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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

ing back to men the Bible."

If we are not laboring under a great mistake Bishop Potter has frequently made use of this same sentence; also did Spurgeon use it many years ago, likewise did Henry Ward Beecher make use of it about the same time as the London preacher; and above all the notorious Fulton has harped upon it more than once. Consequently, the phrase is quite familiar to us. Moreover, J. Kent Stone once repeated the same words; but when he became Father Fidelis he very quickly refuted them, and he did so after the following manner:—

After treating in an exhaustive

once repeated the same words; but when he became Father Fidelis he very quickly refuted them, and he did so after the following manner:

After treating in an exhaustive manner of the Inspiration of Scripture, and the Interpretation of Scripture, the learned writer says:

"O Protestant! you who parade your unmeaning boast of being a Bible Christian, you who dare blindly to charge the Church of God with dishonoring and making void the Word of which she is the sole guardian and witness, will you never rouse yourself to see towards what a gulf of unbefief your Protestantism is leading? Do you not know how it is destroying the faith of men in the very Scripture which it cunningly professes to magnify? Protestants began three centuries ago with a belief in the Inspiration of Holy Writ. Where did they get that faith? From an entirely different standpoint, and one that possibly never flashed across the prejudiced mind of Bishop Potter.

Last week, at the opening of the annual Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention, held in the Church of the Incarnation, in New York city. Bishop Potter delivered a characteristic charge to his clergy, treating principally of the "infallibility of the Bible"—but omitting the infallibility of its interpretation. Amongst other things, the Bishop said — "If the Reformation had accomplished nothing else, she would have done her greatest work in giving back to men the Bible."

If we are not laboring under a great mistake Bishop Potter has frequently made use of this same sentence; also did Spurgeon use it many years ago, likewise did Henry Ward Beecher make use of it about the same time as the London preacher; and above all the notorious Fulton has harped upon it more than once. Consequently, the phrase is quite familiar to us. Moreover, J. Kent Stone once repeated the same words; but when he became Father Fidelis he very quickly refuted them, and he did war in the convention of the powers of darkness. Thank God that against that power no assault can ever prevail. Thank God, too, that an in-

with the Irish cause, declare, that in their judgment, the United Irish League is worthy of the support of men of Irish blood, and hereby pledge to the Irish representatives and the United Irish League their heartiest support and assistance.

Resolved, That to that end a branch of the United Irish League, to be known as the Boston Central Branch, be and is hereby established.

This is a practical way to work, and should be followed,—not only in this city,—but in eyery other centre where there is honest sympathy for the men in the National ranks in Ireland, and the cause for which they are contending.

CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL PRO-GRESS .- Under this title the "Michigan Catholic" says: "Take the Catholic communities in this coun-Catholic communities in this country as examples. Iowa is pretty thoroughly peopled with Catholic farmers. They are almost uniformly prosperous. The Irish Catholic colonies which were planted in Minnesota twenty years ago are marvels of agricultural progress and prosperity. The German Catholic agricultural settlements in Indiana and Wisconsin are similar examples. Even in consin are similar examples. Even in consin are similar examples. Even in our own state there is a distinctly Catholic colony on the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan, and their industrial and moral progress is shown by the facts that they are all prosperous, and that the building which was made for a jail and stood nussed for years in that capacity. unused for years in that capacity, was turned into a schoolhouse and put in charge of the Dominican Sisters."

RELIGION AND POLITICS .- The Pittsburg "Observer" thus summarizes how our separated brethren treat this matter :- "Our Protestant friends say that religion ought to be kept out of politics, but they take good care to have all our presidents Protestant, all our governors Protestant, all our judges Protestant, all our Congressmen Protestant, all our members of the Legislature Protestant, and as many as possible of our public school-teachers Protestour public school-teachers Protest-ant. They keep the Catholic religion out of politics, sure enough."

FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Sacred Heart Review" says :—The late Cardinal Manning predicted that the THE CATHOLIC PRESS ON MANY TOPICS.

"ROMANISM."—Every now and then, especially in small country towns, an attack is made on "Romanism" by those who prey upon the ignorance, guilibility and bigory the protess of the country will give them a good the importance, guilibility and bigory the protess of the country will give them a good the importance, guilibility and bigory them, they will give them a good the guild of the protess of the country is before us, but it would not be necessary to read it, in order to know its contents. The reservice plan is covered in a country will give them a good the catechage of the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the country where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the protects and forced to comply where their fathers have earned an independent trade, which at all the contents of the fluction of the fluct dinal Manning predicted that the twentieth century would be "for the people." In connection with this prediction it is interesting to learn that the present Sacred College of Cardinals has been recruited largely from the masses. It is stated that never before was there a cardinate that has in it so few sons of the nobility. The larger proportion of the members have relatives prominent in the business or political or educational life of Italy, while Cardinal Gotti's father was a dock laborer of Genoa. THE CATHOLIC PRESS ON MANY TOPICS.

subject the "Freeman's Journal," of New York, says —

The Rev. W. J. Coleman, pastor of the Allegheny, Pa., Reformed Presbyterian Church, recently preached on the question: "Should the Church Receive Members of Secret Societies.)"

He said that "the law of the church (Reformed Presbyterian) is that none who are 'members of associations, either sworn or pledged to secrecy in regard to the nature and doings of such associations, may be admitted to ecclesiastical fellowship."

So far as we are aware, the Reformed Presbyterians are the first of the secturians to take the Catholic position in regard to secret, oathbound societies. Among other things, the Rev. Mr. Coleman said:

"Lodge Influences are unfavorable to spiritual life. There are more lodges than churches in this city. There are many more men than women in the lodges, and many more women than men in the churches. The presence of many men in the lodge may help to account for their absence from the church. The men who cultivate the prayer meeting. Secret societies are rivals to the church, offaring a way of salvation that is not based on the merits of Christ and a life of godlines. They are unshritten in that whils they

recognize God they do not recognize the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. They are parasitical, drawing all the vitality they have from the divine institutions of the family, the church and the State. The secrecy of co-operative insurance societies is either useless or deceptive, mostly the latter. Secret societies are modern survivals of the heathen mysteries of Egypt, Chaldea and Greece, which are denounced in the Bible."

"THE SWEETEST NAME."

Our readers are now familiar with the name of the famous New York convert, Mr. B. F. De Costa. His lecture, delivered in Montreal, last win-ter, a few months after his coming into the Church, was a literary and oratorical treat not soon to be oratorical treat not soon to be forgotten. As a writer of serious cast, deep thinking-powers, and extensive erudition, Mr. De Costa had won a name for himself, long before he ever dreamed of entering the Catholic Church It may not be known, however, that he is a poet of remarkable talent, and that some of his verses—especially upon sacred able telent, and that some of his verses—especially upon sacred themes—rise into the higher atmosphere of poetic expression. Before us is a leaflet containing his latest production of this class. It is a real poem entitled "The Sweetest Name," and written on the Feast of the Holy Name, 1900. It is dedicated to mather eminent convert. Holy Name, 1900. It is dedicated to another eminent convert, a lady who has been instrumental in bringing several others into the true fold, and who has had a certain amount of influence upon the great religious change of heart and mind undergone by Mr. De Costa himself. undergone by Mr. De Costa himself.
In dedicating this gem to Frederica
de Benavides, the poet-convert has
performed an act of gratitude and
deep appreciation. We trancribe the
entire leaflet, as the copy in our
possession belongs to a lady who
kindly allowed us to peruse its contents, but who requires it for other
purposes

"THE SWEETEST NAME." INSCRIBED TO FREDERICA DE BENAVIDES.

purposes

(I will give him a white counter, and in the counter a New Name written which no man knoweth, but he that receiveth it.—Apocalypse, II.

"Sweet is the fragrance of the sum mer rose, The flower of all the flowers,

Which flings its fragrance far and which fings its fragrance far and wide,
At morn, and noon, and eventide,
While light and shade alternate glide
Around its blushing bowers;
But sweeter than the rose's breath.

The Name that lives in life and death,

The Name of Jesus.

Alleluia !

"Sweet is the music of the wild bird's song, That tunes the heart to gladness, When first the magic days of spring, Fair Southland copses conjuring, The warblers swift, true minstrels, bring.

bring,
To chase the winter sadness;
But sweeter than the wild bird's
voice,
When spring-time blooms and fields rejoice

ce, The Name of Jesus. Alleluia! Sweet is the ozone of the summe sea, Distilled by waves of Ocean,

Distilled by waves of Ocean,
That white-capped move, an ordered
band,
In swan-like beauty toward the land,
To comb and break on golden sand,
In jubilant commotion;
But sweeter than all ozone rare
The Ocean's buoyant breezes bear,
The Name of Jesus

The Name of Jesus. Alleluia!

Sweet is the incense of the sum-

mer morn,
Amid the waking mountains,
When all the earth in beauty gleams,
Bathed in the joyous sun's rich
beams,
That glad the rushing, sparkling
streams,
And glid the brimming fountains;
But sweeter than the perfumed air
Of morn amid the mountains fair,
The Name of Jesus.
Alleluia!

Aye, sweet the odor of the summ

Tose,
Tose,
The ozone of the Ocean,
The balmy air of pine-clad hill,
And wild bird's dulcet matin trill.
That moves the soul as sweet bells
thrill.
When calling to devotion;
But sweeter than earth's sweetest
thing.
The Name enraptured angels sing,
The Name of Jesus.
Alleluia, Amen!

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF REV. SISTER RACHEL CURRAN.

last feasted her golden jubilee. The occasion was one of general rejoicing in the community. On Monday evening the Sisters offered their congra-

ing the Sisters offered their congratulations, and the members of the family of the venerable nun were permitted to take part in the celebration. Amongst them was the Rev. Sister Mary Curran, of the same Order, who celebrated her golden jubilee two years ago, after having spent the greater part of her life in the Canadian Northwest amongst the Indians and half-breeds of that region. Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, of the Superior Court, P.Q., her brother, and Mrs. Curran, Mr. J. P. Curran, her nephew: A pleasant evening was spent, the younger nuns giving selections of vocal and instrumental music. Beautiful addresses were read in English and French, and at the request of Sister Curran were feelingly vanied to on her behalf by her brother.

On the 26th April, 1848, Miss Rachel Curran (now Sister Mary of the
Immaculate Conception) entered the
novitiate of the Grey Sisters at
Montreal for the Bytown mission,
where she immediately proceeded.
The mission had been opened only
three years previously, 1845. On the
2nd October, 1850, she made her
solemn profession, and on Tuesday
last feasted her golden jubiles. The
imany directions, that it was found
necessary to organize a separate establishment from the Parent House
in Montreal, and this was done with
the approbation of the Holy See.
Patrick street the order moved to
the first wing of the now spacious
sex-and Water streets. The wooden
hospital has been replaced by the
"Hopital General." the best of its
kind in Eastern Ontario, modern in whopital General, the best of its kind in Eastern Ontario, modern in every detail. Around the Mother establishment have grown up the orphanages of St. Patrick and St. Joseph, St. Charles Asylum for the aged and infirm, Bethlehem for foundings, and St. Ann's Hospital, for conterious diseases. The educational lings, and St. Ann's Hospital, for contagious diseases. The educational branch of the community has not been less progressive. The young ladies' literary institute on Rideau street is one of the best schools on the continent. It is the chief establishment in charge of the Grey Nuns, Apart from it they have sixteen par-Apart from it they have sixteen pardians and half-breeds of that region. Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, of the Superior Court, P.Q., her brother, and Mrs. Curran, Mr. J. P. Curran, her nephew: A pleasant evening was spent, the younger nuns giving selections of vocal and instrumental music. Beautiful addresses were read in English and French, and at the request of Sister Curran were feelingly replied to on her behalf by her brother, the Judge. On Tuesday morning. Mass was celebrated by His Grace, Atchbishop Duhamel. The Rev. Jubilarian supported by her two sisters, Sister M. Curran, of Montreal, Sister E. Curran, secretary-general of the Order at Ottawa, renewed her vows, and received Holy Communion. The three Sisters at that moment presented an edifying spectacle. In the afternoon the young ladies of Rideau street convents when the sisters are supported by the strength of the property of the property of the part of the public schools in that locality. At Ogdensburg, N.Y., they established a convent school at the request of the late Bishop Wadhams, and a flourochial schools in the city of Ottawa. sisters, Sister M. Curran, of Montreal, Sister E. Curran, secretary-general of the Order at Ottawa, renewed her vows, and received Holy Communion. The three Sisters at that moment presented an edifying spectacle. In the afternoon the young ladies of Rideau street convent gave an entertainment in honor of the jubilarian, which was attended by many of the most distinguished citizens of Ottawa. The literary and musical programme was of a very high order. During the day the good Sister was the recipient of scores of messages of congratulation from all parts of Canada and the United States. His Excellency, Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic delegate, was, graciously pleased to send a note of filicitation. The history of the profession of the fiftieth anniversary of the Grey Sisterhood at Ottawa has already been written, but the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the profession of the first Sister who pronounced her vows at the present mother house make it interesting to review briefly the labors in which she has participated during like the vows to the present mother house make it interesting to review briefly the labors in which she has participated during

of the profession of the first Sister who pronounced her vows at the present mother house make it interesting to review briefly the labors in which she has participated during the last fifty years. To that illustrious prelate Bishop Phelan, of Kingstón, was due the opening of the first mission at Ottawa (then Bytown) in 1845. The capital of the Dominion was then in its earliest infancy. The first house of the sister-hood on St. Patrick street was a little wooden shanty. This was enlarged in 1847 when the typhus fever broke out aomigst the Irish immigrants, and those of them who strayed into the Bytown district were cared for by the Sisters until every member of the young community had been stricken by the disease, including the Rev. Mother Superior Bruyere. The Grey Sisters for many years were the only Order of religious ladies in the district, and upon them fell the work, not only

many years were the only Order of religious ladies in the district, and upon them fell the work, not only of attending to the sick, the founding, the aged and the suffering generally, but the labor of organizing schools as well. In 1854 the works of the community had developed in such a marvellous degree and in so Divine Master.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The latest development, as far as sible for all time. This is our most anxious hope, and our most ardent wish." China is concerned, seems to be a nearing some understanding between all the parties interested. The Emperor of China has sent a long letter to the Emperor of Germany, in which the former offers to make sacrifices upon the altars of his gods on account of the murder of the Geron account of the murder of the Ger-man representative at Pekin. This does not appear to tickle the Ger-man Emperor's fancy at all. We give the letter of the Chinese Ruler and there from the Emperor of Ger-many, which are as follows:—

THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S LET-

TER.

"Greeting,—That Your Majesty's minister has fallen a victim to the rising which suddenly broke out in China without our officials being able to prevent it, whereby our friendly relations were disturbed, is deeply deplored and regretted. By decree, we order that sacrifice be made on the altar for the deceased and chief secretary Kun-Yang has been instructed to pour libations on the altar. The commercial superintendents of the northern and southern ports have been ordered to take the needful measures concerning the conveyance of the coffin of the deceased. When it reaches Germany a second offering shall be made on an altar.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Emperor William replied September 30, as follows:

"To the Emperor of China:

"To the Emperor of China:

"I, the German Emperor, have received the telegram of Your Majesty the Emperor of China. I have observed with satisfaction that Your Majesty is anxious to explate according to the custom and precept of your religion, the shameful murder of my minister, which set at mught all civilization.

"Yet, as the German Emperor and a Christian, I cannot regard that abominable crime as atoned for by a libation. Besides my murdered minister, there have gone before the Throne of God a large number of our brethren of the Christian faith, bishops and missionaries, women and children, who, for the sake of their faith, which is also mine, have died the violent death of martyrs and are accusers of Your Majesty. Do the libations commanded by Your Majesty suffice for all these innocent ones?

