'Donnell remarked, when relating the circumstances to her husband a couple of hours later. "Aye, and I sent the letter to the post office with a little lad of Rodgers' to get it registered. Now I don't think it would have been a great a n for them to have kept that note. I would in a like case.'

"'Deed you wouldn't," Ned O Donnell answered. "Not a bit of it"

"But they need the mo ey so hadly. Well, I wonder will they get an answer? The answer that James Nugent and his wife soon received was certainly a surprising one, and afforded a subject for conversation for many an after day. Mrs. Cresswell was no other than the daughter Mr. Lyndsay, of Derryloran Manor. She had not become a nun, but married a young Catholic journalist; and the pair, after a hard struggle in London, had been on the point of embarking for Australia when they had re large estates in England, too." nell and its inclosures. The note of "Well, well, 'tis the queer world, any which she said the Nugents could make 'no sense at all" was in cipher, to which Mrs. Cresswell held the key. It had been written by her father during his last illness. By it, it seemed that Mr. Patchell of a patch. Send it over and Ned will and his wife had acquired an ascendency over him which he could not resist; and they had endeavored to keep alive the Mrs. Nugent responded. "But maybe bitter feelings he entertained towards his daughter at the time of her conversion to the Catholic faith. He had written several times to Clara, but he had reason to fear the letters never reached her. He had also been induced to make a will in favor of his daughter, and had signed it in the presence of two of the servants. He had been afraid to trust the will to them, but he had placed it in a secret "Do you know, Ned, I think I'll run hiding place, of which the Patchells did his wife, and therefore he wrate in took medicine for about three years cipher. It ended with a prayer for par don for his long years of harshness and

neglect.

"I beat all ever I heard or read of!" Mrs. O'Donnell frequently declared. 'For over the matter. Troth, I suppose they could have been transported. Any way, they deserved to be. The two witnesses try people's contempt for problems and soups, marvelled at the excellent meals confessed how he had given mrs. rate from his brisk, energetic wife manufactured the old gentleman's letter to his daughter, and he even remembered that she ter, and he even remembered that she slipped it into the pocket of the dress she wore. Good luck to the dressmaker who made that same dress, for the seams were not too well sewed, and so letter and five pound note as well slipped in between the lining and the material. I suppose the lady gave the dress to her maid, who pawned it, like as not. At any rate, it came to Mollie Nugent's hands, and well it was that it did reach honest hands. I'm ashamed to tell that I did my best to induce Mollie to keep what she had found—and she was in sore need of it at that same time-but she wouldn't, but packed off the five-pound note and the letter in cipher-whatever language that is-the very day she found them. Didn't I write the letter to Mrs. Cresswell for her and James? And Paddy Rodgers registered it. And that's now it comes that Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell are living at Derryloran Manor at all. And James Nugent is wonderfully well. Sure they don't know what to make of him and Mollie at the Manor. nor tail, beginning nor end to it."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. ('Donnell, and just limps about among the flowers all day giving directions. And Mollie's He has an elegant cottage in the park, as happy as a queen. I never see herand many a time I do see her-without 'Och, whist, woman! and let us hear thinking how I tried to make her keep that five pound note of Mrs. Patchell's. Mrs. Creeswell sent it to her, and more along with it. Ah! indeed there's truth in the saying that, 'honesty's the best policy' for this world as well as the next -Ave Maria.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA,

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Adapted From An Old Tale.

The following story reads well, but under one suit of clothes or another it has gone the rounds of the press for the last century. It is a striking example of the old saying that great minds run in the same channels. No doubt not

private at the battle of Waterloo and the commander's order, on seeing this re-"Not vours! And whose is it, then?" doubtable hero in the ranks, of "now Mrs. O'Donnell demanded, sharply, "That I can't say. Maybe it should of Mr. Forbes is very similar in plot and

> A good story is told of Mr. Archibald Forbes, while he was special cor-respondent in the Russo-Turkish war, and was thrilling the public day after day by his vivid dispatches from the man journalist met the English correspondent at the seat of war, and, after the usual courtesies had been exchanged, complimented him on the power and accuracy of his work, and implored him to reveal the secret of it. "On," said Mr. Forbes, with the utmost nonchalance, It's all very simple, indeed " "Simple!" exclaimed the German, "I really don't know what you mean." "Well, I just manage it in this way," explained the other. "I prepare a full description of the battle in advance. I next go to the Russian commander and say to him: Here is a fine description, now get up a battle accordingly.' The commander, being an obliging man and a friend of mine, does me the little favor, and then it's all right !"

