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# The Montreal Witness

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## FIRST EPISCOPAL VISIT

Made by Archbishop Bruchesi to St. Patrick's.

Address of Welcome Presented by the Parishioners—Eloquent Reply of His Grace, in Which He Strongly Advocates the Establishment of a High School and Greater Encouragement for the True Witness—The New Statue of St. Patrick Blessed—Tribute of the Catholic Teachers of Montreal.

A very large congregation of the faithful gathered at High Mass in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, when Monsignor 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 pedestal 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. Monsignor'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 the TRUE WITNESS, the value of which to the Catholic community he forcibly pointed 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 ornamental. It is from the well known establishment of Carli, of this city, and is of a composition called artificial stone. It is colossal size and weighs about 1500 pounds.

During the Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., assisted by Rev. M. Callaghan, S. S., as deacon and Rev. P. Fallon as sub-deacon. Monsignor Bruchesi, who occupied his throne and wore his cope and mitre, was attended by Very Rev. L. Colin, S. S., Superior of the Seminary, and Rev. Fathers Quinlivan and Luesier, as deacons of honor. The masters of ceremonies were Rev. J. Perron, of the Cathedral, and Rev. M. Driscoll of St. Patrick's. At the conclusion of the Gospel, Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor, 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 Archbishop, who has been good enough to pay us his first visit this morning." He then read the following address:

To His Grace the Most Rev. PAUL BRUCHESE, Archbishop of Montreal: MONSIGNOR—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 heaven that God might deign to give us a worthy pastor, a man like Holy David, according to His own heart. It is not always that prayers have been so fully answered, and certainly the debt of gratitude we owe to God is a heavy one, for having sent us a bishop of whom we not only feel justly proud on account of his scholarly attainments, his tender piety and amiable personal qualities, but especially because we know that in him we have a true father and friend, to whose kindness we can always appeal in our trials and troubles. The gentleness and amiable disposition of your predecessor, Monsignor Fabre, were so marked and, at the same time, so rare, that we had reason to fear that his like could not easily be found. But even in this God has condescended to us and given us a prelate whom not even the lowliest or most timid amongst us can fear to approach. It is surely a source of joy to every true child of the Church in this diocese, and of encouragement and consolation to yourself, Monsignor, to note the universal satisfaction your appointment has given, not only to your own, but also to the common good—to persons of all classes in this great city, and throughout the entire country. To us in particular, your Irish—your English-speaking—children, it is most gratifying that the Agency and contracts with which you speak our language enables you to address us in our own tongue, and be assured, Monsignor,

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 characteristic of our people.

Henceforth, Monsignor, 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 you how holy and how heavenly are the memories which that blessed name evokes in the breast of every child of Erin.

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 common father, the great and immortal Leo XIII. Be assured, Monsignor, that our prayers will accompany you, and that each day, until you have returned to our midst, we shall ask God to send His holy angel to accompany you, to grant you a happy and prosperous voyage, and, like the young Tobias, to bring you back to your own.

We respectfully beg of you, Monsignor, 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, Monsignor, 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 you may never receive ought but consolation from your children of St. Patrick's.

### 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 name 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 aperitum est vobis. O, Corinthii, cor meum dilatatum est.*—Our mouth is opened to you, O, Corinthians, our heart is enlarged. I say to you to-day, beloved brethren, my mouth is opened to you all, to tell you of my joy and my affection; and my heart, as bishop and father, is greatly enlarged towards you. I feel happy when I see before me works that prove the zeal of the priests of this parish and your own faith and generosity. I feel happy, and in my joy I thank God, who gives me such devoted hearts. I feel happy when I hear of your Catholic spirit, of your veneration for the Church and for the ministers of Christ; and I 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 church, the mother church, I may 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 a boy, 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 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 Father Dowd, whose name is in the hearts of all here present; I might say in the hearts of all the Irish Catholics of Montreal. For many years he was your father. How many among you were baptized by his hands? How many were consoled by his charity and friendship? How many poor little children were taken by him into Zion's charity? How many souls of your dear parents and friends did he not bless himself? He is now in heaven; but amongst you I know that he is never forgotten. Here also I knew dear Father Toupin, that French-Canadian priest who worked here for many years and proved that for the priest, the minister of Christ, there is no distinction between nationalities. And I now see at the head of the parish a worthy successor to dear Father Dowd. Your pastor was my classmate in Montreal College, my example in everything; and for the past three years we have had the happiness of working together on the Catholic School Board, for the good of your own children. Do I not find here another priest who was my teacher in the college, and who has converted so many souls to God? Do I not find here friends, here priests who have the direc-

tion, 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 characteristic of our people. Henceforth, Monsignor, 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 you how holy and how heavenly are the memories which that blessed name evokes in the breast of every child of Erin. 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 common father, the great and immortal Leo XIII. Be assured, Monsignor, that our prayers will accompany you, and that each day, until you have returned to our midst, we shall ask God to send His holy angel to accompany you, to grant you a happy and prosperous voyage, and, like the young Tobias, to bring you back to your own. We respectfully beg of you, Monsignor, 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, Monsignor, 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 you may never receive ought but consolation from your children of St. Patrick's.

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 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 submission 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, you will see an inscription telling you that therein is the heart of the great Daniel O'Connell. I used to pray there for Catholic Ireland 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 forever.

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

### ADDRESS FROM THE CATHOLIC TEACHERS.

It was fitting that the Catholic teachers of the Archdiocese should follow in the footsteps of their pupils and offer

their congratulations to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. Last night the large parlors of the Palace were filled to overflowing.

Among the large number present were: Messrs. A. D. Lacroix, president; T. M. Reynolds, vice president; J. V. Desautels, secretary; 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. Malouin, C. E. O. Ryan, Leblond de Brunnath, P. Anern, N. Briacbois, S. Menard, P. Allaire, N. Nolin, J. A. Primeau, A. Chabouss, J. B. Primeau, C. Barthelemy, J. H. Rimeau, J. S. Tisdale, P. E. Smith, J. P. Thibault, J. N. Perrault, G. A. Farnell, J. E. Bernier, M. A. Back, J. Lavallee, B. de la Cueva, J. C. S. Amour, P. E. Roupar, J. A. Cleroux, N. Belshe, J. B. Faucher, N. Latremouille, W. Meloche, M. Lanctot, G. E. Page, J. L. Tremblay, J. K. Ducharme, J. M. Tremblay, L. Larocque, J. A. Bisebois, J. H. Bergeron, L. P. J. Jamin, A. E. Prenlergast, J. J. McMillan, F. Viens, C. Lohane, J. J. McGuire, P. P. Burke, Wm. Kelly, Ed. Kelly, L. M. Rina, A. B. Charbonneau, G. J. Ducharme, F. X. St. Laurent, Z. Guerin, P. J. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Leitch, T. J. Courtnay, Z. Boutin, O. Roy, Charles Smith, A. P. Gelinas, N. Gilmus.