"I do not make Your Majesty pre-

al paragraphs from an important ar-ticle, by Rev. Father McPolin, in the 'Irish Rosary," on the "Landmarks of Ireland." Since then, on again perusing that historical contribue came to the conclusion that many of our readers would be glad Round Towers of the country, and we decided to reproduce the portions of that article—omitted last week—descriptive of the Towers of Antrim, Monasterboice, Swords, Lough Erne Inniscattery, Ardmore, Clondalkin and Ratoo. It is thus the text runs:

Inniscattery, Ardmore, Clondalkin and Ratoo. It is thus the text runs:

"The round tower of Antrim is one of the most perfect in Ireland. It is perfectly cylindrical in form, stands on a solid rock, is built of unhewn stone and mortar, is ninety-five feet high and forty-nine feet in circumference at the base, and its summit terminates in a cone twelve feet high. The door on the north side is seven feet nine inches from the ground, and the walls are two feet nine inches thick. It contains four storeys, the ascent to which appears to have been by a spiral stair-case; each of the three lower storeys is lighted by a square window, and the upper storey by four square perforations, corresponding with the four cardinal points. Immediately above the doorway is an inscribed cross, sculptured in relief on a block of freestone placed over the lintel of the doorway, which confirms the view that the Tower was considered an ecclesiastical building. This cross is similar to those over the doorways of St. Fechin's Church at Fore in Westmeath, and of St. Fechin's Chu

per Dr. Dominick G. Bodkin, of Brooklyn, who was a delegate to the

Brooklyn, who was a delegate to the medical congress which met at Paris, and who took the occasion to observe the methods in use, in that city, in regard to the question of sewerage, gives the following description of the sewers of Paris. The doctor save: "Paris, even without its Exposition, must always be a source of great interest to the intelligent tourist, and among its innumerable places worthy of a passing study comes its system of sewerage, devised orginally by the great Belgraud, and since improved by his successors, who have been selected for their engineering skill in this particular line of work.

The length of this entire understands with the service of the ser

ing skill in this particular line of work.

The length of this entire underground network is over 800 miles, and burrows through five basins, so called, dividing the city, three of which are situated on the right bank of the Seine and two on the left.

To the visitor unacquainted with the topography of Paris it would be useless to name the sections of the city drained by these sewers, as they are important only to the officials under whose supervision they come. These immense canals are divided into galleries, agent in number on both

ABOUT THE PARIS SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

According to a New York newspaper Dr. Dominick G. Bodkin, of Brooklyn, who was a delegate to the medical congress which met at Paris, and who took the occasion to observe the methods in use, in that city, in regard to the question of sewerage.

In a previous issue we gave several paragraphs from an important article, by Rev. Father McPolin, in the "Irish Rosary," on the "Landmarks of Ireland." Since then, on again perusing that historical contribution we came to the conclusion that

'Oh, haste and leave this sacred isle,
Unholy bark, ere morning smile,
For on the deck though dark it be
A female form I see;
And I have sworn this island sod
Shall ne'er by woman's feet be
trod.'

'This island, too, suffered greatly from the ravages of the Danes, who were repulsed often by the Irish under King Brian, who, in his address to his soldiers, immediately before the battle of Clontarf, reminded them of this—

County Galway.

"The Round Tower of Monasterboice stands near the western exchapels of the ancient monastery. The base of the tower is eighteen feet in diameter, and its circumference gradually diminishes from the base to the summit, which has an elevation of 110 feet. It is divided by circular projecting abutinents for feet in diameter and patterns for shelves, on which were gradually diminishes from the base to the summit, which has an elevation of 110 feet. It is divided by circular projecting abutinents for feet and the doorway is about six feet from the ground.

"The Round Tower of Swords, County Dublin, though of rude construction, is in a good state of preservation. It has a small cross constructed to the feet in the feet six storeys, the one at the top constraining as subject at the top, and which is divided into four equal compartments, each containing a sculptured subject, are four windows facing the four cardinal points, above each of which is carved a human head. There are other windows below at different distances, and about seven feet from the base is the entrance doorway about four feet high. This beautiful monument of antiquity, which was showing signs of dilapidation, was thoroughly repaired in 1835.

"One of the highest round towers in Ireland is on Inniscattery Island, now known as Scattery Island, near the containing as susual, four large aper tures have sloping jams, and the outside, but quadrangular on the outside, but quadrangular on the inside. The intermediate storeys between the uppermost and the second to doorway storey, are each lighted doorway. This tower, like many others, has corbel stones projecting from the wall about the middle of its height, intended, as already remarked, as supports for shelves containing the sacred things deposited in the towers."

and upon my arrival I found a large number of persons already waiting on the stairs leading down by the side of the Seine, many of whom being improvided with tickets were compelled ta retire, after avaiting some hours in the sun and causing evident disappointment.

The reason for the limited number of admissions at one time I found to be due to the limited number of seats in the boats which were to convey the party along the waterway at the foot of the stairs, which were reached by two flights of stone steps down from the door through which I entered. Here was found one of the main canals—a long sewer, in the form of a prolonged Roman arch, about twelve feet in height from the surface of the water and about the same in 'width, lighted for the most part by electricity and extending into a distant perspective, weird and wonderful in these hidden recesses. On this canal three boats, with a comfortable carrying capacity for thirty persons each, awaited our arrival. Each boat is drawn by four uniformed employees, who walk along by its side, holding a line by which it is towed. These men wear rubber boots extending up to their knees, as they are compelled to walk through the water that rises above the sidewalks on either side of the canal. The depth of this water above its legitimate channel varies according to the weather, heavy reains causing an overflow that empties itself into the Seine.

This is, however, I am informed, a rare occurrence, securing to that river its immunity from pollution.

ies itself into the Seine.

This is, however, I am informed, a rare occurrence, securing to that river its immunity from pollution. The uniform of the men consists of white linen jackets, white trousers and blue caps, and, strange to say, they neither expect nor receive "tips."

The water of this canal is the drainings from the streets and public lavatories, and is contaminated only by the street washings and excretions from the stables that enter it through the various cross streets that act along the entire line as tributaries, having the names of the streets from which these streams come painted at their outlets so that visitors may be continually informed as to their whereabouts under the great city.

In these main sewers, or "egouts," as the French name them, are to be found numerous pipes, the similar ones containing compressed air for postal conveyances, lines of telegraph wires, gas pipes, telephone tubes, etc., while a large one, such in diameter as we see at home used as water mains, supported by iron props about twelve feet apart, conveys the sewage from the houses and hotels, each one of which throughout the city is connected by a pipe leading to one of these great arteries, hermetically sealed at the joints and carefully painted along its entire length with a substance resembling

THE GALVESTON STORM.

SAVED IN A CONVENT .- According to American newspapers, which are still discussing the terrible storm

which occurred at Galveston, Tezas, recently, the following story of the remarkable escape of nearly one thousand people from death in the flood is told:—

St. Angela's Ursuline Convent and academy proved their haven of refuge.

The convent, with its many buildings, colleges, etc., occupies four blocks, extending from Avenue N to Avenue O and Rosenberg avenue to Twenty-seventh street. The grounds were surrounded by a ten-foot brick wall, that had withstood the severest storms in Galveston's history up to the hurricane of the fatal Saturday. This wall; now a crumbled mass of brick, saved the lives of the panic-stricken unfortunates.

No one was refused admittance to the convent on the night of the storm. The sisters went among the sufferers whispering words of cheer and offering what scant clothing could be found in the place.

When refugees began to reach the convent and ask for protection an attempt was made to keep a register of their names. This register reached nearly a hundred names, and then the storm-driven citizens began to their names. Some were taken in through windows and some weet dragged through five feet of water into the hasement, which had been abundoned on account of the invasion of the flood. Others were rescued by ropes from treetops or snatched from roofs and other wrecking as it was hurled in the rushing torrent through the convent grounds.

A NUN WRITES.—John J Magovern, vice-president of the Ferris sions. Into which countless tributaries convey their contents.

Impressed with the current reports of their vastness, I resolved to see for myself what these underground tunnelings disclosed, and to what extent and perfection they were to be verified by my own experience.

On August 22, 1900, while the thermometer was registering its flights among the nineties on shaded boulevards, I ventured upon a subterranean visit to avoid the heat that glowed from the asphalt pavement of the streets.

A ticket for this privilege was secured in advance from the Prefecture of their names. This register reached that the number issued for each admission is limited, and that no person is admitted without one. The visiting days are the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month, and never at any other time.

The place of descent is facing tip Louvre Colonade, and near the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerois.

The time for the descent was montant and the place on my ticket for 2.30 p. m., vioc-president of the Ferris and offering what scant clothing conditions. No one was refused admittance to the convent on the night of the sufferers whispering words of cheer and offering what scant clothing could be found in the place.

When refugees began to reach the convent and ask for protection an attempt was made to keep a register of their names. This register reached nearly a hundred names, and then the storm-driven citizens began to arrive in crowds of twenty and timetry, and there was no time to ask their names. Some were taken in the section of the flood. Others were rescued by ropes from treetops or snatched from roofs and other wreckage as it, was hurled in the rushing town the convent grounds.

Bros.' Manufacturing Company, of Newark, has received a letter from one of the Newark nuns who escaped death in the Galveston disaster. She is Sister De Pozzi, and at one time was employed by the Ferris Company when she was Miss Isabella Aughey. Writing of the coming of the storm, Sister De Pozzi says. "Mother sent us word to go to the chapel and pray that the storm should cease. We had just knelt down before the statue of St. Anthony when the ceiling fell right where we were, but, thank God, we escaped injury. We moved back a little toward the door, when the windows came crashing in, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the living of glass and plaster, there was not one of our statues scratched, and they stood as rocks through the storm. After we left the chapel we went into the next room and shortly after the back part of the house gave way and another gust of wind came, sending the windows in pieces all around us and blowing the panels off the doors."

Sister De Pozzi is a Dominican nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, which has proved a haven of refuge to the distressed survivors of the storm.

MR. THOMAS SEXTON.

T. P. O'Connor. M.P., in his Lor don paper, M. A. P., contribute this sketch of Mr. Sexton:

this sketch of Mr. Sexton:

I am often asked by old Parliamentary hands what has become of Mr. Sexton, who for so many years was so striking and dominant a figure in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that even in the Parliament of '86 and '92, in which Mr. Balfour was leader of the House, and had a majority of upwards of 100 behind him, Mr. Sexton used to play so important a part that he came to be called the viceleader of the House. When the general election of 1895 came, the world heard in rapid succession that Mr. Sexton had been elected unanimously chairman of the Irish Party, and that he had retired from Parliament altogether. Five years have elapsed since that date, and, in spite of many appeals, Mr. Sexton has remained in retifement, with apparently no desire or intention of ever again leaving it.

I suppose the assumption would be that, settled down in a provincial

ly no desire or intention of ever again leaving it.

I suppose the assumption would be that, settled down in a provincial capital after being one of the great forces in the very heart of the world, Mr. Sexton would have become a soured, disappointed, prematurely aged man. The very contrary has happened. I saw him the other day, and I could scarcely recognize him, he had so changed for the better. Dressed in a short breezy coat of blue, he looked like a boy in figure as well as in years, and his face looked at least ten years younger than when last I saw him. The hollow cheeks were no longer there, but a fine, full, fresh-colored face— the face of a man who was not pursued by the demons of political harred and political worries. He is now the chairman of the "Freeman's Journal," the chief paper of Ireland on the Nationalist side; found in a condition of bankruptey, and by sheer business genius and energy has

on the Nationalist side; found in a condition of bankruptcy, and by sheer business genius and energy has once more made it a splendid property; and in return gets a salary of over £800 a year from the grateful shareholders.

All his life Mr. Sexton was a solitary man; and so he, to a large extent remains. The man or woman has yet to be found who has induced him to take a meal at their hospitahas yet to be found who has induced him to take a meal at their hospitable home, and the walk he takes alive hole home, and the walk he takes daily he takes always alone. The hours he spends in his office are the only ones during which he communes with his fellow-beings. Recently I have heard that he is occasionally got to pay a visit to a hotel at a spa just outside Dublin; and he has been even induced to spend a few hours in the smoke room. There his marvellous conversation assembles always a crowd of enchanted listeners. It is a different audience from the House of Commons, but it listens as eagerly to this man of the first to procure by prayer and good works the conversion of Engfrom the House of Commons, but it listens as eagerly to this man of the golden mouth.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE.

From time to time we meet with glowing articles, short and discon-

Ora poi Cosa si fa?.....Cosa si fa!' 'Ora poi Cosa si fa?....Cosa si fa!'
Sad, with heart and mind in mourning, filled with presentiments, hurrassed by the dull murnurings that presaged approaching troubles, Victor Emmanuel III, has not escaped that strange destiny. In his very first proclamation, in that wherein he speaks grandly of his father, a word has slipped in which shocks and which, later on, will sound false, Rome—the city of the Popes, yet taken from the Pope, and called 'intangibile,'—is like a sad mockerv.''

'intangibile,'—is fike a sad mockery."

The idea of the writer is a summary of Italian history from the days of the Porta Pia down to the death of Humbert. "Rome Intangible"—means the sovereign power and authority of the Pope. The very one who infringes upon that intangibility is the one to adopt the adjective as a motto. It is the robber assuming the legal rights of the one he has robbed.

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

T assisted at a very interesting religious service the other day. It was the annual meeting of the "Archcon-fraternity of Our Lady of the Divine Compassion," a society existing here in Paris with headquarters at the Church of St. Sulpice and having for Church of St. Sulpice and having for its object the "conversion of Great Britain." Knowing the strong feeling of hostility that exists throughout France against England at the present time I was curious to know just how sincere and ardent were the people's desires for the practical blessing God could confer on that people. The church was filled. A ladies' choir supplied the music, and the singing was good. They sang the Vespers of the Blessed Virgin, all the congregation joining. Then the Rosary was said, and when it came to the last decade the intention was read from the pulpit; "the converthe last decade the intention was read from the pulpit; "the conversion of England to the Faith." At once the whole congregation arose and recited the Our Father and ten Hail Mary's standing. Then the director of the Archeonfraternity delivered a very beautiful and exceedingly. rector of the Archconfraternity delivered a very beautiful and exceedingly interesting lecture on Catholic England and the efforts heretofore made to bring her back to the Church. There were no politics in that scrmon. It was Catholic and breathed the true spirit of Catholic charity. It seems there is in France a convent of "Canonesses of St. Augustine" which dates far back before Reformation times. Driven out of England it sought a home in Dewey, and afterwards in Parish, and was for a hundred years situated on the

and afterwards in Parish, and was for a hundred years situated on the hill of St. Genevieve beside the English, Scottish and Irish colleges. The French Revolution drove them from that spot and they have been leading a very precarious existence ever since. When these nuns were received in France a royal decree signed by since. When these nuns were received in France a royal decree signed by Louis XIII. gave them certain lands and privileges upon three express conditions: 1st, that they should every day pray for the conversion of England; 2nd, that they should pray for France and the royal family; and 3rd, that they should devote themselves to the education of the daughters of Catholic families in England empoverished by their devotion in Paris to procure by prayer and good works the conversion of Eng-land. Leo XIII. has blessed it and raised it to the dignity of an arch-confraternity. The director gave a rapid sketch of the history of Engrapid sketch of the history of England during the ages that preceded her lapse from the Faith and dwelt lovingly and at length on the services rendered by Catholic England to the Faith. He said the English were destined to exercise vast influence in the material and moral development of the next century, and it was of the first importance that it would not be hostile to the Church. He claimed that the act of Catholic emancipation had been granted to the prayers of France for the conversion of her great political adversary.

the prayers of France for the conversion of her great political adversary.