AFTER MANY YEARS,

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

SUFFERED FROM WEAK HEART AND COULD NOT SAFELY WALK ANY DISTANCE-HOW THE PUISE OF LIFE WAS ADJUSTED.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations of fiction. A peep behind the scenes would there is more of care, trial and severe anxiety in human life than floats on the surface. We find many whose experience has almost incessantly fluctuated between health and sickness; little if any of this is obtruded upon the notice of the world, or breathed into human ear. You may secure the confidence of some of these sufferers who will rehearse to you dark catalogues of pains and aches that are often ill understood by the friends and inadequately treated by the physician. Thanks to the mighty genius that discovered the now famous panaces for the ills to which humanity is subjected when suffering from impoverished blood or a shattered nerve system Thousands have, and thousands are still using to the greatest advantage Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have passed the ordeal of experiment again and again with ever increasing honor. The following state ment is from one who was rescued from seeming permanent enfeeblement and distressing heart action. Mary Fisher, of Lanca-ter township, Glengarry county, is a maiden lady. About eight years ago Miss Fisher was seized with weakness and a distressing sensation in the region of the heart. It was attributed to several causes, all possibly more or less true; they were overwork, ex posure, etc. She was certainly weak, and the action of the heart was abnor mally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous palpiintion of the heart, and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she was so low. For twelve months she lay receiving only domestic attention. She improved somewhat, however, and was able to be taken to a friend of here near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Hancy, where At the end of this time she could not safely venture to walk out even a short distance. All this time she complained of her heart About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pilla: old Mr. Lyndsay's will was found in the from this date she began what proved a identical spot he wrote of, and the steady restoration of nervous energy. Patchells were glad enough to keep quiet During the summer of 1896 the improvement was marked. She was able by the middle of the summer to do as much work and walking as most ordinary women, and so satisfactory and apparently permanent is the cure that Miss Fisher has gone to her former home. Such are the unvarnished facts of a remarkable case. The malady was per-

> which Miss Fisher's Iriend said might be profitably known to many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

sistent, tenacious and hard to fight

But the constant use of Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills wrought a marvellous change,

IN BRAVE LITTLE JAPAN.

Both Men and Women Are Barbers But the Women Talk the Most.

Shaving in Japan is a peculiar operation. F. A. Bather, M. A., of the British Museum tells us much that is interesting in connection with it in the first number of East Asia, a promising new quarterly. The differences between the Japanese and English barbers, Mr. Bather says, do not lie merely in externals. Your Japanese makes no lather; be merely pastes your face over with luke warm water, rarely using soap. He then takes a small razor with no handle, and this he applies in the most delicate manner to each separate hair. From this it may be gathered that he is very thorough in his work, more thorough, indeed, than the average European cares for, since he shaves right up to the cheekbones, and if you do not stop him he may go on a la mode japonaise, to shave not only cheeks and chin, but also the forchead, the space beneath the eyebrows and the interior of the nostrils and ears. For the latter purposes there are, of course, special razors. It is surprising that in this land of paper the barber should prefer, as a rule, to wipe his razor on the bare forefinger of his left hand; this he does after almost every stroke. At the close of the operation he wipes one's face with a wet towel and then he applies rice powder.

THE WOMAN AT WORK. It may be imagined from the above description that the performance, even | Menthol Soothing Syrup is on sale



In place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash.

Rarely, however, does it stretch out so long as it did for me in Hamamatsu, where the barber took over twenty-nine minutes.

Joy and Smiles

The Japanese razor costs at most 200 br 250 sen (100 sen-1 yen, about half a crown); it is of soft steel and is sharpened on a stone before each shave. When a foreigner with his thicker beard c me Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, along the razor generally needs a second shurpening. The charge for a shave is three to five sen; for shaving and haircutting, ten to twelve sen. The foreigner however, must not always expect such chean rates.

While I am sitting in the barber's chair I see his wife attending to a girl in a back corner. The damael is sitting on her heels, while the old lady, squatting in front of her, is patiently shaving furnish us with adequate proof that away the superfluous hairs beneath the eyebrows. This done the girl's face is well powdered and a dab of red placed in the middle of her lower lip. This red, often called vermillion by travellers, is

really extracted from red poppies. In small towns, as of old England, the barber's shop is the centre of the news, 795 CRAIG STREET, : near St. Autoine. and here are loafers who spend their days at the barber's, chatting with all who enter. In Japan, however, it is not the barber, but his better half, whose loquacity is proverbial, for she, going round from house to house to dress the heads of the female inhabitants, necessarily accumulates a load of scandal too great to carry for long.