During the evening His Grace was presented with two addresses from the French and English teachers. Mr. A. D. Lacroix read the French address, while Professor T. M. Reynolds read the following address from the English teachers:—

To the Most Reverend Paul Bruchesi, D. D., Archbishop of Montreal:—

May it Please Your Grace.—We, the teachers of English speech, under the control of the Montreal Catholic School Board, acting in unison with our confreres of French speech, respectfully beg to approach Your Grace to congratulate you on your elevation to the sacred purple and primosol 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 predecessors of happy memory, education ever held a foremost place. As a result of their vigilant zeal and self-sacrificing labors, the ecclesiastical 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 institutions became the pride and glory of our people, and the admiration of the stranger. Within their hallowed walls every aspiration of the human soul was satisfied, and every suffering of the 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 sorrowing, taught the youth of their own sex in schools which became famous on two continents. From and through these schools our country has been blessed with mothers into whose minds and hearts were instilled those grand principles of rightness 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 further developed, that the education of youth shall be 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 sufficient 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 teachers 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 protegee of His Sacred Heart, as "the one who was destined from all eternity to become the fourth 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 unwavering 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 a happy response, and, in thanking them for all the kind things in the address, said that he appreciated their prayers and good wishes for a safe trip to the Eternal City.

An evil heart put the worst interpretation on all that it sees, and turns it to its own hurt.

## THE A.O.H. TO THE FRONT

To Relieve Distress in Ireland

FULL Text of Resolutions Adopted by the Washington Branch—Some Interesting Details 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 Hibernians have taken up the question of assisting their fellow-countrymen in the Old Land in view of the impending famine.

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

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

Whereas, We deplore the evident and well-known causes which have made agricultural pursuits the principal occupation of so great a percentage of the population; still, realizing that this is neither the time nor the opportunity to discuss these matters, but that some measures should be adopted looking to the quick relief of our suffering, and soon, perhaps, to be starting, homeless and shivering kindred. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2, of Washington, District of Columbia, bearing in mind our love 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 heartfelt sympathy to Ireland'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 prompt steps be taken by the order 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, 1897.

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

P. T. MOHAN, District President.

A correspondent in referring to the Order, and its achievements in the past, says:—

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 peasantry. The total membership of the Order is officially named at 250,000 souls. The local branches here hope 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 Gaelic chair at the Catholic University 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 urgent indeed.

### OBITUARY

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 Nanagh, Co. Tipperary, came to Canada nearly a half a century ago, and for the greater part of that time he occupied 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 transferred to Côte des Neiges Cemetery for interment.

## A JUBILEE FAD.

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

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

A correspondent to an American exchange, Mr. Frank Morris, has this to say in connection with the recent rumor of the appointment of a Prince of Ireland to replace the Irish Viceroy:—

The proposal to abolish the office of Irish viceroy and establish in its stead a prince of Ireland, with a royal residence in Ireland in the late post jubilee gossip of the English. The project is said to be viewed with serious consideration 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 fail to cheer. The scheme in detail is to create the Duke of York Prince of Ireland and to have the title descend to the eldest son of each succeeding Prince of Wales. The few loyal peers of Ireland and the Irish Prince of the South of Ireland would be greatly pleased, and it is probable that not a few patriotic Irishmen would find no great opposition to the plan.

Almost anything would be better than maintaining the viceregal farce which now holds the boards. Every effort has been made to invest the Irish viceroy with dignity, but somehow each added trail of pomp and circumstance has brought only increased ridicule. The viceroy has been given Dublin 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 etiquette which compel him to lug along an escort of cavalry when he rides or drives and to have his doings published daily in a court calendar which is the most mirth provoking bit of literature which sees the light in the United Kingdom.

He hobles levees and drawing rooms just as the Prince of Wales does, and his guests, even ladies of high birth, are obliged to curtsy low before him. He 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 mere figurehead. True, he has a seat in the cabinet, but the secretary for Ireland is the active agent who executes the wishes of the cabinet, the viceroy serving merely as a buffer.

Since the position has been an expensive one to fill, it has been the custom to select for it a peer with plenty of money. Whether he had brains or not was a secondary consideration. So it happened that sometimes the Queen's lord lieutenant 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 desire 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 foolish talk about the possible danger to the future 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 Ireland 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 Irish prince in Muckross house, Killybegs, as is suggested, would be fully as acceptable an evidence of British authority as is the vice-royal residence in Dublin. With what social gaiety the Duke and Duchess of York would bring to the Killybegs 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 would be financial gainers by the change.

The committee on arrangements of Division No. 1 Ancient Order of Hibernians have secured the services of the gifted orator, the Hon. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, to deliver an address at their fifth grand annual entertainment commemorative of the death of the Manchester Martyrs, to be held in the Windsor Hall, on the 28th of November next.

# THE GRABBER AND BAILIFF.

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

The Absence of Any Effective Organization Deplorable—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 shaming the country out of the disgraceful lethargy that is again making the grabber and the bailiff 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 left 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 last she and her eight children were thrown out on the mountain side for an arrear of two years' rent—£14 1s 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 children 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 forfeited 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 holding, and the following is an account 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 repeating the crime. A week after her release in May she was sent to jail for the third time for five weeks at hard labour 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 children was consigned to the plank bed for four teen days more. She had scarcely returned to her hut when she was hauled 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 yesterday, 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-game-keeper's feelings. It was not pretended he had suffered any more substantial injury, and in any more contest of physical force it would have been too grotesque to allege that the ex-game-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 lunatic" (Mayo News, August 25th). If Mr. Lynch, R.M., had been deprived of his only means of livelihood, without a penny of compensation for a debt of £14 1s, 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 buddled 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, fighting the fire, boiling the stibabout, dressing, washing and nursing the little group of brothers and sisters that cling 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 the hands of those who wished to drive

her from the shelter that she would be holding. I have never in the smallest degree 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 in wisdom, or even economy, for the sake of a debt of £14 1s 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 upon their sleeves—perhaps against more heart-breaking 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 those 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 of this persecuted woman and her eight fatherless children. But whoever may help or hold aloof, the time has come to give fair public notice to all whom it may 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 landgrabbing, which is the curse of Irish agriculture, as the Trades Unionist has by the free confession of the law of England, to combine against and counterplot and picket the blackleg, who is the grabber's least guilty city brother."

### WESTERN CANADA.

#### Anticipated Exodus From Kansas to the Canadian Northwest.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

"I am confident a very large number of farmers from Kansas will settle in the Canadian Northwest within the ensuing 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 seventy had attached their autographs to a requisition for another meeting and further information. The meeting offered to subscribe funds to pay the expenses of a delegation to visit this country, 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 equal of which was never seen in Kansas. While in the Edmonton district I visited and talked with the settlers, and one, Mr. P. Owa, 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 secured 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 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 Alberta.

### 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.

If nobody took calumny in, and gave it lodging, it would starve and die of itself.