It was a grand sight; those thousands of French Catholics in Paris humbly and devoutly praying for their wayward brothers and sisters across the Channel; and expressing the profound hope that some day would see them all kneeling before the one holy, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman faith. These Canonesses of St. Augustine are a very interesting relic of old English Catholic times. Their customs and traditions come down from the days when England was "Our Lady's Dower." They are vowed to the rule of St. Augustine. Our readers have often heard of this "Rule of St. Augustine." They have also heard of the "Rule of St. Augustine. Has been formulated on the basis of a letter the great Bishop of Hippo wrote to a community of female religious established by him in Africa, in which he laid down in a general way the manner of life he wished them to lead.

MINISTER'S SERMON.

THE BASTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

the world the Church celebrates in a most solemn and impressive manner the great event of the canonization of St. Jean Baptiste De La Salle, founder of the Order of Christian Brothers. In this city, where the Brothers have performed untold good and have educated the greater portion of the leading men of the day, the triduum of last week apputer. day, the triduum of last week amply demonstrated the sentiments of all classes and all races. On Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, ten thou-sand children, belonging to the variternoon, at four o'clock, ten thousand children, belonging to the various schools of the city, that are under the direction of the Christian Brothers, assembled in the great Church of Notre Dame. His Grace, Mgr. Bruchesi, presided at the ceremonies, and the Rev. Mr. LePailleur pronounced an admirable sermon for the occasion. The next day—Saturday—the triduum was continued in St. Patrick's Church for the benefit of the English-speaking pupils of the Christian Brothers. The sermon, which was a masterly effort, was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, English secretary to His Grace the Archbishop. On Sunday, at the Cathedral, His Grace presided and the High Mass was one of special solemnity. His Lordship, Mgr. Decelles, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, delivered the sermon, in the course of which he stated some marvelous facts in connection with the progress and expansion of the Order founded by the humble and holy Saint Jean Baptiste de la Salle.

It may be of interest to know hew weren's schools the Brothers teach.

Baptiste de la Salle.

It may be of interest to know how many schools the Brothers teach, and how many pupils frequent those schools, all over the world. The following list is authentic: Institutions, 1,903; pupils, 349,-

Institutions,	1,000,	Pupits,	0.40,
296.			
	ocno	ols.	Pupils.
France	1,4		
England		3	
Ireland	****	15	3,000
Austria	****	10	3,100
Hungary		3	790
Bohemia		2	206
Bulgaria		2	320
Roumania		1	800
Belgium		59	24,000
Spain	****	45	13,000
Italy		45	7,200
Switzerland		3	1,000
Algeria		9	2,150
Tunisia		2	2,400
Madagascar		10	3,950
Madagascar La Reunion		5	1.050
St. Maurice		2	500
Egypt		20	3,000
Turkey		9	
Asia Minor		7	1,260
Armenia		2	360
Syria		16	3.170
Tonkin		2	650
Cochinchina		3	960
China		2	630
India		7	2,210
Canada		50	17,000
United States	1	06	25,500
Equador Colombia		4	1.410
Colombia		9	2,570
Argentine Rep		3	1,050
Chili		8	2,950
Monaco		2	850
Luxemburgh		1	250

If you don't feel quite well, try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorator. It will help you.

There is nothing in the world so profoundly interesting as a truly great man. There is an impulse in every individual which endeavors to raise him above the common level and force him on to greatness. Considering, however, the vast number of beings that every nation contains and the practical equality of human gifts, it is astonishing how any man can lift himself and appear pre-eminent above its surface. Those, however, who succeed in rising to such positions deserve our special study.

"Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By."

Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or low condition of the system.

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Itnever disappoints.

Bolls—"I was troubled with boils for months. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparlia, and after using a few bottles have not since been bothered." E. H. GLADWIN, Truro, N. S.

Could Not Sleep—"I did not have any appetite and could not sleep at night. Was so tired I could hardly walk. Read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, took four bottles and it restored me to perfect health." Miss JESSEE TURNEDIA, CRADDOOK, Ont.



A Blessing to the Fair Sex!



Vai No

Saturday, Oc

CHRISTIAN B Brother Tellow, ber of the Chris on Friday of la mal Institute, A Brother Tellow and had passed active member o a native of Gern

long period of u some of the mos ponsible position community of w community of w ber.

He was one of celebrated New tectory in 1864, years he was dit ion. At the clot tion he had 1,6 charge. In recog the management an engrossed see placed a bust ar in the institution. In 1870 he we to consult with regard to estable school there, and organized one at took charge of School, Chicago, Joseph's Industra Mo., diocese of Five years aggirector of St. School, Eddington.

Five years agg director of St School, Eddingto mained until five his health gave and earnest wo to take an exter After several France and Gern apparent benefit he returned an dence at Ammend rhage carried him

A PLUCKY Omaha, Neb., ha ence recently wit priest had occ church late at n return he noticed return he noticed the upper rooms sidence. Securing study, Father I stairs after the sed for the rear p not too quick fo headed them too into which they thinking it anot! As soon as the ther Byrne faste then telephoned came on the rur break out the cleed in breaking energetic clergy.

energetic clergy volver in the par declared he wou attempt to escap burglars were pla Captain Burson. LOSS AT GAL

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earthly goods at hundred were in The property I were: St. Mary's and Bishop's r \$6,000; St. Jostroyed, school aged, \$14,000; S destroyed, school aged, \$55,000; S destroyed, school damaged, \$65,0 Church and scho dence wrecked, Orphan Asylum \$45,000; St. Mal most destroyed, line Convent p \$35,000; Sacred aged, \$3,500; ot destroyed or dan tal in the city, \$6 city in the dichurches were dotal, \$361,000. Several other cwere damaged, As our insuranconly these losses N.

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HAISTIAN SCHOOLS

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St. Hyacinthe, , in the course some marvelous ith the progress e Order founded andly Saint Jean

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E. H. GLADWIN,

did not have any sp at night. Was about four bottles and t health." Missok, Ont.

saparilla

he non-irritating and Bood's Sarsaparilla.

Fair Sex!

7,200

2,400 3,950

25,500

1,410

1.050 2.950

Various Notes....

CHRISTIAN BROTHER DEAD. -Brother Tellow, a well-known mem-ber of the Christian Brothers, died on Friday of last week at the Normal Institute, Ammendale, Md.

Brother Tellow was 72 years old, and had passed a half century as an active member of the Order. He was a native of Germany, and during his long period of usefulness he occupied some of the most prominent and res-possible positions in the religious community of which he was a mem-

ponsible positions in the Tengradacommunity of which he was a member.

He was one of the founders of the
celebrated New York Catholic Protectory in 1864, and for fourteen
years he was director of the institution. At the close of his administration he had 1.665 boys under his
charge. In recognition of his services
the management presented him with
an engrossed set of resolutions and
placed a bust and a portrait of him
in the institution.

In 1870 he was called to Ecuador
to consult with the government in
regard to establishing a training
school there, and seven yers later he
organized one at Quito. In 1879 he
took charge of St. Mary's Training
School, Chicago, and in 1884 of St.
Joseph's Industrial School, Glencoe,
Mo., diocese of St. Rouis.

Five years ago he was appointed
director of St. Francis' Industrial
School, Eddington, Pa., where he remained until five months ago, when
his health gave lowly from constant
and earnest work. He was ordered
to take an extended trip to Europe.

Atter several months' travel in
France and Germany there was no
apparent benefit to his health, and
he returned and took up his residence at Ammendale, A severe hemorrhage carried him off.

After several months' travel in France and Germany there was no apparent benefit to his health, and he returned and took up his residence at Ammendale, A severe hemorrhage carried him off.

A PLUCKY PRIEST. — Father Byrne, of St. Agnes' Church, South Omaha, Neb., had a thrilling experience recently with two burglars. The priest had occasion to visit the charch late at night, and upon his return he noticed two men in one of the upper rooms of the parochial residence. Securing a pistol from his study, Father Byrne ascended the stairs after the strangers, who started for the rear part of the house, but not too quick for their pursuer, who headed them toward a large closet, into which they both ran, no doubt thinking it another room.

As soon as they were inside Father Byrne fastened the door and then telephoned for the police, who came on the run. The men tried to break out the closet, and did succeed in breaking the lock, but the energetic clergyman poked the revolver in the partly opened door and declared he would shoot if further attempt to escape was made. The burglars were placed under arrest by Captain Burson.

LOSS AT GALVESTON.—A letter

About 8,000 were made homeless, having lost all, or almost all, their earthly goods and property. Several hundred were injured and crippled.

The property losses in Galveston were: St. Mary's Cathedral, school and Bishop's residence, damaged, \$6,000; St. Joseph's Church destroyed, school and residence damaged, \$44,000; St. Patrick's Church destroyed, school and residence damaged, \$55,000; Sacred Heart Church destroyed, school wrecked, college damaged, \$65,000; Holy Rosary Church and school damaged, residence wrecked, \$2,500; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum totally destroyed, \$45,000; St. Mary's Infirmary almost destroyed, \$80,000; the Ursuline Convent partially destroyed, \$35,000; Sacred Heart Convent damaged, \$3,500; other church property destroyed or damaged, \$20,000; total in the city, \$326,000; outside the city in the diocese, nine frame churches were destroyed, \$35,000; total, \$361,000.

Several other churches and schools were damaged, loss not estimated. As our insurance was against fire only these losses are total.

N. A. GALLAGHER, Bishop of Galveston.

The above estimate is too low according to the opinion of some persons. The Jesuit Fathers (Sacred Heart Church) estimate their loss at \$125,000.

**SOMETIMES FAIR.—The Buffalo

SOMETIMES FAIR .- The Buffalo SOMETIMES FAIR.—The Buffalo "Commercial" says:—It is to be hoped that Archbishop Ryan will use his influence in effort to adjust the difficulties between the miners and the operators. The Roman Catholic priests have a power with the laborers in the mine that cannot be claimed for any other body of Christian ministers.

ITALIAN CATHOLICS .- Five thou

Various Served. A procession, with a statue of the Blessed Virgin carried under a canopy was one of the features of the day.

FOR RELIGIOUS LIFE. — Miss Helen Veader, daughter of Daniel H. Veader, of New Haven, Conn., has taken the veil in the sisterhood of the Dominican Order of nuns, and will enter the convent in Louisville, Ky., at once.

This announcement caused much surprise in New Heaven as Miss Veader is well known socially. Her father and several elder sisters are High Church Episcopalians.

GREAT CATHOLIC ORDERS .- Mr.

GREAT CATHOLIC ORDERS.—Mr. Keating, national president of the A.O.H., informed us a few weeks ago that his order is now 100,000 strong. Father Doyle, national secretary of the C.T.A.U., writes:

"At the convention in 1887 the membership of the national organization did not amount to 50,000. Since then it has gone forth by leaps and bounds. In 1895 we ran up to 75,000; to-day we are 81,000; and now we are reaching out for the 100,000 mark."

High Treasurer Callen says that there are 85,300 Foresters.

During his visit this week in Milwaukee, Edward L. Hearn, the highest officer of the Knights of Columbus, stated that his order now had 65,000 members.—Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

IN MEMORY OF BRAVE IBISHMEN.

The United States torpedo-boat O'Brien, the first vessel of the United States navy with an Irish name, was launched Monday at the Crescent shipyard of Louis Nixon at Elizabeth, N.J. The launching of the new craft marks another step in the consummation of the government plan of perpetuating names of the more prominent figures in the Ameri-can revolution, and the name O'Brien

LARGE CHURCH COLLECTION.

Australia beat her own record in the matter of church offertories on Sunday, when the sum of \$60,000 was taken at the dedication of the new Cathedral at Sydney. It appears that previous to this Australia had the credit for the largest offertory, namely, \$42,500. It happened that the subject was discussed last week by some correspondents in the 'Westminster Gazette.' The largest offertory was claimed for Ireland by 'Catholic,' who wrote to the 'Westminster' as follows:

"I believe, you are in error in stating that the largest recorded offertory was received lately in Australia. The sum, \$42,500, was exceeded at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, when Father Burke preached, in 1874. I state this under correction: but the amount them gathered, I think, was nearly or quite \$50,000."

This brought the following communication from Mr. G. Booke, of Myrole Villa. The Avenue, Bruce Grove, London, N.:

"Allow me to correct the state-Sunday, when the sum of \$60,000

Armagh, when Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Dominican priest; preached, and the offertory amounted to \$37,000, the largest offertory ever collected in the United Kingdom. In all fairness let Australia have the credit of the largest offertory yet made. Perhaps England will exceed Australia at the opening of the new Cathedral at Westminster next year. There will be the opportunity at any rate."

rate."

The new Westminster Cathedral will indeed fare well at the hands of Catholics, if this latest record of Australia's is beaten by the mother country on June 29.—London Weekly Register.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A machine was started the other day for the first time in the blast furnace sheds of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago which will do work which has here-tofore required 250 men. The machine requires but six men to operate it, says the Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

Admission to the plant is denied all who do not work there, and the fact of the existence of the new machine has been guarded as a secret of the enormous steel company. In the manufacture of steel great quantities of pig iron are used. Formerly this pig iron was bought in ingots at the blast furnaces near the iron mining centers and then shipped to mining centers and then shipped Chicago

Chicago. Lajer the Illinois Steel Company commenced the construction company commenced the construction of a number of blast furnaces with the expectation of manufacturing their own pig iron. This was to be done by bringing the ore to the plant. In the last year the company has had 16 blast furnaces turning out pig iron pight and day. This requires In the last year the company has had 16 blast furnaces turning out pig iron night and day. This required a force of 250 men making the molds in the sand for the ingots and making troughs in the sand beds on the open hearth in front of the furnaces through which the molten iron could run into the molds. Besides the great expense of carrying that number of men on the pay roll there was the additional disadvantage that after a run had been made there was a necessary wait of several hours for the metal to cool. Then each ingot the metal to cool. Then each ingot had to be carried by hand to cars.

The new machine does all this.

The new machine does all this. Several hundred steel molds are arranged on a long link belt. This belt is kept in constant motion, and brings the molds under the noses of the furnaces. The molten iron fils the molds as they pass under, and then the belt carries the mold down into a deep trough of running cold water. In passing through this the ingot is cooled and then is carried by belt out into the yards, where

sidence. Securing a pistol from his study, Father Byrne ascended the stairs after the strangers, who started for the rear part of the house, but not too quick for their pursuer, who headed them toward a large closet, where the control of the them toward a large closet, where the control of the them toward a large closet, where the control of the con

The surest way of obtaining that is by the LUBY'S Parisian use of LUBY'S Hair Renewer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle.

THE SOCIETY FEDERATION PRO-

At the annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held in Brooklyn, last week, the question of a federation of all Catholic societies in the United States was discussed. Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Manhattan, and National president of the union, in referring to the subject, said:—

"There is no doubt that the Catholics are discriminated against, although they simply demand their rights under the constitution. Take, for example, the Indian school question. This Government extered into a solemn coverant with the authorities to the effect that if the Church established, built and coupped schools and furnished teachers that the Government would maintain them. This agreement has not been lived up to by the United States. Other religious denominations that had built schools have relinquished those schools to the State. The Catholies will not do this, and still keep, on teaching, although the appropriation for the schools which the Government makes yearly is very small, and is yearly decreasing, Soon, probably, the appropriation will be nil.

"Then take, for example, the loot-

Colonial House, - Phillips Square.

BLANKETS!

ENGLISH WHITNEY BLANKETS SCOTCH BATH BLANKETS. CANADIAN UNION BLANKETS, CANADIAN ALL WOOL BLANKETS, LIGHT WEIGHT UNION BLANKETS, FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, GREY BLANKETS, 4 to 10 lbs. CRIB and COT BLANKETS, in 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, Pink and Blue Borders.