WHY BARBERS PROSPER IN JAPAN. No Japanese woman could possibly do her own hair; so once a week the hairdresser is called in, establishes herself in a corner of one of the rooms and attends to the whole of the household in order, from the mistress to the scullery maid. including, if the house be an inn, any lady guests that may be there. Her operations, which I followed when at Ishlyama, so far as politeness permitted ! me, are interesting and complicated, involving a liberal use of stiff grease (camelia scented) and string. The complete structure due to her efforts has often been described; it is quaint rather than beautiful, and requires real care in its owner to keep it intact till the next visit of the hairdresser. This, no doubt, partly accounts for the universal use of the wooden pillow applied to the nape of the neck-a method by which the ordinary European would woo Morpheus

in vain. There are plenty of barbers in Japan and they may be of all ages or either sex. The barber's wife does not disdain to wield the razor on a male customer, while in the village near the long bridge of Seta I saw two boys who seemed not more than fourteen years old, but regu-

lar vouths, shavers. Those who are shaved are likewise of any age or sex. The heads of children are shaved clean almost, then patches are allowed to grow according to the caprice of the mother There is no thought of a tuft by which the believer may be dragged up to Heaven. Little girls generally have a square patch shaved in the middle of the crown, and this seems connected with the dressing of the hair at a later age. One of the first things that caught my attention in Nagasaki was a boatman with a similar tonsure. I thought it was an atrophied relic of the old fashion of doing the hair. The fashion may still be seen in country districts, but you will find it with more certainty on the figures at the Crystal Palace. The middle of the crown is shaved and the back hair gathered into a pigtail, which is brought forward until it reaches the level of the eyes, then doubled back on

itself, the end again brought forward and

the whole bound with a string.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to. The glass has nothing to gain by flattery. If the roses of health and plumpness of beauty are leaving your face, your mirror will tell you so Health is the greatest beautifier in the world. When a woman sees the indications of ill-health in the face, she may with almost absolute cer tainty look for the cause in one or both of two conditions-constipation, and derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure permanently and positively any so called "female complaint." Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no reason in the world why a woman should not be perfectly healthy. She will gain in health, strength and firsh. Hollows and angles will give place to fullness and grace. She will be that noblest and most beautiful of all creation-a perfect woman. 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 Ad-

Hope nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, forewarned and forearmed that all shallow observers will call you lucky. -Bulwer Lytton.

viser," profusely illustrated.

The beneficial effects of Menthol Soothing Syrup, when given to children before eleeping, may be seen on their awaking, their eyes being clear and sparkling, and as they extend their arms. when you approach them their faces beam with smiles.

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Choice Beef. Veal. Mutton & Pork. Special Rutes for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET.

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CRAND RUNK RAILWAY One Way Weekly Excursions

CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast - - Points - -

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Padise Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berthe apply a 187 ST. JAMES STREET,

Or at Boneventure Station. he New Movement to Extend the Operations of Municipal Administration-Some Striking Evidences of the Hefects of Ita Workings in Great Britain -New York's Present Position-The Cains of Private Corporations.

One of the questions which is gradually coming to the front is the system Republic the matter is just now engaging a great deal of attention. The New York Journal, referring to the subject. has this to say:

The city of Greater New York ought to possess its own machinery. The func-tions that are now performed by private corporations for the gain of individuals ought to be performed by the municipality for the benefit of its citizens generally. Such enterprises as street railroads. illuminating companies, telephones, etc., come within the scope of muncipal ac-Livity. Experience in various European city than by private corporations. Pub-lic ownership should be a plank in the Democratic platform at the coming election. The plan, if it could be brought into operation, would save more to the citizens of New York than any other reform suggested. These corporations now take out of Father Knickerbocker's pocket | ter and every one has found that muni-