# CATHOLICITY 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 held 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 Hays said he rejoiced to be there. His life had long been consecrated 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 problem with which legislators and philanthropists had struggled in vain. It was a question by which men and governments 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, desolate 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 millstone about the necks of the people, bearing them down from the heights of these opportunities, was the mocking allurements 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 temperance party was not merely the reformation of drunkards—not political triumph—not the denunciation of publicans and brewers, but the popularizing 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 temperate should take the pledge. Now they looked upon alcohol used as a beverage as being injurious to many and beneficial to none, and the vast majority of total abstiners were men who had never known what it was to abuse its use. They were laboring 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 breakwaters against the tide of intemperance and do good, but the tide may flow in part into other channels. Legislation was most excellent, but there must be moral work, and morality required 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; that it degrades 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 unborn in the forefront of every civilizing influence, and whose noblest conquests were made in defence of poor humanity.

### At a recent meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia,

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 expiating the pestiferous evil of drunkenness, 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 expiating this evil."

The Bishop insisted that the ruling motive for work must be supernatural—the salvation of souls. The material good resulting from total abstinence was not to be despised, but the chief aim

should be to bring about the spiritual good of the great good that may be accomplished by extra endeavor in the enrollment of juveniles; and secured his hearers that he would continue when giving confirmation to advise and urge the children to join the temperance societies in their parishes.

### TEN PROPOSITIONS.

The San Francisco Monitor belongs to the Church Militant and well it is doing its duty. For the past four years the Pacific Coast has held a hot-bed of Apaiism, 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 paragon's opinion of his own value is 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 Tolerance. 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 to make out that because Roger Williams 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 sporadic 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.
3. 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. Wherever 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 extirpate 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, agitation to abrogate it altogether are started, fostered, bided, and thank the Lord, ruined by the Protestant preachers.
8. Religious persecution in Catholic countries was never so bloody as religious persecution in Protestant countries.
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 captain and his crew 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 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It also cures bronchitis, asthma, throat and nasal troubles and all 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 testified to complete recovery under this marvelous medicine. Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

# Montreal School of Elocution.

V.T.C.A. Building, Dominion Sq. MR. STEPHEN is now at the rooms daily, to enroll new pupils and give information. Pupils may receive from MR. STEPHEN'S personal instruction exclusively or combined with MISS SIMPSON'S. Telephone 3418. V.T.C.A. Building.

lio priests, says, the Pope himself, rebuked barbarism, and counselled toleration. There is not, in the days of Protestant persecution, the name of a Protestant preacher on record who even advised ordinary humanity toward Catholics.

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 systematized 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 Learned 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. Ascroft is one of the most prominent 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 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 him?—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 is prevalent in the country ought to be found flourishing there as there is an absence of loan offices. But I interviewed resident magistrates, lawyers, 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 gombeenism 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 per cent, but on every hand I was assured that the old business had been supplanted by the 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 farmer 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 from small farmers. Their charges (on bills produced) were for £10 at 2 months 2s 6d; and at 3 months for £4, 1s 6d; £100, 1s 8s; £270, 1s 1s 6d; and £30, 3s. I found a renewal on the following terms: a 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, 3s 6d; for three months—£3, 9s; £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 these loans were renewed several times on exactly the same terms. In a fourth case a bank discounted 2,000 bills a year at such rates as these: for two months—£6, 1s 8d; for three months, £5, 2s 8d; £10, 3s 3d; £7, 2s 6d; £14, 4s 6d; £8, 1s; £5, 2s 9d; £40, 11s 8d; and for four

months, £5, 3s. 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 Londonderry. 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 necessity to go to the gombeen man, as the borrowers can get the money for one-fourth of the amount he would charge. The forty-three banks to which I refer are situated as follows:—Sligo, 4; Maconhamilton, 1; Ballymote, 1; Boyle, 2; Carrick-on-Shannon, 2; Longford, 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; and another. In the whole of this district there are only three Loan Fund Offices, two at Sligo and one at Galway, and they can only operate within a few miles of their headquarters. The Jew money-lender has gone to Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, to 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 100 Loan Fund Offices which have been scandalously 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"?—I 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 Committee, 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 reluctance 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.

### ALWAYS FELT TIRED.

"I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And after taking one bottle my headache disappeared. I continued taking it until now I am never troubled with headache and my appetite is good."—LAURA GARLAND, 247 Claremont street, Toronto, Ont.

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Special Report of the Meeting of Council of Public Instruction.

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

QUEBEC, September 25.—The Catholic Council of the Council of Public Instruction has issued its official report of their meetings on September 8 and 10 last. The following have been suggested to the Government for a Central Board of Examiners: Mgr. J. C. K. Leflamme, Rector of Laval University; Rev. C. A. Sanoire, V. G., Valleyfield; Rev. Gasford Dauth, Archbishop's Palace, Montreal; Rev. J. H. Roy, Sherbrooke College; F. X. P. Demers, Principal Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal; Calixte Beaulieu, Inspector of Schools; John Tompkins, Professor of English at Montreal College; John Ahern, C. J. Magnan and C. A. Lefebvre, of Laval Normal School, with Mr. J. N. Miller of the Department of Public Instruction as secretary.

The 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 Congregation.

Hon. Mr. Masson moved "That all academies, and model elementary schools accepting a subsidy from the Government or from the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction be subject to the inspection 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.

Naves—Archbishop of Ottawa, coadjutor Archbishop of Quebec, Archbishop of Montreal, Bishop of Three Rivers, Bishop of Rimouski, Bishop of Chicoutimi, Bishop of Valleyfield, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Thibault, V. G. of Nicolet, Hon. Thos. Chapais, Hon. Gerdeon Ouimet, M. Crepeau and Mr. H. R. Gray—11.

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 advisable 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 municipalities out of the public and school fund, be based upon the average attendance instead of on the population, this sub-committee also having the power to study 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 recognize 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 disposal, to be employed for that purpose, the amount now voted for the purchase of prize books."

On motion of Mgr. Decelles it was resolved:

"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. 1: 6.) Keep up the Sunday schools

also in your parishes, exercise a personal supervision over them and see that they are well attended. Even where there are parochial schools, we, voiding the tradition 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 classes under the charge of persons competent to assist you in the Sunday schools. 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 zeal, 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 or cannot attend our Catholic schools. Be diligent in preparing children for the Sacraments, and remove the idea that they graduate in Christian doctrine as soon as they make their first Communion. Train up the young generation so that they may be firm in the faith and strong in the practice of it. Teach them 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 affectionateness of piety which ought to be the fruit of faith, but is unfortunately lacking in so many lives to-day.

ECHOES FROM PLATTSBURGH.

The Motive of the New Auxiliary in Connection With the Catholic Summer 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 intellectual 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 should it be? Many good workers in the field of literature were brought up in lands where graduating was a process relegated 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 Alumnae 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 fact.

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 appreciation of the Summer School. Miss Helens T. Goessmann, Ph. M., presided, and Miss Mary Rourke, of New York, was secretary pro tem. The candid expression of opinions was invited and much earnest enthusiasm prevailed.

It was suggested by Mr. Warren E. Mather 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 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 year:—

President, Miss Helens T. Goessmann, Ph. M.; 1st vice-pres., Miss E. Cronyn, Buffalo; 2nd vice-pres., Miss Ella McMahon, Boston; 3rd vice-pres., Miss Mary Rourke, New York.