Down Quilts!

The stock of DOWN QUILTS is now complete for Fall and Winter, and includes:

SATEEN QUILTS, in Panels and Borders, with pretty centres, in sizes 4x6, 5x6, 6x6, 6x7.

CHILDREN'S DOWN QUILTS, 2x3, 3x4, 4x5, SATIN QUILTS, in Plain and Fancy Coverings, with Panels and Borders, also Frills, and in very pretty designs and rich material.

PLAIN and FANCY SILK QUILTS, extra value. Offering a Special Lot of Sateen Covered Down Quilts, very much under regular prices.

ALL QUILTS GUARANTEED DOWNPROOF. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - - - MONTREAL.

ing of Catholic churches in the Ph.1-ippines by the American troops. Some of the sacred relies from the churches are now exhibited in store windows on Fulton street in this city. And in both the Philippines and Cube many.

cated by the American commanders for government use and occupation. "One of the most unjust edicts ever promulgated, an edict reading more like an ukase of the Czar of Russia, was that of Gen. Leonard Wood, the Governor-General of the island of Cuba, refusing to recognize a marriage solemnized by the rites of the Catholic Church, performed by a priest of that church, and declaring that none but a civil marriage ing that none but a civil marriage contract would be valid. Such an

ing that none but a civil marriage contracts would be valid. Such an edict was iniquitous in the extreme and clearly showed discrimination. "Again, no Catholic was appointed as a member of the Philippine Commission, notwithstanding the fact that the commission was sent as emissaries of the United States to a Catholic country, where the greater portion of the population belongs to the Catholic Church."

Some of the societies included in the proposed federation are the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America and

der of Hibernians, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America and the Catholic Knights.

A resolution was adopted calling for a big meeting of delegates representing all these clubs and societies to be held at the Fifth Avenue IIotel on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, when some action may be taken in the interest of the federation.

The meeting was also addressed by many other priests as well as by many laymen well known in New York.

WARNING TO WOMEN TIPPLERS.

Rev. Walter J. Shanley, of New Haven, Conn., president of the Southern Union, in an address recently, urged the members of the organization to check what he styled "the appalling increase in drinking among society women." In his annual address he said.

increase in drinking among society women." In his annual address he said:

"Considerable comment has been made lately concerning the drink habit among society women and the danger of this growing custom among other women. According to competent authority drinking is decreasing among men, but increasing among women, and among women of the wealther class.

"It is to be regretted that women who are leaders in society imitate the drinking customs of English society, and that the old American ideas of respectability in this matter are fast disappearing. It is to be hoped that Catholic women will not be brought to adopt this dangerous fashion. It is incumbent on the women societies of our union to discourage the drinking custom in vogue among women."

It is a deplorable fact, but none the less true that many of our women have become addicted to the tippling habit. In England a recent Parliamentary return on the working of the Inebriate Act disclosed the fact that of ninety-two convictions, ninety were women, and that drinking among men is on the decrease. While this alarming state of affairs may not exist in this country, there is, however, good ground for temperance societies to work upon. It is no uncommon sight to see respectable women, sad to say a few Catholics among the number, drop into the beat hotels of our big cities and ask for the latest and strongest drinks. A few years ago this would be looked upon as a dreadful oftense, but so easily adapted to English costoms do we Americans become that "what's English, you know." becomes the right thing, you know, with our American women.

Catholic girls who allow themelys to associate exclusively with their Protestant friends will certainly fall into the dangerous practice of

of the sacred relics from the churches are now exhibited in store windows on Fulton street in this city. And in both the Philippines and Cuba many of the schoolhouses, built and equipped by Catholics, were contiscated by the American commanders for government use and occupation.

"One of the most unjust edicts ever promulgated, an edict reading more like an ukase of the Czar of Russia, was that of Gen. Leonard Wood, the Governor-General of the island of Cuba, refusing to recognize a marriage solemnized by the rites of the Catholic Church, performed by a priest of the the property of the street of the catholic Church, performed by a priest of the company down as their Protestant company, and when away from Catholic environments as way from Catholic environments deel they must do as their associates of the year continuation of the sociation with outsiders. While many of our Protestant neighbors are most exemplary and many of the English customs are commendable, still there are a few which we warn our Catholic women against, two of which is tippling and Protestant company-keeping. Both evils are on the increase in this country and splendid missionary work can be done in preventing mixed marriages done in preventing mixed marriages and tippling.

> GOOD NEWS FOR OUR READERS. Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula who have scrotula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrotula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla to prevent all the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

m

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

them.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THE ST. ANN'S TOMBOLA .- The ladies of St. Ann's parish are now busy collecting for the coming tombola, the success of which is assured silent. To this we may add already. It is not always the lot of broad statement that the one who every good cause to triumph, or has not had a theological training every good work to succeed; but will do very well to let questions of rarely does failure attend the under- religious concroversy alone. takings of the ladies of St. Ann's parish. Having both a noble cause and a deserving work to encourage them, we are confident that the public will be as generous as usual and receive them in such a manner that each one of them will feel thoroughly satisfied with herself when the re-

annoy ourselves to madness, trivial and useless things; all these constitute a grave offense and deserve extreme punishment.

TO "A READER."-A correspondent signing "A Reader," sends us a of Ingersoll's "Free Though of 1893, and asks us if Magazine,' we can tell him where he can get literature of a nature to offset such dangerous material. He says that he lives in a centre of Protestantism and Free Thought, and that he has only our paper to use in counteracting the evil effects of the bad and that are circulated around him. would advise him to address a letter to the secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, Montreal. It is more than probable that he will receive from that source, all the informa-tion he needs. This is certainly a case in point; it proves most eloquently the need of a Catholic paper where anti-Catholic influences govern the community. We have not had time, nor very much inclination to read carefully the magazine which "A Reader" sends. We found, mer ly, that a certain Dr. Kaye—a cle ly, that a certain Dr. Kaye—a cle gyman of some denominatian o other, undertakes to answer Inge soil's criticism of the Bible. The pr face, written by the editor of it magazine, suffices to show the na-rowness of infidelity. It is a lon-series of abuse, of poisonous shaft fired at the Church; but it is no

SATURDAYOCTOBER 6, 1900. NOTES OF THE WEEK. | gle with Ingersoll. While the latter's rank infidelity is repulsive, still the former's lack of logic is more injurious than beneficial to the cause of truth. When a man is not perfectly equipped for the fight, he would render Christianity a service by keeping would suit him better to read

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS. -As the date of the Presidential elecand trost that the tombola will realize the most sanguine hopes of its promoters.

THE ANCIENT AN HONORABLE During the past week Montreal has been busy entertaining, in a better than the simple currency questions make as formerly, there are issues, because of the same men as in 1890, and the same men as in 1890, then the same men as in 1890, the s tion approaches, the uncertainty of gerous policy to point out the abyss towards which the Republic is being pushed by those who have held the helm 'of state for four years. The silver question, while actually a prominent plank in Bryan's platform, seems to vanish under the double pressure of two other issues-Impe-

rialism and trusts. We do not claim that Mr. Bryan would greatly improve the situation, as far as the Catholic element is con cerned; but it would be no easy matter for him to do worse than the actual President has done. It is no wonder that there has been so much anti-Christian books and pamphlets talk about the concentration of Catholic forces and influences, when we consider the vile treatment to which our co-religionists have been subjected in every one of the countries upon which the United States has m war. There are crying injustices that have been perpetrated and semi-offi-cially recognized, or at least tolerted, by the Government, and which are stirring a strictly non-political press into strong expressions of dis-

> This is our way of looking at the ituation; we may be wrong; we do not prétend to a special knowledge oncerning American politics. The post we can do is to judge as an outsider—but often the outsider's

of doing good and great work have been shamefully neglected. In any case, a few weeks more will tell the

have the true ring of patriotism. It is evident that both Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon are prepared to undergo any personal sacrifice for the union so essential to the cause for which they contend with so much energy. The electors of Ireland have now a golden opportunity. They have a chance to prove the sincerity

No matter which political party wins the general elections-Conservative or Liberal-no Government could withstand the pressure that a united and unanimous Irish contingent of members, would bring to bear. The moral force of eighty or more members of Parliament, elected for a certain purpose and uniting upon the one essential issue, would be beyond calculation. The policy under which Ireland has so long suffered is that of division. It has been systematic on the part of her enemes. The wonder is that Irishmen are even as united as they are and as they have been. Every imaginable means has been taken to set then against each other. Certainly the leaders have contributed greatly to this sad result by petty jealousies and foolhardiness in clinging to individual ideas despite the general opinion to the contrary. But the day of these suicidal tactics has gone past, and there is an evident spirit entering Irish political life We hope the final result will be all that we have reason to anticipate.

NUNS IN PORTO RICO .- In confirst chapters of the first book of the nection with what we state else where regarding the complaints of "Imitation," and to ponder over the great Catholic body in the Unit ed States against the Government and the President, we find a strong editorial, on the nuns in Porto Rico, in the columns of the "Mid-

Here is a sample of the attitude. not assumed by but forced upon the independent Catholic press of the Re-Sir Philip Stanhope, Lib... public. These sentiments find an cho on all sides. If the United States be the land of liberty, it is equally a land of terrible bigotry. It would seem to us that making war upon nuns should shock the chivalric ense of even the most prejudiced oppopent of Catholicity. Still there ap to exist very little delicacy outside the influence of Catholic prac-tice and Catholic teaching. No matwhat sacrifices are made by our nuns or priests, they are taken, by some, as a matter of course—just what should be done—but the moment aught is to be gained by the exercise of black ingratitude wards these religious people all their claims for consideration are flung to the winds. But deeds of this nature are sure to meet with their punish-ment, not in the next world alone, but even in this one—and often the retribution is not slow in coming.

AN IRISH CENSUS. - Mr. Swift An IRISH CENSUS. — Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., at a recent meeting in Donegal, after giving some Irish emigration statistics, cried out: "What a shocking subject to contemplate." Take the following figures, and you will see that Mr. MacNeill was right:—

been shamefully neglected. In any case, a few weeks more will tell the story, and we are certain that great surprises will be the lot of many public men in the United States.

IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.—The general elections in the British Isles are in full swing. So far there is nothing very reliable whereon to base an estimate of the probable result. As far as Ireland is concerned, the current of union between the various sections of the Home Rule party seems to be gathering volkme. We would call special attention to the speeches delivered in Belfast by Redmond and Dillon. Both addresses have the true ring of patriotism. It is evident that both Mr.

1841 was 290,448, whilst in 1897 it was 193,855. The population was now less by 142,593 individuals than it was half a century ago. The flow of emigration was also appalling. The number of emigratory laborers left Dongal to reap the harvest across the water. This was all due to the system of rackrenting and oppression—a system which the United Irish League was determined to put an end to 37,679 or, in other words, in those years no fewer than 13,710 human dwellings had been destroyed. What a shocking subject for contemplation these figures suggested! But they were determined to put an end, to the speeches delivered in Belfast by Redmond and Dillon. Both addresses have the true ring of patriotism. It is evident that both Mr.

poem "The Ancient Race" men smil-ed, turned over the page, pro-nounced it fine verse, but all the outpourings of a fevered fancy. Yet he was right in this case, even as history has since his time proven him to have been right in every other

'Like cloud on cloud o'er the azur sky, When winter storms are loud and high,
Their dark ships shadow the Ocean's

face, God, of our persecuted race!"

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At midnight on Thursday, there were returns showing the total number of elected to be 397, with the relative strength of the parties as follows :-

The Conservatives have gained alogether 21 seats and the Liberals,

Yesterday's polling, says one authority, are a tale of increased mininsterialist and diminished L beral majorities. The returns from the rural districts may do something to rehabilitate the Liberals, but the results thus far have fully justified Mr. Chamberlain and the party organizers, who are backing the Government of the model of the model. ganizers, who are backing the Gov-ernment in their choice of the mo-

ganizers, who are backing the Government in their choice of the moment to dissolve Parliament.

Another despatch says: The workingmen of the country have replied in a very decided voice in favor of the war and of the annexation of the republics. Mr. Andrew Tryburgh Provand who was defeated in the Black Friar's division, had sat for Glasgow in the Liberal interests since 1886; and the Bridgeton division was Sir George Otto Trevelyan's old seat. Both had long been Liberal strongholds. The results in Liverpool and other industrial districts tell a similar story of increased Unionist majorities.

The following was the polling for East Birmingham:

Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Con.....4,989
J. V. Stevens, Liberal2,835

In the Scotland division of Liver-

5,766.
Arthur Dewar, Liberal, 5,655.
In the double-barrelled borough of Southampton, the Ministerialists captured one seat, and held the other, the polling being as follows:—

The London "Universe" thus sums up the situation in its issue of 22nd September, shortly after the dissolution of Parliament:

On Monday last the Queen signed a proclamation announcing that the dissolution of Parliament is to take place on Tuesday, September 25th. The proclamation has not come as a surprise. Notwithstanding the arguments of Sir Robert Reid and other leading. Liberals it has for some ments of Sir Robert, and and other leading Liberals, it has for some time been taken for granted through-out the country that the present Parliament would be dissolved be-fore the middle of October at the latest. The writs for the election of

The writs for the election of a new Parliament will be issued on the day fixed upon for the dissolution. By the end of the first week in October the election—the last, by the way, of the nineteenth century—will be in full swing, and it will be over by the 15th or 16th of the month. The new Parliament will be summoned to its first session on the first day of November.

But they need not, therefore, fall into despair or even dejection. Popular favor is notoriously a "fickle jade," and on her fickleness they can found some hope. And, unless we greatly misjudge the situation, they have more satisfactory grounds for keeping up their spirits. The khaki craze will not last for ever. When it comes to an end what will be the position of the Unionist Government? Imperialism is all very well in its way, but the country may get a surfeit of it. Some people think that signs of surfeit are even already beginning to be manifested. And then there are certain domestic problems of the utmost gravity which have long been crying for solution, and crying in vain—the treatment of the deserving poor, old age pensions on which Mr. Chamberlain used at one time to be remarkably eloquent, the drink question, and the question of overcrowding. What chance of solution have these problems in a Parliament whose hands will be full of South Africa, Chine, the Colonies, and other Imperial complications? And will the country tamely submit to have these grave problems, which concern itself so very intimately, ignored? And who is to pay the immense sums which have been expended, and will continue to be expended, on our modern imperial schemes? We have not said all that might be said in this connection, but we have said enough to lightly our opinion that the Liberals can view with equanimity, if not with satisfaction the approaching "debacle" at the polls. Only an enemy would wish to see them win this time. Mr. Chamberlain has sown the wind, lat him tean the whirly wind. He and his par-

tion of Farliament so far as Great Britain is concerned. In regard to Ireland the general election there will not be epoch-making. In fact, so far as legislation in the next Farliament is concerned, it will be of no consequence. In the next Parliament Irish questions are doomed to share the fate of English domestic questions. There will be no room and no time for them. But the early date which has been fixed upon for the election may have serious effect on some domestic matters. It will probably prove injurious to the United Irish League. That League has been meeting with comparative success lately, but the necessity of having some organization in view of a general election has been the chief, if not the only, reason of that success. Now that this reason disappears—the election being at hand—will the League be able to furnish another reason so compelling in its favor as this one has proved to be? The carliness of the date will have some effect, too, on the "personnel" of the fext Irish party. In that party there will probably be more members opposed to Mr. William O'Brien and his policy than there would have been if the dissolution had come at a later date.

