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# The Montreal Witness

Vol. L, No. 13 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## BISHOP POTTER ON THE BIBLE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

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 so after the following manner:—

After treating in an exhaustive manner of the Inspiration of Scripture, the Sufficiency 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 unbelief 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 the Catholic Church. It was a Divine

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 go to work, and should be followed,—not only in this city,—but in every 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 PROGRESS.**—Under this title the "Michigan Catholic" says: "Take the 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 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 fact that they are all prosperous and that the building which was made for a jail and stood 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 our presidents Protestant, all our governors Protestant, all our judges Protestant, all our members of the Legislature Protestant, and as many as possible of our public school-teachers Protestant. 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 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 cardinal who had not earned his rank by the nobility. The larger proportion of the members have relative prominent in the business or political or educational life of Italy, while Cardinal Gotti's father was a dock laborer of Genoa."

**PUNISHED FOR THEIR RELIGION.**—A story comes from Washington, says the "Catholic Columbian," that through the influence of Mrs. John Sherman, the millions of the feeble ex-Senator, he was to go to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary S. McCallum, and to his Protestant niece, Mrs. General Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. ex-Senator Don Cameron. Because of the same black influence, it is said, none of the old statesman's wealth is to go to the children of Gen. William T. Sherman, because they are Catholics. One of these is the Jesuit priest, Rev. Thos. E. Sherman, and the three daughters are Mrs. Minnie Thacker, wife of the U. S. Consul at Havre; Mrs. Rachel Sherman Thorndike and Miss Lizzie Sherman.

**ALLEGED BOGUS PRIESTS.**—That the clerical garb is frequently the guise of much that is criminal has been quite forcibly demonstrated very recently in Des Moines, Iowa, says the "New Century." Two very smooth individuals recently succeeded in collecting from the Catholic people of that city a large sum of money under the pretence that they were soliciting means for the erection of a much needed orphan asylum in Northern Ireland. It is possible that they may really be what they claimed to be, priests from Ireland across the sea, but their many suspicious actions do not tend to inculcate such a belief. On the contrary, so open to doubt were their movements and methods that a detective was sent to work upon the case, but the supposed priests escaped before a trail could be started upon them. One of the representations made by these individuals was that a list which they exhibited was furnished by the parish priest, Father Flavin, of St. Ambrose's Church, Des Moines. This is absolutely false, according to Father Flavin, and this and other suspicious claims urged Father Flavin to expose them. It is supposed that they have left the city, for nothing has been heard from them for many days.

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**—On this 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 those 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 sectarians to take the Catholic position in regard to secret, oath-bound 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 lodge do not generally cultivate the prayer meeting. Secret societies are rivals to the church, offering a way of salvation that is not based on the merits of Christ and a life of godliness. They are substitution in that while they

## GOLDEN JUBILEE OF REV. SISTER RACHEL CURRAN.

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 jubilee. The occasion was one of general rejoicing in the community. On Monday evening 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 replied to on her behalf by her brother, the Judge. On Tuesday morning, Mass was celebrated by His Grace, Archbishop Duhamel. The Rev. Jubilarian supported by her two sisters, Sister M. Curran, of Montreal, Sister E. Curran, secretary-general of the Order at Ottawa, received 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 filiation. The history of the progress 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 the last fifty years. To that illustrious prelate Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, 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 sisterhood on St. Patrick street was a little wooden shanty. This was enlarged in 1847 when the typhus fever broke out amongst the Irish immigrants, and those of them who 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 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 jubilarian had developed in such a marvellous degree and in so

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The latest development, as far as 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 German representative at Peking. This does not appear to tickle the German Emperor's fancy at all. We give the letter of the Chinese Ruler and there from the Emperor of Germany, which are as follows:—

**EMPEROR WILLIAM'S REPLY.**  
Emperor William replied September 30, as follows:—"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 expiate according to the custom and precept of your religion, the shameful murder of my minister, which set at naught 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 personally responsible for the outrage against the legations, which are held inviolable among all nations, nor for the grievous wrongs done so many nations and faiths, and to the subjects of Your Majesty by my Christian belief. But the advisers of Your Majesty's throne and the officials on whose heads rests the bloodguilt of a crime which fills all Christian nations with horror must explain themselves. I do not expect that Your Majesty will be able to prevent the universal harmony be rendered possible for all time. This is our most anxious hope, and our most ardent wish."

## "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 winter, a few months after his coming into the Church, was a literary and 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 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 in the "East of the 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. In dedicating this gem to Frederica de Benavides, the poet-converter has performed an act of gratitude and deep appreciation. We transcribe 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."

INSPIRED TO FEDERICA DE BENAVIDES.  
(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. 17.)  
"Sweet is the fragrance of the summer rose,  
The flower of all the flowers,  
Which flings 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 copes conjuring,  
The warblers swift, true minstrels,  
Bring,  
To chase the winter sadness;  
But sweeter than the wild bird's voice,  
When spring-time blooms and fields rejoice,  
The Name of Jesus.  
Alleluia!  
"Sweet is the ozone of the summer sea,  
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.  
Alleluia!  
"Sweet is the incense of the summer 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 gild 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 summer rose,  
The ozone of the Ocean,  
The comb and break on pines-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!

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

THE PILLAR TOWERS OF IRELAND.

In a previous issue we gave several paragraphs from an important article, by Rev. Father McPolin, in the "Irish Rosary." Since then, on again perusing that historical contribution, we came to the conclusion that many of our readers would be glad to learn the story of the principal 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 Rattoo. 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 mahoev one 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 staircase; 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 Church on Ardallan or High Island, off the coast of Connemara, County Galway.