Directors—Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, Plattsburgh Barracks; Miss Agnes Wallace, New York; Miss Yawmann, Rochester; Miss Glare, 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 McIntyre, Treas., 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. I 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 permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

Insomnia, nervousness, and if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, cleanse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc.—25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

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

The Undertaking Brought to a Close by a Grand Banquet—The Sum Realized Sold to S. Nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

The bazaar for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the Monastery 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 ladies from the five Irish parishes of Montreal to interest themselves in the good work. It was a happy thought which induced the managers 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 successfully 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 banquet. He stated that the names 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 had been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Scott, Sir William Hingston, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, F. D. Monk, M.P.; Mr. Andrew J. Dawes, and several others. After alluding 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 their presence. It was particularly requested to state that Mr. Monk, M.P., had been selected to present the album to the worthy Mayor, under whose auspices 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 classmate of His Grace. Mr. Macdonald complimented the ladies for the zeal they had evinced in bringing the bazaar and banquet to so successful a termination.

Eloquent addresses, in French, were delivered by Hon. Attorney General R. Bidoux, D. J. Decarie, jr., L. T. Morechal 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 Messrs 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.

All crave or desire for stimulants is removed in from three to five days, and in four weeks patients are restored to their natural condition. It consists of a vegetable liquid, taken as a tonic. No publicity, no bad after effects and no loss of time from business duties.

For further information write or consult Dr. McTaggart, 139 Mansfield street, Montreal.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by

Sir W. P. Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, Toronto;

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, 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 Aid. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is one of many such testimonials in his possession:

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 inebriates 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 personally know of a case out of over half a dozen in which the treatment was not successful. With best wishes, I remain, yours sincerely,

F. S. SPENCE.

Mrs. Edward Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Boud; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Macdonald, Montreal Street Railway; Mr. Macdonald and Miss Lucy Macdonald, Mr. Clovis St. Louis, Mr. St. Denis, N.P.; Wm. Mount, G. A. Marsan; Dr. Evarista, (of Valois); P. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenna, Misses McKenna, Cote des Neiges; Mrs. T. F. Moore.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

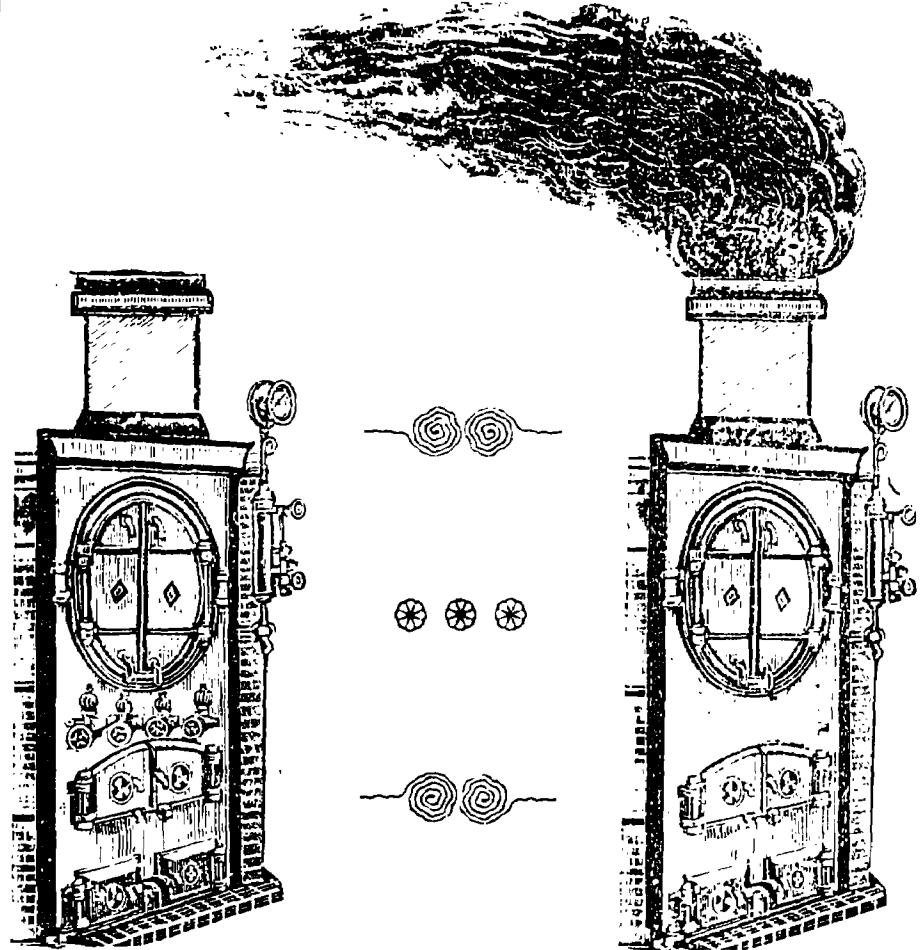
On Monday evening, September 20th, the Provincial Chief Ranger, Bro. A. A. Gibeault, and Bro. F. A. Bilodeau, Provincial Secretary, paid an official visit to St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C. O. F., in St. Ann's Hall, No. 157 Ottawa street. It being their regular meeting night, a very good attendance of 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 offering a prize to the Court initiating the largest number.

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

Address were also made by the Chief Ranger, Bro. Jas. F. Fosbre, P.C.R., Bro. John Davis, V. C. R., Bro. Wm. Murphy, and Bro. Jas. Easton and Patrick Carroll. They all expressed the pleasure it gave them to have Bro. A. A. Gibeault elected Provincial Chief Ranger of the Province of Quebec, under whose administration they felt sure the Order in the Province of Quebec would prosper. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Bro. Gibeault, Prov. C. R., and Bro. Bilodeau, Prov. Sec., for the eloquent

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With the "Jubilee." Without the "Jubilee."

Advice to Owners of Boilers.

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The JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER Is sold with a guarantee for at least 30 years; it is so perfect in construction that it will not need repair.

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N.B.—Agents Wanted; easy and lucrative position.

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and impressive addresses they delivered and also for their official visit to St. Patrick's Court, which they hoped would be repeated in the near future.

Scrofula is a word you 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 Hypophosphites wherever Scrofula manifests itself, will prevent the development of the disease. Let us send you a book. Free.

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Ladies' Very Stylish New Black Knotted Cloth Jackets, richly trimmed with red Mohair Band, Large Query Collar and lined with Rich Black Satin. \$8.00.

Ladies' New Fancy Black Cloth Capes in Green and Gold, Fancy Checked Front, stylish high collar, fancy hood and cut full sweep, stylish lengths. A very elegant cape. \$9.25.

Latest Cape Novelties up to \$80.00.

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New Fall Dress Goods AND RICH SILKS

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Panama Cloth, in pretty raised shell pattern, stylish and serviceable. 30c.

New Silk and Wool Milanese Cloth, in a fine basket pattern. All the latest colorings. 60c.

New Minerva Cloth, with heavy raised hound pattern, on changeable foundation. 75c.

New Cycling Cloth, 56 inches wide, in a full range of choice effects. Nothing like them for wear. 9c.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Limited.

