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In the principles we advocate kindly pass the paper to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# CONSECRATION ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER.

of Kingston tendered a most enthusisstic reception to Mgr. Gauthier, the Archbishop elect, on his arrival on Monday afternoon from Brockville. Thousands of citizens and people from all parts of Canada lined the streets slong the reute of procession from the depot to the cathedral to greet his Grace.

Mayor Livingston was at the station when the Archbishop arrived, and welcomed him in the name of the corporation. In the carriage with his Grace were Archbishops Duhamel and Bruchesi, and Bishop O'Connor of Peter borough.

The journey to the cathedral was one continued ovation. At the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame the selections. It was a pleasing and inspiring sight. As the carriage occupied by his Grace passed by little Miss Beatrice Thompson presented the Archbishop with a magnificent bouquet of flowers. Past private houses profusely decorated the procession wended its way, and at the cathedral the members of the Y. I. C. B led the way and lined either side of the main aisle from the front door to the chancel. Through this avenue of devoted parishioners his Grace the Archbishop entered the cathdral, which reverberated with the strains of Mendelssohn's "March of the Friests," performed on the cathedral organ and deepened and beautified by a section of the 14th Battalion Archhistop Gauthier was supported in his entry by Mgr. Farrelly and Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa. Some moments were spent in prayer, after which the following addresses were presented to the Archbishop elect by the clergy and laity.

VERY REV. THOMAS KELLY, V.G., follows :-

see of a loval and united priesthood, towards you. and cordially bidding you welcome to the chair of authority in this diocese of curs, which is one of the most an-Canada.

The news of your promotion to the dignity and responsibility of the episjoy by every priest of your jurisdiction, for we all recognize that it is an elevation which you eminently deserve, a to fill a signity which you are well qualified to bear with distinction and ability, and that, in fine, the exalted office and its present distinguished orcupant meet together in mutual honor. Our first duty, therefore, is to give expression to the intense and very lively gratitude which we all so enthusiastically feel towards the Holy Sec-that sure foundation and true source of all ecclesi-stical authority-because of your appointment to this venerable diocese. The illustrious Pontiff Leo XIII., now so happily reigning and giving light to the world, has, if possithe priests and people of Kingston

To be a trusted ruler in God's own house and to shepherd and safeguard the flick of Corist, while the most honorable office which any man could ambition, is at the same time one of aponsibility; but we are happy to say that you will not be found wanting in their discharge, for you come well equipped for the performance of these honorable but onerous duties. Your thirty-one long years of prosperous mission work and fauitful administration give us a guarantee of your future success in the exalted position to which you are this day called. Richly endowed with those amiable and genial qualities which adorn social life, as well as with the gifts of the higher order which dignify the sacerdotal career, you have placed both in a blessed union at the service of religion; and during all these years, wherever you have gone in your mission of peace, the people still hold your name in benediction as the kind father who so well knows how to comfort the sorrowful, to soothe the suffering and to hold out the helping hand to God's forlorn

children in distress. In a large number of the parishes of this dincese, but especially in your native County of Glengarry, and in your recent home at Brockville, you have left behind you monuments of your zeal and piety and learning, which have taken beauti ul form in the shape in old Regiopolis, best days, of magnificent churches and substan— when you were among her tial presbyteries, and handsome con— most brilliant sons, finishing by becomvents, schools and asylums for the ing rector, the duties of which you per-afflicted and God's and control of the line rector, the duties of which you permonuments much more enduring than below the advantage of all these have been by you built up in the concerned. We recall with pleasure hearts of the people everywhere, besides a parish priest. Every the kindness and all those virtues are priests. The monstation with which you have been by you built up in the concerned. We recall with pleasure pleased to greet me here to day.

I shall pray for you to Almighty no trimming of sails to catch the people asked that when the next Grand the concerned which when the may bless and reward you have given me. I therefore a such as ciples had never changed; there was outlined. The speaker before a capture which your actions have given me. I tryant or rebellious sons. There was membership would be trebled.

THE inhabitants of the historic city | which mark the Christian gentleman, which you have ever shown to those around you

As a priest among your brother priests, your record is not less admirable. You have ever been a bright example to the young and a stimulus to those of riper ears, because of the unassuming, plous, faithful, devoted and untiring manner in which you have fulfilled every duty of your sacred calling as a tried and trusted servant of the Lord. We cheerfully bear testimony to the uniform courtesy which has characterized your intercourse with us in the past, and we are estisfied that in the future you will be none the less the loving friend and brother, although now an Archbishop in God's Holy Courch. In the greeting which we so gladly bring to you to-day it is but natural, therefore, that a very deep sentiment of personal kindness and affectionate good-will towards yourself should be wedded to that reverence and pupils rendered several very beautiful obedience which every priest of Kings ton feels because of your official posisition and character. You come to to this diocese and to this cathedral church not as a stranger to its priests and people, but as a well known and well loved friend and father, with a certificate of many fruitful years of meritorious work faithfully achieved for the uplifting of the people and the advancement of religion in our midst. You come, moreover, as one who was the trusted lieutenant, the friend of him whose place you are now called upon to fill—the distinguished prelate, the illustrious churchman-cur late lamented Archbishop, Dr. Cleary. Now, we believe that your glorious re cord of the past is a happy augury for the tuture. Under your fostering care and skillul guidance this mother diocese of Ontario shall flourish and know an ever increasing prosperity. You will maintain her honor and extend her usefulness; and in all your undertakings you may be certain of the love and loyalty and unswerving support of the priests who now surround you, and who will consider it an honor and a privilege to supported by Mgr. Farrelly, read the labor by your side. With the assurance address from the clergy, which is as of cur sincere esteem and regard, we also ask Your Grace to accept this With eelings of the most profound purse of gold as a symbol-modest and satisfaction we gather round you on inadequate, indeed-but still an emthis thrice blessed occasion for the pur | blem of the wealth of deep affection pose of presenting the respectful hom- which we each and all entertain

us, and that is to express to Your Grace, in a public and formal manner, cient in the whole Dominion of the debt of gratiende which we owe to the Right Rev. Administrator for the very efficient and faithful manner in which he has fulfilled his duties. His copal flice was hailed with abounding bearing towards the priests has been that of the enlightened, courteous gen tleman, the kind and sincers friend and the brotherly fellow clergyman, position which you are fully competent | and in consequence he has endeared them to sim in affectionate, respect ful and lasting esteem. For this evidence of his kindness to us, and his devotion to the duties imposed upon him, we thank him. In the hope that Your Grace may live long to honor your exalted position and to make your pricets and people happy, we hereunto subscribe as follows :- Right Rev. James Farrelly Ad ministrator; Very Rev. Thomas Kelly. Very Rev. J S O Connor, Very Rev. J Masterson, Very Rev. C. Murray. Revs. M. J. Stanton, C. Duffus, Thomas Davis, John McDonalugh, C. A. Mc ble, endeared himself still more to Williams, P. A. Twohey, Thomas our hearts by the great favor which he Spratt. John Hogan, J. J. Connolly, has this day deigned to confer upon Geo. A. Cicolari. Micoael McD mald, Denis A. Twomey, Michael Spratt, William Walsh, J. D. O. Gorman. P. J. Herting, J. P. Fleming, J. S. Quinn, Thomas McCarthy, John McCarthy, M. J. O. Rourke, Thomas Carry, T. P. O. Connor. Alexandra Characteristics of the control of the most solemn and tremendous resider Carson, Charles Kellen J.V. Navi le, J. P. Kahoe, J. J. Co ling, John O'Brien, W. A. McDonagh, P. C. O'Brien. M. J. Meagher, Jo in Meagher, W T. Bridone (on behalf of his community). Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist

One other important duty rests upon

Rev. Pather Spratt then presented His Grace with a purse of gold, containing \$2,200 in \$20 pieces.

The address of welcome from the laity was read by the Hon. Senator SULLIVAN, who was supported by Dr. Ryan, Dr. Phelan, Ald. Behan, L. O'Brien and others. The address read as follows :--

The congregation of this cathedral, in public mreting assembled, by unanimous vote deputed the undersigned to address you in their behalf, offering you their warmest congratulations on your accession to the high and sacred office of Archbishop, extending to you a cordial welcome to this city and expressing the pleasure they feel in tendering you their love and obedience. Assuredly you do not come among strangers; your career is well known to ue, beginning with your student life

afflicted and God's suffering poor; but formed as you did all others, with sig

hibit some memorial of your great thank you for your beautiful address energy and zeal, as well as your love with its kind wishes for my welfare, and deep interest in the welfare, with its sincere congratulations, and at spiritual and temporal, of the people the same time with its evidence of coentrusted to your care, all of whom operation with me in the time when deeply regretted your departure from difficulties might come—and to some among them. Churches, schools, hospitals and presbyteries are the monumade reference to. But my brethren, I ments which mark your progress. Again, your many good qualities secured the admiration and regard of the venerable Bishops under whom you served. They delighted to honor you with any gifts at their disposal, and none more so than the late ture. illustrious Archbishop. You thus In acquired in rapid succession all the dignities of the clerical order before receiving the present great honor. The affairs temporal of the diocese are well known to you, to none more so. B:-sides, the regular arduous duties, you are confronted with a very great debt | hold the position of government in the and an infant college. It will be for you to meet them as your judgment and fertility of resources may direct: you may rely on the warm support of a people unsurpassed for generosity. who will cheerfully assist you in reducing the one and elevating the other. The address goes on to speak of the sak you, the clergy first, and accountly various predecessors of the Archbishop the laity, to allow me to thank you in the seat, and the subscribers rejoice that a Canadian and a priest of their own diocese is elected to the holy office The address was signed by M. Sullivan Edward Ryan, L O'Brien, Daniel Phe lan, James Swift, Patrick Daley.

Immediately after the reading of the address from the laity, Rev. Father Murray, of the diocese of Peterboro' read an address on behalf of his brother priests, congratulating the Archbishop upon his elevation to the Archiepisco pal See. We take the following ex tract from it:

'We saw the old picneers passing away and their work taken up by new and vigorous hands. In the frequent vicissitudes of these years was saw you one until you had reached the highest | cupied nearly three hours. place in your diocese. In this long period of time you were always the character, and possessing withat the patrick Solicitor General; Mr. M J F complete c niidence of your illustrious predecessor. We who had studied with you under the same professors, who Regiopolis College, who had assisted one another in the first works of the ministry, who knew so well your great ability, were made sensible of the wisdom of that great and good man, Pope Leo XIII, in elevating you to the unite with your clergy and your people Wolf Island, as sub-dearen on this eve of the day of your consecration to the episcopicy in the time honored salutation, 'ad multos annos'

His Grace, in rising to reply, was visibly moved at the warmth of the reception which had been accorded to bim. His Grace said:

My first words, in reply, must be of city and cathedral as the Archbishop of Kingston. I am everwhelmed by such an expression of good-will towards me. I thank you, my brotner priests, of the Church here, with whom I have been associated for so many years, having but one thought and one purpose the glory of God and the advancement bronnerly sentiments of affection with which your address is so replete. It has been pleasing to Almighty God earliest opportunity to proffer to me your confidence and allegiance. And I, for my part, assure you that the mant, brotherly affection which I feel towards His each of you is to remain unchanged. or, if changed, it will be changed to the affection of a father.

I thank you for the allusion you made in your address to the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, many times administrator of this diocese, and who always administered the diocese to the acceptance of all parties-of the priests | professed desire of some for the truth and the people. Mgr. Farrelly's record is one that everyone should be proud question of the Saviour when he inor. It is one without spot or stain; it | guired "What is the truth?' and is a record that reaches altogether immediately after went forth again for nearly a half century, and is such | to the Jews. Tractability of disposias to command our veneration, our tion was necessary to acquire truth, respect and our love, and the respect. | and was the characteristic of every proveneration and love of none more than | found scholar and thinker as contracted of his Archbishop, who will try to take | with the shallow see if of skepticism. care to show him that even here the Some men were so affected by the word Church finds means to reward such | dogma as to lead one to think they had faithful merits.

I thank you, my dear brothers of the Diocese of Peterboro', who have come here to day to join our own clergy in | firmed that election was absolutely imtheir felicitations to me and the ex pressions of your good wishes.

And now a message to the people:-Knowing as I do the striking spirit of faith that animates you, I am aware that no matter who the one who came mind that they are as powerless to was, no matter who he might be, the change the supernatural as they are to one who is honored by the Holy Father | change the natural order, there would to be your Archbishop would not fail be no useless and sinful rebellion to secure a cordial reception in coming against God's holy religion. His Grace among you. But I assure you I was pointed with pride to the historic fact not prepared for, I did not expect, I. did not anticipate, the magnificent de | tion is founded on every page of bitmonatration with which you have been

may say to you that, with such a united clergy as the clergy of the Diocese of Kingston, with such a united neople as the people of the Diocese of Kingston, and with the blessing of Almighty Go. upon us all, I have no fear for the fu-

In closing His Grace said: I was born in the diocese, brought up in the diocese, educated in the schools of the diocese. There is not an interest in the diocese that has not been entwined in every fibre of my heart. And now it has been pleasing to me that I should diocese, that I should guard its inter este, and that I should do all that lay in me, so that the Drocese of Kingston may stand as it has stood, for many years past-always a diocese that her sons are glad of and proud of. And now, my dearly beloved breth: e i, ] again for this demonstration of good will, this kind welcome, those expressions of good wishes toward me.

On Tuesday morning, at half past nine, the visiting prelates and priests assembled at the palace and escorted the Archbishop-elect to the cathedral. where the solemn and imposing cere mony of his consecration was to take

The interior of the cathedral was beautifully decerated with flowers and plants, while the alter in its waite and gold and myriad of lights presented a most striking appearance.