"The Round Tower of Monasterboice stands near the western extremity of the ruins of one of the chapels 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 abutments for the support of floors into five storeys; the internal diameter is nine 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 on its conical roof. Its height is ninety-five feet, with a circumference of fifty-five feet; the walls are four feet eight inches thick. Near the summit are four round-headed windows, opening to the four cardinal points, and at different heights are four other small square windows, an opening about four feet high serving as a doorway, rises about four feet from the ground. The tower stands close by the site of an ancient monastery founded by St. Columba, in 512; and it was in this monastery that the remains of King Brian and his son, Murrough, who fell at the battle of Clontarf, were deposited for one night on their way to their final resting-place in Armagh Cathedral.

"Devenish Island, on Lough Erne, County Fermanagh, contains many monastic ruins. One of the towers of the Abbey, on the summit of the hill, is an ancient round tower in an excellent state of preservation. It is eighty-two feet high and forty-nine in circumference; it is built of stones accurately hewn to the external and internal curve, and cemented with mortar in small quantities that the joints of the stones are scarcely perceptible; it is covered with a conical roof of heva stones in diminishing series; under the cornice which encircles it 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 Scatterly Island, near

the mouth of the Shannon, in the parish of Kiltrush. It was here St. Senan built his monastery, at the same time rigidly excluding all females from the island. This tradition furnished Moore with the subject of the well-known melody, commencing thus—

"Oh, haste and leave this sacred isle, Holy 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—

"You remember Inniscattery, how we bounded on the foë, As a female form from the mountain bursts upon the plain below."

"This tower is 120 feet high, and the base twenty-two feet in circumference. Although rent by lightning, and having a considerable breach on the north side, it still stands erect, forming a venerable feature of antiquity, and serving to this day a useful landmark for the navigation of the Shannon.

"The Tower of Ardmore, County Waterford, has some unusually interesting features. Near the top, inside, are three pieces of oak, evidently intended for hanging a bell, whilst there are two channels cut in the sill of the door where the rope may be supposed to have come out, the rings standing outside. Between the floors of each storey rough corbel stones project from the wall about the middle of its height, and are sculptured with human heads and other ornaments. These corbel stones were most probably intended as supports for shelves, on which were placed the sacred and precious articles deposited in the tower. This tower was erected in the ninth or thirteenth century, as indicated by the hewn stone of which it is carefully built.

"The two towers of Clondalkin and Rattoo, which remain to be noticed, are both towers of high antiquity and possessing many interesting features. The tower of Clondalkin has a singularly projecting base, nearly thirteen feet high, and composed of great part of cold masonry. Above the base the tower measures forty-five feet in circumference, and, with the exception of the chiselled stones round the doorway, it is entirely constructed of common rubble masonry of the calp limestone of the district. The apertures are all quadrangular, the jame of the doorway inclining as in those of the oldest churches. Of the original ecclesiastical buildings founded by St. Mochna at Clondalkin early in the 7th century the round tower alone remains.

"The Tower of Rattoo, County Kerry, which, like that of Clondalkin, is still perfect, is remarkable for being placed on a terrace or platform connected with a causeway which extends in a line opposite its doorway. It is formed of roughly-squared, hewn sandstone, the entrance doorway alone being chiselled. It measures seven feet nine inches in circumference, and ninety-two feet in height, the wall being three feet ten inches thick at the doorway. The head of the doorway is semi-circular, the arch being formed of three stones and is ornamented with a flat band nine inches in breadth. It is five feet four inches in height, one foot eight inches wide, and two feet one inch at the sill. The tower is divided into six storeys, the one at the top containing, as usual, four large apertures having sloping jams, and the heads of them are angular on the outside, but quadrangular on the inside. The intermediate storeys between the uppermost and the second or doorway storey, are each lighted by a single aperture. The lowest storey is filled up to the level of the 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."

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, gives the following description of the sewers of Paris. The doctor says: "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 originally by the great Belgrand, 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 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, equal in number on both

sides of the river, extending along the quays to a distance on the right side of 4,500 yards and on the left side to about one-half that distance.

"These galleries have their subdivisions, into which countless tributaries convey their contents.

"Impressed with the current reports of their vastness, I resolved to see for myself what these underground tunnels 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 the Seine, from whom I learned 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 the Louvre Colonnade, and near the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerois. The time for the descent was mentioned on my ticket for 2.90 p. m.,

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 unprovided with tickets were compelled to retire, after waiting 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 water-way 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 gondoliers, 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 the legitimate channel varies according to the weather, heavy rains 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. 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 'égouts,' 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 pitch.

"Our boat excursion extended about a mile, when we stopped to take a train propelled by electricity.

"The cars are operated over the sewer upon rails laid along its border, and here the services of the boatmen end, our journey by rail reaching another mile, disclosing many windings in this strange system of drainage, overwhelming the lay mind with the reflection that under the bustle, life and burden of a great metropolis such colossal perforations of no insignificant architecture could ever be accomplished.

"Contrary to expectation, the odor in these sewers was scarcely perceptible, owing to two causes: one because the tributaries are closed during the visiting hours (2.30 to 6 p. m.); the other, that only the refuse of the streets enters—none whatever from the private residences or hotels. This sewer empties, together with the sewage in the large main, beyond the limits of the city at Cliechy into the Marne, and is distributed miles away to irrigate and fertilize the fields for farming purposes. Not one drop gains access to the sea.

"The siphons connecting both sides of the city cross under the Seine fourteen metres below its bed.

THE GALVESTON STORM.