THIRTY AND FORTY MILLION DOLLARS annually. Just how much in private gain the possession of these franchises means cannot be ascertained; there are no figures obtainable, for instance, from the telephone company, and various street railroads disguise the bugeness of their gains with sinking funds and im provement funds, but there is at least ten dellars a year for every man, woman and child in Greater New York that would be saved if the city ran the street railroads, illuminating companies, etc... instead of giving away the franchises for them to corporations. To bring about this state of affairs should be one of the principal aims of the Democratic party, pledged, as it is, to protect the people from those who prey upon them. There is no question of communism involved. It is not a new departure at all. Experiment has demonstrated even for us that the citizens fare better when the city government supplies them with water than when a water company collects all it dare charge. The city's possession and leasing of the ferry franchise is another indication of how the scheme of municipal ownership works in detail. If a municipal water supply is good, why not a MUNICIPAL GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

SUPPLY. Nobody will contend that the public does not get better and cheaper service from the Brooklyn Bridge than if the Bridge was the possession of a Wall street concern. If the cities can manage

the Brooklyn Bridge railroad, why not the other street railroads? There is no would be inflicted upon existing inter amnesty proclamation." ests. The community owns its own streets, and the franchises for using them should no longer be given away. Dr. Albert Shaw's book on "Municipa Government in Great Britain" is crowded with facts and figures that point out the value of municipal ownership. Of the Gas Department of the government of Glasgow, Dr Shaw writes :

"TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF MANAGEMENT

by the authorities has given unmitigated satisfaction to all the citizens of Glasgow. The quantity of gas sold had increased from 1,026,000,000 feet in 1869 70, the corporation's first year, to 3,126,000,-000 in 1890 91, an increase of 170 per cent. while the population supplied had grown only perhaps 25 or 30 per cent. From \$1.14 per thousand feet, which was charged consumers in 1869-70, the corporation has been able to make reductions year by year until for several recent years the price has been fixed at sixty cents. No one will claim that a private company would have made these reductions while continuing to supply a satisfactory quality of gas, especially in view of the fact that the price of gas-making coal has greatly increased. Yet the department has been able to construct new works (it now owns four immense establishments), pays its interest charges and running expenses, writes off large sums every year for depreciation of works, pipes and meters, and accumulates a sinking fund easily capable of paying off capital indebtedness as it matures. The total indebtedness was at the highest point in 1875, when it reached \$5,300,000. The net debt is now reduced to about \$2,400,000, which is very much more than covered, of course, by the value of the plant. Whatever competition gas as an illuminant may have to face in the future, the Glasgow corporation works have reached a point of perfect financial security.

CONCERNING THE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP of street car lines, a more recent venture

Dr. Shaw wrote:

"There was much discussion of the question what rates of fare should be fixed. A uniform penny rate had many strong advocates. But it was finally decided to divide the lines into half-mile stages and to charge a halfpenny (equal to one American cent) for each stage. It should be remembered that Glasgow is exceedingly compact, and that the bulk of the patronage of the tramways comes from passengers riding less than a mile. It is believed that the halfpenny fare for short rides will add a large element of patronage that the uniform penny rate would have missed. Experience alone can settle the question

EEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sareaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL

whether the new rates will he as advantageous as was expected. After a few weeks of trial it was found advisable, without altering the basis of the system of half penny fares, to fix certain long penny "runs" especially for working

The lessee company had kept its drivers and conductors at their posts for long hours—often not less than fourteen, twelve being the minimum. The new municipal management

MAKES A TEN HOUR DAY,

and fixes a satisfactory schedule of wages. The service was begun on July 1, 1894, with success and high prestige, and with every prospect of proving beneficial to the community and lucrative to the public treasury. Some extensions of disposing of public franchises to parations were also set on foot for the private companies. In the adjoining early use of cables on several routes Provision was made for the electric lighting of the cars, and in every detail it was determined to give Glasgow, under direct municipal operation, the best surface transit system in Great Britain.

In concluding his account of the municipal departures of Glasgow, Dr. Shaw said:

"The numerous

UNDERTAKINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITY, far from imposing heavier burdens upon the ratepayers, promise in the years to come to yield an aggregate net income tivity. Experience in various European of augmenting proportions, to the relief capitals has proved that the public is of direct taxation. Glasgow has shown better and more cheaply served by the that a broad, bold and enlightened policy as regards all things pertaining to the health, comfort and advancement of the masses of the citizens may be compatible with sound economy and perfect solvency,"

A hundred other cities have followed the examples of Glasgow and Manches cipal ownership of what is called here quasi public enterprises is a success.

There should be no delay nor reluctance in bringing Greater New York up to the modern plan of things. The Democratic platform could have no more practical and popular plank than that demanding municipal ownership name to help on the late Irish political of public utilities.