As to the election itself, it is not improbable that contests between Nationalists will take place in several constituencies. The prospect is one which most Nationalists are dis-

improbable that contests between Nationalists will take place in several constituencies. The prospect is one which most Nationalists are disposed to view with extreme dislike. We do not like the idea ourselves. But, considering the irreconcilable attitude which the two sections of Nationalists take up towards one another, we do not think that such contests will result in any serious injury to the Irish cause; provided, of course, that there is no way out of the present Nationalist "impasse" except by the recognition now of the state of things which will exist under Home Rule. Under Home Rule there will be two Nationalist parties, besides an Orange party. Why should there not be two such parties now? We see nothing impossible or impracticable about it. It would certainly be better than the kind of "united" party which we are likely to have for many years to come. And it would have this great advantage—namely, the rivalry which now exists, to the detriment of the Irish -namely, the rivalry which now exists, to the detriment of the Irish ists, to the detriment of the Irish cause, would prove to be eminently advantageous to that cause. However this may be, the duty of each constituency at the moment is to take to heart the advice of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and be on its guard against the carpet-baggers from Bngland, or from any other part of the world; it should brook no interference from outsiders in the choice of the man who is to be its representative; it outsiders in the choice of the man who is to be its representative: it should choose a man of good repute in private life as well as in public life; and, finally, it should bind this man to vacate his seat should he at any time be called upon to do so by the bulk of his constituents.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

THE NIGHT SCHOOIS.

The night schools for the term of 1900-1 opened on Monday evening. The attendance since the opening has been growing considerably larger, which goes to show that education even among the laboring classes is becoming a question of vital importance. Too many of our Catholic children have to leave school for one reason or another at a very early age, many of them without receiving scarcely the rudiments of a good education. It is for these in particular that the night school will be of great benefit. A little courage joined with determination and perseverance will accomplish wonders in this respect. The following are the schools for our Irish Catholics: St. Mary's, corner St. Timothee and Notre Dame streets; St. Ann's, Young street sarsfield, Point St. Charles. The term lasts from October to March. Now that the opportunity is at hand, all those concerned should avail themselves of it, and improva the passing moments by assiduity and regular abtendance to the evening classes.

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Without express cerning the merit two great partie supremacy in the feel inclined to sa privilege of franc frequently underve have the honor o have the honor of amongst our peed masses—that the carelessness in mure. We do not at its true value constitution give our votes. I have with electors, regrumblers, incorrivho complain, fryear's end, about enced, political with evils of ostrapatronage, and a superposage, and as the evils of ostra-patronage, and a sources of dissati same men, when comes around, fa their votes. They as to party, or el ent as to the c have no time to else they forgot a imagine that thei affect in any mai affect, in any mat eral result. Be th eral result. Be the cuse what it may They allow the ewithout making upower which the laplaced in their hall mence immediately sult of the election with an absence of

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On the occasion sequies of the l chand, of Quebec, bishop Bruchesi funeral oration. I fitted the circumst sion, but it was It was eloquent, both as to sentim appreciation of the teristics of an em The task was a c fact of the decease identified with the tunes of a politic it difficult for a r rarchy to dwell u ities without cross divides the political. Yet, His Grace the difficult duty thoroughness that as creditable to the worthy of the difficult worthy of the difficult worthy of the difficult worth that able su

that able summar statesman's caree Catholic's life and chesi spoke thus: "The eulogy of thas passed away made by the people by his adversaries partisans. It will cious heritage for ily. You have hee the side of the doin public assemblic it in the Protesta as in the Catholic well be permitted

as in the Catholic well be permitted in this temple. Meet the children well been a perfectly his true Christian. "Invited as his speak of him at know of nothing be soling to say in hing that better versal sentiment in "Assuredly, gentl expect to have fro the political car Prime Minister If ground, upon which mether prudent and the property of the political car in the country of the political car prime Minister If ground, upon which mether prudent and me to venture, and timate of the might be possible for all dorse it. "When it is a queriely dehated for and prospectity of there that can implied the product of the political car in proposed the political car in the political car in the product of the prod

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON ELECTIONS.

Any of the readers who have taken the trouble to follow my weekly observations will recall that a few weeks ago I predicted a likelihood of the Government not bringing on the general elections this autumn. Despite the fact that both parties are doing their utmost to drum up their friends and to inspire them with a faith in certain victory; notwithstanding the active organization going on in both camps, and the political meetings now being held all over the Dominion; all these signs of a coming contest to the contrary, still I cling to the belief that we will be treated to a Provincial general election before that for the Federal House. The death of the late Premier of Quebec will, in my mind, hasten this conclusion. Not that it is at all mecessary to hold general elections on the death of a Premier —for his disappearance merely dissolves the Cabinet, not the Legislature—but the situation in Quebec to-day seems to call for an expression of opinion on the part of the electorate.

Without expressing any view con-

of the political of the dissolufar as Great in regard to election there aking. In fact, in the next particle, it will be the next Partis are doomed fonglish domes-rill be no room. But the early fixed upon for escrious effect teters. It will urious to the That League h comparative e necessity of toon in view of been the chief, on of that succereason disapping at hand—ble to furnish mpelling in its proved to be?

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or the term of onday evening. I he opening siderably larging that educaboring classes of vital important of our Catholic school for one a very early thout receiving of a good educe in particular will be of courage joined of perseverance in this restrect in this restrect in schools in this restrect in St. Mary's, and Notre Dame oung street;

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Rouse. The death of the lated Premise of Quebee will, in a take all this course to hold general elections on the death of a Premier — for his disappearance merely disappearance

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

On the occasion of the soleum obsquies of the late Premier Marchand, of Quebec, His Grace, Archibishop Bruchesi delivered a short funeral oration. It was brief, as befitted the circumstances of the occasion, but it was all comprehensive. It was eloquent, as might be expected; and it was touchingly grand both as to sentiments expressed and appreciation of the life and charactoristics of an eminent public man. The task was a delicate one; the fact of the deceased being so closely identified with the principles and fortunes of a political party, rendered it difficult for a member of the hierarchy to dwell upon his good qualities without crossing the line that divides the political from the national. Yet, His Grace has accomplished the difficult diviy with a skill and a thoroughness that may be said to be as creditable to the sacred craft in the swern of the difficult diviy with a skill and a thoroughness that may be said to be as creditable to the sacred orator as worthy of the distinguished dead, The following is a translation of that able summary of a Christian streem and affection of all whose with the distinguished dead, The following is a translation of the late Prime Minister the externed a conception of the late Prime Minister the difficult dity with a skill and a thoroughness that may be said to be as creditable to the sacred orator as worthy of the distinguished dead, The following is a translation of the late Prime Minister the externed as worthy of the distinguished dead, The following is a translation of the late Prime Minister the externed and and the adventage of the prime of the prime of the cuchron, and the reference of the public and the public

portrait, but is that of a sincere and convinced Christian.

"Death is but the echo of life, That of Mr. Marchand was marked by all the sympathy that friendship could call forth, and by religion's most abundant consolation. When he understood that his last hour had come and that God had called him, he generously made his sacrifice and gave himself up to His mercy with filial confidence.

"Your prayers, gentlemen the best."

filial confidence.

"Your prayers, gentlemen, the best proof that you can give of your esteem and your affection, will follow him beyond the tomb, and in the light of his example you will so live as to merit the reputation attaching to his memory: an honest man, and a true Christian."

C. M. B. A.

the Branch as well as the committee are taking hold of it, it seems a certainty that their wishes will be realized. Handsome prizes are to be given for the euchre, and the refreshments will be attended to by Bro. W. J. Shea, confectioner and caterer of St. Catherine street west. The committee this year have decided to limit the tickets for these entertainments.

the authority of the Church. This, gentlemen, is not an exaggerated portrait, but is that of a sincere and convinced Christian.

"Death is but the echo of life. That the company of the part of of

China.

Germany suggested the advisability of demanding the surrender of guilty Chinese leaders before the beginning of peace negotiations. On the general proposition that those responsible for outrages on foreigners should be punished, this government is in thorough accord with Germany; that this be done before opening peace negotiations does not meet with approval.

Gen. Chaffee was instructed to retire from Pakis

negotiations does not meet with approval.

Gen. Chaffee was instructed to retire from Pekin with all his troops except one regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery. It was determined that this force should be quartered in the legation compound and perform the duties of a legation guard during Minister Conger's stay in Pekin. He will be accompanied by this guard should he go to any other point to continue negotiations. Under the instructions of Gen. Chaffee, the legation guard will consist of above 1,800 troops. The order of Admiral Remey directed him to prepare to withdraw the marines from the shore to their respective vessels. They will then be transferred to Cavite, in the Philippines.

This reduction of the military force in China leaves on foreign soil but little less than half of Gen. Chaffee's original expedition of 5,000 men. The withdrawal is to be made as rapidly as conditions in China will permit, the troops retiring to Tien-Tsin gradually, and from there to Taku, where they will embark on the transports Indiana, and Sumner, which have been held in readiness for such service. The supply ships now at Taku will take the bulk of their

such service. The supply ships now at Taku will take the bulk of their cargo to Manila, leaving China a supply sufficient to meet the require-ments of the legation guard for the winter.

A despatch from Paris says: The Marseilles Mission Board has received news of the massacre in South Yunnan of Bishop Fantassalli and Father Quirine. The eyes of the Bishop were gouged out and he was impaled on spears. The Chinese poured kerosere oil on Father Quirine, and, setting it on fire, burned him to death. One hundred orphans have disappeared from the orphanage.

The news comes from Taku that Li Hung Chang ordered a proclama-tion to be posted at Poa-ting-fu and in the principal cities of Chili calling upon the people and soldiers to ex-terminate the Boxers. All the Taotais, prefects, magistrates and others who abandoned their posts will, according to the proclamation, be arrested and superseded. Mil.sory officials must count their troops and report thereon to Li Hung Chang.

BRIEF NOTES OF HAPPENINGS.

PERILS OF YACHTING. — After clinging for an hour to the capsized sloop yacht Ella, in Great Egg Harbor Bay, Atlantic City, on Wednesday, a party of nine persons, three men, their wives and three children, were all rescued by the Longport life saving crew.

loon, our special cable says, has a new competitor for the Deutzch prize in the form of a new contrivance, which will be experimented with tomorrow. With so much talent and daring devoted to the solution of the problem the practical navigation of the air should be near at hand.

London, Wednesday.-The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts :-

"Pretoria, Tuesday.—A convoy of twenty-two wagons, escorted by sixty mounted men, was attacked by 140 Boers on October 1, near De Jager's Drift, while on the way to Vryheld. Twelve of the men escaped. The fate of the others is not known. "The Boers derailed a train near Pan yesterday morning. Five Coldstream Guards were killed and nine-teen were injured. "Commandant Dirksen, who has been opposing Paget, has surrendered, after a personal visit to Komati Poort, to assure himself that Kruger had gone into Portuguese territory." A despatch from Johannesburg states that the Military Governor on September 28 informed headquarters

September 28 informed headquarters that he would be prepared for the return of three thousand to four thousand refugees weekly after Octo-

Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, in an open letter, asks the public wishing to honor the return-ing soldiers "to refrain, while ex-tending them a hearty welcome, from offering them intoxicating liquors, as, like all of us, they are open to temptation."

temptation."
The commander-in-chief also says he trusts the greeting to the brave soldiers will be something better than an incitement to excessive drink.

MADMAN SHOOTS PRIEST.

Rev. Lawrence P. McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on London street, East Boston, was shot and seriously

Boston, was shot and seriously wounded by a crank at his residence near the church, last week.

The man who attempted to take Father McCarthy's life is John Gleason, 62 years old, a veteran of the United States army and navy. Gleason is unquestionably insane, and he feels that every clergyman is down on him.

on him. He is dependent upon state aid, re-

He is dependent upon state aid, receiving \$15 a month. He lives in a room at 65 Fayette street, South end, for which he pays \$1 a week. He cooks his own meals.

Gleason says his reason for shooting Father McCarthy was that for six years the priest has interfered with him in receiving state aid. The charge, of course, is ridiculous.

Four shots in all were fired, and one of them imbedded itself in the priest's back.

Four shots in all were fired, and one of them imbedded itself in the priest's back.

The reports of the pistol shots brought the other inmates of the residence to the assistance of the clergyman, who was lying in the office. The injured pastor was assisted to his room and medical aid was at once summoned. Three of the shots were found stightly imbedded in the woodwork in the office.

There is little doubt in the m.nds of those who talked with the prisoner that he is insane. When asked why he shot the clergyman, he replied: "I had reason for doing it. Rev. Father McCarthy claims to know all about me and my people, and I asked him if he was born in Ireland, and he said he was not. I magood Catholic, and they tried to make a fool of me."

Father McCarthy was resting comfortably at last reports and his recovery is expected.—Boston Republic.

Short Pants, Double Breasted, in Brown and Dark Grey, Navy Blue, and many other beautiful lines; for the protection of Irish immigrant girls landing at New York, has issued an appeal in behalf of his worthy institution.

About 262,000 young Irish girls landed at the port of New York since the mission was established in October, 1883. What the wind in October, 1883. What the wind in October is the mission was established in October.

a over, guided and assisted at the landing depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steamboat to destination. 3rd. It has examined the claims and fitness of the relatives or friends who called for the immigrant. 4th. It has provided a home at No. 7 State street, where were kept free of charge all those whose friends did not call on the day of their arrival, or who had no friends at all. or who were unable to proceed on their journey. 5th. It has tried to locate relatives of those who brought indefinite addresses. 6th. It has secured positions in good families for those ready to go to work. 7th. It has provided a chapel before whose altar the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement and strength for the battle of life before her. 8th. It has supplied the good offices of the priest, in whom alone the Irish girl is ready to confide. And so conscientiously and faithfully has the mission performed its duty that not one girl during the seventeen years of its existence has failed either to reach her destination is safety, find her friends or secure employment.

A NOVEL BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

"The Way of the World and Other Ways: A Story of Our Set," is the title of a novel now in press with the Pilot Publishing Company, Boston, from the pen of Katherine E. ton, from the pen of Katherine E. Conway, author of "New Footsteps in Well Trodden Ways," "The Family Sitting Room" series, and other popular books. While this story was appearing as an anonymous serial in "The Pilot" it attracted very general attention, because of its original plot, and its fidelity to human nature and to phases of social life as this exists in certain circles in every this exists in certain circles in every city and town of our country. has held the dramatic note has held the dramatic note most strongly through every chapter," says a well known literary worker in one of the many letters coming in since the last chapter of "The Way of the World." The book will ap-pear about November 1.

BOYS'..

On Saturday we will be with every Suit and Reefer that is Wednesday evening. 10th inst., the purchased here a Beautiful Printing Set, with three sets of Rubber Type. one bottle of Printing Ink, Holder and Ink Pad.

A Few Items for Saturday Shoppers.

NORFOLK SUITS.

We have on hand one of the finest selections of Boys' Norfolk Suits in the city, in all the Newest Tweeds, for the season, with or without Bloomer Pants. Sizes 23 to 34. Price \$4.00 up BOYS' FALL OVERCOATS.

In Beautiful shades of Whip Cord, nicely finished and lined Farmers' satin; sizes 25 to 36. Price, \$4.75 to \$9.00. BOYS' THREE PIECE SUITS.

SEATS IN TRAINS. — Men who reserve seats in railroad trains by leaving baggage in them while they enjoy a cigar in the smoker will be interested in the outcome of a suit, soon to be tried in the Supreme Court of New York, in which George William Kemp, a wealthy wholesale druggist demands \$1,000 damages from T. Rhys Smith. Mr. Smith is a civil engineer, who has an office at No. 150 Broadway, and lives at Cos Cob. Conn.