SAVED IN A CONVENT.—According to American newspapers, which are still discussing the terrible storm which occurred at Galveston, Texas, 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 arrive in crowds of twenty and thirty, and there was no time to ask their names. Some were taken in through windows and some were dragged through five feet of water into the basement, which had been abandoned on account of the invasion of the flood. Others were rescued by ropes from treetops or snatched from roofs and other wreckage as it was hurled in the rushing torrent through the convent grounds.

"A NUN WHITES.—John J. Magowan, vice-president of the Ferris Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Newark, 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 flying of glass and plaster, there was not one of our sisters seriously hurt, and they stood like 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.

may be his desires, he feels that resisting power that has remained, still lay on increasing. That is what is 'intangible.'"

"He pretends a belief in the finality of the revolutionary conquest. His position obliges him to pretend he has that hope and to persuade himself that he so believes."

"The Italian revolution has many far-reaching tendencies. Mazzini's admirers have said that at Milan, in the midst of a retreat, he hummed the comic air, so well known in the South,

"Ora poi Cosa si fa?...Cosa si fa! Sad, with heart and mind in mourning, filled with presentiments, hurried by the dull murmurings 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 'intangible,'—is like 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.

MR. THOMAS SEXTON.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in his London paper, M. A. P., contributes this sketch of Mr. Sexton:

I am often asked by old Parliamentary hands who 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 up to 100 votes, Mr. Sexton used to play so important a part that he came to be called the vice-leader 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 retirement, with apparently no desire or intention of ever again leaving it.

I suppose the assumption would be that he had retired from 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 hatred 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 bankruptcy, and by sheer business genius and energy has once more made it a splendid property, and in return gets a salary of over £200 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 his hospitable 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 comes in contact 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. Thus his marvellous conversation assembles 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 golden mouth.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE.

From time to time we meet, with glowing articles, short and disconnected though they be, which leave an impress upon the mind that is not easily effaced. In a recent issue of a French contemporary we find an admirable example of this class of contributions. It is from the pen of Eugene Tavernier. We translate a few striking extracts:

"The adjective used by the unfortunate King Humbert had to find a place in the proclamation of the new sovereign. It had to be so, in accord with that inevitable logic which governs false as well as true situations.

"As soon as he was invested with power, Victor Emmanuel III. had to accept the legacy of a policy which had spoiled the life of his father and from which his grandfather would gladly have been delivered. The King of Piedmont entered Rome under the constraint and the threats of the revolutionists. \* \* \* Instead of the wall 'Roma e fatale,' the world was destined thenceforth to hear, on all solemn occasions, the exclamation, 'Roma intangible.'"

"But this was yet not, and less than ever a cry of hope and joy. A vulgar stubbornness had dictated the new formula, which came too late, and came where confidence had vanished."

"Napoleon wore an iron crown, bearing the motto, 'God gives it to me; beware who touches it.' God, who had not given it to him, forced him quickly to give it up. Can the thirty years of habitation in Rome constitute that astonishing prescription that the house of Savoy would need to possess, if not legally, at least tranquilly, a domain that had been invaded by means of trickery, treason and serfage? Victor Emmanuel III. cannot expect it. Whatever

may be his desires, he feels that resisting power that has remained, still lay on increasing. That is what is 'intangible.'"

"He pretends a belief in the finality of the revolutionary conquest. His position obliges him to pretend he has that hope and to persuade himself that he so believes."

"The Italian revolution has many far-reaching tendencies. Mazzini's admirers have said that at Milan, in the midst of a retreat, he hummed the comic air, so well known in the South,

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CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.

I assisted at a very interesting religious service the other day. It was the annual meeting of the "Archeo-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 its object the "conversion of Great Britain." Knowing the strong feeling of hostility that exists throughout France against England, and that 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 conversion of England to the Faith."

At once the whole congregation arose and recited the Our Father and then the Hall Mary's standing. Then the director of the Archeo-fraternity 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 sermon. It was Catholic and breathed the true spirit of Catholic charity.

It seems there is in France a convert of "Ganonesse of St. Augustine" which dates far back before Reformation times. Driven out of England it sought a home in Dewey, and afterwards in Paris, 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 Louis XIII. gave them certain lands and privileges upon three express conditions: 1st, that they should raise him above the common level 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 impoverished by their devotion to the Faith. They have lived up to every day of their lives, and have finally succeeded in interesting the French people in their special work. Some years ago an association was formed in Paris to procure by prayer and good works the conversion of England. Leo XIII. has blessed it and raised it to the dignity of an archeo-fraternity. The director gave a rapid 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.

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 Dowry." 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. Benedict. This "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.—A country minister, after a sermon of seventeen heads, remarked, "Brethren, we cannot avoid the conclusion!" "Thank heaven for that!" remarked the rich man of the parish. "I've been afraid for the past hour you were going to."

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. It never disappoints.

Bole.—I was troubled with boils for months. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using a few bottles had not since been bothered." E. H. GLADWIN, Ferris, 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 JAMES TURBULL, Cranbrook, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure three times the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by the use of ORIENTAL POWDER, the only powder that assures perfect development of the bust within a few months, and cures "Osteoarthritis" and "Liver Complaint." Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes for \$5.00. General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. WOODMAN, 1500 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. United States: S. L. & M. WOODMAN, Druggists, Manchester, N. H.

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

On all sides, and in all quarters of 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 tridium of last week amply demonstrated the sentiments of all classes and all races. On Friday afternoon, 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. LaPlacour pronounced an admirable sermon for the occasion. The next day—Saturday—the tridium 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. Laha 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 marvellous 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 how many schools the Brothers teach, and how many pupils frequent those schools, all over the world. The following list is authentic:

Table with 2 columns: Schools and Pupils. Lists data for various countries including France, England, Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Algeria, Tunisia, Madagascar, La Reunion, St. Maurice, Egypt, Turkey, Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Tonkin, Cochinchina, China, India, Canada, United States, Equador, Colombia, Argentine Rep., Chili, Monaco, and Luxemburg.