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New Fancy Beccabel Cloth, in bright satin finish and elegant designs. 55c.

New Mustapha Cloth, with heavy raised hound patterns, in large and small designs. 75c.

New French Poplin in a medium cord. One of the latest plain dress fabrics. 90c.

New Black Montaban Cloth, with raised Mohair, Sidney pattern. Very effective and stylish. \$1.15.

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New Plain China Silk. A full range of all the latest and standard shades. Extraordinary value. 37c.

New Art Japanese Silk, in plain effects, 36 inches wide, in all the leading colors. Pure silk and exceptional value, at 60c.

New Beaver Mohair Silk, with narrow stripe, of all the very latest colors. Makes a handsome trimming or shirt waist. 95c.

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

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WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 29 1897 HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI 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 admiration. 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 by the herculean task, his paternal kindness seems to increase with the number of offices he is called upon to discharge.

On Sunday last St. Patrick's noble proportions 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 devotion 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 allocution 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 he manifested in all that concerns our people and their welfare.

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 generally he referred to the organ of the English-speaking 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 Witness 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.

ANOTHER SNUB.

The appointment of three commissioners to revise the City Charter, two of which 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 not 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.

THE LATEST 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 vicinity of Yonge and Adelaide streets and during its progress two horses attached to the Waterous engine became frightened at the escaping steam and dashed amuck among the crowd with the above result. The fire itself caused

CATHOLIC IRELAND AND CATHOLIC ENGLAND.

During the last two weeks both Ireland and England have been celebrating the works and fame of great prelates. In England, St. Augustine, the Apostle of the Angels, in Ireland, the Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy, or Maohair, are being done honor to by the people they won

to the truths of Christianity. The Blessed Thaddeus died at Irvra on his return from Rome, where he had journeyed to lay the devotion of his people at the foot of the Throne of St. Peter. The centre point of the celebration is at Cork and is being conducted with all the ceremony which the Catholic Church reserves for important events in her history. At Ebbafest the English Catholics vie with each other in honoring St. Augustine, whose services to Catholicity and the Saxon race will live as long as the world. Two princes of the Church and twenty-two bishops are taking part in the religious functions. In this connection it is pleasant to note the remarks of the Nation on the two celebrations. It says:—

"It is no exaggeration to say that Catholic Ireland watches with sisterly sympathy and joy the spectacle of Catholic 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 Ebbafest 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 gitted 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 offices, as being ineligible on account of their religion, Catholic young men and young women. One glaring instance of this organized system of boycott 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 Montreal—to 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. If these institutions persist in their bigoted practices it will become the duty of THE TRUE WITNESS, in order to obtain fair play for the Catholic youth 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.

TO BE DEFENDED WITH CANNON.

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 Montreal in case of invasion. The Birmingham Post, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's organ, is the authority for the statement, 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 of 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 matters.

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 his visit to England may have been admitted to some state secrets, relative to Great Britain's war policy secrets, which he cannot communicate to the people of the Dominion, but of which the order for cannon is the result. For half a cen-

some \$15,000 damage, but this is as nothing as compared with the loss and injury to life which accompanied it.

Toronto has for years past been the scene of serious fires and this in the face of the fact that it lays claim to possess the finest fire brigade in Canada. Be that as it may past events are far from showing it, and it is possible that this last accident will cause a reorganization. There is but little doubt that the Fire Brigade itself is responsible for the occurrence of Friday night. In the first place it was a grave fault to have horses at all liable to run away attached to the brigade and in the second place no matter how quiet, no horses should be allowed to stand without a driver in charge. On these two points people will demand an explanation.

CAN THEY TELL THE TRUTH?

Surely the European press has some respect 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 cordiale. 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 anxious 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 International Vegetarian Society. This society has sprung into being for the express purpose of converting human nature from the errors of eating beef, mutton and 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 diet, and to a certain extent they are right. They are seldom troubled with indigestion and have no butcher's bills to pay.

It is strange that they did not pitch on Dublin, however, as the scene of the convention. There they would be in the Capital of a country which through grim necessity and persecution of unjust laws has made its people adherents of their 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 of meat but a lack of vegetables too. They might be able to tell as then how to live on air.

THE MOST SERIOUS VIOLATOR WE HAVE HAD UP THE RIVER WAS THE BALINCOON, OR 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 formsoever 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 dear 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 "Jonir," which means "to cheat," "to play." The transition was easy but none the less incorrect, 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 ignorant 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 Belfast Queen's College; Galway Queen's took 18, and Cork but 6 distinctions. The Catholic College has 32 distinctions of the first class as compared with 15 for Belfast, 8 for Galway and 1 for Cork of the first class. Again the Catholic College has taken first place in no less than nine subjects.

THE READERS OF THE TRUE WITNESS WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THAT HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN IS RECOVERING FROM HIS RECENT ATTACK OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The Catholics of Canada can ill spare at the present moment that unswerving champion of Catholic rights and education, and all will pray sincerely that he may long be spared to lead in the battle against irreligion and Freemasonry. Ad multos annos.

IN OUR REPORT OF THE MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION HELD AT THE BURIAL GROUND OF THE SHIP FEVER VICTIMS OF 1847, WE INADVERTENTLY 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 gathering.

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 a 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 of sexagenarians in every 1,000 does 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 so 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 100.

OSWALD SIMON, A LEADING ENGLISH JEW, ANSWERING THE INVITATION TO THE JEWS BY THE LAMBETH 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 DEFENDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK FROM ATTACKS BY SEA.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

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," inopportunely 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 constructed as follows: The present design calls for an inverted trough shaped steel rail, with a slightly raised bead on the inside, and 8 inch tread and 7 1/2 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 bedded 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 'rebound' for the wheels. The advantage claimed for these steel roads is the reduction in traction from 40 pounds per ton on macadam 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 per mile, and long lines could probably be built for \$2,000 per mile. The lighter type of road only requires 50 tons per mile and would cost about \$1,000 per mile. These prices are exclusive of grading and track laying." It may be added that the bicyclist would find these rails the best cycle paths imaginable.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, WHO HAS RECENTLY BEEN APPOINTED ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IS THE FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC TO HOLD THIS POST SINCE THE SO-CALLED REFORMATION.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and such indications, as the many appointments recently of Catholics to important positions, demonstrate that gradually England is returning to the fold.

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 DID IN AN ABLE MANNER.

He then extended the invitation to the members, when Chancellor Innes, Treasurer White, Bro. 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.

THE STRENGTH OF A MAN'S VIRTUE MUST NOT BE MEASURED BY HIS EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS, BUT BY HIS ORDINARY LIFE.

The Right Hon. Robert Richard Warren, President of the probate and matrimonial division of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, is dead. He was born

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 deceased 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 Marriage 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 on Saturday.

There was a very large attendance of Montreal's prominent citizens at the formal opening of the Lachine 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 Mr. G. B. Briand 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 1,000 horse power each, only four are in evidence, and yesterday only one was working 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 substation at the corner of McDord 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. Briand gave an historic account of the works.