Though damages are demanded for assault, the custom of holding a seat with baggage, which is as old as railroads themselves, is responsible for the suit. According to Rufus L. Weaver, who represents the defendant, the question has never been referred to the courts before.

The decision will be of interest to every one who travels, for hardly a train leaves a terminal station anywhere in the country in which a person looking for a seat does not find several filled with the baggage of others who are comfortably seated somewhere else.

PERILS OF VACHTING: — After

WHAT THEY THINK

IN THE CLOUDS.—A special cable despatch from Berlin to the New York "Herald" reports that M. Balsan's balloon, which left Paris on Simday in the long distance competition, descended at Dantzig on Thursday.

This journey of approximately seven hundred and fifty miles, however, falls about fifty-seven miles short of the record made last year by Comte Castillon de Saint Victor. The story of the other aeronauts in Sunday's contest dropping down in various countries on the continent gives the sober pedestrian some vague notion of the thrilling fascination of this fin de steele sport.

M. Santos Dumont's dirigible bal-

IN BELFAST.

the re-united Irish Party, were prepared unitedly to support the organization of the United Irish League. This fact speaks well for the patriotism of the Nationalists of these cities, and it speaks well also, I think, for their political intelligence. I may say, without evoking any invidious comparison, that I attach more importance, if possible, to this meeting in Belfast than to any of the meetings in the other cities. Every visit that I have ever paid to Belfast has been a source to me of Every visit that I have ever paid to Belfast has been a source to me of mingled pleasure and pain. My mind when I came here was always filled with recollection that one hundred years ago this city of Belfast might be said almost to have been the heart and centre of Nationalism in Ireland, and endorsement from the Nationalists of Belfast at this time of our history must always be to a Nationalists of Belfast at this time of our history must always be to a politician a source of pleasure and of pride, because from the days one hundred ago, when this was the cradle of the great Irish movement, as you have been told, and when it was to a large extent the heart of the National movement in this country, down to this moment the Nationalists of Belfast have been the most down to this moment the Nationalists of Belfast have been the most steadfast and the most loyal to their cause of any set of men in Ireland. But, the conditions have changed, and one is confronted by the fact that this city of Belfast is to-day, notwithstanding the devotion and loyalty of its Nationalist citizens, not the heart or the centre of the National movement, but to a huge extent is the one and sole remaining obstacle which stands in the way of Ireland in the achievement of her national rights. That is the reason why I say my heart has always been filled when I visited this city with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain, and I have always asked myself when I visited this city are we, the National Party in Ireland, to any extent responsible for the fact that when I visited this city are we, the National Party in Ireland, to any extent responsible for the fact that Belfast stands to-day as the obstacle in the path of freedom for Ireland. I am afraid there are some Irish politicians who fall into the delusion that the National cause of Ireland is merely a Catholic cause. The cause to which we are devoted is a National cause, and those are enemies of the National cause who attempt National cause who attempt to give it such a tinge or such a complexion as is likely to drive away from it the descendants of the which have kept men asunder in this corner of the island. Ah; our idea of an Irish nation is a glorious one and a generous one. It is not the secondary on the triumph of the secondary on the secondary of ascendancy or the triumph of any class or of any creed, but it is the regeneration and the freedom of the nation made up of all of her sons, Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian, whether in their veins there flows the ancient Celtic blood of the original light prese or whether in their iginal Irish race, or whether in their veins there flows the blood of those who came from other lands

who came from other lands, and mingling with our people became more Irish than the Irish themselves. mingling with our people became more Irish than the Irish themselves.

These, you, no doubt, might be inclined to say to me are thoughts for the future, and in view of the acute crisis that has arisen in the political life of Ireland to-day you may expect me to direct your attention more closely to matters of actual concern for the moment. What I have to say in that matter is very simple, and, no doubt, it will be open to the charge of refutation, because in speaking on this subject throughout Ireland I have necessarily been obliged to repeat myself. I say in the political condition of Ireland at this moment there is no room amongst honest Nationalists for any discussion. I am one of those who attach no magic whatever to the word "unity." Unity may be a very good thing or it may be a very bad thing, but unity and apathy and indifference is a very bad thing. I say at the present moment there is no difference of opinion, judging by the public declarations of the leaders of the people. There is no difference of opinion as to the objects we have in view or as to the principles we advocate, and further, there is no difference of opinion as to the necessity of the United Prish League as an organization. There is no difference man in Ireland to-day who difference man in Ireland to-day who difference man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who difference on a proper man in Ireland to-day who

A monster meeting, under the auspices of the executive of the United League, was held in Belfast recently. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, judging by the reports which appear in our exchanges received this week from which we take the following extracts of the speeches of Messrs. Redmond and Dillon.

Mr. John Redmond, who was the recipient of an enthusiastic ovation, addressed the meeting. He said: It would be impossible for words to exaggerate the importance which I attach to this meeting to-night, or the value which I set upon the kindly welcome which you have given to me. This completes a series of meetings which I have had the honor of addressing in the chief towns of Ireland since the reunion in the Irish Party. These meetings were held in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and now in Belfast, and those meetings showed me conclusively, what indeed I have no doubt about at any time, that the Nationalists of the cities of Ireland thoroughly endorsed the union that had taken .place in the re-united Irish Party, were prepared unitedly to support the organization of the United Irish League. tion, and who still upon this trivial and unimportant issue, jeopardises the unity of the country, jeopardises the future of our cause, ought not to be tolerated by the people of Ireland.

be tolerated by the people of Ireland.

I have preached toleration in every speech I have made in Ireland since the reunion, and God knows I ought to preach toleration for minorities, because for a long time I was in a small minority, and I say that when I the minority separates itself frem I the majority, not in point of principles, but in point of some personal or trivial issue such as I have described, then I think that the public opinion of the country ought to demand from that minority that it should show some toleration for the views of the overwhelming majority. If Ireland realizes the magnitude of the issues that are at stake, I believe that for once the country would not tolerate any obstacle in the way lieve that for once the country would not tolerate any obstacle in the way of the complete reunion of the people. Let the country for a moment consider what these issues are. Without unity and organization in Ireland you can have no powerful popular movement in this country, and everybody knows that without a powerful popular movement in this powerful popular movement in this powerful popular movement in this country you cannot obtain any concession from any English Government. The whole history of the connection between the two countries goes to show that we can hope to get nothing from English benevolence or from good-will towards this country. I don't say that by way of reproach, for all patriotism is to a large extent selfishness, and the masses of the English people have got problems of their own affecting the well-being of their working-classes, of. I might say, almost the masses of the English people have got problems of their own affecting the well-being of their working-classes, of, I might say, almost the existence of their toilers, sufficient to occupy all the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and it is only human nature that they should direct their attention to these English problems rather than to Irish reforms, unless these Irish reforms and principles be backed by a vigorous movement in this country. Therefore, it is not by way of attack, I say, you ever have got anything, and you ever will get anything from England by a powerful and menacing popular movement in this country. Similarly you never could have any influence or power in the House of Commons unless you had there an Irish Party, not united merely in word, but unifmen of one hundred years ago— the unless you had there an Irish Party, Protestant Irishmen who laid down their lives for the liberty of Ireland. The bonds of comradeship and discipline, so that you will be able to count you them acting in every

ance that arises absolutely as one mail.

Now, what are your prospects, in the next Parliament? If you have no organization in this country, no united organization, and if you have no united and powerful party in the House of Commons then, of course, your prospects are gloomy indeed. Your earnest hope under these circumstances to obtain any concession of your rights, is gloomy, but if you build up a united and powerful organization that will be menacing to England, and if you send to the House of Commons a united body of Irish members, then, speaking advisedly, knowing only too well the narrow limits within which the Irish Party can do anything for Ireland in an English Parliament, still I say you may obtain in the next Parliament enormous benefits for the Irish people and for Ireland. As far as one can foresee the future it is pretty certain that the next Parliament will witness the introduction of a compulsory land purchase scheme. The land purchase scheme is inevitable, and it is inevitable by reason of the fact that the two parties concerned in the land question, the tenants on the one side, and the landlords on the other, are utterly dissatisfied with the present system of land laws in this country. The question is one which affects not merely the tenant farmers of the country, but it affects the other classes, also, in a special way, the prosperity of every town in Ireland.

People have criticized the United Irish League, and said it is an agra-

the hands of the Irish members in pushing the compulsory land purchase upon good terms, and thus taking efficacious steps to promote the prosperity of the country. You may take it for granted that the land purchase scheme will be introduced, and the price that will have to be paid for it by the tenantry will depend upon the action of Ireland for the next few months or weeks. I would be glad to see a land purchase scheme carried out upon such terms as would not injure a single landlord in Ireland. I would not desire to see the extermination of any class in the country, and if England chooses out of her plentiful purse to make it easy for the Irish landlords, I have no objection; but what I do say is, we must take care that the price as will weight them further. These are some of the issues that depend on the action of Ireland during the next few weeks. On the question of Home Rule I am not going to speak here to-night, except to say this, and I wish my words of protestation could be received and accepted by our Protestant fellow-countrymen of this land. Home Rule as we mean it does not mean the ruin of any class or creed. People of recent days in Ireland sometimes sneer at Thomas Davis's dream of the Irish nation of the future. It may seem far from realization; it may seem a long day from now to the moment when our Protestant fellow-countrymen in the North of Ireland will join hands for our common country, but I, for my part, will never abandon the hopes that that countrymen in the North of Ireland will join hands for our common country, but I, for my part, will never abandon the hope that that day will come. At any rate, that is the ideal that I believe we should hold before our minds—the ideal of a Parliamentary united party, when men of all classes and creeds will join together for the benefit of the common country. common country.

"Start not, Irish born men, If you're to Ireland true; We heed not race, nor creed, nor We've hearts and hands for you."

We've hearts and hands for you.

It is in this spirit we have to face the general election, and it is in this spirit of broad toleration and broad patriotism that I would appeal to the people of Ulster, without reference to class or creed, to join with their fellow-countrymen to banish for ever and trample under foot those hateful religious animosities which have made our country, a byeword all the world over, and which, I may say are a disgrace to our

the way as an obstacle to the great national object. Well, now, let me go over some few words on a subject which was touched upon at some length in the eloquent and masterly speech to which we have just listened from the Chairman of our party. It is, after all, the subject which has engaged, or ought to engage, all the attention of Irish Nationalists at the present moment, because, as the chairman said, there is little difference about principles. At other times when no election was pending we have discussed the reforms we desired and the principles of Irish Nationality, but now we are face to face with a great crisis in the history of our movement, and the fate of our movement hangs in the balance, and to a great extent of the constitutional movement for many years to come. And until the minds of the people, of the Nationalists of the country, are directed to the great questions which will be settled for many a long year to come—questions, I am afraid, if they are settled unfavorably, they shall be the last for the lifetime of some of us who are getting old and grey in the service. The fate of this movement, within the next four weeks, in all probability the time is upon us, the time is at hand when the conment, of the constitutional movement, within the next four weeks, in all probability the time is upon us, the time is at hand when the constituencies of this country will be called upon to give their solemn verdict at the polls and to select their representatives —representatives who will be entitled to speak for Ireland in the British House of Commons, it may be, for six years to come — an awful responsibility, a responsibility which, if it is not discharged with a full sense of all the mighty issues that are hanging on it, may consign, after all that has happened during the last ten years, the constitutional movement in Ireland into the same slough of despond in which it was in the year 1853, the year after the great betrayal, when, recollect, it took twenty-five years — one quarter of a century — before there arose in Ireland any body of constitutional and Parliamentary politicians who could obtain any hold whatever on the confidence of the Irish people.

We've hearts and hands for you."

If is in this spirit we have to face the general election, and it is in this spirit of broad toleration and broad patriotism that I would appeal to the people of Ulster, without reference to class or creed, to join with their fellow-countrymen to banish for ever and trample under foot those hateful religious animosities which have made our country, a byoword all the world over, and which. I may say, are a disgrace to our common humanity, and to join their brothers in an effort to dignify, to emancipate this loved isle, this land that has been made rich by the blood and sacrifices of unumbered generations of our forefathers, and which we all believe was designed by the Creator of the universe to be the home of a free and happy people.

Mr. John Dillon's Speech,

Mr. John Dillon's Speech, eland almost of despair, the faith of the Nationalists of Belfast in the use a syear to the British army. I think such a man ought not to be the consummation of that great desire. I on my part think, speaking here to be eliver that any political leader has ever had in history truer and braver friends than I have had a mongst to be lieve than I have had a mongst the Nationalists of difficulty and of dancer, when friends were badly needed, and when they were put to trials and I therefore it gives to me a peculiar personal pleasure to be here to night and share in your triumph, and I think I may, speaking for myself, make this claim, that I have ken and I think I may, speaking for myself, make this claim, that I have ken pleage which I have often given to the National ranks appeared to be possible, that no possible,

THE THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

by the sensible woman who really values her complexion. The cause of a sallow color, of pimples and of unsightly blotches cannot be removed by caustic bleaches.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

when taken regularly, and as directed, strikes directly at the seat of the trouble. It restores the healthy action and appearance of the skin, by stimulating in a natural

manner the organs of digestion. When the stomach, liver and bowels are healthy, the

A pumphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on applicant to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, age and for a bottle.

Cosmetics and Face-Washes

skin will be healthy too.

open, or would lay such political leaders as recommended it, open to the charge of intolerance. It may be said, and has been said, that there are good Nationalists in Ireland who have not seen their way to accept the United Irish League or the decision of the Convention. Yes, I am free to admit that there may be honest Nationalists in Ireland, and that there are, who have not seen their way to accept the United Irish League and the decisions of the Convention, but so were there honest Nationalists in Ireland in 1878 and 1879 who could not see their way to accept Mr. Parnell's policy and the policy of Joe Biggar. I am old enough in the National fight to remember when we were denounced in 1878 and 1879. We were the young men of the movement in those days. We were denounced and charged with intolerance because we stood in those days to make the support of the advanced party policy of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar and of the National Land League the test of the elections; and it was said, "If you do this you are excluding honest Nationalists who cannot go so far; practise a policy of toleration." I ask, however, with pen, or would lay such political

...ARE NEVER USED

Biggar and of the National Land Longue the test of the elections; and it was said. "If you do this you are excluding honest Nationalists who cannot go as head, however, with confidence, the Nationalists who cannot go as the property of Parell and Biggar to be last, looking back to the days of 1878 and 1879, if we of those days had listened to that nonsense, if we had allowed the question of the policy of Parnell and Biggar to be probed into the best question, what would have been the course of Irish National politics of that day? And yet in those days, as in the days in which we are now living, it was agreed the property of the pr

qualify young men for a commercial career, as also for the training of candidates for the Belgian Consular service, and from the recently-published report of its operations during the year 1899-1900 it appears that the results are more gratifying than its promoters had anticipated. In the course of the year excursions are organized to Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of the kingdom, and to several of the leading industrial establishments in the provinces, when the practical application of the theoretical principles expounded in the lectures is very forcibly brought home to the students. With the same object a visit of a fortnight or three weeks' duration is paid, under the guidance of one of the professors, to one or other University town of England or Germany in the Long Vacation. A museum of commercial and industrial products—an indispensable adjunct to institutions of the kind—is its course of formation, and a beginning has also been made of a technical library, embracing works.

A Lady of Quality ows real value and genuine meri d will use SURPRISE Soap i

> indeed;
> Has for travel a
> She paddles away
> stream,
> With her baby p Mrs. Kangaroo,

How some little
their mother
Whenever she w
Is really and
thing—
The way she ta
know?

Dame Pussy not and such,
In her mouth g
ride!
But then she real

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I've heard Moth
haps you ha'
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spunk,
When her baby si
bit of a ride
Packs him care
trunk!