If you don't feel quite well, fry 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 of the world, and to stand on a higher plane. 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.

LOSS AT GALV.—received at the Catholic "Standa Philadelphia, from Gallagher, Bishop gives the following: Catholic loss of that city in the ten Sisters of C. Eighty orphans u. lost their lives. Rev. T. Keany v. As soon as he h. About 8,000 w. having lost all, earthly goods an. hundred were inj. were: St. Mary's and Bishop's r. \$6,000; St. Jo. destroyed, school aged, \$14,000; St. destroyed, school aged, \$55,000; St. destroyed, school aged, \$65,000; Church and scho. dence wrecked. Orphan Asylum \$45,000; St. Mar. most destroyed, line Convent p. \$35,000; Sacred aged, \$3,500; o. destroyed or dam. tal in the city, \$ in city in the di. churches were d. total, \$361,000. Several other c. were damaged, As our insurance only these losses.

THE ABOVE ENTIRE... cording to the... sons. The Jesu... Heart Church) e... \$125,000.

SOMETIMES... "Commercial" e... hoped that Archb... his influence in... difficulties betw... the operators. T... priests have a p... in the mine... claimed for any... tian ministers.

ITALIAN CATH... sand Chicago It... Sunday witness... and participated... eident to the o... Italian church, M... mine, Sixty-seve... There were stand... and tents in w...

In all quarters of the city, the celebration of the canonization of St. Alphonsus Liguori is being observed with the greatest interest...

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

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 church late at night, and upon his return he noticed two men in one of the upper rooms of the parochial rectory.

LOSS AT GALVESTON.—A letter received at the Cathedral, says the Catholic "Standard and Times" of Philadelphia, from Right Rev. W. A. Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston, gives the following estimate of the Catholic loss of life and property in that city in the hurricane of September 8.

OUT WHAT LAYS BY.—"In summer, someone is 'under the blood or the system.' Name can be blood purifier, never disappoints."

Fair Sex I.—"Allow me to correct the statement signed 'Catholic' in your issue of this date. I was present at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral."

Various Notes...

FOR RELIGIOUS LIFE.—Miss Helen Veeder, daughter of Daniel H. Veeder, 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.

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."

IN MEMORY OF BRAVE IRISHMEN.—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.

A BURGLED CLOSET.—Father Byrne, of St. Agnes' Church, South Omaha, Neb., had a thrilling experience recently with two burglars. The priest had occasion to visit the church late at night, and upon his return he noticed two men in one of the upper rooms of the parochial rectory.

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THE SOCIETY FEDERATION PROJECT.—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.

WHEN YOU ARE FEELING TIRED AND OVER-HEATED.—"Allow me to correct the statement signed 'Catholic' in your issue of this date. I was present at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral."

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.

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.

DOWN QUILTS!—The stock of DOWN QUILTS is now complete for Fall and Winter, and includes: SATENE QUILTS, in Panels and Borders, with pretty centres, in sizes 4x6, 5x6, 6x6, 6x7.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

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: SATENE 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.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

WALTER KENNEDY, Dentist. No. 768 PALACE STREET, Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill. INTERNATIONAL Business College PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. MONTREAL to CHICAGO. Leaves Montreal daily at 9 a.m. arrives Cornwall 10:20 a.m., etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Some Leadins Lines in NEW SILKS. New colored Peau de Soie, black and all the new shades, all pure silk, only 60c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2545 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 833.

ing of Catholic churches in the Philippines by the American troops. Some of the sacred relics from the churches are now exhibited in store windows on Fulton street in this city.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR READERS. Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly purifies the blood.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY. Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents yearly.

WARNING TO WOMEN TIPLERS. 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."

tippling as easily as they will allow themselves to be monopolized by their Protestant company, and when away from Catholic environments they must do as their associates do.

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\$1.00 \$1.00 If you will send us ONE DOLLAR we will send the "True Witness" for one year to any part of Canada (outside the city), the United States or Newfoundland. OUR REQUEST. Every friend of the True Witness can do something to assist us; all have a few friends or neighbors they might easily approach and who would subscribe if asked to do so.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for GRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS

EVERY CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN should possess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual of Instructions and Prayers." For all seasons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouzel, P.S.S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada.



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.

Without expressing any view concerning the merits or demerits of the two great parties that wrestle for supremacy in the political arena, I feel inclined to say a word about the privilege of franchise, which is too frequently undervalued by those who have the honor of enjoying it.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

On the occasion of the solemn obsequies of the late Premier Marchand, of Quebec, His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi delivered a short funeral oration. It was brief, as befitted the circumstances of the occasion, but it was all comprehensive.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It brings them to the punishment they deserve, that I will regard as an expiation which will satisfy the nation of Christendom.

PERILS OF YACHTING.

After clinging for an hour to the capized 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.

IN THE CLOUDS.

A special cable despatch from Berlin to the New York Herald reports that M. Balandin, a Russian, who had been in London for some time, descended at Dantzic on Thursday.

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 of Mr. Marchand was marked by all the sympathy that friendship could call forth, and by religion's most abundant consolation.

C. M. B. A.

The regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, was held on Tuesday evening last, in their hall on St. James street.

The meeting also decided that owing to the great success which attended their efforts in the "Social" line last season the Branch would hold a series of four entertainments during the coming season, these to take the form of "Progressive Euche and Socials."