C. T. C. Pills are purely vegetable, being composed of celery, tea and coffee, which sures all kinds of headache.

C. T. C. Pills are on sale everywhere; price 25c per box.

Our Irish Letter.

Dublin, September 26.—At last week's meeting of the Mercantile Branch of the People's Rights Association the following resolutions were carried unanimous y:--"That we urgently call upon the Government to take immediate steps to cope with the serious situation that threatens the country through the almost general failure of the potato and other crops and thereby prevent the repetition of the misery of black '47, and that a copy of this resolution be for warded to the Chief Secretary."

"That we express our keen disappointment at the nature of the Queen's message to the Irish people in acknowledgment of the hospitable reception accorded to the Royal visitors; and in common question of confiscation. Nothing of countrymen, we expected a genuine the sort is suggested. No hardships message of peace in the shape of an

* * * A SAD ACCIDENT AT DONEGAL.

Mr. Loxton Hunter, a London journalist, and Mrs. Loxton Hunter, with a crew of four hands, left Doora's Bay, on the north-west Donegal coast, on Wednesday morning in the yawl Mayflower for a sail to the cliffs and caves of Tormore. The sea was calm, save for an Atlantic swell. All went well until the yawl entered a narrow channel between the cliffs and the outlying coast when a huge swell burst o'er the vessel, dashing Mrs. Hunter, who was probably killed instantly, against the rocks. Colonel Hamilton, who acted as pilot, and the crew succeeded in clinging to the rocks, while Mr. Hunter was jammed between the overturned Mayflower and the cliffs. The lady suddenly disappeared, and her busband, rolling into the boat, which righted though full of water, divested himself of his coat and vest, threw himself into the surf, and gained a small rock, which afforded comparative safety. Soon, however, the sea burst over this refuge, and stripping, he swam to the cliff, where he remained for six hours, until assistance came. The rescue party in saving the others nearly came to grief. Ultimately a cabin was reached, ment. Since the evicted tenants had where the utmost kindness was shown, and where food and warm clothing were fallen away that this year when the provided. Here they had to remain country was threatened with widespread provided. Here they had to remain until two o'clock on the following morn- famine the landlords had a Royal Coming, when cars were obtained, which took the party twenty miles over the them. He predicted that the Archbishop mountains to the nearest village, where medical aid was obtained. Mrs. Hunter's the rumnet note of a new uprising, and body has not yet been recovered. A pathetic element in the sad affair is that | ly hot this winter the Tory Government Mr. Hunter, who has been contributing would next session introduce a more during the year to several London jour- revolutionary Land Bill than ever, innals articles on the charms of Ireland as a holiday resort, was accompanied by his wife, still collecting material for turther articles on the beauties of the dence, and referred to the Duke of York County Donegal and the coast where the as a young gentleman whose only imaccident took place.

* * THE EVICTED TENANTS' FUND.

At the last meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Fund Executive Committee, held at the Mansion House, it was shown that the total subscriptions up to date amounted to £2,098 15s 2d. Twenty pounds was received from the people and clergymen of Mallow through the Rev. Father T. M. O'Cailaghan.

THE PARNELL ESTATE AND THE PARISH FUNDS.

* *

Mr. J. H. Parnell, M. P., writes from Avondale, Rathdrum, to the Weekly Nation on the above interesting subject, a Scotch pulpi accusing her of Roman subject interesting to Irishmen the world tendencies. The Queen, of course, has

over. He says :-DEAR SIR, -Would you kindly allow the Paris Funds, which are said to belong to the Parnell estate. I consider it my duty, in justice to my brother's creditors, to corroborate all Mr. Redmond said in his speech the other night in re-

ference to that question.

I am glad Mr. Redmond brought out the truth before the notice of the public. and particularly before the notice of the

creditors. I have been a long time thinking of exposing the business myself, but refrained. Some people most likely thought Mr. Redmond's speech was a political one; but it is unfortunately all too true. I also noticed some articles in the papers in reference to his speech. Some of the articles were possibly written or inspired by interested people, who are retaining the funds, and who said that my brother never expected the 'personal" debts to be repaid, and that the portion of the Paris Funds now claimed by the Parnell estate was a personal and not political debt.