Every available space in the sacred editice was occupied long before the advanced from one position to a higher | hour fixed for the essentially, which oc-

Among those wno occupied seats of hono near the tanctuary were Sir same kind affable man, full of Wilfrid Laurier, Madame Laurier, charity for your brothers of the clergy, Hon. Wm. Harty, Sir William Hingsz-alous in the works of your parish, ton, Hon. Senator Scott Hon. endeared to everyone by your gentle Senator Sullivan, Hon. Coarles Fitz-Quinn. QC., M.P.; S. Russell, M.P.P., Bast Hastings; George P. Granam. M.P.P. Brockville; Mayor Livingston; nad atterwards taught in the halls of Col. [witchell, U.S. consul; A. rl St. Germaia, Toronto, and others.

The consecrating prelate was Arch bishop Duhamel, of Ottown, and His Grace was assisted by the Very Rav Father McCann, V.G., Toronto, and Very Rev. Father Murray of Trenton, Archiepiscopal See of Kingston. We as deacon, and Rev. Father Spratt, Archbishop-elect was assisted by Father O'Hara, Brooklyn, and Very Roy. Dean Lester, Prescott. Rev. May your years be long and happy and | Father Parent, Montreal, was muster of ceremonies.

The sermon was delivered by Archbi∗hop O'Brien of Halitax. His Grace spoke elequently and took for his text: For this was I born and for this came I into the world, that I could give testithanks to God, the giver of all good mony to the truth. Every one who is gitts, who has been so graciously near of the truth heareth my voice.

upon this my first entrance into this St. John viii, 37. There could His Grace said, be no reas nable doubt in the mind of anyone who believ a in Holy Scripture or who makes a prof vsion of Christian religion that the mission of our Lord Jesus Carist was twofold in its object: He came to redeem and he came to teach. These as we labored together side by side for | were the basic principles of the Chris tian religion, the primary elements in of His Kingdom. I thank you for the its teachings, and they constitute at one and the same time the reason of its being and its regenerating power. By Christ alone have all been redeemed, that I should be appointed your leader by Cariet alone are all men to be nand your guide, and you seized the structed in the eternal life. These two fundamental principles were explicitly taught by every page of the New testa

His Grace pointed out that profess ing Christians, while readily admitting that salvation comes from Christ alone, failed to appreciate or to attach sufficient importance to the fact that salvation, the garnered fruit of redemption, can be attained only by the application of this grace of redemption to the individual soul. He asked if the was any more sincere than Pilate's lost their mental equilibrium. Even the simple admonition 'love thy neighhor involved dogmatism, and he af-

possible with it. The Sermon on the Mount propounded principles which, if acted upon, would solve all the social problems of life, and if men would only bear in that the Catholic Church as an Institu tory for the last 1,900 years. Its principles had never changed; there was

no possible denial of the fact that she was in truth the instrument of God to continue the work for which Jesus Christ was born into this world. His Grace then spoke of the various

ranks of the clergy, and referred to the spiritual dignity and power of the Bishops of God. We dwelt upon their awful responsibilities, and impresingly spoke of the woe which would tollow any neglect of the eniscepal duties. This was why a true Bate points al ways run counter to the wor. to receive its errors, reprove its maxime and judge its members. 'To-day,' continued the preacher, 'in this cathedral, a m w link has been added to the lengthening chain of apostolic succession, a new instructor has been placed ov r a per tion of God's vineyard; a new sentine has been posted on the towers o' the holy church. Chosen and appointed by the Pope, he receives from the imposttion of hands the plenitude of the princely power. With sacred ceremonics the ring, the symbol of bisilemn esponsal with the church is put upon his finger; the mitre, emblematic of regal dignity, is placed on his head He is invested with a crosier as a token of pastoral authority, and told to use it with loving severity in correcting vices

A few months ago, said H & Grac the late Archbishop laid down the in signia of his office and entered into his rest. You mearaed him since rely because you loved him well, and you were grateful for the watchful care weich tor so many years he had exercised in died the effice lived on; the instra ment of his power was indeed broken, but the power itself surviv d. Tothe spiritual powers and preregatives of the lat Arenbish p are conferred y air allegiance is due. Let that allegnance be an honorable and ready sub j-ction in God and for G d, who, through His Divine Son, her tour dedthis church and blessed if through His \ and I make no un'ounded claim on your they watch sa men to render an account for your souls?"

Finally, His Grace admonished the congregation, telling them that whilst salvation and the means of salvation are from G al alone, the immediate up plication of the mears of redemption is likewise of God's ordinance, and of it sione. "The ceremony of today." he entinued, "which has uself paralels in every age and year of the clurch in the past, should teach this lesson. By it the new Archolshop of Kingston is joined to a vas' coata which has incomerable ramifications. But each link of that chais is united by the fact of legit mate socression to the D vine Founder of the Caurch, whose inmediate he has received and was so mission we bear ily pract be may carry out for many long and nappy yeare?

After the serm in, which listed an hour the service was commond the Areabisnep possing tering a the eather drai. The priesta klased the ring as a taken of submission, and the service

A striking feature of the day was the me-ting of the members of the CM.BA at the Grand Opera House, and the presentation of addresses to His Grace Archbishop Gouthier, and Mr. M. F. Hackett M. L. A., the Grand President. Dr. R; an presided. His Grace received an ovation when he appeared upon the

Grand President Hackett read an address to His Grace, expressing the ple-sure at the elevation of His Grace to such an important planton. In replying the Archbishop said headmired, loved and blessed the a ciety. There could be no more noble object in view. the order has the approvid of the Church and, of course, must be right. I look upon you as an auxiliary of the Church. I thank you for the pleasure of coming to you on tais the momentous day of my life, and I shall look back to this occasion with pleasure too.'

Arcabishop O'Brien, Halifex, Grand Spiritual Adviser of the Order, also addressed the assembly. He impressed on his hearers the fact that the C.M.B A instills a strong Catholic spirit.

Grand President Hackett, in reply to an address of welcome, after giving an outline of the objects of the C.M.B.A., 8aid :--

It is time that Catholics should unite

and know their strength; that the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces should know their brethren in Ontario | valuable substances. Take for exand those of Ostario those of Manitoba. Among our Catholics there is a wide gulf, which divides the rich from the poor. We may meet traternally but how often do we pass our brethren on the street without even a not. Such is not the rule in societies to which our brothers of other faiths belong. There is brotherhood there both inside the fraternal city of great worth and great future room and outside and who can blame possibilities, because all of the cut-Canada, all things being equal are bound to give our support to a society the aims of which are such as I have outlined. The speaker before closing district. Viewed in a religious and asked that when the next Grand President addressed them-and the signs position, and it gains additional prespointed to a Kingstonian—the local

## GLIMPSES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

I set out the other day, by the Grand Trunk Railway System, from Quebee, upon a trip to the White Mountains and Portland, Me. The region traver ed is full of interesting objects of natural scenery from the time you leave eight of Cape Diamond in the fortress city until you land at your mineys end. As the train speeds along the south shore of the St. Lawrence you meet with many growing settlements and thriving towns of more or less importance. At Danville you see a live community of very industrious habits, who eviddently have confidence in the future of their town, which is favorably situated amidat sloping hills that lend a picturesque air to the snug little town. It has some manufacturing industries, which in past years have been successfully operated.

Passing on to Richmond we see a railroad centre, where the streets and yards are crossed and re-crossed with steel rails, for this is the junction stayour behalf. But though the man tion whereat connections are made with roads to Montreal and Portland and all the intervening points between the two cities. Between the arrival day your mourning is changed into and departure of trains we strive to joy, for the vacant see is filled, and all get some knowledge of the status and prespects of this old town and we find the record favorable, for although the upon his success r, to whom benestorth | growth has not been rapid the upbuilding has been of a solid character, and the citizens enjoy a tair degree of commercial prosperity. The money earned by the Grank Trunk Radway employers is spent locally and Hole Spirit. I preach no new doctrine | toe merchants derive a lively trade, and the incoming and outgoing trains subjection. St. Paut says: - 'O my your | give a stirring appearance of trade and prelites and he subject to them, for fridlight all seasons of the year. The town itself is nicely situated on the St. Francis river, on the opposite bank of which is the beautiful village of Melhourne. Among the improvements noted is the splendid Caholic Church, of which the veteran Father Quant is parish priest, having served there

during a very extended postorate. I had an instructive that with the venerable, yet hale and hearty, Mr. Murphy, the respected Collector of Customs, formerly the faithful station egent for a long term of years. He snows the rise and history of the town or more than a generation, and he imparts his knowledge with a vicor and geniality retreating in itself.

Pushing on towards the far distant American scaport, we pass Wirds r Mills Brampton and o her settle " ris natilitae train steps at he city of Sherbrooke, and this being the central was of manufecture and commercial enterprise for the whole of the wide and p pulous district of the Estern Townships, we determine to stop over, so as to gain a correct idea of the mosition and interesting features o tals thriving young city, so picture-quely ulaced on the eminence above the St. Francis river, into which flows the turbulent waters of the Magog river, which forces its rapid course through the heart of the city, thus giving to Sherbrooke a water power nor valled in any city in Canada. Hence the success of the long established Paton tweed mills and the numerous other manufacturing concerns, which give constant employment to the city's artisans and laboring classes. The entire district, of which Sherbrocke is the focus and centre, is peculiarly rich in scenery, and hill and valley and takes and rivers. The famous Memphremagog, whereat many Montrealers make their summer headquirters, is not far distant, and to get there you traverse a route abounding to lovely della, nooks, lakes, rivers and forcet scenery.

The Plains of Stanstead, a rich agricultural region, lead you on towards Rick Island and Derby Line, at which point you reach the domains of U icle Sam. While in the vicinity of Stanstead a call upon H in. M. F. Hackett, Q.C., Provincial Sceretary in the late Administration of the Hon. Premier Flynn, will repay the tourist, for the hon, gentleman has the rich personal endowment of the Irish race as regards warmth of heart and gental manners, Apart from its picturesque features, the district about Sherbrooke is interesting to capitalists and miners as the locality abounds in minerals and other ample the copper mines at Capelton, which, from small beginnings, have developed into a concern of importance. Then, at Magog, is the extensive printed cotton manufacturing works, whose products have earned a high reputation in the wholesale and retail trade of the Dominion. In which ever way you regard Sherbrooke it must be reckoned, a me for urging the same course among lying districts must pay it tribuse, but Catholics. We, as loyal citizens of they receive from it as much in exchange, being the mercantile centre and headquarter of all the growing settlements in the wide: educational sense it occupies a strong tige in having such a distinguished CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

Programme Barbara

"For the Catholic Church in the Northwest Territories it is a comfort to know that the representative of the Crown will need no surgical operation to make him understand Catholic affairs. For the Catholics of Regina in particular the presence of His Honor and Mrs. Forget at Mass will be a stimulus and an example."

In an article in the current number of the Catholic World Magazine, Archbishop Ireland refers to "the misfortune that fell to the lot of Catholic immigrants coming to America forty or fifty years ago of being buddled into cities where, as a rule, nothing was possible to them but to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water, instead of being induced to occupy the tertile lards of the Western States, where independent homes were to be won with little cost and labor. The immigrants either were ignorant of the ble sings that those lands held in store for them. or were incapable without the counsel and aid of leaders to form settlements upon them. The leaders that were needed seldom came forward, and their efforts, such as they were, often met with strong opposition even on the part of men whose position and intelligence should have promised better things. It is to-day beyond a doubt that had the enlightened views of D'Arcy McGee understanding between the two peoples and those who took part with him in and thereby diminish the probabilities the famous Buffalo colonization conven- of conflict. But if this is the object, I tion of 1856 been fully encouraged and think an Augio German, an Anglopushed to a favorable issue, the Catholic Church would be immensely more prosperous in all the Western States than ever again she can hope to be, and tens of thousands of Catholic families would have gained happy homes States, and we have not with them that and an honorable competence upon the land, instead of having gone down to ruin in the fierce maelstrom of large | allay suspicion, soothe jealousies and

shortly after the opening up of our own | questions.'

ing upon the appointment of Mr. A. E. plainable cause, at the time, their well meant efforts were opposed in certain

> The enthusiasts who are working connection with their fad of an Angle- | tion as well as vengeance." American Alliance, are constantly reminded that there are many obstacles in their way. One of the most recent came in the form of a letter from no less a pereon than the leader of the English Bar, Sir Edward Clarke. After declining to become associated with the movement, Sir Edward Clarke proceeds to say :-

'The object of the league is stated to be to make every effort in the cause of civilization and peace, and to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation between Great Britain and the death was at length accelerated. a United States. Now, I have always sword having been driven through him showed and will always taken to make the side. labored and will always labor to promote the most friendly relations between this country and the United States. I did so during the recent controversy, when public feeling on this side of the Atlantic and on the other did not show quite the enthusiastic affection which we have seen of late.

'Great Britain and the United States have, no doubt, many ties of sympathy, but they are two nations, not one, and must often have divergent interests; and I should rather not be shackled by membership in any society which binds itself to constant co-operation with the United States government.

'Many of those who have given their names have probably done so simply sensations among French Canadians with the desire to promote a better French or an Anglo Russian league is much more needed.

'Friendly relations between ourselves and the great European nations are quite as important as with the United sentiment of kinship which in the case of the United States goes far to prevent the peace of the world from Other Irish Canadian public men being imperilled by any controversies seven priests were thus assembled in made somewhat similar endeavors over trilling, or, at most, inconsiderable

CURBSTONE

ations which the Irish Catholics of have not. They know from their own Montreal should lay to heart when experience and that of others the para- been lately purchased in San Francisco looking forward to the future should be mount importance of unity of aims the question of the concentration of in- and concentration of efforts. And why fluence and energy as regards associat | should Irish Catholics, who have been tion work. A good many people believe losing ground for many years in several that there are too many Irish Cathe- walks of public and private life, allic societies in the city at present, though we have all along been increased acres), a yield of twenty five bushels although they are atraid to say so ing in numbers and in wealth, con- per acre. When he hauled his fine crop openly. While each of the existing time to follow a policy of division and to the elevator the price offered him

societies, the number of which is out with energy and good will, so as to of proportion to our English-speaking | units the efforts, and, consequently, the population, much energy that might | effectiveness o. all. Besides, the money | to the elevator to receive his cheque, he otherwise be utilized is lost, and a con | spent in fees in the different organizasiderable amount of effort which would | tions might thus be saved, and collectbe productive of great benefit to our ed, say, into a central fund destined people if put forth jointly with that of | ultimately to establish some institution all the other associations is most entirely wasted.