BRIEF NOTES OF HAPPENINGS.

TRAVELLING ALONE.—The risks of visiting vacant houses alone are always great, and most particularly to persons who are suffering from nervous troubles.

On an improvised bed in an upper room of a vacant house which he occupied at No. 2, 012 Fifth avenue, James O. West, a wealthy real estate operator, was found dead from a ruptured heart.

How he happened to be in the house, which is bare of furniture, and away from his family, who live at No. 61 West Forty-ninth street, is a mystery that none of his relatives could solve.

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.

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has instructed Minister Congor to arrange the preliminaries to a peace conference. He has also recognized Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as peace commissioners on the part 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 faulting on foreigners should be punished, this government is in thorough accord with Germany.

Gen. Chaffee was instructed to re-employ his troops with all his troops except one regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

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loon, our special cable says, has a new competitor for the Deutch 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.

WAK NOTES.

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

"Pretoria, Tuesday.—A convoy of twenty-two wagons, escorted by six mounted men, was attacked by 140 Boers on October 1, near De Jager's Drift, while on the way to Vryheid. Twelve of the men escaped. The fate of the others is not known.

The Boers derailed a train near Pan yesterday morning. Five Cindstream Guards were killed and nineteen 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 that he would be prepared for the return of three thousand to four thousand refugees weekly after October 10.

Lord Wolsley, the commander-in-chief, in an open letter, asks the public wishing to honor the returning soldiers "to refrain, while extending them a hearty welcome, from offering them intoxicating liquors, for the sake of us, they are open to temptation."

MADMAN SHOTS PRIEST.

Rev. Lawrence P. McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on London street, East 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 cooks his own meals.

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.

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.

There is little doubt in the minds 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'm a good 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.

PROTECTING IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

Rev. M. J. Henry, director of the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, 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 mission has done for them may be summed up as follows: 1st. It has exercised a moral influence over steamship lines to safeguard the immigrant on board their vessels. 2nd. It has watched

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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 in safety, and 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. Conway, author of "New Footsteps in Wet 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 city and town of our country. "She 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 appear about November 1.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

On Saturday we will give away with every Suit and Reeler that is purchased on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., the purchased here a Beautiful Printing Set, with three sets of Rubber Type, one bottle of Printing Ink, Type-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 Weeds, 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. Short Pants, Double Breasted, in Brown and Dark Grey, Navy Blue, and many other beautiful lines; sizes, 23 to 34. Price, \$6 up.

CORDEURY SUITS FOR BOYS. In nice shades of Drab and Brown, with Norfolk Jackets and short Knicker Pants. Sizes 23 to 30. Price \$4.50.

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# REDMOND AND DILLON IN BELFAST.

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 these cities of Ireland, and the Nationalists of the 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 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 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 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 Belfast stands to-day as the obstacle in the path of freedom for Ireland. I am afraid that some of the 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 to give it such a tinge or such a complexion as is likely to drive away from it the descendants of the men of one hundred years ago—the Protestant Irishmen who laid down their lives for the liberty of Ireland. The bane of this country has been these insane and religious discords 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 ascendancy or the triumph of any class or of any creed, but it is the representation 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 Irish race, or whether in their veins there flows the blood of those who came from other lands, and 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. Unity upon wrong lines or upon false principles 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 Irish League as an organization. There is no public man in Ireland to-day who differs from us, or the objects we have in view. There is no public man in Ireland who differs as to our principles, and I have heard no public man in Ireland dissent from the scheme of the organization of the United Irish League. So far as I have seen no man has denied that the

organization of the United Irish League is thoroughly democratic. No one has denied that in this organization every constituency will be its own master in the selection of its own members, for the control of its own funds within its borders, and for the control of the policy of the organization. No one has denied that, no one, therefore, disagrees with this organization, and, that being so, I say there is no room for discussion in the public life of Ireland to-day. If principles were as simple as the objects, and if there were no differences and dissension. Where there is no element even of difference with the principles or formation of the organization I say there is no room in the public life of the country for dissension. There are differences, but they are differences of a purely personal character. There are differences of opinion as to procedure, as to form, and to some extent as to method, and perhaps as to men. But all these things are differences of the most trivial and unimportant character, and I say deliberately that any man who is dissatisfied with the objects, and the principles, and who cannot find substantial fault with the organization, 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.

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 the majority separates itself from 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 majority, and that the 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 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 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 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 united in the bonds of comradeship and discipline, so that you will be able to count upon them acting in every matter of large and small importance, and that arises absolutely as one man.

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. If you build 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 agrarian movement, and not for the benefit of the towns. Why, every thoughtful man knows that what is going on at present in Ireland—the ruin of the tenant farmers and steady drain of emigration from this country—must have the effect of steadily diminishing. If emigration goes on as it has been doing of recent years every town in Ireland will in the end feel the drain upon it, and in the interest of the workers in the towns themselves the wisest thing they could do would be to adopt the United Irish League and strengthen

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 be paid for it by the tenants 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 land 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 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, which men of all classes and creeds will join together for the benefit of the common country.