I deny the truth of these statements This debt is a political and not a personal debt. I say it was a political debt, and one which he always said should be refunded out of the general Paris Fund. The £5,000 was obtained at the Hibernian Bank and spent for political pur-

My brother borrowed that sum from the bank because he did not like to touch the original fund at the present, as the original fund was invested in securities which he had recommended to be bought with said fund for a rise, and, not wishing to prevent securing any profit which might be obtained from a rise, he got the money on his own name from the bank, intending to repay the bank on sale of securities. It is a disgrace, then, to any Irish party to even wish to retain that portion of the Paris Fund, which was really pledged to the bank.

It is a disgrace to deprive my brother's property, and especially his creditors, of the money in justice now due. Now, my brother's property cannot be settled without that portion of the fund being released. I think it is a disgrace to the country at large that his property cannot be settled after pledging it and his movement.

If this sum is not released, and that immediately, his property must pass out of our hands. I have also been given to understand that his creditors are blam ing me because his property is not settled and his debts paid off. In justice to myself, I and the other members of the party must deny these charges from the creditors, and must now throw the responsibility on those who refuse to release the fund.

My brother's creditors must also in sist on that sum of the Paris Fund being turned over to the Parnell estate.

It is my duty to push the parties who are refusing to do justice to the man who is dead. I insist on having that sum released.

The Parnell creditors have been waiting patiently for years, and they must be paid. It has been bad enough to have hounded my brother to death without now wishing to destroy his property and his family.

I will resign my place in Parliament before I allow the property to he destroyed and his family insulted any longer.

I hope, then, the Irish people, who subscribed this money at my brother's call and placed it unreservedly in his nands, will now take action to make clear whether or not they desire this debt of £5,000 to be paid out of it.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS' SOCIETY. The members of the Irish National Foresters' Society have every reason to feel pleased with their position, as set forth in the Report of the Twentieth Annual Convention. The total membership is now 19,630, and the value of the funds per member is now estimated at £1 5s 6d per head, which must be considered a very respectable valuation, in-deed. Within the past twelve years the membership of the Society has risen from 2,400 to the splendid total already mentioned. This, taken in connection with the splendid financial position en joyed by the Foresters, must be regarded as an infallible indication of the So ciety's very great usefulness. The suc cest of the organization is a testimonial to Irish thrift and common sense. It also affords abundant evidence of sterling business capacity.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND THE "UNITY" BOGEY.

At a public meeting at Athea, Co. Limerick, last Sunday, Mr. William O'Brien spoke on the subject of the split in the Irish Party. He said since it had occurred the evicted tenants' struggle was the most successful and popular up rising that ever shook English misgovernbeen neglected, popular power had so mission, not to lower rents, but to raise of Cashel's appeal for unity would be that if the country were made sufficientstead of trying to whittle away the sham portance was that he represented the cruel power of England, the gaoler of the political prisoners and thief who plundered Ireland of three millions a

Queen Victoria is said to be friendly to Catholicism, and just now she has given striking proof of her regard. The Rev. Jacob Primmer, a fierce anti-Catholic preacher, sent the Queen a copy of a book he had just published, giving a characteristic account of a visit he made to Rome. The Queen returned the vol-ume immediately, with a curt intima-tion that she could not possibly accept it. Mr. Primmer thereupon made a violent insulting attack upon her from a ignored the onelaught.

me space in your paper to say something. The pre-ervation of he the is a duty in reference to the dispute now going only Edwiseem conscious that there is such a in connection with a certain portion of thing as plysical morality

NONEY SAVING SECTIONS

This week's store-news is of a special purchase of Men's and Women's Shoes. We are always watching for a chance to buy lots of Boots and boos at less than regular prices. No menter what the reason, as long as it does n't injure the wear and comfort of the goods. Here is a lot we purchased at a ridiculously low price: it is yours at a living profit.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

Dongola Kid Laced Shoes, coin, razor and round toes, sizes 2j and 3; if your size is there, it's yours for less than cost of production

Very Fine Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, laced shoes, coin toe, all sizes

Another 750 cost price chance.
Stater's Dangola Kid Laced Shoes, patent leather tip, coin toe: sizes 23, 3, 4 and 6; \$1.45

MEN'S FOOTWEAR.

American Satin Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear Welt, latest style too, casy to the foot. \$2 50

E. MANSFIELD.

The Shoeist,

124 St. Lawrence st., cor. Lagauchetiere st.

Liquor and Drug Habits.

TREATMENT

Which is Now Being Successfully Demonstrated in Montreal.