I am aware that this is a somewhat delicate subject to discuss; but I believe that a little frankness now will only take this subject into their earnest bear good fruit later on. Let those in- consideration, and work together with terested in the subject consider it an unselfish purpose, we feel confident calmly and spart from all personal bise. | that splendid results would be achieved Have our fellow citizens of other or eds | for our nationality, our educational inanything like the number of organiza- terests, and our religion.

ONE of the most serious consider | tions that we have? They certainly to superintend the putting together of sceleties is doing some good in its own sub-division in such a vital matter as was 48 cents a bushed, but on account way, the results obtained are not nearly ! that of organization? In my opinion so beneficial as if there were fewer or- it is incumbent upon the leaders in ganizations and more unity of effort. | our local societies to sink all personal | that day and a half the price of wheat Through the present multiplicity of | considerations and take up this subject | which should be carried on by our

If the leaders of our societies would

# NOTES OF HISTORY

land was the theatre of the most deso lating war and implacable persecution. Strange as it may appear, the fury of persecution was simed more at the Elizabeth, the Dominican priests were monastic orders than at the secular reduced to four, and the Franciscans clergy. The friam were more intimately associated with the people. They had branched out from the great monasteries, and settled among the people, and were thus, in a manner, too much when Cromwell came to the throne, identified with the people, to be allowed to live among them as their teachers, their guides.

were bold, fearless men. Separated from the world by their vows of poverty and chastity, they cared not for the to be sold as slaves.
things of the world, nor were they wed Among those wh ded to it by the allurements of riches or honor. Such men were to be feared; for they cared not for death, were unflinching patriots and believed in the siastics, had taken shelter on the rock justice of opposition to tyrants, even o St. Patrick (Cashel, as it was then with the sword.

under Henry VIII, there were upwards some movable effects. of eighty Dominican and Franciscan It was besieged by Morgan O'Brien, it is planted in popular opinions and converts in Ireland, besides a smaller baron of Inchequin, a matricide, and a mauners.

Under the reign of Charles I, Ire- | number of Cistercian and Benedictine houses. There were nearly a thousand Franciscan and a thousand Dominican priests attached to these convents. Thirty years afterward, in the reign of had suffered nearly as much.

After the death of Elizabeth, there came a short breathing spell to the nation, and within a half century there were over 1,000 Dominicans and Franthere were only about 150 left, and about an equal number of Franciscans. The rest had perished—had shed their The Franciscans and Dominicans blood for their religion and their country, or had been shipped away to Bar badoes and other West India islands,

Among those who suffered martyr-dom was Richard Barry, a Dominican, prior of the province of Munater. A number of persons, with many ecolecalled) where they resolved to defend At the inception of the persecution the sacred ornaments of the altars and

man whose hands were stained with the blood of many illustrious coolesiactics. He at length surrendered, not however\_ without loss on both sides, as about 800 were slain, and all the ecolestastics put to the sword. Richard Barry was reserved for a more arduous

A captain, the first to enter the church, beholding Richard Barry, addressed him as follows: "I promise you protection if you cast off your garment (for he wore his habit) so odious themselves up to such fever heat in to us, and which excites our indigna-

The holy priest replied: "This habit represents the life and passion of my Saviour, and is also the banner of that spiritual warfare in which I have reminders which these faddists received engaged from my youth, and which I

am now unwilling to abdicate."
The promises as well as the threats of the captain being rejected and scorn ed, Barry was handed over to the soldiery, who at first buffeted him. spitting on the venerable martyr, and offering other insults and contumely. Again, having tied him to a chair, a slow fire war applied to his legs and thighs, in which torture he continued about two hours, the blood bursting through the pores, and his eyes beam. ing rays of light towards heaven; his

[From the Northwest Review.]

Rev. Father Jetté, from one of whose letters a friend has allowed us to translate some interesting extracts, is the only son of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Father Jett é's extraordinary ability and merit, coupled with his father's wide reputation and exalted position, have contributed to make his choice of the Alaska mission one of the greatest since young Tache's choice of the Red River mission in 1846 Speaking at the Jubites banquet of St. Mary's College in Montreal last June, Archbishop Bruchesi alluded to Father Jette's self sacrificing departure as a proof that the age of herosam was not closed.

Father Jetié lest Montreal on the 26th of May and arrived at St. Michaels, an island nearthe mouth of the Yukon, on the 25th of June. He accompanied Very Pev. Father Rand S J., the Prefect A postol ic of A lacka, and two young Jesuit pricate going out to join the Alaskan Mission. Three other Jesuit Fati ers carre down from their mission ary posts and met the new arrivals at St. Michaels, where, for the first time in the history of the Alaskan Mission, one little house.

Fr. Jetté, who can turn his hand, head and heart to anything, constituted himself their cook during the few days of their happy sejourn together.

Early in July Father René started for Dawson City in order to make arrangements for handing over the Jesuit estab lishment there to the Oblate Fathers. Father Jetie remained at St. Michaels a steamboat, the pieces of which had and brought up for missionary journeys

Mr. Comean, of St. Jean Baptiste, has reason to bless the recent rainy wea ther. He resped four thousand bushels of wheat from a quarter-section (160 of the rain he did not call for his chaque that day. The rain kept coming down, off and on, for 36 hours. During went up six cents. Now six cents a bushel was precisely the price he had paid for getting his wheat threshed. So, when, after the 36 hours' rain, he came was delighted to find that the delay caused by the rain had just recouped him for his threshing outlay. He was paid 54 cents a bushel.

No appointment made by the present Federal Government has won such universal approbation as that of Mr. A. E Forget to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. The worthy recipient of gubernatorial honors has been deluged with telegrams of congratulation from all parts and all points of the compaes. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen wired that Mr. Forget must' come to Rideau Hall to be sworn in there; but of course this 'must' is affectionate and laudatory rather than imperative, and Mr. Forget, whose appointment has been made with the least possible delay after the demise of his predecessor, is too faithful a servant of the crown and people not to hasten to Regina for the disposal of accumulated arrears in government business.

The law of human helpfulness asks each man to carry himself so as to bless and not blight men; to make and not mar them. Besides the great ends of attaining character here and immortality hereafter, we are bound to so administer our talents as to make right living easy and smooth for others. And this ambition to be universally heipful must not be a transient and occasional one-here and there an hour's friendship, a passing hint of sympathy, a transient gleam of kindness. Heart-helpfulness is to enter into the fundamen al conception of our living. With vigilant care we are to expel every element that vexes or irritates or chales, just as busbandmen expel nettles and serpents and poison ivy from their fruitful gardens.

Logic differs from reason, not only as the fist from the palm-the one close, the other at large—but much more in this: that logic handles reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handles it as

# Jack Frost Is Coming!

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR HIM!

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Ladies' Collarettes, Capes, Jackets. Men's Fur Caps, in all patterns, \$4 to \$10. Fur Collars and Capes a Specialty.

TWENTY PER CENT DISCOUNT UNTIL END OF OCTOBER . . At the Old Stand, . .

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### THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

concluded at the Boston Convention, resulted in the awarding of the money juyment of those to be anticipated prize of \$25 to Mr. Joseph A. Weldon events where good cheer is heightened of Pittsturg, in the contest among the and fellowship is kindled by the social men. In the present day the case is different. The intelligent energies of adults, and a like sum to Miss Mary E McKenzic of Cambridge, in the contest among the juveniles. Mr. Weldon's easay reads as follows:

I am a total abstainer, 'not because my father was '—a derisive thrust often aimed at one when his politics or his religion are assailed; nor am I a total abstainer simply as the result of a sudden burst of moral reformation, and because I needed the pledge,' as is also sometimes said.

Locking backward some ten years ago, to the time when, through the guiding spirit of a clerical friend, I was induced to take the step, it can be truthfully asserted that my profession of the total abstinence faith has been the result of what may be called a mental evolution, and which may be clearly ascribed to three motive forces, or, perhaps, it would be better to say, to three stages of mental progression, namely, attraction, education, conviction. This paper will be considered as

As the experience of one like the writer is what may be noted of many of the reventr-odd thousand who comprize our National Total Abstinence Union, it is hardly necessary to make this a strictly personal recital, only in so far as I have gone, in order to show the impressions and the lessons which any young man may receive, after he has passed the age of 20 years and up to the time when he takes a pledge and joins a total abstinence society. I am considering, of course, the American Catholic young man, and assume that he has had opportunities for some little culture and a general play of his intelligence, morally and socially, and

While it is true that at the time of taking the pledge the sacrifice in itself does not seem very great, nevertheless there is in the mind that natural rejection of any proposition which would

The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in drugs that would prolong life indefinitetry and medical science have combined in

this age to show man the way to a long and healthy

Common sense teaches that a man should common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were functionally in the days of the alchemists. possible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all healthrestoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain head of life-the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great bloodmaker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital en-

THE prize essay contest, which was strip one of what were then his vaunted notions of "personal liberty," and which moreover might cut off the en-

> It is not so long ago that the drink question began to be generally and enness to be stamped as the monstrous who is there that has not observed the rapid evolution of the public mind of the church and nation. Catholic prewithin this very generation of ours? The leaders of thought in this direction | their voices to point out to the Catheto inadvertence, thoughtlessness and Educate our young men to thun drink ence never even suggests itself to most of the nation. persons, and thus it has been little intelligent mind will perceive the dangers and pitfalls of drink when the set of ultra pious mortals who don't touchstone of example is applied and want anybody to be cheerful and the contact is formed with the follow- sociable, good citizenship and true ers and advocates of sobriety and manly worth are coming to be looked morality. When men want to be bet- on as starting with personal tectotalter, or rather when they don't want to ism. be bad, that which attracts them most is the example of their fellows. And man, who, knowing drunkenness to be the policy of total abstinence for everya sin, drinking an occasion of sin, has body and the pledge for all. This class stinence is the necessary remedial dependent upon the strength of charac-

> thing, drink through inclination. The the C. T. A. U. of America has passed afar off. Though possibly he is good at heart and is religious without osten tation, he leaves the outward signs and practices of things spiritual to his good of the world. sisters and his mother. To his way of thinking the church temperance acciety affects more religion than he is of the missionary spirit that fires the capable of; and it would be a species soul of the individual to spiritual zeal. of Pharisaism for him to pose as a The Church will profit by the stimumodel of virtue in this particular. In lating force that ever works for the point of fact he has agreed, as it were. to regard the question as a spiritual | which comes from organization is the one, and hence as practically taken out same that has moved the world before. of his hands. As a good evidence of Americans are segregative by nature, this, few young men are found on the and brotherhood, which is part of the rolls of sodulities, leagues and such spirit of democracy, is distinctively total abstinence societies included. American. Looking at the question in another way, there has been no disposition on say, on the part of many who are sup- pitfalls and show the way to a better inrows what influence he has on the others that they are attracted to the cause and become educated on the

Once attracted to temperance work and enlightened on its various phases, So it is that quite often what may sppear as over zeal on the part of temperance people is, more than likely, a lack of sympathy on the part of those who criticize.

As a rule, the Catholic young man does not appreciate the interdependence which exists between the church muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq. of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was treubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.

Hence which exists between the church and himself. To make this plainer. How different is it with non-Catholic young men. We find them enlisted with Christian associations, endeavor societies, brotherhoods, Epworth, leagues and every form of church work designed for laymen. Taking the pledge to acquire membership in a society seems most or with Christian associations, endeavor looks for current payment.

societies, brotherhoods, Epworth,

leagues and every form of church

pressive to our young men. What s, the consequence? In former year more especially, we find that temperance organizations and sentiment, generally speaking, did not grow and flourish as they should. Perhaps it might be well to admit here that the character and personnel of the average parish society was not in many respects such as to attract the young some of our best men are uniting in this cause. The public awakening is at hand; the social revulsion in itself authoritatively discussed, and drunk- brings the people to its senses; the awful harvest annually reaped by the vice that it has ever been. Indeed, demon of drink is exciting the dread concern of those who guide the destiny lates, priests and laymen are lifting are charitable enough to attribute the lics of America the impending dangers. slow growth of organized effort mostly These apostles of temperance say. ignorance with reference to the vice of for Christ's sake, and it matters not intemperance. As is well admitted, who rules the land; educate our young many good, honest Christians take a men to know that a total abstinence drink of liquor, and are not harmed by society is the only American Protecit. Custom has so regulated society tive Association, and the Catholic that the virtue of personal total abstin- | Church will be the greatest moral lever

Instead of total abstinence being an honored in consequence. The quick, essential necessary only for those who get drunk or as being only suited to a

Hence it is that individuals with so it is, it may be fairly argued, that a fixed, honest, practical opiniors on the total abstinence society attracts the subject have dedicated themselves to determined in his mind that total ab. will be a power to mold public opinion, ter and the influence of good example that lie in united efforts. By means of It can be truly said, most of us agree, great conventions, with leaders on the that a young man does not, as a general | alert for new methods and new ideas, spirit of sociability, the mere love of a quarter of a century of glorious hisexhilaration which drink excites, and tory. America is only another word again the convivial spirit, rule him. for opportunity, sa Emerson has said, The temptation is so natural and the but Catholic total abstinence is the harm done so hidden that danger seems | name for opportunity to the young men of our holy Church. By it we can fit character and build up a Catholic citizenship that will be the admiration

> The power of organized total abstinence lies in the continued cultivation good of mankind. The enthusiasm

In order, then, that men may know each other, may mutually help and the part of most young men to look sustain each by the force of prayer and into and to practice the virtue of total example, Catholic total abstinence scabstinence, nor, if I may make bold to cieties are formed. They point out the posed to be the teachers of young men mode of living. When a min wants to to induce them to practice total abstin throw what influence he has on the ence and to stand out openly for its side of temperance, he joins a society principles. It is only when a person and thereby gives and gets strength. In these times a man has to be on one side of total abstinence and talks to side or the other of this question of temperance, and the total abstinence side is, as all will admit, the only safe If tre chame and ignominy which has been heaped upon our Catholic name impel a man to lend there is a kind of fascination about it his efforts towards lifting up our people, that borders on religious enthusiasm. (then let him join with his fellow Catholics in an agitation against the notions

and customs which principally spring from foreign countries; let him strike at one source of the scandal and demand that Catholics do not manufacture or sell liquors; but, first of all let him say: 'I will not drink myself; I will be a total abstainer. Here goes, in the name of God!