Mayor Wilson-Smith made an able and enthusiastic address, and was followed by the Hon. J. L. Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Federal Cabinet. The Hon. Mr. Duffy, Minister of Public Works in the Marconi 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. She had lacked one thing which these great works were intended to supply—cheap motive power. He congratulated the promoters and engineers upon their great courage and skill. What was exemplified here to-day was going on in the various parts of the Province. A new era of commercial progress seemed to be dawning upon us.

C. M. B. A.

First Official 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 instructed 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 eloquently 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 White, Bro. 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 Council 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.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Catholic Novelists—Some Features of Their Recent Works.

An Interesting and Timely Opinion in Relation to an Old Usage—Not a Magazine for the Month

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 publishers, the editors, the book makers and the book advertisers are a living presence to those 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 garlands of fiction and, I hope, of poetry, to use the old, fanciful name. His "Jasper Thorn" is making new conquests all the time among the boys, who really do like "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 original and unreal gentleman through the pages of the Ave Maria, in instalments of curious interest and glowing description, 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, indeed—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 masterly productions of Christian Reid? Non-Catholics are delighted with them. 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 the word, so lovely of heart and mind, 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 been—living 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 delightful subject, the reinstatement of the dear, beautiful words "lady" and "gentleman" in their old places of honor. Their banishment has been a piece of ridiculous vulgarity and snobbery. Rest assured that no one decried their use 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 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 gentlemen—no 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 to other men and women quite what a poet is to the Boudryers and the Gradgrinds of Dickens' bittersarcastic "Hard Times." It is useless to talk of the greater nobility, the greater strength of the words "man" and "woman." "I would rather be a woman than a lady" has been a common and senseless piece of bombast for some years. And its fellow has been the supercilious declaration: "I am a man, not a gentleman."

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 absurd. Not long ago the daily papers chronicled the death of one of the loveliest characters, one of the truly honored and the most influential of her age, in 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 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 enabled 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 born, not "in the purple," but "in the spirit." The sales-lady and the wash-lady and the scrub-lady notwithstanding, it is a blessed thing to be "a lady." Two things are proved by the very misuse of the title. Every woman among us 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 protest against "the barring out" from it, and their faith in the beautiful truth that there is nothing in their calling

that can prevent them from being ladies in the spirit. I'm sure I hope the day is not far off when they shall be ladies, 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 follow 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 poem of "E. B. E.," is a surprise when placed beside the image present in so many 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.

ECHOES FROM NEW YORK.

The Mayorality 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. Stephen's Protestant 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 resignation of the Sunday school superintendent, Gilbert S. Barnes; the librarian, William Meyer, and a teacher, Miss Minnie Slaght. The teachers who were dismissed were Mrs. Charles Higbie, the wife of a prominent jewelry salesman, and Miss Emma Herrell, the daughter of Jacob Herrell, one of the largest merchants in the village. The pastor, Mr. Frederick Whelan, is unmarried, and a certain set in the congregation thinks he should do nothing but make special calls with a view to matrimony. They 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 chatter of gossiping women and hence the trouble.

PRISON MADE UNIFORMS FOR SOLDIERS.

There is great excitement among the New York State Militia over the decision of Attorney General Hancock that the National Guards must wear the products of Sing Sing and Auburn. The sentiments of those who had heard of it were 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 strange anomaly if the guard is required 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 bitterly resented by both officers and men. They declined to be quoted, but said the suggestion that guardsmen be clothed in prison-made garments could not be regarded by them except as insulting and humiliating. They added that the effect of such a requirement on the morale of the State troops would be detrimental, and there would be difficulty in maintaining the strength of the regiments.

THE MAYORALTY FIGHT.

Our mayorality fight is on in great style. Bourke 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. He pins his opposition to the President of the State University on the fact that he was a Bryanite, and therefore unfitted to guide the baby steps of Greater New York. Mr. Cockran says: "While I regret that our views should differ as to the duty of the citizen in the forthcoming election, I rejoice that we concur in believing that the election to the Mayorality of any man who supported the Chicago platform would not merely be a municipal discredit, but a grave 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 inevitably be repeated in 1900. "If Tammany Hall would reaffirm now any one of the platforms which she adopted from 1885 to 1894, no honest Democrat could refuse to support her candidate. If she ratify passively or affirmatively the Chicago platform, she she cannot justify her conduct by platitudes about party loyalty.

'98 IN NEW YORK.

Irishmen in New York and throughout the United States are making extensive preparations for the big '98 centennial celebration next year. They will join with the Irish themselves in observances

of what promises to be the most dramatic affair in the history of Ireland. The 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 forty-four acres of land near the Catholic University for \$40,000. The purchase was made through St. Lord, a lawyer of New York. This order 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. Marquis Fiege and R. v. John M. Finigan arrived in the United States last 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 mother house in this country.

THE SHRINE 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 Rocco 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 altar of white plaster of the saint of bright colors. St. Rocco is represented as appealing to the heavens. The lamp was burning brightly yesterday when Rocco Senise returned to his home for lunch. The family were gathered around the table when the lamp lit in the saint's worship exploded. Marvellous 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 burned that he could not go back to his cleaver.

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

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

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer

Table listing names and amounts: R. v. Father Ryan, rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, \$10 00; Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, Ont., 1 00; P. F. Cronin, Toronto, 3 00; W. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal, 5 00; Mrs. Bernard McNally, 5 00; Mrs. C. McLaughlin, Montreal, 6 00; Madame Ryan, 5 00; J. D. McElherry, Guelph, Ont., 5 00; Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge, Ont., 2 00; R. v. F. O'Keilly, Hamilton, Ont., 2 00; Miss Durack, Montreal, 5 00; A Friend from Wisconsin, 10 00; R. v. P. O'Connell, Grey Nunnery, City, 5 00; Felix Casey, 5 00; M. J. Casserly, Tottenham, Ont., 1 00; John Hoolahan, 2 00; M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., Montreal, 5 00; John A. Rafter, 5 00; St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, 50 00; Michael Burke, Montreal, 10 00; Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., Montreal, 5 00; T. J. O'Neil, St. Cuneogedon, 5 00; Mrs. E. J. Duggan, Montreal, 5 00.

If the music you want does not happen to be in stock, you can have any piece required in three days, by giving your order to the Lindsay-Nordheimer music store, 218 St. James street.

The Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street, are showing a handsome 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 instrument, is being offered at the introductory price of \$350. Easy terms if desired.

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"Cures talk" in favor of Hood'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 marvelous. 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 laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, easy to take, easy to operate.

THE SIXTH CENTENARY

Of Blessed Thaddeus Observed With Special Ceremony.

From the Irish Catholic of September the 18th we reproduce the following sketch of the life of Blessed Thaddeus McCarthy, whose sixth centenary is being observed with so much ceremony in Ireland. His beatification is of recent date and the honor conferred on his memory by Pope Leo may be considered an honor to the Irish, in the service of whom he lived and died.