"Start not, Irish born men, If you're to Ireland true; We need not race, nor creed, nor clan, 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 byword 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 unnumbered 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. Dillon on being introduced received an ovation. He said in part: "I do not know of any body of Nationalists, either here or across the seas, who have a better right to rejoice at the restoration of National unity in Ireland than the Nationalists of Belfast, because I know of no body of Nationalists in Ireland amongst whom during the past ten years of sorrow and of division in Ireland there was less division and less bitterness in whatever division there was than amongst you here in Belfast. You have always held that the restoration of unity in the National ranks was a vital essential to the vindication of the liberties of Ireland, and throughout all the years that have rolled over us of discouragement, and in some parts of Ireland almost of despair, the fact that the Nationalists of Belfast in the ultimate re-establishment of that unity has never wavered, and to-night you are rewarded by being present at this meeting and by rejoicing in the consummation of that great desire. I on my part think, speaking here to-night amongst so many old and true friends—and I will say that I do not believe that any political leader has ever had in history truer and braver friends than I have had amongst the Nationalists of Belfast. In years of difficulty and of danger, when friends were badly needed, and when they were put to trials and to tests unknown in happier times, and 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 kept, and faithfully observed, the pledge which I have often given to the Nationalists of Belfast, that if the moment ever arrived when reunion in the National ranks appeared to be possible, that no personal claim of mine would be allowed to stand in

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, 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 during the last ten years, the movement, within the next few 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.

The question is, and we ought not to shut our eyes to it, whether at the coming election a party will be returned which will act together, if necessary, stamping out dissension, and fighting the battle of Ireland on the old fighting lines. What are the principles to keep that object in view? What are the tests that ought to be applied to candidates coming before the National constituencies? What are the principles the electors ought to keep in mind? The first test, of course, it is easy to state, that is, with candidates, their record should be looked into, and they should be selected as men who, judging from information placed before the electors, are honest men, are sincere men, and are in their hearts Nationalists who, by instinct, will fight the battle of Ireland in the House of Commons, and resist every form of influence to which Irish members are subjected, that they may be trusted to put in the forefront of their political action the assertion of the National right of Ireland. About the second principle I think there is absolutely no difference of opinion, and I need not dwell upon it; but this alone I will say in reference to that and it is that there are men in the present party who do not satisfy that test. I could give many instances, illustrations of what I mean, but I do not think it is necessary. That is a question that must be judged by the constituencies themselves. I will only give one illustration, and it is this—I do not believe that a man ought to be accepted as a sincere Irish Nationalist who gives his first vote after his election to the Irish Party, and in favor of an increase of two millions a year to the British army. I think such a man ought not to be taken as a sincere Irish Nationalist, and I do not think that he ought to be tolerated in the National Party. I could give other instances, but it is unnecessary, let me come now to what appears to me to be the question of vital and supreme interest. After you have put those tests of principle to candidates at elections in Ireland, ought the electors to stop there and say that they are satisfied that man is a sincere Nationalist and an honest man? am convinced that a blunder will be committed, and a blunder which may result in the ruin of the Party which is about to be created, if the electors stop at that point, and if they do not put this further test to the candidates—Are you supporters of the United Irish League—(applause)—and do you accept in its entirety the constitution of the convention of June last? Now, I know it may be said that such a test as that would narrow the ranks of the Nationalists of Ireland and would lay the electors

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 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 confidence, the Nationalists of Belfast, 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 pushed into the background and not to be made a test 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 said by great Irishmen and by true Irishmen, by such a great Irishman as Isaac Butt himself, it was said, "Where is the difference of principle; we are all agreed upon principle." So we were; but the difference was not a question of principle, it was a question of method, of tactics, and the difference was vital. We agreed all of us with the principles of the nominal Home Rulers, but we came to the conclusion that the small defect in their plan was that their principles were excellent but their policy was rotten, and that if they went on advocating their principles on the lines which they then were on, they might go on and at the end of a century not make an inch of progress. Precisely the same arguments apply to-day. We are told to practise toleration. We are asked whether there are not good Nationalists as good as us who do not like the United Irish League, and who do not believe in centralized organization, in a general organization, and prefer, perhaps, separate parish organizations, and who did not like the Convention, although they agree with the mass of the Convention—but I say, in my judgment, this question is so vital that it lies at the root of the Irish political situation to-day. What use is it to you or any Nationalist who means business and who is sincere in this question to take up the programme of the Convention and say: I agree with all those principles; I want to know how you are going to carry the principles into effect. I say, without a united party and the ending of any dissension you cannot make any progress, no matter how good your principles are. Therefore, I say your principles are of no concern if your policy is to assign those principles to those who are not sincere, who are sapping the poison that circulates in its veins? The real question for us to consider in Ireland to-day is this, not what is the nature of our platforms and principles, because that matter, as I say, has been thrashed out, and we are all agreed on it. The real question to consider, as practical men, are we sincere in this business? Do we mean to have a united party in the future, and if we do mean, then are we going to take the only means by which we can secure it?

I have accepted those decisions, and I proclaim that they mean business every man who goes before an Irish constituency should accept them. Yes all that I ask in the coming election is that a clear issue shall be placed before the constituencies of the country, not only the set of principles which may be merely a catalogue of pious opinions and of desirable reforms without any indications of how those reforms are to be won—not only a set of principles, but a policy that the leaders of the people, or those who claim to represent the people, are prepared to stand by and see that they will carry them out, challenge the verdict of the constituencies on that issue, and if any constituencies decide, and they may decide—I think they will be very few—that they will return men who reject the decisions of the convention, and repudiate the United Irish League, let those constituencies