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and magisterial

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

# BANQUET TO MESSRS. HEALY AND KNOX, EBRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

AT BELFAST.

The Following Speeches Were Delivered at a Complimentary Banquet Tendered to Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., and Mr. E. F. Vesey Knoz, M. P , by a Number of Their Admirers in Belfast.

They thought a great stone had rolled before the tomb of Ireland, and the fatal leaden seal of Castiereagh placed upon it. They waited under the prom-ise of Emancipation. A full 29 years Church Act in '69, another generation went by without a ray of hope, with the masses of our nation going across the ocean, with coffin ships carrying away our hest and bravest, with a famine of the most terrible kind, de the last 18 or 20 years.

And let us go back over those 20 years, and in our own time when we are told that the cause is lost, what have we seen? The Church Act and the Land Act passed, and the Ballot Act proclaimed. Above all we have seen the Franchise Act, that Act for the liberation of our people, and which gave Uister, for the first time, an articulate voice in the British Parliament, and now-and now on top of that, as a sort of embarrassment of riches in these days of despair, we see-having disesthe other limb of ascendancy—the Grand Jury, and we hand over at one blow the entire system of Local Governure of executive and Parliamentary should be to proceed wit out baste, with remains for solution to be overlaid by local questions.

ancipation of our country, but it is possible, reasonably and fairly, to differ on questions of method and of policy. gest as a solvent for these difficulties, which naturally and fairly arise in our struggle, that a means may be found by which the feeling of the people under the machinery of the Local Government Act may be ascertained by using the weapons of the Constituto decide for themselves, in conjunction with their clergy as of yore, what should be. For my part, while I have seen the various suggestions made, with or without authority, it appeared to me that entrenched behind the conthat if it is every man's right to initiate questions of National policy, then this right belongs to men as humble as | heroic uprising and suffering for altars your guests to night as well as to any and homes have been to their descendone in any portion of this island.

In response to the toest, "Our Rev. T. C. CONNOLLY, C.C., in propos-Geests," Mr. T. M. HEALY said, in ing the toast of "The Memories of '98" delivered the following eloquent and part:

If we are reminded some imes in the words of child deepair that our cause is help thinking how natural it is that in going back wards and is hopeless, I recall going back wards and is hopeless, I recall this great city of Belfast our thoughts should revert to the events of one huntry another createst of Ulatermen. six years ago the greatest of Ulatermen, six years ago the greatest of Ulatermen, Joe Biggar, could only get 89 votes in Joe Biggar, could only get 89 votes in a should despair that our cause is in a should despair that of the the first steps to band his cour trymen against intolerable oppression. And here we are almost etanding over the graves of the bravest of '98. Here, to should rever to band his course.

And here we are almost etanding over day, year after year, men as passionate same persistent regularity with which and as National as you are, and they the breakers dash on your Antrim went down to their graves without a coast to night. We are, therefore in hope. The Union was accomplished, congenial surroundings for the coast thought a great store had all the congenial surroundings for the coast thought a great store had all the congenial surroundings. memoration of '98 for the commemora-tion of many noble deeds and lovable characters, of many heroic deeds, marred and clouded occasionally by delects and failinge, which I, a clergy man, must went by before that promise was veri-went by before that promise was veri-fied. From Emancipation in '29 to the every deed and means without limitstions. Irishmen look back with pride on the memory of '98, but it is not all a looking back. Even to day Irish Nationalists are not without hopes that the memory of '98 may have tangible and important influences cimating the best of our young men and on current political life. The Centen young women. In these 40 years what ary is being commenorated in some young women. In these to young womens would they not have given for moments places by prayers for those who died, would they not have lived through during in others by demonstrations, in others the last 18 or 20 years. probably in every place by the more careful study of that notable period of

The present state of our national forces reminds one of the vision of Ezechiel The prophet saw a great quantity of dry human bones scattered over the sands of the desert, and as he looked he saw these bones come together and nerves joining them, and a tablished the Church we disestablished flesh covered them, and a skin was stretched over the flesh, and then the Divine Spirit breathed life and soul into each, and what a moment before ment of our country into the hands of was a vision of dry bones, became a the common people. Shall we then, sir, marching mass of brave men. So hapin a moment like this-shall we use pily, the study of '98 may effect that the accents of despair or the accents of the spirit of '98 would so exercise the hope. I say we should employ only the tendency to personal domination and accents of confidence, but that in doing | clique formation, would teach the solso there is no need whatever for us to diers of Irish nationality that in the use the language of brutal triumph. | final victory there is distinction enough Ireland's right means no man's wrong. for all, and would so energise the dry We stand for the freedom of our country | bones of Irish nationality, scattered as and not for the ascendancy of any sec- they are, that soon they would regain tion. We have not put down one ascendancy to rear up another, and for these who would seek merely retribution, I would remind them that an Act and seem the seem there and to return as quickly as possible and the seem the seem to return as quickly as possible seem the seem to return as quickly as possible seem the seem to return as quickly as possible seem the seem to return as quickly as possible seem the seem to return as quickly as possible seem to return as quickly a such as the Local Government Act is, men of '98 in no other way-by no ble and take up the work of collecting is after all but the first link in a chain | lyric, bowever stirring, by no oration yet to be woven. It is, so to speak a be it ever so glowing, by no monument hibits. great skeleton, which has yet to be in marble or in metal, can we so fitclothed with flesh and blood and which must be developed, and through it, by circumspection and sagacity on our part, we will yet achieve the full meas success that our celebration is a celebration of defeat. But it is not. No freedom and the great motto of Ireland | individual can attain true greatness without a display at one time or an outrest, until we achieve that, and, have other of the qualities that stir the ing get the Local Government Bill to human soul. So it is with the nations. day, to treat it as the first rung, or the Not on bread alone" do they live. second rung if you like, of the ladder, The world's histery proves that nations to preceed towards our next aim, to are great not in proportion to their im kneck at the door of our ancient House ports or experts, but in the frequency in College Green and command it to with which they have responded to the he re opened, and above all not to per- calls of the higher and holier causes mit that great National question which | which appeal to man's nobler feelings and demand sell sacrifice.

otic Irishmen of our day is absence of

the unselfish spirit of '98.

There will be sorrow, indeed, to reflect I dispute the good intentions of none of I that an ancient, are igious, and a chival my colleagues. I believe they are sin- eous race should be obliged to pass over cerely honest in their desire for the em- this via doloress. There must be sor row that once more 'might should conquer right,' and, above all, there will be the crowning sorrow that there were Accordingly, I should say that in a not thirty-two Wexfords or Antrims in moment like this, if there are differ-ences of opinion amongst ourselves, that the Local Government Act affords to the describes the state of the Jews a means, a convenient and constitu- in captivity .- By the banks of Babytional means, by which they ought to ion we sat and wept when we remembe induced to lay a national policy be- | bered thee O Sion!' It was not so with fore the country. Now, I would sug our for fathers in '98 In the days of their country's murders and outrage and desecrations and burnings they did not sit down and weep the tears of despair, but by the banks of the Slaney, the Legan and the Bann they rose as brave men ever do, and declared that these infamiss should cease or they tion to elect in every parish men who should die. So a century later the ad-would voice their feelings on the local justing influences of time have almost boards, and if such men were elected reversed the positions of conquerors on the council of the parish or the district, what is to prevent them from as— Englishman hears of '98 without a feel sembling in the capital of the country ing of humiliation—but, among the 'conquered,' who fears to speak of '98?'
And so today around the wide belt of the policy of Ireland's representatives the globe, wherever the exiled or adshould be. For my part, while I have venturous Irishman has found a home -- where strange mountains rise and stange rivers roll'-his pulse beats with a prouder throb, the very blood atitutional rampart of this new Act the in his veins flows faster and warmer as people will then be placed in a position he recalls the memories of 98. Tonight by which not merely upon local, but they unite with us in spirit in saluting upon National questions, they may and honoring the memory of the dead. fully and fairly demand to make their And if our united voices could reach will leit. If that auggestion passes their eternal shore we should tell them heedlessly by I can only say for myself that they have not died in vain, that their blood has been the seed of Irish nationality, that the memory of their

### A SAD DEATH.

ants a cherished heritage.

At Cornwall, on Tuesday, Oct. 18th, Miss Anna MacDonald, aged 56, was suffocated by a fire which destroyed the residence in which she lived. Others of the family, including Mrs. William MacDonald and her daughter, J. Phail. A MacDonald and William Williamson, barely escaped with their lives, Williamson and Mrs. MacDonald being terribly burned.

mmmm

The formightly winter services between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool, for which a subsidy of \$20,000 was voted at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, will be provided jointly by the Alian and Dominion Lines The arrangement provides that, while the vessels shall start from St. John, they shall make Halifax a port of call inward and outward.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the Pullman Palace Car Co. may be obtained from the following

The company's gross earnings for the rear ending July 30 were \$10 674,868; diabursements, \$8 280,985 leaving a surplus of \$2,393 883. The total ascets of the company are \$63,083,104.

capital stock of the company from \$36 000,000 to \$54,000,000.

thorities are warning the people against sparrows. A decree has been issued at Emden, Hancver, requiring landowners each year between October 1 and De cember 1 to deliver to the local officials a certain number of sparrows or sparrows' heads. 'The owner of twenty-five hectares of land must produce twelve sparrows or sparrows' heads or pay a tine of six marks.

A Chinese Protestant preacher, Dr. Jenkins Lloyd Jones, according to the St Louis Review, announces that he is going to build 'a democratic church in an aristocratic neighborhood.' It is to be an eight story building with an au- tween the shoulders, palpitation of the ditorium and four or live society halls. ditorium and four or live society halls. heart, fainting spells, dizziness, head-The five upper stories are to be rented ache, nervousness loss of appetite, disout to clubs, societies, etc.

The craze goes on. According to the New York H-raid for y young women of the town of McMinnville, in the heart of the Willamette Valley, Ore., our history. And that study must teach us that the great failing of patrihave organized the Manila Guards, in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's great May day victory. Steps toward the formation of the company were taken the day after the receipt of news that he had wiped out Montojo's fleet. The dower of Yamhill country's wemanifold was picked out for member-

> In Switzerland they have commenced | making photographic clocks and watches which, it appears, leave anything heretofore accomplished for in the shade. By merely pressing the button of the new timepiece, says the Scientific American, it pronounces the heur distinctly. The alarms call up the sleeper, 'It's six o'clock; get up?' There are some which even add the words, 'Now, don't go to sleep again.'

Oar ne ghars are taking time by the ferelock, so to speak, in connection with the great Paris Exposition to be held at the beginning of the next century. Ferdinard Wythe Peck, the Commissioner General, is now in Peris and preparing the Inited States ex-

The Chicago Citizen says :- We wish, most seriously, to warn young, or old Irisumen or Irisuwomen against coming to America at the present time. The empleyment market is overcrowd ed, particularly as regards unskilled labor. Mechanics have some chance. There are too many of them idle Chicago included, now.

. It is annour ced that Miss Ann Corrigan, of Ashbourne, County Meath has been left a legacy of £20 per annum by the late Empress of Austria. During by the late Empress of Austria. During one of her visits to Ireland the late Empress called at the school of which Miss Corrigan was then mistress, and became interested in the children. The legicy now comes after many years in kind remembrance.'

Although a very busy man, Dr. R V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., has found time in which to write a good book of over a thousand pages entitled, The People's Common Sense Medical Ad viser, in plain English, or medicine simplified. Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sale as has this popular work, over 680 000 copies having been so d at \$1.50 each. The profits on this enormous sale having repaid its author for the great amount of labor and money expended on its production he has now decided to give away, absolutely free, 500 000 copies of this valuable book, the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N.Y., of which company he is president, 31 one cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It centains 1008 large pages, and over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$150 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. It is not often that our readers have an opportunity to obtain a valuable book on such generous terms, and we predict that few will miss availing themselves of the usual and liberal offer to which we have called their attention.

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Been decided to increase the spital stock of the company from \$26,000,000 to \$54,000,000.

In many parts of Germany the ausline the parties of Montreal. For one year I horities are warning the records against the soulders. They have utterly lost faith and each time by letter ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as for a symptom blank—they are free. He will answer every one of your case, or, if you prefer, write to a failure. For these women there is health as full description of your case, or, if you prefer with the prefer with the prefer with the pref

suffered terribly with weakness; I had severe stomach ache, headache; I had no appetite, and my digestion was very had. I was nervous and always tired. I could not do the least housework.
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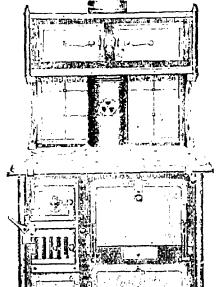
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\*Signifies daily All other trains run daily

\*Signifies daily All other trains run daily except sunday.

7 th a m.—Hemmingford, Hantingdon and Massens Springs

7 39 a m.—Toronto
8.10 a m.—Port and and Quebec.
8.40 a m.—Port and and Quebec.
8.40 a m.—Port and and Quebec.
8.40 a m.—Port and Boston yia C.V.R.

9.40 a m.—New York and Boston yia C.V.R.

9.40 a m.—Ottawa and points on C.A.R.