Mrs. Hippopotam

plain,
Caring neither for locket,
Ere she starts for riedly thrusts
Her baby deep d

ent with her!
To keep you fro harms,
When she goes to foot or by tr
Carries baby saf arms!

STREET EDUC standing the fac-are now in full sw large number of be around the streets What are the pare dren doing? Are t important duty w them that they editheir children in the their children in the God? No doubt, t God? No doubt, t paltry and trivial conduct, but in will see the resu carelessness and ne cover their brow stare them in the upon trouble will then that the too

There is scarcely There is scarcely carth for the educathan that of the melancholy reflection the rising genering to graduate in its corrupting assometing assometing to be suffered to the eviluation of the evil streets day and ni

REAL KNOWLEI REAL KNOWLEI you in the world?" never studied that many other things ied, and the mos been neglected. Su be ignorant of the their existence: without is expected of must do to please must do to please people we must sa; Yes, by all mear But get the knowle most worth—the will be a light to lamp that will if places in the earth! knowledge that is r is never useless, bu must do to please eternal destiny.

THE DUTY OF THE DUTY OF FUL.—We speak mi making others happ pass, we say, on v put a little cheer i make the path a li some one's tired for robin into its nest robin into its nest are not so accusto the duty of being! Yet the one duty is lible as clearly as said His disciples s lation in the world the same sentence cheer." That is this set before us as are to live cheerful Christians are scarcely ever chually uncheerful, (ful only at times, shines and all thin them. The truth is ordinary life a th things to one which

TO CURE LOW sone ounce of the tion, properly mixe good conscience; illarge spoonful of tience. Distill carefy plant called "others

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HOME CRITICS .-

tober 6, 1900

Quality

RPRISE So

secret of the

pure hard soap eculiar qualities

is of the Irish doutside to do y of their counfiring into our y is fighting us. the National or-

the National or-convention, let ilke men, and the Party, in they would be let them take that party. It

great crisis in country to shut the sand difficult ath, and to lull ecurity and to lat in our blinders there like

thes there lies than idle to cry if we abstain means by which be secured for eliberately abstain means by

Our Boys and Girls.

I've heard/Mother Elephant (per-haps you have, too), And it shows quite a good deal of

spunk,
When her baby she gives the least
bit of a ride
Packs him carefully up in her

Mrs. Hippopotamus, a wise mother

Has for travel a very bright knack! She paddles away on the face of the stream, With her baby perched high on her

Mrs. Kangaroo, too, of dress very plain, Caring neither for frill, shoes nor

Caring nester.

locket,

Dre she starts for a trip, she hurriedly thrusts

Her baby deep down in her pocket!

But your mamma, dear, how different with her!

To keep you from dangers and

When she goes to see grandma, on foot or by train,

Carries baby safe clasped in her arms!

-Babyland.

STREET EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding the fact that the schools are now in full swing there are a large number of boys still wandering around the streets from day to day. What are the parents of such children doing? Are they dead to that important duty which imposes on them that they educate and bring up their children in the fear and love of God? No doubt, they will set forth paltry and trivial reasons for such conduct, but in a few years they will see the result of their folly, carelessness and neglect. Shame will cover their brow, dishonor will stare them in the face, and trouble upon trouble will be their lot. It is then that the too late regrets will come.

General part of the sad and papers. Shun such things as dangerous snares as you would the bite of a venomous serpent, and cultivate a liking for the good and true.

DOING ONE'S BEST. — What a grand thing 'tis to be able to say after doing any kind of work. 'Well, I've done my best.' There's a certain kind of consolation even of failure at the end of the work stares you in the face. The following is a very good story on this point:

There was a boy whom we will name Luke Varnum. He was fifteen years old and he was lame of his left foot. So when every boy in Number Five and every man, old and marched off to join Gen. Stark and fifth the Hessiaw at Republication. STREET EDUCATION .- Notwith-

GUEER RAPID TRANSIT.

How some little ones travel, with their mother, of course, whenever she wishes to go, Is really and truly a laughable thing—
The way she takes them, do you know?

Dame Pussy not caring for coaches and such.
In her mouth gives her children a ride!
But then she really cares not to be seen—
I think ther natural pride!

The heard Mother Elephant (personness)

CORNER STONE OF HEALTH.—
Exercise, said a physician the other day to the editor of a contemporary, is the corner stone of health. It differs essentially from work, in which the fundamental idea is that of labor. On the contrary, the idea of exercise is based upon activities undertaken for the benefit of the body or mind, some form of exertion intended to promote health or furnish amusement. Work is essentially toil, even though it be congenial. Exercise, on the other hand, is purely recreation. If exercise be taken only from a sense of duty it loses the distinguishing feature of exercise and becomes work. A course of exercise should be carried on by easy stages. Exercise is a tonic, and therefore benefit is not to be derived from a single dose. single dose.

GOOD READING. - The young GOOD READING. — The young should carefully foster a fondness for good books and periodicals. We find too many of our boys and girls get a liking for low trashy literature, literature which corrupts the mind and leads into the ways of syil. How many a young person can trace his or her downfall from the path of rectitude by reading bad and dangerous books and papers. Shun such things as dangerous snares as you would the bite of a venomous serpent, and cultivate a liking for the good and true.

young, shouldered his firelock and marched off to join Gen. Stark and

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

The members of one's own family come down upon one heavily, and come down upon one heavily, and the critical come down upon one heavily, and the come down upon one heavily, and the come down upon one heavily, and the tit with uncertage accuracy the weak place in the armor. They know exactly where to find it. They are self-the is generally just and true, its truth life its sting.

calmly, "what you say is true, but this and that and the other imperfection offsets and spoils his good qualities. Necessarily you judge as an outsider; one's family sees so much more clearly."

Trying it often is to hear our tulents, which are prized by discriminating friends, slighted or openly flouted by our own families. It is quite as painful to hear our trilling faults of disposition, scarcely noticeable to outsiders, magnified by those who see them nearest. But the disable to outsiders, magnified by thos who see them nearest. But the discipline is a healthy one, and even helpful, if we choose to so regard it. The genius that creates is its own reward and its own sustenance or i is worth nothing. The disposition which makes or mars love in daily life is what counts in the summing up of character.

GOLDEN SILENCE.—Did you ever try to keep silence while a volley of angry words was being fired at you? This is the question asked by a writer. Ah! then, you know it is not an easy thing to do, and you have also to learn that there is a great satisfaction in being able, at such a moment, to control that spirit of self-justification that will arise in each one of us, but which often urges us to say more than is wise. It is easy, indeed, to attempt to vindicate oneself, but it is not so easy to recall the bitter words that are almost sure to escape us.

There is scarcely a victory so well

almost sure to escape us.

There is scarcely a victory so well worth the winning as a perfect control over the tongue. First, because the struggle withing us is so great that we may be rightly proud when we have conquered, gnd again, because of the fruits of victory. The momentary triumph of having met one's enemy with his own weapons is not worth putting up against the sweet satisfaction this bit of self control will give. The first is transient, the second is eternal. Our silence is a sword-thrust that never sient, the second is eternal. Our si-lence is a sword-thrust that never misses the mark, and its work is most effective when the one at whom it is aimed has become calm and be-gun to wonder what weapon has so seriously wounded. No matter what the offense, remember that words spoken in anger will never mend a cause. Wait until the heat of resent-ment is spent, then rebuke, if necess cause. Wait until the heat of resent ment is spent, then rebuke, if necessary; you will do it more effectivel than with a host of angry words. I is by silence, or the 'mild answer' which 'turneth away wrath' that one commands the greatest respect and obedience.

HELPING MOTHER. - " Mothe may I help you?" Girls, if you knew how much your mother appreciates words like that you would often say them and as often carry them into execution. It is not so much for what you are able to do that your mother will be pleased, but on account of thoughtfulness that prompts

the thoughtfulness that prompts your question.

And you know mother has to work hard, often and long. She is only human, even if she is your mother, and she becomes tired sometimes, and a little help is a grateful relief. How proud she must feel to see her little daughter cheerful and eager in her desires to proffer aid.

Mothers rarely complain of the labor and trouble they endure for the sake of their children. They seem to leave the complaining to be done by their boys and girls. And how they oftentimes complain!

cover their brow, dishonor will stare them in the face, and trouble upon trouble will be their for it. It is to one.

Some the control of the street. It is a melanchy reflection that so many of the rising generation are propare than that of the street. It is a melanchy reflection that so many of the rising generation are propare than that of the street. It is a melanchy reflection that so many of the rising generation are propare than that of the street. It is a melanchy reflection that so many of the rising generation are propare than that of the street of the street. It is in possible to calculate the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is in possible to calculate the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is into the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is into a result of the rising associations. It is into the possible to calculate the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is into the possible to calculate the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is many than the power and adaption of the least of the rising associations. It is not that the power studied that? Yet a great many other things have been studied, and the most important law to ignorate the power and the path is possible to calculate the power and the path is limited to the power and the power and the path is limited to the path is limit

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IRISH PRISON STATISTICS.

Year by year the statistics of serious crime in Ireland become more encouraging, says the Dublin "Freeman's Journal." The report of the prisons' board for 1899 is no exception to recent records in the evidence it affords of satisfactory progress. The number of persons sent to convict prisons last year was 89, the number discharged 109, and the number in custody on Jan. 1, 1900, 332. Twenty years ago the number was 1,031, thirty years ago 1,230, and forty years ago 1,230, and forty years ago 1,231. Even more satisfactory than these figures is the gradual disappearance of the female convict. On Jan. 1, there were only nineteen women in convict prisons in Ireland, as compared with 212 in 1879.

The figures of juvenile crime are quite as satisfactory. The number of convicted, juveniles was last year 189, as compared with 222 in the previous year, and 462 in 1891. Twenty-two were girls. The report states that 'hesides these, 6 boys and 1 girl under 12 years of age, prisons' board for 1899 is no excep-

and 48 boys and 18 girls from 12 to 16 years of age were committed to prison as untried prisoners during 1899, but were not convicted." The practice of Irish magistrates in sending untried prisoners to jail has always been a scandal. Irish magistrates act in this respect as if every accused person were to be presumed guilty until he had proved his innocence. The magisterial practice is utterly irreconcilable with repeated judicial decisions, but, unlike English judges. Irish judges have never endeavored to improve it. It would be a more proper subject for some of their assize addresses than the political views they occasionally ventilate. When it comes to sending innocent children to prison, it is certainly time that somebody should interfere.

UP TO THE STANDARD.

Montreal, Can., Sept. 25, 1900. —
A. C. Hamburg, 195 Maisonneuve street, this city, makes this statement: "My blood was very poor and my health impaired. As I am'a machinist, I need good health to earn my living. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which brought my health up to the standard." Many others testify that they have received great benefit from the use of this excellent medicine.

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field, N.J., automatic brake, \$5,000 and other considerations.

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Frank Paul and Charles Quintus to Seli-Feeder Thresher Co., band cutter and feeder, \$6,000.

Chas. A. Chase, to the Chase Elec-

and feeder, \$6,000.
Chas. A. Chase, to the Chase Electric Construction Co., electric letters for signs. Consideration, \$5,000.
Kate Williams to Alfred D. Fowler, of Los Angelos, Cal., trademark, "Electrogone" on medical compounds. Consideration, \$25,000.
(Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys. New York Life Building, Montreal).

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Society Directory.

PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- Estab ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-lished March 6th, 1856, incorporat-ed 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-der street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corres-ponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Divisions No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, om the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen. Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.OH. — DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets A.OH. — DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, S85 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mo-Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer: M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—Presi-A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.—Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed): Fin.—Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p. m.Spiritual Advisor, Rev. E. Strubber C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

T. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediate-ly after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 n.m., Rev. S. C. Hallissey. Rev. President; James J. Costiean, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26,

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the transaction of business are held. month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

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Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
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lin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
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AL EDUCATION mercial and Con-lished in coniversity of Lou-eted its third was founded to

the training of selgian Consular he recently-pubperations during it appears that gratifying than articipated. In rexcursions are p, the commerce kingdom, and the provinces, pplication of the expounded in forcibly brought s. With the same brinight or three hie professors, to ity town of Engune the Long Vacacommerial and an indispensable and an indispensable the lang-school.—Corresmes.

riageable age, but who would wed one so poor?

Tulissa, a beautiful maiden, was not without ambition, and often beguiled the weary hours with dreams of future greatness. She would imagine herself a princess, and, in picturing a luxurious life, forgot for a time the misery of her present lot. But these dreams were too often interrupted by the necessity of seeking wood in the forest. These wanderings brought her one day to a ruined well, overgrown with grass, around which lay a quantity of wood. She had gathered a large bundle, when she heard a voice, apparently from out the well, calling her name. She turned and listened, no one appearanced well she she heard as the she within the same and the same and the same area.

Will you be my wife?" Terrified, she seized her bundle and Terrified, she seized her bundle and fled, resolved never again to visit the haunted spot. But the good price she received for her wood pleased her, and when their last coin was spent, and no wood could be found in all the country round, she again sought the well. The wood, lying in greater quantities than on her former visit, ioduced her to approach close to the dreaded place. She quickly collected the sticks, hoping to deagain wood, lying in wood, lying in has not deceived you; I married his daughter and terribly will I revenge any injury done him."

The King replied: "One day I will spare him to see if you really possess your boasted power, then he must die, for I will not be turned from my purpose by empty threats."

Next morning when the King arose, he and the wood-cutter. He has not deceived you; I married his daughter and terribly will I revenge any injury done him."

The King replied: "One day I will spare him to see if you really possess your boasted power, then he must die, for I will not be turned from my purpose by empty threats."

Next morning when the King arose, he and the wood-cutter. Were the object of the only persons living in the town; the inhabitants lay dead, bitten by snakes. The King now saw he had so alarmed her. Her parents did not consider it so terrible; indeed they bade her revisit the well and it again heard the voice.

Tulisee

the voice.
Glad to escape so easily, Tulissa returned, and told what had occurred. Her father set forth immediately a supprise found the diately, and to his surprise found the ter's fetters and sent him away path without trouble. He had not loaded with presents.

Blinded by these dazzling promises, Nur-Singh immediately consented, the wedding day was fixed, and the wood-cutter returned well pleased. The women were disappointed that he came empty-handed; they were ashamed to appear in ragged garments on a festal occasion.

A few days before the wedding, the family were astonished to see a hundred baskets travelling through the family were astonished to see a hundred baskets travelling through the family were filled with choice fruits and confectionery, others contained shawls and every requisite for the female toilet, whilst the whole, in true Oriental fashion, was illuminated with colored lamps. This filled all hearts with joy.

The appointed time found them at the well, but to their surprise no preparations for a wedding. At length the wood-cutter exclaimed: "How can I marry my daughter when no one is here to receive her?"

"We are all here," cried the voice; "place the ring on your daughter with and when he entered flew towards him begging him so earnestly to sup with her that he consented. Yet he did not leaving gave

same moment a ring made its ap-

In an Eastern land lived a woodcutter who was so poor that he had not even an axe, and was obliged with his wife and daughter to gather the old wood they found lying about. If they obtained sufficient to purchase food for the day, they rejoiced over their frugal fare; but this did not often happen, and their compulsory fasts became so frequent that they languished with hunger. To Nur-Singh and his wife poverty was doubly bitter on account of their daughter. She was of a marriageable age, but who would weed one so poor?