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Knows real value and genuine merit and will use SURPRISE Soap for this reason. QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY means pure hard soap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

know that their members will not be admitted to the ranks of the Irish Party, and will stand outside to do the work of the enemy of their country, not from within bringing into our backs when the enemy is fighting us. But if they object to the National organization and the convention, let them take their stand like men, and outside the ranks of the Party, in the ranks of which they would be spies and traitors—let them take their stand outside that party. It is idle for us at this great crisis in the history of our country to shut our eyes to the dangers and difficulties which beset our path, and to lull ourselves into false security and to endeavor to believe that in our blindness to those difficulties there lies safety. It is worse than idle to cry peace and toleration if we abstain from taking the only means by which a United Party can be secured for the country, if we deliberately abstain from taking the only means by which we can secure that the Party of the future will be composed of elements which can work together, and will be built on a solid foundation; and I say that that Party will never be achieved by sending into the House of Commons to form one Party men who are opposing each other on the dominant issue of Irish politics. Now, let me say this, in conclusion: The opinions which I have given are those of an individual, and of an Irish Nationalist, who claims no right to speak for any body of men or any section, and who claims no authority for those opinions except such as may be acquired by their innate soundness. They are the opinions of an Irish Nationalist, who claims no right except the right and the duty which lies upon every man in this great crisis of Ireland's history, when he is asked to address his countrymen, to tell them what in his heart he believes to be the truth. And let the country remember this, and this fact should be placarded before the eyes of every man who goes to the ballot box in the next few weeks that are to come—if the country, forewarned by the experience of the past ten years, forewarned by the great Conventions, by the organization which has restored peace and order and enthusiasm to the ranks of the Irish Nationalists—if the country with all this knowledge before it deliberately sends in men who are known to be opposed to each other on a vital issue, then, I say, if scandals and divisions break out in the future party the country will have itself, and itself alone to blame.

### BABY BEAUTY.

You always think of a pretty baby as plump and chubby. Scott's Emulsion gives just this plumpness, not too fat, just enough for the dimples to come. Babies like it too.

### HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The School of Commercial and Consular Sciences, established in connection with the University of Louvain, has just completed its third year. The institution was founded to 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 a course of formation, and a beginning has also been made of a technical library, embracing works in English, German, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic, the languages taught at the school.—Correspondence Catholic Times.

### TO CURE LOW S...

one ounce of the lotion, properly mixed with good cognac; take large spoonful of this three times a day. Distill carefully in a plant called "other..."

### HOME CRITICIS...

criticism no matter how harsh, says an ecclesiastic of an orthodox faith, is the hardest to bear. It is generally and in its truth lies...

### THE BEST should be your aim

when buying medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY.

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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.

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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 skin will be healthy too.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

Our Boys and Girls.

QUEER RAPID TRANSIT.

How some little ones travel, with their mother, of course, whenever she wishes to go.

Dame Pussy not caring for coaches and such, in her mouth gives her children a ride!

I've heard Mother Elephant (perhaps you have, too), and it shows quite a good deal of spunk.

Mrs. Hippopotamus, a wise mother indeed, has for travel a very bright knacker!

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

But your mamma, dear, how different with her! To keep you from dangers and harms.

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.

REAL KNOWLEDGE.—"Why are you in the world?" Don't know never studied that! Yet a great many other things have been studied, and the most important has been neglected.

THE DUTY OF BEING CHEERFUL.—We speak much of the duty of making others happy. No day should pass, we say, on which we do not put a little cheer into some heart.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.—The members of one's own family come down upon one heavily, and hit with unerring accuracy the weak place in the armor.

HOME CRITICISMS.—Most of us dread criticism no matter of what description, says an exchange, but the criticism of one's own family is not only the hardest to bear and the hardest to escape, but the hardest to refute.

TO CURE LOW SPIRITS.—Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, properly mixed with oil of good conscience; infuse into it a large spoonful of the balsam of patience.

QUALITY.—The members of one's own family come down upon one heavily, and hit with unerring accuracy the weak place in the armor.

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.

REAL KNOWLEDGE.—"Why are you in the world?" Don't know never studied that! Yet a great many other things have been studied, and the most important has been neglected.

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you will find in every part of the garden of life growing under the broad leaves of disguise. Gather a handful of the blossoms of hope, sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the seeds of true friendship, you will then have the most valuable medicine that can be administered.

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.

GOOD READING.—The young should carefully foster a fondness for good books and periodicals. We find too many of our boys and girls getting liking for low trashy literature, which corrupts the mind and leads into the ways of evil.

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.

HELPING MOTHER.—"Mother, may I help you?" Girls, if you know how much your mother appreciates words like that, you should often say them and as often carry them into execution.

THE VALUE OF CONFESSION.—Cardinal Gibbons gives this testimony to the value of the confession: "My experience is that the confessional is the most powerful lever ever erected by a merciful God for raising man from the mire of sin.

IRISH PRISON STATISTICS.—Year by year the statistics of serious crime in Ireland become more encouraging, says the Dublin "Freeman's Journal."

BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French, "Impressions" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis, 12mo. (210 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION.—The members of one's own family come down upon one heavily, and hit with unerring accuracy the weak place in the armor.

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."

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.

There is scarcely a victory so well won as that which is won by control over the tongue. First, because the struggle withing us is so great that we may be rightly proud when we have conquered, and again, because of the fruits of victory.

HELPING MOTHER.—"Mother, may I help you?" Girls, if you know how much your mother appreciates words like that, you should often say them and as often carry them into execution.

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Business Cards. THE STANDARD ROOFING CO.

Gravel and Cement Roofing. Cellar Work a Specialty. Concrete and Asphalt. Repairs promptly attended to.

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LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established 1860.

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JOHN P. O'LEARY, Contractor and Builder. Estimates given and Valuations Made.

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GEO. W. REED & CO., Roofing and Asphalting, Tiling and Cement Work, Roofing Materials, Building Papers, Stove Linings.

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MENBELLY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

BECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland.

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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.

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."

SALE OF INVENTIONS. Chicago Railway Equipment Co., to the Sappin Brake Shoe Co., of Bloomfield, N.J., automatic brake, \$5,000 and other considerations.