12 00 noom—St. Johns (daily except Saturday and Sanday) leaves at 1.25 p.m. on Saturday

4.00 p.m.—therbrooke, Island Pond and Arthabaska.

4.30 p.m.—Huntingdon, Hemmingford and Fort Covington.

4.45 p.m.—St. John's and Rouses Point.

4.45 p.m.—Detawa and points on C.A.R.

5 is p.m.—Prockville.
5.30 p.m.—Vt. Hyacintho.

6 50 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.R.

\*7.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.

\*8.10 p.m.—Toronto, Ning ra Falls and Chicago.

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\*8.30 p.m.—Toronto, Ningara Falls and Chicago.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co. (LIMITED.)

258 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. P.O. BOX 1188.

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director Tree WITHESS P. & P. Co., Lim ited, P.O. Box 1138.

The subscription price of the TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France is 81.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Aus tralia, \$2.00; Canada, United States and New foundland, \$1.00. Terms, payable in advance.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consultal their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 22, 1898

#### ANOTHER NOTE

OF WARNING.

As one of our Catholic contempararies very justly says, the vindicator of Catholic faith and practices has to deal with two classes-broadly speaking-of antagonists : blind, vulgar bigote, who throw the amenities and the proprieties and conventionalities to the winds and come out squarely with what they have on their minds; and demure, mild mannered bigots who deal in polite and pointed insignations.

The Daily Witness, of this city, belongs to the latter class. It is obliged, in fact, to belong to it; for it would very soon cease to exist if it did not keep up a "mild-mannered" crusade of bigotry against the Catholic Church. It is supported by the aggressive and bigoted Protestants of this city, who have learned from practical experience that the royal road to social, commercial, municipal and political success is to safeguard their interests with a jealousy and a clanishness which exclude all considerations of justness or fair play to their fellow-citizens.

The latest proposal of these stalwart Protestants, as voiced by their organ, the Daily Witness, is to hand over to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners the school taxes derived from the neutral panel—that is, those paid by corporations. At present the money is divided according to population. For colossal impudence this proposal takes the palm. It means that the school system of this province, under which Protestants receive more than their fair share of financial support, is sought to be altered in regard to Montreal, so that the Protestants may receive all the money raised on the neutral panel for school purposes.

This cool proposition is of a piece with the grasping policy so long pursued by the generality of Protestants in this city. It is the misnamed "Equal Rights" movement over again -a movement which aimed at giving all the rights to the Protestants and none to the Catholics. The success of such tactics in the past explains the boldness of which this latest attempt at self-aggrandizment is a signal proof. And yet these separatists are the very people who talk most loudly, most frequently, and most unctuously, about the sinking of sectional considerations in a common Canadian nationality

Had English-speaking Catholics pursued a similar policy in the past they would be a powerful factor in the commercial and public life of Montreal to day. Theirs has been, however, a policy of "drift," of laissez faire, and now they are confronted with its disastrous consequences. We shall be much mistaken, indeed, if this latest attempt at a further encroachment upon their rights does not serve to make them realize the paramount necessity of taking prompt and energetic steps to put an end to an aggression which is becoming bolder every day.

IN PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of the Protestant Schools of Montreal, which was presented at the last meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, contained a statement which we confees to have read with great surprise. That statement was to the effect that during the past months there were 289 Catholic children in attendance at schools under the cortrel of the board. Difficult as it is to believe such an assertion, there is no reason to discredit it. The Catholic parents or guardians of such children incur not only the condemnation of the Church, but a fearful moral responsibility besides, in allowing them to attend Protestant schools.

The children are in jeopardy of loos. ing what is more precious than all the advantages that education could bestow upon them-namely, their Faith. Catholic parents and guardians have no valid excuses to offer for such open disloyalty to the teachings of their Caurch. School accommodation there is in abundance; and the quality of the instruction given in them is not surpassed by any of the Protestant schools. In addition to the ordinary ourse of instruction, religious teaching-to essential to the young-is also imparted in them. It would not be amiss to institute inquiry into the circomstances which have brought about this deplorable state of things.

#### 'ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANA DIANS" AND THE RE-CORDERSHIP.

Lut week we pointed out, in referring to the clause in the proposed new city charter which deals with the sp pointment of an additional Recorder, that experience had shown that in its practical application "English speaking Canadian" meant anybody but an English-speaking Catholic Canadian. The discussion which has since taken place at the meeting of the Charter Amendment Committee in reference to this clause very forcibly illustrates the truth of what we then said. Alderman Martineau, whose sense of fair play deserves recognition, moved that the recommendation regarding the appointment of an 'Englishspeaking Canadian" as one of the two Recorders should be struck out. The Star's report of his remarks is as fol-

Alderman Martineau said he considered this as one of the most unhappy clauses that could have been devised. It showed that, in spite of the protestations of national unity, divisions of the most vicious kind do exist. He regretted this, and wished the clause had never been put in the draft charter. Moreover, the idee of national representation on the Bench of the Recorder's Court was impossible to be carried out in its entirety. If an Irish Recorder was appointed, the English would be dissatisfied, and if English Recorder, the Irish would want an additional Recorder appointed to represent them.

No such nationality provision had ever before been put upon the statute book of this province.

The two Protestant revisors strennously opposed the striking out of the clause. If the term "English-speaking Canadian" did not mean, in invariable practice, a Protestant, why should they have so strongly advocated the retention of the provision? They knew well what they were doing when they inserted that provision in the draft charter. If English speaking Catholics would only exhibit equal alertness and zeal whenever their interests are at stake, how different would be their position in Montresl in a few years! Alderman Martineau gained his point: and instead of the provision as to the tion was, at his suggestion, adopted :-

"The committee hopes that in the nomination of these Recorders the Govornment will take into consideration the rights of the different nationalities making up the population of the city."

So far, at least, this somewhat disingenuous design of the Protestant revisers upon one of the Recorderships has been frustrated. We hope that our two Irish Catholic representatives in the City Council will see that Alder- Heart.

adopted when it comes up for discussion there.

Since writing the above the Herald publishes a series of interviews with English-speaking Protestant members of the Bar of this city, which goes to show that the little game of." Englishspeaking Canadian," which, as we have pointed out above, is merely a diplcmatic dodge to close the optics of the ever confiding English-speaking Catholics, is evidently abandoned in some

The question of the appointment of successor to Judge Dagas, and of having three magistrates for the police courts instead of two, says the Herald, is creating much discussion not only in legal circles, but among citizens generally to whose interest it is to watch the city's progress.

Here are some extracts from the in-

Dr. Davidson, Q C., a prominent member of the Anglican Church, is reported to have said:

"Fair play entitles the Englishspeaking Protestants to one of the magisterial positions, especially as both occupants have always been French Catholics. Cases are mixed, you know. The sentiment expressed by Englishspeaking members of the bar and by English speaking citizens generally is that it is necessary that we get an English magistrate. How should the appointment be made? I think that the appointment should be made from the senior members of the bar, and accordng to merit, not as a political coneideration."

The Hon F. E. Gilman said that his views on the appointment of a magictrate to succeed Judge Dugas were very pronounced. 'It is ridiculous," be said. "that there is no English speaking Protestant magistrate. The coroner and his deputies, the sheriff and his deputies, the police magistrates, the recorder and his deputies are French. Thus, of all the magisterial positions, not one is occupied by an Englishspeaking Protestant."

Here Mr. Gilman felt it was time. to

use a little diplomacy. He said: " Members of the Bar are not affected by the nationality of a judge. I have always found Judges Dugas and Despe yers to be able men, whose justice and honesty no one can impeach. But it is the sentiment among the people. The English speaking Protestants have their little troubles, and they accordingly feel the need of going to a magistrate who, as they say, 'is on; of my own countrymen.'"

Mr. G. P. England said: "I am convinced that the English speaking section of the people are entitled to have an English speaking magistrate. I would like to see Dr. R. Stanley Weir get the position," says Mr. England.

Mr. Weir, as our readers are aware, is a Protestant.

Mr. F. W. Hibbard, a partner of Dr. Stanley Weir's, was non-committal in his statements. Among other things he

" I have decided views on that question. We are supposed to have a share of judicial positions. Here, however, in the largest centre of the English population of the Province of Quebec, the English epeaking people have not a single representative on the magisterial bench. We have our share of criminals; why not give us our share of

There is no doubt whatever that Measrs, Davidson, Gilman and England expressed the sentiments of the majority of the English-speaking Protestant lawyers of Montreal.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, editor of Truth. offers the following suggestion as a means of securing universal peace:-What the Emperor of Russia's plan for universal peace is has not yet been revealed. I will reveal mine. Each country should have a Secret Service Corps, well instructed in all the methods of taking life by poison. So soon as a war is about to break out each of the belligerents would endeavor to poison the Sovereign, the Ministers, the representatives, and especially the journalists of the other country. After a very few deaths I am convinced that peace would not be broken. This may seem at first sight a startling proposal, but between poisoning men and taking their lives by shells, bullets and other such projectiles there really is no difference, and my plan would result in a great saving of life. Instead of mowing down thousands, burnappointment of an "English speaking" ing villages and other such bar-Canadian the following recommenda barities, a few leading men would be taken off. By the present system the few promoter a war and the many suffer by it. This, indeed, is the reason why there are wars. I would bring the consequences of hostilities directly home to those who are responsible for them."

> An interesting little sketch, entitled What a Rosary did for Three Protestants," to be found elsewhere in this issue, is taken from the excellent monthly, The Messenger of the Sacred

A triple ecolesisatical jubilee has just been celebrated with befitting solemnity in the city of Rochester, N.Y. The three events commemorated were the thirtieth year of the vanerable Bishop McQuaid's episcopate, the fiftieth year of his life as a priest, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of St. Patrick's Cathedral parish. The interesting occasion was marked by the consecration of the Cathedral, which, as Catholics know, showed that the sacred edifice had been cleared from all debt, The consecrating prelate was Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. There were also present, amongst others. Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Dalegate to the United States; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Williams, of Boston.

White the contract of the cont

Bishop McQuaid preached a sermon which was, naturally, largely of a reminiscent character. He reviewed the fruitful labors of the zealous Jesuit missionaries in Western New York in the early part of the seventeenth century. One of the missions they established amongst the Indians was about twelve miles from where Rochester now stands.

To the east at Mendon and Canandaigua, in Cayuga County, these missionary fathers established rude chapels to the honor of God. In these rude chapels the savages heard the same Mass that Emperors and Kings heard in grand cathedrals and basilicas. At that time the only political power in the United States was that of

His Lordship then dwelt eloquently upon the work of the Irish priests in the early part of this century, paying especial attention to the priests who built up the Cathedral parish of Rochester. He paid a high tribute to Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, who was afterwards made Bishop of Hartford, but was lost at sea before he had an opportunity to enjoy his honors.

The grave evils of the Church trustee system-a system which was founded ppon the Protestant principles of permitting laymen to interfere in Church matters-were next recalled. "In the past," he said, "the laws of this country were not laws of liberty, but intended to impede and hamper the cause of religion. The laws forbade the Church, as a church, to hold property, and provided that the affairs were to the administered by trustees selected by the laity and responsible neither to Bishop nor Pope. Such a condition tended to breed trouble. Even St. Patrick's Church was sold by the Sheriff. The trustees often tried to dictate the terms on which the priest would be allowed to cfliciate. The Bishop then went on to paint in vivid to be expected, but even in our own be perpetrated with impunity by arms the sad state of affairs which such a system made possible.

In 1830, however, Bishop John Hughes was sent to New York. He was a man who feared no man, not even the Catholic in his own diocese who had Protestantized their churches. We were drifting like a rudderless ship at sea until Bishop Hughes came to the front and demanded a system of church discipline. John Hughes was defied in his own cathedral. When the trustees attempted to put a suspended priest in charge of the Sunday school he threatened to buy a vacant lot and erect a new church. The people stood by the Bishop and the trustees were never heard of again. Bishop Hughes had his system, and it was extended over a great part of the land, despite the fact that the laws of the country were still against it. Then came the Civil War, that if it had not ended as it did, the civilization of the world would have received a serious check. Catholics were all Unionists. I was one of them. We were surprised at the number of friends the Catholics had those days, and after the war they acceded to our request to please amend the law so that we could hold our property safe and without danger of disruption. The laws were so amended There was no thought of restricting the rights of the laity, the laity know it now and are glad that the system has been changed."

The important subject of vocations to the priesthood was the next topic to which Bishop McQuaid alluded-a subject which is of special interest to the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and the district. He said:

"There is one other subject that I must speak about. It is that impression that goes out from the West especially that there are few vocations in this country now for the priesthood. That is a gross libel on the religion of Jeaus Christ. Look about you here. Those young men in the red cassocks, in the black cassocks, one hundred and fifteen in number, are all natives of this country and mostly from this neighborhood and are all studying for the priesthood. No vocations for the minis-

A TRIPLE TUBILLED the silver jubiles of a little country parish. I was surprised to learn that limited wiews and sentiments, and from that little place there had been sent thirty four young women to cousecrate their lives to the service of God and the education of the young."

> The eloquent percration of the aged prelate, which had a tone of prophecy in it, was as follows:-

> "Young men, listen to the old man of to-day who, when he was a young man, was taught by John Hughes. Follow in his footsteps. Follow his example. Stand by your bishops and your priests. So will you be the great conservators of society. When the other denominations and sects disintegrate and break up, the Catholic Church will stand out like a rock for the religion of Jesus Christ, and so standing will stand as the preserver of the country.

The next seventy-five years ought to make free America the pride of the world and of the Sovereign Pontiff in Rome. Let us, before we leave this temple of God, saise up our hearts and pray for the elevation of the Church in this free America."

#### THE CHURCH AND THE UNITED STATES NEW CONQUESTS.

Of exceptional interest to the English-speaking Catholics of this continent at the present time are the otservations which Archbishop Keane, who may be described as the American ambassador to the Vatican, has communicated to the New York Herald upon the religious situation created by the result of the recent war between the United States and Spain.