HE demonstration which has been going on for the past few months in Montreal of the "Dixon Cure" for the Liquor and Drug Habits, at the request of a number of the clergy and others interested in Temperance work, has proved to be such a pronounced success that those who have watched the results of Mr. Dixon's new treatment are more than surprised—they are simply astonished.

This new cure is a simple vegetable medicine compounded on scientific principles and was discovered by Mr. Dixon about seven years ago. After a great amount of patience and much careful experimenting he succeeded in perfecting his preparation and making it a permanent cure about two years ago and since that time he has cured hundreds of the most hopeless cases in all parts of the world many of whom were relapses from Gold Cure Institutes. Drunkards and Drug Users who were cured two years ago are cured still and will remain so, in fact Mr. Dixon guarantees a permanent cure of the crave for liquor or drugs for ever. This new treatment does away with the objectionable hyp dermic injection treatment and is the only physical remedy for these habits known-it is perfectly harmless and leaves only good after effects-it is a purely vegetable medicine—it is taken the same way as any ordinary medicine, it is pleasant to the taste and can be taken without the knowledge of the nearest friend and without any less of time from business or other duties and gives pronounced benefit from the start. Mr. Dixon does not claim anything miraculous for his discovery. but the immediate results from taking his medicine are, to say the least, startling—viz: The entire disappearance of all desire or crave for intoxicating liquor or druga, increased appetite, calm, restful sleep and pronounced benefit in every way physically and mentally. Mr. Dix m's new cure simply means that the most inveterate drinker or drug user can be permanently cared without publicity, without loss of time from business or other duties and without any had after effects and at a small cost. It is an up to date physical remedy and radical cure, and it has brought health, comfort and happiness to many homes where misery,

despair and poverty formerly reigned. In endorsation of the above read the following indisputable testimony given by some of the best known clergym in Montreal whose vouchers, were they not absolutely true, could not be had for all the money in Canada.

MONTREAL, September, 22, '97.

MR. A. HUTTON DIXON, 40 Park Avenue. City: 40 Park Avenue. City:

Dear Sir,—You ask for a statement of my case and the result of your treatment. I give it freely for the benefit of others. I had been drinking heavily for years, nveraging about twenty-five drinks daily. Neglected my business on account of liquor, could not seep at night, had no appetite for food, lost all ambition, did not care for anything but drink. I also suffered very much with pains in my head and back. My memory was badly affected, also my eye-ight. In fact I was a total wreck. I took your treatment by the adve of Kevd. Father Quinlivan, and I am glad that I did o. From the third d.y after taking your medicine I lost all desire for drink and my pains left me.

From the third d.y after taking your medicine I lost all derire for drink and my pains left me. I slept soundly the third right and have every night since. Within a week I was feeling all right and cating heartily three times a day. Before commencing, your treatment I weighed 163 pounds and at the end of twenty days I weighed 176, thowing an increase in weight of 8 pounds.

My memory and eyesight are greatly improved and I feel better in every way. I have now ambition and energy and can work better than I have been able to do for years. Nothing can evertempt me to touch drink again. The desire is totally gone. Your medicine is pleasant to take and does all that you claim it will do. I would strongly advise all who have the misfertune to be drinkers to take your treatment.

Father Quiulivan's Testimony.

The writer of the above hus been well known to me for years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he "fillers, His cas" appeared to be one of the most utterly hoveless as to cure that ever came under my Lotice. All self-control and self-respect appeared entirely gone. Though an excellent worker when subsor, his sole purpose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink, I induced him to take Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in what is claimed for it by Mr. Dixon, to see this remody brought to the notice of victims of the liquor habit, temperance workers and friends of humanity in general, who seek a means of relieving such victims.

The good points of the remedy, in my opinion, are the following:—

First—If taken according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the short space of three dryn; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system.

Second—It leaves no bad after effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth—Its very moderate cast places it within the reach of everyone, All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned,

patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and bequeak for it here in Montreal and elec-where every success. J. Quintivan, Partor of St. Patrick's.