Professional Cards. JUDGE M. DOHERTY, CONSULTING COUNSEL, No. 8 Savings Bank Chambers.

J. A. KAROH, Architect, MEMBER P.Q.A.A., No. 3, Place d'Armes Hill.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1884. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month.

A.O.H.—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.

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: Aid. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president.

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.

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.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1881.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of every month.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Drape street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rose Street.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs, Fire and Life Insurance.

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A MYSTERIOUS VOICE.

In an Eastern land lived a wood-cutter 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.

Tulissa, a beautiful maiden, was not without ambition, and often beguiled the weary hours with dreams of future greatness.

"Will you be my wife?" "Terrified, she seized her bundle and fled, resolved never again to visit the haunted place.

"I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!"

"I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!" "I will be your wife!"

SAVED THEIR BOY.

HE HAD BEEN WEAK AND AILING FROM INFANCY.

As He Grew Older His Trouble Seemed to Increase and His Parents Thought He Was Doomed to an Invalid's Life.

From the east, Thorold, Ont. Mr. James Dabaud and wife are two of the best known residents of the town of Thorold.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment.

same moment a ring made its appearance.

The wood-cutter obeyed; then, turning around, he saw a tent in which a rich banquet was spread.

The three seated themselves to enjoy the sumptuous repast. As they finished, a beautiful sedan chair approached them.

The King summoned Nur-Singh and questioned him closely. The wood-cutter told how he had married his daughter and the benefits he had received thereby.

The King replied: "One day I will spare him to see if you really possess your boasted power."

"Snakes who obeyed my commands, and who alone know how to cure the poison of your bite, recall these men from the shadow of death."

Saving this she departed. Left alone, Tulissa felt lonely and unhappy. She repeated again and again what she should say to her husband.

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A Lucky PICK-UP

In Dongola and Box Calf Boots. We bought them cheap from a hard-up manufacturer, and heartily give our customers the benefit.

- Ladies' Dongola Kid Boots, regular \$3.00, for \$1.35
Men's Dongola Boots, regular \$2.00, for 1.35
Men's Box Calf Boots, regular \$2.25, for 1.75

E. MANSFIELD, 124 St Lawrence st., Corner Lagache Street, Phone 1414 849.

yet stricter orders to admit no one to the palace.

"That evening Tulissa asked her husband: 'Why do you never give me a glimpse of your face?'

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fail to perform them she will be destroyed by snakes. I know not if the egg will preserve her from danger.

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THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

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New Lace Curtains.

Direct importation of Fine Lace Curtains and by far the biggest variety to choose from of any store in town.

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

Every useful weight, size and quality. In New Blankets, are now being offered at special prices.

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Vol. L, No.

"THE

BY D.

"Let, moreover, his duct chase and strength of the new dogma in Protestantism. It is a genuine that Protestan form, had no do that it was a nega possibility, a great truth, the reading Bible were not, amon tremendous help, the Maugueton ideal reign of Louis XI higher than those of their class, the courtiers at Cromwell himself write, though he was self-deceiver. Catho and are—as unjust as Protestants are.

There is no mitigation that the tenets of tianity, which mad ing in the sight of conduct, are giving Paganism. There is but there is less men. Honor is no Christianity.—Cardi his famous definitio man," exemplifies it. And, while there able gentlemen who hold a gods of her class, the teach tices of Christian et outside of this code. This fact is lost v 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 sac tion, of the utmost observer of social realize that. But, a Christianity as a stringently moral a large colleges and der secular contr Non-sectarianism me new Paganism,—and worshipping. Westn spirit was much bet of men.

To sin is a depl to make sin part of conduct of life, is your young man, Catholics are broug schools, knowe right son to keep his d to keep a check on inclinations. Honor.

The following is a received by Rev. Nazareth House, Sister Superior, Kimberley. It is d 1906.

My Dearest, Moth thanks for your let with enclosure of £ soldiers. Some of o already been taken pital; the remainder week. Amongst tho my old friend Mr. you will be surpris he is back with u in the old men's course after his leg he was no longer a friends are making pay his expenses to asked us to keep hi ments for the jour I must let the frie patients know that Nazareth House, as have promised to v visit the Field Hos who can walk rou to see us; they exp gratitude for what them whilst under a it was only a pleas alleviate in some tense sufferings. Mis is a niece of the lat ning, is principa Hospital. She con quently, What hard have to endure! At eleven hundred unde military authorities best, but as you m almost impossible a with the terrible di can realize this ex live in the midst of ace trains go right so that when the sent to Cape Town moved without any pain. I had a letter Mother at Making

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

Canada's Best Pianos.

By Nordheimer & Co. and Heintzman & Co., Pianos which stand unequalled in the higher qualities of tone, durability and touch, such as distinguish the really great pianos of the world.

The new Fall styles of these Nordheimer and Heintzman Pianos, now arriving in our warehouses, will delight all who see and hear them.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., WAREHOUSES: 2366, St. Catherine Street.

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

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.

OUR REMOVAL SALE IS STILL GOING ON.

Hundreds are taking advantage of the large discounts we are offering.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 Notre Dame Street, 2348 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL, 176 to 178 Sparks St., OTTAWA

ed. Mess pork, 72c 6d; lard, 39s 8d; bacon, 44s 8d to 46s; tallow, 25s 9d to 26s 4d.

EGGS.—The market is active, and values firm under a good demand from local and foreign markets.

HONEY.—The market is well supplied with comb honey, but the quality is rather poor. White comb honey is selling at 10c to 11c, and dark at 9c per section.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves, and 1,200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.—The market keeps firm under the influence of a rather short supply of live hogs and higher prices are anticipated.