As to the general feeling of Europe outside of Ireland and England, towards the combatants, Archbishop Keane says: " As might well be expected, the general feeling throughout Europeand I can speak especially of Italy and | men it surpasses in bitterness the most France-was strongly in favor of bigoted of the local Anglo-Scotch non-Spain and as strongly against the Catholic organs. For several months United States. European countries naturally sympathize with one of themselves rather than with us. Spain, that a chivalrous sympathy with her misfortunes was the most natural thing in the world. Her having broken the Saracen power, which threatened to led the march of progress during many centuries - all this attracted toward her an admiration, and even an affection, which far outweighed, in most minds, the excesses that could be laid to her

"That this should be so with European thinkers, who so largely live in | censorious Herald allows them to pass the history of the past, was reasonably | by unnoticed. Such "epigrams' may country these considerations, as you everybody but an Irish Catholic. Why well know, have won for Spain the does not the Herald vary the attempts sympathy of not a few."

to the question, which is at present, no doubt, occupying the anxious attention not only of the Holy Father, but of the members of the American hierarchy. "In the West Indies," his Grace says, "and in the Phillippines, as among our North American Indians, the influence of the 'black gown' counted for more than the presence of battalions of soldiers. Hence, provision was very promptly made for the support of the missionaries by grants of land and of public moneys. Without this the missionaries simply | him up to public ridicule. Montrealers could not live, and their beneficent

work must have ceased. "In some places a second reason for these grants arose from the confiscation of Church property resulting from outbursts of governmental violence or of public insurrection. Restitution of the confiscated properties being often impracticable, just reparation has been growth upon the welfare of the people. made by giving such an amount annually for the support of the clergy as would be equivalent to a moderate in. terest on the confiscated principal. Such, as is well known, is the condition in France, and such, I am informed, is the condition in certain of the Spanish possessions also.

"Thus two considerations arise which cannot be prudently or even justly overlooked. A sweeping and immediate application of our Amer can system, cutting the very ground from beneath the missions, would nearly everywhere imperil religion and civiliz ation, and would, in certain places, be equivalent to a second confiscation, Our country is the last in the world to ignore such considerations; and although the solution to be desired is not clear in its details, it is hoped that a due regard for these facts and for the principles involved will lead to wise and satisfactory conclusions.

"The Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. has, of course, taken a special interest in the war and its probable results: His. personal sympathies, like those of most try in this country! Why, no one E ropeans, might very well lean toward could be here today and not refute the poor old chivalrous Spain, but his posiassertion. Last Sunday I assisted in tion as chief pastor of the whole flock a very great measure.

of Christ Gutweighed with him all such therefore, he has spoken and acted only as the impartial advocate of peace. He loves America. He has always shown a great admiration for her free institutions. He has great confidence in her generous maguanim. ity. He desires nothing but what Christian justice, charity and zeal would commend, and so he looks to the future calmly and trustfully.

"But the tension of recent events has necessarily told upon his health. already enfeebled by great age and by the 'solicitude of all the churches.' There is, however, not much reason to fear his speedy passing away. There is something pathetic in his now stand. ing alone, cut of the trio of incomparable men on whom the eyes of the world has so long been fixed. But the expectation is almost general that be will complete ninety years of hife, and this would prolong his days until Febru. ary, 1900."

"The addition of new millions to the nearly eleven millions of Catholics who already owe allegiance to the United States will not in the slightest degree disturb the equilibrium now existing. We who know our country will love her devotedly, and these added millions, in proportion as they come to know her, will rival us in devotedness to our blessed land of equal rights and free institutions."

#### THE "HERALD" AND ALDERMAN KINSELLA

The Montreal Herald, under its new Ontario management, has introduced a novel feature into the journalism of this city. It is that of vulgar slang, which it apparently uses only when it vents its hostility towards English. speaking Catholic public men, especially those of them who are Irish. In its slangy abuse of our representative the Herald has, for instance, been attacking Alderman Kinsella, one of the Irish Catholic representatives in the moreover, has had so wonderful a part | City Conneil. In its persistent efforts in the history of European civilization to belittle Alderman Kinsella, it steps at no methods, however unfair or abusive they may be. Here is a sample of its style, taken from a recent issue: "Kinsella does not give a Darn" (this enstave Europe; her having given the is an extra large type heading); "Epi-New World to mankind; her baving grams by Alderman Kinsella:" and it goes on to quote, as one of these "epigrams," a verbatim sentence used by Alderman Kinsella in which he made a grammatical slip. Few men, in talking in public, are wholly blameless of grammatical slips. Unless, however, the speakers are Irish Catholics, the at humor in which it so often seeks to express its dislike for English-speak-Archbishp Keane then goes straight ing Catholics, by giving as some of the 'epigrame" uttered by those of its proprietors or readers who hall from Lancashire, Yorkshire, or any other shire, or who have come from that land of which the poet truly said-in the slangy style dear to the Herald.

#### " Of all the chiels that leave ye De'il a ane gangs ever bock.'

But Alderman Kinsella, who is a highly respected citizen and a successful business man, can well afford to treat with contempt the puny endeavors of this Anglo.Scotch sheet to hold know him well, and esteem him.

#### MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

Thoughtful men are beginning to take up seriously in the United States the question of the rapid growth of cities, and the effect of this rapid In many instances the increase in the population of cities is at the expense of the rural districts; and this, of course, tends to diminish the productivity of the country. A writer in the Outlook refers to the subject in the following manner:-

"In 1700 only 31 per cent. of the population of the United States lived in cities of more than eight thousand inhabitants; one hundred years laterin 1890—the percentage was 29 20; that is, in a single century the propor tion of the city to country population increased from one thirtieth to nearly one-third. This tendency of population to congest in large centres is making municipal franchises more valuable than even the proverbial gold mine fact at once a boot and a menace to the people. It is a boon that the mere presence of one hundred thousand or s million of people in a given locality creates such large public values that s fair rental therefor would nearly suffice to defray the cost of local government; but it is a menace to free government to permit the immense value of public franchises to furnish constant provocation for forming combinations of private capital for the specific purpose of making assaults upon the honesty of

public officials." These remarks apply to Montreal in

another article on the subject of American Catholic Colleges. His figures and comparisons show that, as in Canada, the evil of selfishness holds lies) and five of their colleges had \$7,sway amongst Catholics generally in the United States, and in consequence there is a sad lack of public spirit. Mr.

our religious colleges with like work done by the Protestant sects. Accord ing to the United States Census of 1890. of the 62,622,250 persons in the United States, only 20 612 806, or about onethird, were communicants or members of churches The remaining two thirds were not communicants, they did not contribute to any great extent the money used on religious education. In this connection it may be of interest to Bay that Professor Keisey of Michigan University last year found that 55 11 per centum of students in the State universities were church members. This is another fact for Dr. De Costa's "Blessed Reformation."

The census of 1890 says that there were then 6,257.871 Catholica "of all bodies" in the United States. These "bodies" include a handful of Old Catholies and the followers of "escaped priests" run into the fold by the theo logians of the Census Bureau. As Hollman's Directory makes the number of Catholics much more than six millions, we may, for the sake of comparison, assume that the number 6,257, \$71 is exact.

In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Minnesota, California, Idaho Colorado, Montana, Wyom ing, Nevade and Louisiana the Cath-40 to 49 per centum of the whole num ber of church members; in Nebraska, Iows, South Dakota, Maine, Ohio, New Han pshire, Michigan and Washington

In the United States there is not one Catholic college that has a cent of productive fund except Creighton University in Nebraska, which has \$150,000 The benefactions all told to Catholic colleges in the United States last year were \$19 947.

There are six million Catholics in the United States and a little over one million Presbyterians (1 278 332). The Presbyterian colleges are thirty seven in number, but four of these have \$2.-310,000 of productive funds; the year's revenue of these four in the last report was \$159,000, and they received \$75,000 in benefactions.

There are 4 589 284 Methodists. Nine of their leading colleges have \$5 736,-413 of productive funds, the year's in come was \$725 562 and the benefactions

and seven of their colleges have \$7 393 | preparing for the labor?

MR. AUSTIN O MALLEY contributes | 829 of productive funds, the year's income was \$968 764, and the benefactions were \$921 940

There are 512 771 Congregationalists (about one-twelfth the number of Catho 277.855 of productive funds; the year's income \$986 890, and the benefactions were \$414,060.

While we are almost a third of the religious body of the United States we O'Malley says:

There is another phase of this college last year \$19 947, and a portion (only question that should be considered.

The Catholic college is a religious colThe Catholic college is a religious col-The Catholic contege as what we do for college of all ours has a productive lege—let us compare with like work fund of \$150,000, these few leading colleges of only four sects have a productive fund of \$21,718,197.

> It is all very well to smooth our consciences with remarks about the wealth of Protestants There is a plenty of weal h in our six million Catholics for our purposes If each Catholic in the United States gave 50 cents we should have three million dollars for a university, and, as it is, the Catholic University at Washington has difficulty in paying its butcher. The little state of Belgium has one of the great Catholic universities of the world, and that university is kept in existence by penny collections gather ed by men who have open eyes. We American Catholics puff out our breeste, and make speeches about the glorious effort under which Catholics of the Republic have been sweating to have colleges second to none, b'gosh ! and there is more money contributed in henefactions in one year to one college by the Congregationalists, who are one twelfth our number, than we have contributed to all our leading colleges since the Revolution.

In Massachusetts there were 615 072 Catholics in 1890-340 913 more than all the Protestant church members combined. In that State the sectarian ing, reviews and all Protestant church | college of Amherst had \$1,400,000 of member combined; in New Jersey.
Maryland, Oregon, North Dakota,
Pennsylvania, Illinois and Vermont
the number of Catholics ranged from
the number of Catholics ranged from the olics in the State three or four hundred went to the commencements of these two colleges and lent valuable moral the Catholics were from 31 to 39 per dentum of the whole number of church faculty on-no wonder the Jesuits appear ascetic.

In New York there are 210 820 more Catholics than all the Protestant church members combined—there were 1.153 650 Catholics in that State in 1890. There are many Catholic millionaires in New York, and last year these Catholics tore open their hearts wide enough to present \$11,000 to the eight local Catholic colleges, and they tied up most of this dribble in scholar ships, or they founded medals with it, and let the faculty keep the change the jeweler sent home.

Some Protestants say we American Catholics are one in politics and one in all our sims. We are one in faith, but otherwise we have no more unity than a Loiler explosion.

We have in this Republic the chance of ten centuries; we are the only religious body that can hold the Requblic and society together in the long run; There are 3 712,464 Baptists (little | we cannot do this without the work of | Morrison, rector of the Charlottetown more than half the number of Catholics) trained college men; and how are we

EDUCATION NOTES

says an American Magazine, in connection with the public schools, seven societies of parents and teachers, which meet regularly once a month, each in the school building with which it is connected. The membership, at the time of organization, varied from thirteen to fifty parents, and from two or things:three to twelve or fifteen teachers. A few heads of departments have connected themselves with the movement, edge, it is manifestly in the designs of but no higher officials as yet. Invariably the kindergartner, where there is highest education that they are com-a kindergarten connected with the petent to receive. There is no reason school, has joined the organization The officers and committees are selected from both teachers and parents.

largely the physical conditions of home rooms, scrubbing floors, contagious divine call.

THE women of the neighboring Re- | diseases, cigarette smoking, good break public are wonderfully energetic in the matter of societies and clubs. There prince to be being reading to be be matter of societies and clubs. primary teaching, reading, books, news are now fully organized in Brooklyn, papers, pictures, music, etc. In almost every case they show an effort to secure playgrounds and to raise funds for pictures for the school.

> Archbishop Keane, speaking to the students of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., recently, said, among other

"From the very fact that women have faculties that enable them to master the higher branches of knowl the Creator that they should have the why she should be prevented from be coming an explorer or an inventor if rom both teachers and parents. | she is so minded, for there is nothing Reports submitted by these societies in the laws of God to hinder woman show tgat the discussions so far include exercising any faculty she may possess or power she may have in any of the and school as well as educational topics. higher domains of knowledge. If her Amen; the subjects discussed are play inclinations lead her to the laboratory grounds, best mode of dusting school or the observatory, let her follow the

St. Mary's Tribute to the Sailors' Club.

The concert announced in our last issue to be given in aid of the Sailors' Club took place in St. Mary's Hall, cor. Craig and Panet streets, on Mon-day evening last. It was under the auspices of St. Mary's parish, and there was a large and fashionable attendance from all parts of the city. Prof. J. Wilson, organist of St. Mary's, presided at the piano. Mr. F. C. Lawlor occupied the chair, and the audience thought him the right man in the right place. In his opening remarks he Mary's; thanked them for their kind appreciation of the club's enproceedings would be most gratifying to those who interested themselves in the furtherance of the object for which ment. the concert was organized. He also invited the large audience to attend the weekly concerts given by the sailors at their club rooms. A programme of 12 items followed. The vocalists were: Misses Coghlan, Miss Carroll, Miss

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT | Cahill, Mr. J. J. Rowan, Mr. Fordham. The instrumental solos were given by Miss Cochlan, Mr. C. F. Gray and Mr. J. McCaffrey. A 'Sailor's Hornpipe, by Mr. J. Flynn, was very good, and Bell Caimes, by the Misses Coghlan, was one of the special features of the evening. The gentlemen and lady vocalists were distinct forwards and left. favorites, and left a most pleasing im pression. Mr. Spcffard captivated the audience by his song, 'The Irish Jubi Iee.' His singing provoked great laughter, and at its conclusion he was

rapturously applauded. Mr. Sweeney, of the United States battleship now in port, followed with a welcomed the large audience to St. song, Just Break the News to Mother, to which he did ample justice, and at its conclusion received the plaudits of deavors to help on a good work, and the assemblage. Mr. Murphy, seaman, said that the financial success of the came next and sang a song which ' caught on' with the audience, amongst whom it caused considerable merri-

> During the evening a nice letter of apology for her absence, from Lady Hingston, was received by Rev. Father O'Donnell, who handed it to the chairman to read.