Of the royal line of McCarthy, Thaddeus was born in the territory of the Sept. some time in the year 1455. His father was Lord 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 and God-fearing lady, and from his tender years she lost no opportunity of impressing on the mind of her son the lesson that true nobility and dignity consisted more in practices of virtue than in prowess in fight and dexterity in feats of arms, so great a desideratum in these days of turmoil. No record is now available to us of where he received the rudiments of learning, but it is safe to surmise from the fact that his ancestors had frequently endowed such famous seats of learning as Killelea and Ballinacandane that his first years of study were spent in one or other of these places, probably at Killelea. In any event, however, it is indisputable that his advancement in secular and sacred science was extraordinary, and this circumstance suggests the fact of his having visited some of the universities on the Continent. A strong sympathy existed at the time between Ireland and France, and considerable intercourse was carried on. Moreover, a maternal kinsman of his occupied a chair in the University of Paris, and as a natural sequence he might be expected to have finished his education there.

ELEVATED TO THE SEE OF ROS.

In 1482 the See of Ros 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 ultimate beatification. His predecessor had applied to Rome and was granted a coadjutor—Odo O'Driscoll, Canon of Ros—but this divine relinquished his position in order to enter the cloister of Friars Minors. Before his probation was ended he forsook the convent and resumed his former duties of the episcopacy. The deceased Bishop had commissioned his 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 Odo determined to combat. In the sea of civil turmoil which at this time deluged England consequent

on the rival claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and which was not at all unfeeling in Ireland; the Geraldines and McCarthys espoused opposite sides. As each party gained the ascendancy their opponents were treated with extreme cruelty, and when the star of the Yorkists set the cause of the Geraldines was lost. The spectacle of an adherent of the Lancastrians swaying the crosser of the diocese of Ros was too much for them to bear, and they secretly vowed that it should not be. They accordingly seized the temporalities of the See, and in every possible way thwarted the administration 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 his superiors, and with so much pertinacity and success that in August, 1488, the then Pontiff, Innocent VIII., issued a sentence of excommunication against him.

HIS INNOCENCE WAS VINDICATED.

Smarting under the pain which this measure of the Pope occasioned him, the chief of which was that he had intruded himself into the See by false representations, he determined to proceed to Rome and lay the true situation of affairs before the Holy Father. In this action he was supported by Edmund De Courcy, Bishop of Clogher, and William De Rochee, of the vast See of Cork and Cloyne. After two harassing and anxious years spent in investigations the innocence of Thaddeus was vindicated, and William De Rochee resigning his Bishopric in the meantime, he was appointed to the See of Cork and Cloyne, while Odo was allowed to resume possession of the disputed See of Ros. But no sooner had Thaddeus returned to Ireland to take charge of his new diocese than he learned that his old enemies, the Geraldines, had forcibly possessed themselves of the temporalities of it, and had closed the gates of his cathedral against him. With aching heart he resolved to visit Rome once more in order to secure the mediation of the Sovereign Pontiff in his new extremity. He was received with open arms by Innocent VIII., who granted him a brief threatening the usurpers 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

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 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 shone round his humble pallet. 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 long space of 400 years which have since elapsed the people of Ivrea and district

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 bore unfeeling 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 decree for his beatification, and on the 12th 13th and 14th of September, 1896, it was promulgated. The scene of rejoicing which marked this celebration is an event in the history of Ivrea, and is still fresh in the minds of the people.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

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:

When 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 Sacred 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.

DOHERTY.—At Point St. Charles, on Wednesday morning, the 29th of September, James Doherty, of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland; late Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 56 Steeles street, on Friday, October 1st, at 8:30 a.m., to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Gate des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

John Murphy & Co's

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That is the problem, and nowhere can it be solved more satisfactorily for Ladies than in our Dress Goods Department. 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 shades.

- 42 inch All Wool Covert Suiting, new shades, 50c per yard.
40 inch All Wool Broadcloth, extra fine make can be had in all colors, 75c per yard.
41 inch Two-tone All Wool Covert Suiting, 75c per yard.
54 inch Satin Covert Suiting, all Two-tone, and the latest shades, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. This is a special make of finer quality.
54 inch All Wool French Broadcloth very Special, all New Shades, \$1.10 per yard.
40 inch Fancy Carl Cloth, All New Colors and Designs, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c per yard.
42 inch Two-tone Mottre Effect Suitings, Choice New Colorings 50c per yard.
Silk and Wool Fancy Suiting, all new Fall shades, choice new patterns, 50c per yard.
Scotch Fancy Plaids, an immense assortment in stock, including all leading clings.
Fancy Plaids from 25c per yard.
Silk and Wool Plaids from 50c 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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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 pianos produced. Its tone is round, rich, and of great duration; its action expressive and uniting 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.

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CARPETS,

And the place to procure them at right prices, also the largest assortment, is THOMAS LICGET'S, 1888 NOTRE DAME STREET, Also ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL, AND SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

# A Woman's World.

## 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 craze is likely to continue through the fall and winter seasons.

Subdued colors among autumn fabrics in monochromes and also in the display of figured materials were promised, but a glance at the exhibits this week at 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 the 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 overpread 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 undertake 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 killings, 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 together; 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 pictureque 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 petticoats. A skirt that has a second opening, 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; Russian blouses in several styles, variously trimmed; and double-breasted Etons, decorated with fur collars that contrast with the jackets in kind. All these short, diminutive wraps distinctly favor women who are tall and slender.

Extremely pretty silk umbrellas in changeable effects in all the pretty color-mixtures 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 umbrellas marked at the very low price of \$3 each. The silk is of excellent quality, and the umbrella is rolled very narrowly

into a silk case; it has a "paragon" frame, etc. The novel attraction of these umbrellas is the addition of a tiny carriage 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 shirt-waist 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 shirt-waist effect, making it look, instead, like a blouse. For a stout person the bodice should be bloused only in front, but for a slender girl it may be bloused all around the belt, and thus receive a decidedly 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 veiling, with a deep collar that falls in points in front of heavy white lace. The pattern of the lace is picked out with tiny jet beads, with striking effect. The neck is encircled with a 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 tight—almost 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 their and.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Tea should not be allowed to brew more than four minutes, and should be kept very hot during the process. No one suffering from dyspepsia, 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 round 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 sugar 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 domestic sweetmeats are so little used upon most tables, except as garniture and relief, as it were, the odd sorts and the peculiar taste are always desirable.

A physician called recently to a case of severe inflammation, which seemed 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 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 season, 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 vigilant. 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 tested.

One may buy initials in any size and of many designs, already worked for application on house 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 carefully removed and as much of the nut preparation inserted in its stead as can be used. A dusting of sugar adds to the appearance of this toothsome sweet, which even those who are not kindly disposed to the fruit in its usual shape 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 friends a note of congratulation, some flowers, or, perhaps, only a spoken word of special thought upon the birthday when it is not one to be marked by

an elaborate gift. This seemingly good memory is very flattering, and is one of the sources of that particular woman's 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 chamotte. Silkoline is also excellent for use about a handsome piece of wooden furniture.

## A Plucky Woman.

Among the passengers by the steamship Rhynland, which arrived at Philadelphia last week, from Liverpool, were about forty pretty looking Irish 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 Treasury 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 replied: "I am Irish without a mixture of the invader or Palestine 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 just as prompt:

"Crops are bad this season, and if I remained in the old land probably some British landlord might lay claim to a portion of my money left me by my father. So I come to this land, which, as I understand, affords an asylum for the oppressed of all lands."