Montreal, Sept, 22, 1897,

MONTREAL, July 29, 1897, MR. A. HUTTON DIXON, City:

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify to the wonderful, I may say marvel ous, effect of your medicine in my case. I commenced drinking intoxicants about thirty years ago, and as time worson liquor got the best of me and I lost several first-class positions as a conseque ce. I providentially rell into your conseque ce. I providentially rell into your hands and you have made me a new man. I have not the least craving for stimulants, but

40

feel strong, healthy and vigorous, and have not felt as well for many years. I see everything in a clearer light, am now ambitious and full of energy, and can certainly say, truthfully. I attribute the change entirely to having taken

attribute the change entirely to having taken your treatment. I hope sincerely that ther unfortunates like myself will help them elves by giving your treatment a 'rial, and I am certain, if they take your inclicing faithfully, according to directions they will never regret having done so. You may refer any one to me and I will more explicitly explain my case of periodical drinking.

Believe me. Yours faithfully,

Reverend Canon Dixon, Rector of St. Jude's, and Hon Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, vouches for the above, as follows:-

St. Jude's Rectory. 132 Fulford street, Montreal, Sept. 8, 1897. MR. A. HUTTON DIXON, 40 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to state that the above letter, written by a geutleman of great ability avd well known to ne, was read to me by him six weeks after he had written it. I know, from personal knowledge, that what he has written is true. The man looks well, and I feel quite hopeful that he will give a good account of himself in business. I am happy to add, that I spoke to the wife of another man to day about her husband, who was also treated by you, and we both were firmly of the opinion that if the said gentleman is manging, ably and roberly and with out craving for strong dei k, the business he is managing, it is because that, under God, your medicine has cured him. Hoping that many who are afflicted with the liquor habit may give your treatment a trial.

Yours truly.

Jas. H. Dixon.

Father Strubbe's Testimony

MONTREAL, July 14th, 1897. MR. A. HUTTON DIXON:

Ma. A. Hutton Dixon:

Dear Sir.—Since using your treatment all desire for liquor has gone I have now not the least crave. I was run down so that my family were in despair of me I had oftent ied hard to stop drinking of my own accord, but could not do it. I thought I could nover get over the crave for liquor But when I took your treatment I was the most surerised man you ever saw. Even with all our strong testimonials and all I was told by friends about your cure I could not believe it possible that anything could have the power to effect such a change in me as it has done I now feel just as I did when I was a boy.

And the change in my home is worth ten years of me life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. I telyou no pen can paint the picture so as to show the difference

I know there are hundreds of victims who want to stop drinking and who have squarely tried many times, as I did, without success. To all such I would say, "Use the Dixon Cure," for it is only by using it faithfully that anyone can be made to believe what wonderful good it will do. I or any of my family will be glad to answer any i terested enquirers. Wishing you God-speed in your good work

Rev. Father Strubbe, Vicar of St. Ann's, Vouches for the Above: I have been acquainted with the case descrited in the foregoing letter and I testify incerely to the contents.

E. Strubber, C.SS R.

THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES

are presented without any attempt in the direction of literary excellence and they are all genuine, as the letters of those vouching for their truth will prove. They are selected from hundreds of others in Mr. Dixon's possession. The parties live in Montreal and any interested enquirer can get their names and addresses with many others who have been sured by this treatment by applying to Mr. Dixon. The letters tell the plain homely truth and are the utterances of grateful hearts, and while they disclose a simple but awful story their simplicity and candor cannot fail to impress the most incredulous with the sterling worth of Mr. Dixon's new vegetable cure. Full particular, are sent in plain sealed envelope on appli-

cation or Mr. Dixon will call if so requested.

All correspondence is held strictly confidential and all letters should be addressed A. Huzron Dixon, No. 40 Park Avenue, Montreal, where he can be seen from 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

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MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 12, 1893. MESSES ROY & BORGE DRUG CO. :

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NOTICE.

Achille Fortier, Emery Lavigne, and Arthur Letondal, Protessors of Music: Joseph M. Fortier. Manufacturer, and Godfroy Langlois, Journalist—all of Montreal—give notice that they will retition the Provincial Legislature, at its next session, to be incorporated under the name of "La Compagnie du Conservatoire de Montreal," with the object of establishing a Theatre and a Conservatory of Music, with power to acquire immovables, to sell and mortgate them, and to issue debentures for the above objects.

Montreal, 27th September, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-Superior Court-No. 699 - Dame Kate Kerby et al. Plaintiff, vs. W.

F. Harvey. Defendant. On the 8th day of October 1897, at ten of the clock in the forences, at the dominile and place of business of saic defendant. McGill street, in the City of Mor treal. will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the raid defendant seized in this cause, consisting of counter, etc. Conditions, cash.

S. C. MARSAN, B.S.C.
Montreal, 22nd September, 1897.

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