Rev. Father Kavanagh. F. J., Spiritual earnestly in the organization of this to Thee" was soul inspiring.

a seat with the Chairman), spoke a ew words in favor of the Club, and after reviewing the good work done by its zealous members, complimented the people of St. Mary's for the great encouragement they had given by their presence. A few well-chosen remarks by the Rev. Father O'Donnell brought this delightful entertainment to a close.

Amongst those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mr. Foley and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scullion, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlau, (with their little daughters). Mde. Durand and Misa Durand, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carroll, with their little daughter Mamte, who acquitted herself so nicely as "The Little Flower Girl," and a number of kind visitors from the West End. The Committee of Managment are very grateful to the gentlemen of St. Patrick's choir, and all others named, who so generously assisted.

Shortly atter 8 o'clock, about 50 seamen in a body marched into the Hall, accompanied by Mr. Mortimer, Mr. J. Lawlor and Mr. Albert --- , from the Club Rooms. The first named rendered valuable service to the Chairman in furnishing bim with the names of seamen. who contributed splendidly. Mr. G. H Singleton, Mr. J. Heffernan and Mr. E. Kearns, of the Management, rendered special service.

### NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Last Sunday at St. Ann's Church the feast of Blessed Gerard Majella, C.SS.R., was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. Solemn High Mass was sung by Rav. Father Lemieux C SS. R., Superior sasisted by Rev. Father Billeau, CSSR as descon, and Rev. Father Jackman, C.S.R., as sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Veitch, of Conception Harbor. Newfoundland. The Rev. Father took for his text the 7th Chap, and 12th Verse of St Matthew, All things whatsoever that men should do to you, do you to them in like manner.' He briefly aketched the duties we owe to God and our neighbor. He then spoke of the duties of husband and wife, and the great responsibility of bringing up their children in the fear and love of God. He exhorted children to respect, love, and obey their parents at all times console them in their difficulties, and comfort them in their old age. He then speke of the duties to the State, and brought to a close a very impressive instruction by telling his hearers to observe faithfully the golden rule of charity, and God would be gloritied. After his sermon he made an appeal for funds towards the building of a church in his parish, and a liberalsum was realized.

The sanctuary was tastefully decorated with costly ornaments and numer ous lights. The choir, under the direction of Professor P. J. Shea, rendered Buttmann's Kyrie and Gloria, Vambo z's Credo, and Mercadante's Sancius and Agnus D i. The singing was v ry fine, Mr. Murphy's solos being artistically rendered. Mr Quit n rendered, with fine effect, a solo at the offertory. A very large congregation attended the service.

At St. Patrick's Rev. Father Heil'r nan sang High Mass, and Rev. Dr. Cathedral, PEI, preached or pericverapre in prayer. The Rev. Father's discourse was an able one, to which the congregation listened with wrapt atten-

Rev. Father H. ffernan preached at St. Mary's Church on Sunday evening.

The Forty Hours' Devotion opens in St. Ann's Church on Saturday morning at 9 30 with solemn High Mass.

On Monday the boys of St. Ann's School held their annual field day. Five hundred smart little lads tock part in the sports. The leading item on the programme was a lacrosse match between the boys of the second class and 'All Comers,' which resulted in a victory of five straight in favor of the Second class.

Judging from the manner in which the sticks were handled by these juvenile players, it is plain to see, that icapite the modern prophets, lacrosse will long continue the favorite game of

Montreal. The track events were won by the following: 50 yarda dash. under ten-Freddie

Donnelly, F Fraser, W. Collins. 50 yards, under twelve-J. Meehan M. Fitzgerald.

220 yards run, under ten- Jas. Mc-Carthy, Robt. Payne. 440 yards run, under twelve-Ed Ryan, Jno M. ffet. 100 yards dash, under fourteen-J.

Bennet, T. Duffy. 440 yards run, under fourteen-C. Bannon. J. Paquette. 440 yards run, under sixteen-J. Ber

mingham, T. Anderson. 440 yards ran, open-J McCarron, T. Dondon. Half mile walk, open-J McCarron,

B. Healy. Hop, step and jump, open-J Jubon. Hop, step and jump, under sixteen-Stunders, T. Dundon.

But race-J. Conway, J. Cullen. Smoking race—J. Nolan, T. Dundon. Sack race—J. Nolan, J. Saunders. The boys wish to thank in a special

manner St. Ann's Temperance Society and the following gentlemen for kindly donating prizes and defraying the expenses of the day's sports: Rev. Father Lemieux, Provincial C.S.R., Father Billiau, Ald D. Gallery, Dr. T. J. Curran, Mr. J. Killicather, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. T. O Counell, Mr. J. Kennedy. Mr. M. McMahon, Mr. J. Stattery, Mr. T. O'Connor.

A new Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized in St. Gabriel's parish, in Prendergast Hall,

cording Secretary; Mr. W. E. Quain, Fin. Sec.; Mr. M. P. Hayes, Treasurer. Toe division starts with a membership of forty-six. Appropriate and inatructive addresses were delivered by Wm. Rawley, County President, Col. Ferney of the Hibernian Knights, and Hugh McMorrow, President Div. No. 1 The sponsors for the new division were, T. M. Smith. P.S.; W. P. Stanton, H. Kearns, John Carroll, V. P. Div. No. 6; L. Breen, Ald. Gallery. J. Walen, M. Walsh, all members of the County Directory.

Next Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, the general Communion of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence Society takes place. In the evening at 7 o'clock a special service will be held, at which Rev. Pather Heffernan will preach.

On Thursday of last week the concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club, held at the rooms of the club, was a great success. The hall was crowded and it was difficult to find sufficient seating accommodation. Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.L.A., presided. A large number of seamen from the ships in port were in the audience and assisted in the programme. The following ladies and gentlemen rendered valuable assistance: Mrs. Tighe. Miss Tootsie Durand, Miss Hameli, Miss Daley, Miss Rosarie, Misses N. and H. Coghlin, Miss Mc-Gillis, Miss Curran and Miss Osborne, also Messrs. McCarthy, of New York, and Warren; also the following seamen: Mesers. Johnson, Thomas, Carey, Grey, Canningham, Mason, Kennedy and O'Gorman. The programme was closed with singing of the National

#### ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.

The Ladies of the Parish Are Putting Forth Every Effort to Bring About a Good Result-A Grand Banquet to Inaugurate the Baznar.

The bazsar in aid of the Church Decoration Fund will open on Monday, Dicember 5th. The ladies of the different socialities and organizations have completed all arrangements and are showing marked energy. St. Mary's Calendar, in speaking of the importance of the good work, says that there is no undertaking more important or more glorious than the work of beautifying the temple of God-none more calculated to bring down upon those engaged in such a work the most abundant blessings of Heaven.

The entertainment committee, composed of several young ladies, including Miss Heffernan and Miss B. Smith, are busy preparing tableaux, fancy drills and other features which will prove an attraction.

A grand banquet will inaugurate the Beziar en Monday, Dec. 5th. It will be under the suspices of the Foresters, and from present indications will surpass anything yet given in the city bazuara. There will be orchestral music during the dinner and speeches by prominent citizens. The object of the Bazzar is such a good one that every one feels inclined to do as much as possible to help; therefore its success is already assured.

One of the many gifts received up to date is a fine young cow presented by Mr. John Condon.

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Brennau.

It is our painful duty to announce in this issue the death of Mr. Thomas Brannan, brother in law of Mr. Justice Curran, which ead event occurred in this city on Sunday last.

Deceased had been for many years connected with the Customs Depart ment of Montreal, and was well known and esteemed in the circles of Irish Catholics for his kindly and unassum ing wive.

The funeral, which took place from the residence of Mr. Justice Curran on Tuesday morning to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was attended by a large concourse of citizens. R. I. P.

#### The Late Mrs. Morris Fitzgerald.

We grieve to announce this week the death of Mary O'Farrell, wife of Mr Morris Fitzgerald, and sister to Mrs T. Gavnor, one of the most respected and highly esteemed ladies of St. Mary's parish. Too sad event took place on Saturday, Oct 15th, and the deceased was in her 75th year. The funeral took place Tuesday last from her late residence, 154 Prince street, to St. Ann's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. In expressing our sorrow we desire to convey to the husband and relatives of the deceased lady our heartfelt condolence and to join in the church's sublime prayer that her soul may rest in peace.—St. Mary's Calendar.

#### The Late Mrs. Hugh Clark.

Sunday, Oct. 16th, the eternal sum mons came somewhat unexpectedly to one of our most worthy citizens-Mrs. Hugh Clark. The sad event took place at the home of the deceased, 67 Champlain street. Mrs. Clark was ever wor thy of love, honor and esteem, and she bore her painful illness with Christian piety and resignation. During her life time she was an active member of the Union of Prayer, the Holy Rosary Sodality, the Sacred Heart League of St. Mary's Church, and on her deathbed was received into the Order of St Francis by the Rev. Father Ambrose.

Her funeral took place on Tuesday last, the 18th Oct. to St. Mary's Church where a solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father O Donnell, assisted by Fathers S. Lonergan and Shea. The singing of the funeral by Mr. Wm. R wley, County President, mass was solemn and impressive. Mr. on Monday. Engineer Frank Carroll, Jas. Wilson presided at the organd, of the Fire Department, bas worked and his rendition of "Nearer my God Durand, Mr. Geo. Carpenter, Mr. F. D. rector of the Club, (and was occupied new D. vision. The following gentle-funeral service concluded, the cortege Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparlia.

men were elected to effices: Mr. Denis | proceeded to Cote des Naiges Cemetery, Turner, President; Mr. J. P. Shea, followed by a large concourse of sor-Vice-president; Mr. W. Hanson, Re rowing friends, to which she had enrowing friends, to which she had en-deared berself by her many good Chris-tian qualities. Being a tender wife, a fond mother and a noble sample of true womanhood, we feel confident that she is the recipient of the reward of the "good and faithful servant" in the realms of God's eternal glory. Mrs. Clark leaves a husband and nine children. The eldest daughter-Mrs. Markum-is a resident of Proctor, Vt., and the second eldest boy is at present in the Klondike. The True Witness extends beartfelt sympathy in this the sad hour of their addiction. May she rest in peace.

An Martine historian

CONTISUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

#### GLIMPSES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Bishop as Mgr. La Rocque, whose splendid cathedral, convents, schools and new college, now in course of construction, stand out prominent and above all buildings in the city. The old St. Charles Borrome college was destroyed by fire last December, but there is now going up on the old foundation a new college which will cost \$125 000, a fire-proof structure of five stories at either end and seven in the centre, with a promenade on the top. It is designed to endure for ages, and it will be a source of pride to the Catholic people of the city and diocese. The Bishop takes the deepest episcopal interest in the great enterprise, and expresses his confidence in the future of the diocese by erecting such an edifice. There are five convents or orders of so long and full that half of the items | nuns already here, and the cloistered could not be brought on. The evening | nuns of the Precious Blood are housed in their own property, once the home of Judge Hall, an elegant demene in the heart of the city and yet sufficiently withdrawn to avoid its noises and distractions. The Bishop's palace, over which his Lordship conducted me, commands a view of enchanting beauty overlooking the city, the far rising bills, the St. Francis river and the foaming waters of the Magog.

More than half of Sherbrooke's population are of the French-Canadian race and the present worthy Mayor of the city is Mr. Stanislas Fortier. To one of its ex-Mayors, Mr. D. Macmanamy. a staunch merchant and resident for 30 years, I am indebted for much of the intormation recited above.

A brisk run brings us to Lennoxville. the seat of Bishop's College, and a place of charming aspect in which one would like to halt long enough at least to become acquainted with its people and the attractive features of the locality. The town derives much of its prestige from possessing a college of wide reputation for learning and culture and a body of learned professors.

We speed on past Waterville and Compton, but cannot refrain an interested glance at 'Hillhurst' the residence of Hon. Senator Cochrane, whose stock yards have made fame for the locality. Arriving at the town of Coati cooke we are again induced to leave the train for the sake of a closer familiarity with a centre of much natural beauty adorned with a high class of business stores and a number of spleudid homes. Here too the French race have asserted their social and commercial strength. Among the newer buildings that do honor to the community are the beautiful Catholic Church, a splendid Christian Brothers' School, a new or venerated post office. and a number of really handsome residences, notably those of the Messes. Levell Bothers. The Knitting Mills Grace, after thanking the donors, gave

end employ hundreds of hands and give a steady commercial vitality to the place. To-day in the hands of Mr. Gilbert Moulton, architect of Coaticooke, I saw the plans for a new market hall. I visited the fine farm and dwelling of Mr. and Mrs James Mullins, on Dixville road, and when we see a well ordered Christian home and a family of fifteen souls enjoying health, happiness and intelligence, we realize the fruits of honest adustry and the results of early training, and are strangthened in our confidence of the progress of the human race. After passing the boundary line we covered a part of Vermont and we are writing

these words under shelter of the good city of Berlin Fails. New Hampshire, a comparatively new town encircled with mountain scenery something akin to that of the Lake St. John district in Northern Quebec.

WM. ELLISON.

THE assessment rolls for 1898-9 of Ottawa have been completed. The total assessment, it appears. is \$23,713,725, an increase of \$825,700 over the previous twelve months. The population has increased 1,659, as against 2,187 in 1897, Ottawn now having a total population of 55 386

#### FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How-Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first greatessential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

CAN STREET AND A SECTION

# Our Exhibit of High-Class MILLINERY AND MANTLES

merits many adjectives to express its UNIQUE UNRIVALLEDNESS.

Fresh, bright and up-to-date by reason of daily additions from all the great centres of fashion, it is ENTENSIVE while ENCLUSIVE, LOW-PRICED while offering HIGH-GRADE QUALITY ONLY in the goods shown.

We cordially invite inspection of "the very latest" received.

### NEW SILKS.

A Full Assortment of all the Latest Triumphs of the Loom.