Tulissa, a beautiful maiden, was not without ambition, and often beguiled the weary hours with dreams of tuture greatness. She would imagine herself a princess, and, in picturing a luxurious life, forgot for a time the misery of her present lot. But th'se dreams were too often interrupted by the necessity of seeking wood in the forest. These wanderings brought her one day to a ruined well, overgrown with grass, around which lay a quantity of wood. She had gathered a large bundle, when she heard a voice, apparently from out the well, calling her name. She turned and listened: no one appeared, yet she distinctly heard the woodc-utter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter to reveal the secret of his wealth. The king summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closelly. The wood-cutter began to doubt the woods:—

"Will you be my wife?"

the wisdom of marrying his daugn-ter to a person of whom he knew nothing and bitterly he lamented his wretched fate.

The evening before the execution a voice said to the King: "Oh, King, harm not the poor wood-cutter. He has not deceived you; I married his daughter and terribly will I revenge

again pressed heavily; her parents sought in vain for wood, and urged Tulissa to try her luck; thereupon she told of the voice that had so alarmed her. Her parents did not consider it so terrible; indeed they bade her revisit the well and if she again heard the voice refer the unknown suitor to her father. Tulissa went unwillingly, and was departing with her bundle, when again came that terrible question. "Will you be my wife?"

Summoning all her courage, she replied: "That proposal should be addressed to my father."

"Send your father here," sounded the voice men from the work of the voice."

Sound of the voice has inhabitants lay dead, bitten by snakes. The King now saw he had to do with a powerful spirit, so hastening to the prison, he entreated his son-in-law to turn asside his worath. The wood-cutter willingly agging the town; has the inhabitants lay dead, bitten by snakes. The King now saw he had to do with a powerful spirit, so hastening not the prison, he entreated his son-in-law to turn asside his worath. The wood-cutter willingly agging the town; has the important of the voice of the

your father here," sounded to escape so easily, Tulissa I, and told what had ocher father set forth immediate in the surprise found the surprise found to be surprise found to be surprise found to the surprise found to be surprise found to be surprise found to be surprise found to be supprise found to be supprise found the surprise found to be supprise for the poison of your bits, recall these men from the shadow of death. The snakes obeyed, the inhabitance of the supprise found to be supprise for the poison of your bits, recall these men from the shadow of death. The snakes obeyed, the inhabitance of the supprise for the snakes of the supprise for the snakes obeyed, the snakes obeyed the snake

path without trouble. He had not waited long, when from out the depths came the words: "You are poor and wretched; give me your daughter, and you shall have the finest Lothes and daintiest food; your shadow shall grow and your riches increase, for I shall gratify your every wish."

Blinded by these dazzling promises, Nur-Singh immediately consented, the wood-cutter returned well pleased. The women were disappointed that he came empty-handed; they were ashamed to appear in ragged garments on a festal occasion.

A few days before the wedding, the family were astonished to see a hundred baskets travelling through the air. They descended before the hut. Some, were filled with choice fruits and confectionery, others contained shawls and every requisite for the female toilet, whilst the whole, in the does not properly esteem

SAVED THEIR BOY.

ME HAD BEEN WEAK AND ALLING
PROW INFANCY.

The seem pleased, and on leaving gave

refreshed. During his illness he was treated by two doctors. Both differed in the diagnosis of his cage. One said it was catarrh of the stomach, and while his treatment was persisted in the was no infinite and in the was no infinite and in the was not infinite and in the stomach.

As He size and his Faresta Fhoughs
He Was Doomed to an invalid's Life—
Dr. Williams * Fink Fullis are and the Faresta Fhoughs
He was Doamed to an invalid's Life—
Dr. Williams * Fink Fullis are and the part of the common than the search for his renewed health—
all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams for the plus and the best known and the sarch for his renewed health—
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all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams * Pink Fullis and part in the search for his renewed health—
all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams * Pink Pills were brought into use. A "Post" reporter hearing of the cure called at Mr. Dabauld and such and the passed away and he has not other sufferer. Charley is now to myear of age, has a stomach; a blue and continued and the search of the stomach and the passed away and he has not other sufferer. Charley is now to myear of age has not other sufferer. Charley is now to myear of age has post and the sum of t

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E. MANSFIELD,

yet stricter orders to admit no one to the palce.

Time passed, and Tulissa had almost forgotten the incident, when one day looking from her windowshes awa nold woman selling antimony. She called her, let down the sheet, and admitted the stranger. After many compliments, the woman asked the same question as the first stranger. Tulissa replied proudly that had done her that honor. The old woman then asked had he ever chewed betel-nut and given it to her, and on her replying, "Never," persuaded her to demand this token.

That evening Tulissa asked her husband: "Why do you never give me betel-nut from your mouth, as husbands do who love their wives?"

"Sreak part thue," explained the stroyed by smakes. I know not if the egg will preserve her from danger, but when the bird is hatched it will be destroyed by smakes. I know not if the egg will preserve her from the by smakes. I know not if the egg will preserve her from the bird is hatched egg will preserve her from the twell preserve her from the stroyed by smakes. I know not if the egg will preserve her from the bird is h

Inat evening runssa asked ner husband: "Why do you never give me betel-nut from your mouth, as husbands do who love their wives?" "Speak not thus," exclaimed the spirit; "ask not what will separate

"Speak not thus," exclaimed the spirit; "ask not what will separate us for ever."
Tulissa tried persuasions, but finding them useless, relinquished her plan for the present. It is probable she would have abandoned it altogether, had not the old woman again visited her, asked had her husband ever told her his name, and persuaded her to require it as proof of his affection.

The same evening Tulissa made her request. In vain her husband strove to show her the foolishness of her wish. At length, losing patience, he said:—

"If I tell you it will be feld."

"If I tell you, it will be fatal to

"If I tell you, it will be fatal to your happiness. I shall be compelled to part from you, and you will have to return to your former poverty."

Deepite the warning, Tulissa persisted in her desire, until, finding all treaties in vain, her husband said:

"Well, so be it, but not here," and led her from the palace. Arrived at the banks on a river he stopped, ask-the banks on "Are you still detering, anxiously" time to withdraw your request."

Tiosity, and

led her from the palace. Arrived at the banks of a river he stopped, ask the banks of "Are you still deterning, anxiously" time to withdraw your request." Triosity, and Urged by irresistible consequences, replied: "I will know."

The spirit walked into the warred in the spirit walked into the warred in the stream, until only his head and shoulders were visible. A third time he repeated his question, assuring her of his love and entreating her tenderly to relinquish a wish which, if granted, she would repent to the last hour of her life. When, however, Tulissa again replied, "I will know," he cried, sorrowfully, "My name is Basnak Dan!" The same moment a serpent's head appeared above the water, shot a withering glance at the obstinate wife, and then sank in the stream, in which her husband had already disappeared.

Tulissa was now alone, and wearing the ragged clothes of bygone days. Vainly she sought her beautiful palace. Every path she took led to the old, ruined hut, and how ruined and squalid did it now appear! Within sat her parents, poor and hungry as of yore. The old life began again, the little squirred a piercing the collect the perfume nor to the last hour of her life. When, however, Tulissa again replied, "I will know," he cried, sorrowfully, "My name is Basnak Dan!" The same moment a serpent's head appeared above the water, shot a withering glance at the obstinate wife, and then sank in the stream, in which her husband had already disappeared.

Tulissa was now alone, and wearing the ragged clothes of bygone days. Vainly she sought her beautiful palace, Every path she took led to the old file began again; as of yore. The old life began again; The Queen uttered a piercing the palace. Every path she took led to the old life began again.

The Gueen uttered a piercing the palace is a present sought the palace is a present sought the palace. Every path she took led to the old life began again. The Gueen uttered a piercing the old life began again.

and squalid did it now appear; whirin sat her parents, poor and hungry
as of yore. The old life began again,
but now it was embittered by her
parents' reproaches.

One day as she pursued her weary
way a squirrel crossed her path.
These little animals were so common
she would not have noticed them.

way a squirrel crossed her path. These little animals were so common she would not have noticed them, had not his white stripes reminded her of a squirrel whose life she had saved in the palace garden. Satisfied at having attracted her attention, the animal bounded before her to a place where lay abundance of wood. It was a lovely spot, and after collecting her bundle she sat down and fell asleep. A soft whispering awoke her, and looking round she saw two squirrels engaged in earnest conversation.

nakes. Here Tulissa made a raft of som

ants led her to their mistress. After gazing at Tulissa, she said:—
"I never engage servants without first proving their capability. If they fear the trial they can depart, but should they decide to try, nothing serves as an excuse for failure; if they fail, a terrible death awaits them."
Without hesitation Tulissa offered herself for trial. A crystal vase was

herself for trial. A crystal vase was then handed her; she was led into a courtyard surrounded by high walls

evil.

The Queen uttered a piercing cry, while legions of squirrels led in their rightful monarch, Basnak Dan. Tulissa's garments changed to queenly raiment, the huma placed a glittering crown on her forehead, and she was now a fitting bride for a mighty entit mighty spirit.

mighty spirit.
Great was the joy of the good
spirits at the fall of Sarkasukis and
the wicked Queen, but none rejoiced
more than Nur-Singh and his wife,
who on Basnak Dan's seturn to power were raised again from poverty to
wealth.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN.-The market is rather weak with liberal offerings, and quiet foreign demand. Quotation afloat Montreal are as follows Oats, 281/sc; peas, 661/sc to 67c; bar-ley, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, 56c spring wheat, 76c; buckwheat, 52c.

spring wheat, 76c; buckwheat, 52c.

FLOUR AND FEED. —The market continues firm with a good demand for all lines. The present export demand is also large, and prices obtained are said to be in excess of the local market values.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4.50 in barrels. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; Manitoba bran. \$16.00 in bags; Ontario bran. \$15.00 in bags; Ontario bran. \$15.25 to \$15.50 in bulk; shorts, \$17 to \$18 per ton.

Reports are current of sales of Ontario feed at 50c more than these quotations.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

BATURDAY, October 6.

Direct importation of Fine Lace Curtains and by far the biggest variety to choose from of any store in town. We ask nothing better than a chance to show the latest styles in Irish Points, Scotch Lace, Nottinghams, Saxony, Brussels, French Hand-made, Ruffled Muslins, Embroidered Muslins, and every other kind of Lace Curtains you can think of.

CURTAIN NEWS.

"ivre's almost any lived of Curtain amongst this stock that you can wish for, in all sizes.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains in every new and lacey pattern, back stitched edges, 3½ yards long, \$1.05

pair.

New Damask Portieres, in every new art shade and colorings, 3 yards long, \$2.35 pair.

New Chenille Curtains, in a variety of new handsome colors, with rich borders and heavily fringed ends, \$2.65 pair.

SPECIAL BLAMKET SALE. Every useful weight, size and qual ty, in New Blankets, are now being

ity, in New Blankets, are now being offered at special prices.
Useful White Wool Blanket, good size, colored borders, \$1.70 pair.
Useful White Wool Blanket, size 56 by 76 inches, colored borders, \$2.00 pair.
Serviceable White Wool Blankets, 56 by 76 inches, \$2.50 pair.

56 by 80 inches, fancy borders, \$2.50 pair.
Fine Quality White Wool Blankets
60 by 80 inches, fancy borders, \$3.50 pair: Extra Quality White Blankets, soft finish, 68 by 86 inches, \$4.00. Special Quality White Wool Blan-kets, 72 by 99 inches, fancy borders, \$7.00.

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS.

All lines of Tapestry Carpets are now complete with all the latest de-signs and colorings for the fall. Handsome Tapestry Carpets, in a variety of patterns, with 5x8 bord-

Carpets, in a large variety of patterns and new colorings, with 5 x 8 borders to match, 80c yard. TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.

ers to match, 63c. Extra Quality Close Wove Tapestry

3 x 4 Tapestry Stair Carpets, in all newest patterns, 40c to 80c yd. 4 x 4 Tapestry Stair Carpets, in patterns to match the narrower width, 80c to \$1.25 yard.

FURNITURE COVERING

Every kind of Art Fabric suitablefor Furniture Coverings and Hangings, newest artistic patterns.

New Gobelin Tapestries in all thefavorite and most artistic colorings,
and wanderfully rich designs, suitable for either covering or hangings,
48 inches wide, 55c yard.

Rich Furniture Damasks, in every
desirable shade and pattern, 56c to
\$1.75.

\$1.75.

New Furniture Oatmeals, in every suitable shade, \$1.25.

Furniture Reps, strong, serviceable, and economical, all shades, \$1.20.

BED COMFORTERS.

You can't imagine the variety of Bed Comforters that The Big Store carries. There's every size and quality as well as pretty pattern. New Bed Comforters for single bed, with pretty pattern coverings, 56c to 97c each.

New Bed Comforters, full sizes, covered with silkalene, in newest patterns, \$1.25 to \$3.15 each.

New Down Filled Bed Comforters, handsome sateen covered, splendid

handsome sateen covered, splendid patterns, full sizes, \$4.95 to \$7.20

New Silk Covered Bed Comforters, exquisite qualities, \$10 to \$25.

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Wear Well, look well and are economical in price.

Kidderminster Carpets, 36 inches

Kidderminster Carpets, 36 inches-wide, in a large range of new pat-terns and colors, all wool, 60c yard. Extra Heavy Kidderminster Car-pets, closely woven, special range of patterns, 80c yard. Best Quality Kidderminster Car-pets, heavy and close weave, latest designs and colorings, 36 inches wide, \$1.00 yard.

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The new Fall styles of these Nordheimer and Heintzman Pianos, now arriving in our warerooms, will delight all who see and hear them. We can give you a better piano, at a better price, and on better terms than any other firm in Montreal. Try us.

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Have nearly all arrived. We are showing prettier Carpets this season than we have ever shown before, and are sure to please even the most fastidious.

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BY D

*'Let, moreover, his duct chaste and Morals rigidly stric sign of a stain.' -Milton's

There are certain times that sho decay of the restrictions of the new thousand in Protestathese. It is a greated agine that Protestate rorm, had no detail the essential truth Or that the reading Bible were not, ame tremendous help the Huguenot idea reign of Louis XI higher than those chelieu and a great chelieu and a great olic" courtiers at Cromwell himself w crite, though he was self-deceiver. Catho and are,—as unjus as Protestants are

There is no mitig that the tenets of tignity, which mad ing in the sight of conduct, are giving Paganism. There is Paganism. There is than there was a but there is less men. Honor is not Christianity,—Cardi his famous definitic man," exemplifies tis. And, while there able gentlemen who hold a code of hon their class, the teatices of Christian e outside of this code. This fact is lost very good fathers as This fact is lost a very good fathers a the question of the sons comes up. To bish" that a father son to make good s is altogether foolish country, where saci tion, of the utmost observer of social observer of social realize that. But, Christianity as a stringently moral for large colleges and der secular contr Non-sectarianism me new Paganism,—an worshipping. Westr spirit was much be

To sin is a deple to make sin part of conduct of life, is Your young man, Catholics are broug Catholics are brouge schools, knows righe has fixed principethics,—especially which touch the velif he fall, he falls has Christian ideals mandments have, for tic value. Christ rul how—whether he do keep a check on to keep a check on inclinations. Honor

THE N

The following is a received by Rev.
Nazareth House, He Sister Superior, 1 Kimberley. It is defined by the superior of the supe My Dearest Moth

thanks for your let with enclosure of £ with enclosure of £ soldiers. Some of o already been taken pital; the remainder week. Amongst those our old friend Mr. you will be surprishe is back with us in the old ment's course after his lee he was no longer a friends are making pay his expenses to asked us to keep he was no longer after his let the friends are making pay his expenses to asked us to keep he ments for the journ I must let the friends know that Nazareth House, as have promised to s visit the Field Hos who can walk crow to see us; they expratitude for what them whilst under it was only a pleas alleviate in some tense sufferings. Mis a niece of the laining, is principal n Hospital. She come quently. What hards have to endure! At eleven hundred unde military authorities best, but as you malmost impossible a