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Hughes ordered Miss Mulcrowney to be 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 business man, and that Simon O'Donnell, who has been Chief of the Fire Department 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 rebellion, 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 Ursula Miguez 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 bridegroom 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 superstitious 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 outstretched palms of the bride thirteen pieces of gold coin. During the Mass, at which, however, the newly married couple do not receive Holy Communion, an acolyte passes a huge gold chain over the right shoulder of the bridegroom 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-Funk, 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 regard 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,' a

little device of my own for feeding raisins, grating horse-radish, putting scallops around the edge of a pie, opening 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 in 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 acquainted with its merits. Go ahead, mister, with the obligation."

## 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 reckless 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 constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is in fact, much like a steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon river when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot 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 subject of millionaires and the distribution of wealth. He showed that 24,600 persons owned and possessed \$1,500,000,000 of the wealth of the nation. Here are his figures: There are 200 persons worth \$20,000,000 each—\$4,000,000,000. 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 \$2,500,000 each—\$5,000,000,000. There are 6,000 persons worth \$1,000,000 each—\$6,000,000,000. There are 15,000 persons worth \$500,000 each—\$7,500,000,000. The \$1,500,000,000 represented, in 1890, nearly one-half 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 \$1,280,457 each; of the latter it is a little over \$450 each.

## QUEER FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN MONEY.

There are 199,900,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were about. 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 seen. In 800,000 half cents, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the Government for 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 required 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 lofty roof of the Tootle opera house. He was armed with a club, and threatened to brain anybody 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, witnessed by thousands of excited people in the 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 refrain of a song, and soon it was in everybody's mouth.

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good APPETITE.

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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 Messrs. Mason & Maron, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Head Office, Temple Building, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

- AMERICAN PATENTS. 590536—Julien Boncher, belt fastener. 590482—William J. Curry, Nanaimo, B. C., music tuner. 590894—George W. Hart, folding box. 590526—Vincent Jarre & al., gas burner for lighting. 590416—Richard T. Jones, foot support. 590230—James La Grange, measuring instrument. 590404—William J. Reno, typewriter attachment. 590552—John A. Roche & al., electric railway. 590347—Napoleon Sylvestre, Biddford, Me., hand guard. 590250—George T. Winnard & al., pulley block.

## CANADIAN PATENTS.

- 57386—William Kinehan, Bedford, P. Q., vane. 57410—Louis V. Labelle, St. Jacques l'Achuean, 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 disease of the lungs and bronchitis. P. G. LABERGE, M. D., 1137 Elm St.

## THERE HE DREW THE LINE.

"Pardon me," said the polite highwayman, "but I must ask you to stand a.d. deliver." The coach stopped. The door opened with surprising alacrity, and a young woman with a very large hat stepped out into the moonlight. In her hand she held a small leather covered box. "Here they are," she said, cheerfully. "What?" said the highwayman. "My diamonds," said the lady. "I am an actress, you know, and—" The highwayman leaped 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."

The very fact that Menthol Cough Syrup is used in all the principal hospitals in the United States and Canada, for coughs and colds, proves its superiority over all other remedies. Menthol Cough Syrup is on sale everywhere; price 25c per bottle.

## HIS APAISM NOT A SHAM.

"I have here, sir," said the gentlemanly agent, "Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, 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 nurses. Menthol Soothing Syrup is on sale everywhere; price 25c per bottle.

## COULDN'T EAT SOULS.

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 necessities 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 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 is great.

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A LUCKY BARGAIN

[BY MAGDALEN ROCK]

It was market day in Carndaisy; and the farmers and farmers' wives and daughters, for many miles round the prosperous Ulster 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 merchandise 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 coats. 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 her. "Sure I didn't think you were coming to the market this day."

"I don't want to say any harm about him. Maybe he's better than he seems." "He may be," Mrs. O'Donnell replied, doubtfully. "Did he not dismiss James in the first week of his sickness?" "Yes." "And because he wouldn't work for him one holiday?" "Well, we thought so," Mrs. Nugent admitted. "It was this way. Mason has a farm of his own, you know; and one fine day of November he gathered a lot of hands to dig out his potatoes. James, to be sure, couldn't go—he'd have given him a day and welcome at another time—and Mason told him he'd make him rue his Popish nonsense."

"Do you know, Ned, I think I'll run across to Nugent's with a jugful of this soup?" Mrs. O'Donnell said to her spouse as they finished dinner on the day after her visit to Carndaisy market. "It is fine and nourishing." "You may as well," Ned replied, as he rubbed his hands on the leather apron he wore and took up a half finished boot. "I mind when poor James was as smart as any of us."

"But it isn't ours, you know," observed Mrs. Nugent, slowly. "Not yours! And whose is it, then?" Mrs. O'Donnell demanded, sharply. "That I can't say. Maybe it should go to the man we bought the dress from." "Him?" Mrs. O'Donnell indignantly interrupted. "Why, like as not he got the gown for a few pennies."

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents. 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 a few of the readers of the TRUE WITNESS have heard of the anecdote, told with so much unctious, of Wellington and the

private at the battle of Waterloo and the commander's order, on seeing this redoubtable hero in the ranks, of "now let the battle proceed." The story told of Mr. Forbes is very similar in plot and explosion. "A good story is told of Mr. Archibald Forbes, while he was special correspondent in the Russo-Turkish war, and was thrilling the public day after day by his vivid dispatches from the scene of action. One day a certain German 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."

AFTER MANY YEARS. A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

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

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations of fiction. A peep behind the scenes would furnish us with adequate proof that 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 retrace 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 panacea 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 statement is from one who was rescued from seeming permanent enfeeblement and distressing heart action. Mary Fisher, of Lancaster 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, exposure, etc. She was certainly weak, and the action of the heart was abnormally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous palpitation 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 hers near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Hancock, where she was under medical attendance and took medicine for about three years. 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 Pills; from this date she began what proved a steady restoration of nervous energy. 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 persistent, tenacious and hard to fight. But the constant use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought a marvellous change, which Miss Fisher's friend said might be profitably known to many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew 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.

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; he merely pastes your face over with lukewarm 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 forehead, 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.



Rarely, however, does it stretch out so long as it did for me in Hamamatsu, where the barber took over twenty-nine minutes. The Japanese razor costs at most 200 or 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 board of skin along the razor generally needs a second sharpening. The charge for a shave is three to five sen; for shaving and hair-cutting, ten to twelve sen. The foreigner, however, must not always expect such cheap rates.

While I am sitting in the barber's chair I see his wife attending to a girl in a back corner. The damsel is sitting on her heels, while the old lady, squatting in front of her, is patiently shaving 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 vermilion 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, 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 PROPER 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 Ishiyama, so far as politeness permitted me, are interesting and complicated, involving a liberal use of stiff grease (camellia 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 Setsu I saw two boys who seemed not more than fourteen years old, but regular youths, 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 certainty 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 flesh. 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 Adviser," profusely illustrated.

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.

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