A choice selection of Broche Silks for Evening Wear, in all the Latest Shades. Prices, 85c, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.30 and \$2 per yard. White and Cream Broche Silks, all new pat-terns, Pure Silk, from Sc. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$31 er yard.

Evening Shades in Silk Moire Velours, all the new colours, only \$1 25 per yard. Black Broche Silks, wonderful value, choice designs, at 75c, \$1,\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 per yard. New Fancy Silks, all the new fall colours and new patterns now being shown. Extra value, at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25 per yard.

Black Silks (better value than ever)-

Country Orders Filled With Care. Samples Sent Free.

### JOHN MURPHY & CO.

343 St. Catherine Street,

Corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS: Cash. TELEPHONE Up 933

### The Society of Arts, of Canada.

The reopening of the School of Drawing and Painting of the "Society of Arcs, of Canada," 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, will take place on the 8th day of November, at 2 n'clock P u. The lessons are free.

No demand of admission to the school is accepted unless personally a resented.

H. A. A. BRAULT, Director.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS

The members of the Third Order of St. Francis to the number of several hundred called on the Archbishop on Sunday evening last, and presented him with a thousand dellars in gold. The presentation was made in respense to an appeal which His Grace addressed to the Catholics a lew months ago, in

the others already ornamenting the top of the main portico. In his reply to the address, His

order to liquidate the debt of the

Cathedral. They also gave a statue of

St. Francis, which will be placed with

said the Cotton Factory at the north Labrief sketch of the mesory or angerns attraction of the cathedral, concluding with a remark that it still remained burdened with a debt of \$200,000. This he did not consider as enormous for a diocese like Montreal. When the full debt was paid, he would proceed with the consecration of the vast temple, after which, he had the promise from Rome, that it would be raised to the dignity of a Basilica.

> It is rumored that Archbishop Ireand has been asked to deliver the oration on the occasion of the celebration to be held in May next, at Orleans, France, in honor of Jeanne d'Arc.

> At the inauguration of the Cutholic University of Washington, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in response to a request to establish a chair in memory of Father Matthew, raised the sum of \$25,000. The Board of Directors of the University in acknowledging the receipt of the donation, agreed that of the two public lectures delivered under the anapices of the University, two in every year should be on suljects kindred to the work to which Father Matthew had devoted his life. One of hese lectures was delivered by Rev Father Keane, at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, New York, on Sunday last.

> The report of Treasurer Waggaman of the Catholic University of Washington, presented at the annual meeting held a little over a week ago, shows receints for the past year aggregating \$133 906.06, and expenditures of \$130,-955.04. The endowment funds to September 1 1898 were \$806,806,85, and the properties of the institution are estimated as worth \$1,002 945 74, making a total of \$1,809,752 50 as the resources of the university, all accumulated during the past ten years.

Mgr. Consty, the rector announced the following sums for the establishment of scholarships. 'Rev. Jas. H. Mitchell scholarship.' \$5 000, limited to the diocese of Brooklyn. \$5,000 under the will of the late Rev. Thomas Carroll, of Oil City, Pa. The scholar-ship will be limited to the Diocese of Erie. Miss Anna Hope Hudson gave \$10 000 for the creation of a fellowship to be known as the 'Anna Hope Hudson fellowship.

Rev. Edward Linthicum Buckey, former rector of the Zebriskie Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, Newpirt, R. I, a convert to the Catholic faith, is now studying thrology at St. Mary's semins y, Baltimore, Mr., preparatory to ent ri g the pricethe od

manner :-To strike should be a forgotten art; no child should be governed by blows. Rarey has shown us that even a horse is a better animal by yielding his will to inflexible authority than if he had been aubdued by beating, and trainers of beasts tell us frankly that when animals have been whipped into docility they are always treacherous, and will take advantage when they can find the opportunity.

That a parent should attain such love as to make obedience and endeavor the child's pleasure, is to demonstrate that character has been invariably noble. and judgment always just; it means that the child has found that to be happy it must be good, that to receive the guerdon of parental approbation it must merit it. The faulty child whose wrongdoing has been constantly overlooked, whose petulance or disobedience or general bad behavior deprive it of no indulgence, and who finds its welcome after a fit of ill-temper as warm and affectionate as if it had been tractable and gentle has no standard by which to judge itself, no rule to measure by. To deprive our children of the aid God provides for the control of their passions is to be as cruel to them as to starve or abuse.

Our own daily conduct stands to them as the model of life's attainment, and our neglect of their faults and in dulgence of their wrong tendencies is a cruelty. Even the fond effort to spare the elder children coming into their share of the family burden, and leaving the weight upon shoulders already drooping under long pressure, is a failure in love's work instead of a blessing. To fit the lives we have brought into the world to bear their part in the great struggle bravely and to bring peace and energy of character to embrace interlight into the places they are to fill, is ests outside the personal sphere, and a mission great enough to inspire the as legitimate opportunity offers, to most ambitious nature; to send forth absorb herself in these; the woman into life's battle those who have learned neither self-restraint, nor patience, nor endurance, is to add to the world's misery and darken future homes, in which there can be no hope of happi-

A law recently proposed in Germany requires every woman, on attaining her twentieth year, to produce a certificate that she has satisfactorily completed a severe course in cooking. One cannot help wondering about the domestic experience of the man who put forward the proposition. Perhaps he has suffer ed keenly from the lack of such a law, only carefully educated men and wo this way only can the wafer like slices and has a philantropic interest in the gastronomic salvation of the coming generation.

\* WOMAN'S \* WORLD. have been schools of housewifery in

Germany and Switzerland; and, from all parts of the continent, and from England, as well, girls have been sent to these schools. Now, a number of such schools have been established in England, and are well patronized.

These schools are of different grades natural to woman, and for the duties which will fall upon her shoulders, whatever her station may be. The girls are not made to work hard,

mestic management. When they leave the school they are capable of managing a household intelligently. pstronized by families with small incomes. Then there are private families by the score which take three or four all things domestic.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, in point. ing out some of the high and lucrative positions which some women secure,

Miss Marie McNaughton, who went to Paris as stonographer and translator | the old barges on the wharves will be | thin slice of lemon. with the Peace Commission, is a West surprised to read the following :ern girl. She is the same young woman who passed the examination for trans. lator in the Bureau of American Republics a year ago, and who, with another young woman, Miss Mary Kirke, gets the highest salary paid by the shells, show so little nutriment, the Government for women—the sum of \$2 500 a year. She is a native of the symbol, that one wonders why one State of Michigan and is a young should eat oysters at all. Why this woman of beauty and great charm of

The best woman is she who, while rejoicing in her home, and diffusing joy around her there, rejoicing in her womanhood, in her motherhood, in the love she gets and the love she spends, has yet breadth of sympathy and who is capable of abstract thought and serious study, who is bent on ridding herself of the shallower and pettier traits which subjection and irresponsibility have fostered to her sex, who cares for the honor of her country as well as for the comfort of her household, for the wellfare of the race as well as for her own happiness. - Jane Chapman.

Austin O'Malley, in his recently pub lished book, "Thoughts of a Recluse,"

"When one considers the responsmen should m rry. It does not, how-Holiness in a parent is all that is neces-Seriously considered, the idea is a sary; but it requires as much holiness

#### MOTES. HOUSEHOLD

there comes to most housekeepers a desire for change and addition in and vary as to the expense of tuition the decorating and furnishing of their arranged about an omelet make a and board. In some the pupils are homes. The re establishment of resifrom families of wealth and position.

The parents want their daughters to be dences closed or dismantled for the comfortable and happy; but they also summer necessitates a going over of want them fitted for the life which is effects and belongings that is almost sure to produce this wish to freshen and altar. The temptation to carry it left, as many thoughtless maids are apt leggs, one pint of milk, three cups of out is increased by the displays in the to do, on the reservoir on the back of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, but they are thoroughly trained in shops of novelties and staples in atments of fine laundry work, and of general household economy and doever, will let her desire and shopping then rub them on a rough cloth moist enthusiasm be tempered by a careful Cheaperschools of housewifery make choice. Many inharmonicus effects less provision for the comfort of pupils, are produced in houses which are as drawer. Many good housekeepers, par and exact harder work; but are well little liked by the woman who is responsible for them as they are by the observer. These are usually the result girls and agree to initiate them into of haste or thoughtless buying. The the secrets of marketing, cooking, and choice made, however, must be abided by, perhaps, for economical or other

> The syster sesson is now at hand Men, young and old, who make it a habit of feeding themselves at the side of

> Oysters in shell' are about five sixths refuse, the remaining one sixth being water with an almost imperceptible amount of protein, says a scientist. Even 'edible' oysters, that is without with such a vast expanse of the water universal appetite for a creature that looms up in tood tables as deficient both in nutrition and 'nervous energies?' For, in spite of occasional eccentricities, the palate and the digestive organs have an understanding with each other, and the one likes what the others need. Is the oyster then to be ranked as an imposter and doomed to be ostracised as people come to eat more intelligently, more 'by the card?' Prof. At-water says no, because after all there is something else to be taken into account. The oyster is very digestible and it tastes good, therefore it will continue to give variety and piquancy to the bill of tare. Its low per cent of nutriment, however, accounts for what every housekeeper must have noticed, and that is that one is soon hungry after eating oysters, and that they do not take the place of anything else.

The average cook cannot be persuaded that certain things must be put on a very hot pan and from that to the ibilities of parents, it would seem that table in order to insure success. In of bacon be served crisp yet tender. If ever, require genius to raise children. they remain long on the pan, or it is cold to receive them, they will be either pale and rubber like or hard as recognizing the need of more domestic knowledge for girls. For years there of the peaches instruct the cock to have the peaches, and pour over them two cups suff-ring from general debility.

| Velvet capes with stole, trimmed with fur or gr.-be, will be the evening for the peaches, and pour over them two cups suff-ring from general debility.

[ ] /ITH the return of autumn, says a | pan very hot when she comes down and writer in the New York Post, put the slices of bacon on herself, and sweet milk, four well besten sage. from three to five minutes will produce brown, curled up, tender alices. When cooked in this manner slices of bacon sightly and appetizing dish. Fish balls are also good with this accom-

> Irons should never be put away when the range, where the escaping steam soon rusts them. When the weekly ironing is finished, scrape the irons if ticular about their tools, draw paper bags over the irons when not in use.

> Here is a novelty in refreshing drinks for invalids whose digestion has to be respected. It is called iced toast water. A few slices of stale bread are tossted brown, then placed in a pitcher and a ready to serve, pour off in a glass, sweeten a little if desired, and add a

Once a week in summer and once a month in winter is, according to a hair dresser, often enough to wash the hair. For frequent washings weaken it. The scalp should be carefully dried after wards. The hair should be trimmed about once a month to prevent it from falling out. Occasionally its condition becomes poor, just as the system gets run down. It then needs a good tonic, and should have it; but otherwise hairdressings are generally to be avoided. Brush thoroughly once a day at least, and do not braid tightly at While care will do much tonight. wards strengthening weak growths of hair, it is, after all, a matter of tem-

In Eastern countries, says the Philadelphia Press, when the summer and its too often prevalent epidemics are at their height, w se folk banish onions from their table and household. The reason is that onions are peculiarly susceptible to disease germs, which they quickly seize and permanently retain. An onion, from which the outer skin has been peeled, is an excellent thing to place in a sick room in which sympathetic to them They are kept an infectious disease is running its course, as it collects many germs that might otherwise do injury to those attendant upon the patient. Of course, such an onion should be renewed daily, and those that have been used should instantly be burned in the heart of a hot fire, so that none of the germs may escape.

DELICIOUS PEACH PUDDING-Fill

of water. Cover closely, and bake until peaches are tender, then drain off the juice from the peaches, and let it stand fashion authority of the New York until cool. Add to the juice one pint small cup flour with one teaspoonful baking powder mixed in it, one cup enough to demonstrate sgain fasnion's sugar, one tablespoon'ul melted butter tendency to repeat itself. The double and a little salt. Beat well three or four minutes, and pour over peaches in dish. Boke until a rich brown, and erve with cream.

BAKED SUET PUDDING-One-quarter damp or sticky, and should never be of a pound of suet chopped fine, two grace of outline and pretty effects in one half teaspoonful of salt and one guised. It is only the pristine ideas cup of dried currants. Mix the baking which have come back to us, the dependent and fill tails of finish which give them smart. at all sticky, with a thin knife, and three times, then rub in the suet and then rub them on a rough cloth moist currants. Beat the eggs, add them to ened with besswax or kerosens. Wipe the milk, then add to the flour mixthoroughly on a clean, dry cloth and ture. Bake in a moderate oven half an set upon a shelf or in the ironing table hour. Serve with a sweet sauce. A good sauce for it would be: One half cup of sugar, one cup of water. Boil ten minutes; when cooled add two teaspoonfuls of sherry wine.

MINOTE BISCUIT. - One quart flour, one tables, conful butter and the same of lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of sait, one quart or so of clear boiling water pour | pint of cold water, one teaspoonful ed over them. When cool, place on the of white sugar. Sit baking powder, ice until thoroughly chilled. When salt, sugar and flour together twice; chop up the shortening in the flour, not touching it with your hands etir in with a wooden spoon the cold water; roll up quickly, cut into round cakes and bake in a good oven.

#### HOW MEN ARE WON.

An Englishman in a recent contribution to the press tells English women how men are won. Here are some extracts from his letter :

'When a woman has once got a husband she will often take little trouble to keep him as a lover, although she will reproach him for giving up his loverlike ways. She does not realize that such things are mutual, and when started by either elicit responses from the other, if not neglected too long. To keep him attached to her needs thought and study to try and become what he wants in more ways than one can write about It was not by looks; and striped with chenille and velvet and talk alone that Ninon de l'Euclos had lovers when she was over 90 and that Helen of Troy and Cleopatra turned all men into slaves.

In closing he says, men are attracted by beauty, wealth, amartness, or aprightly manners. They are won by being made to believe that the women are thoroughly companionable and by the women adapting themselves to and are not so novel as the long onetheir selfish and somewhat case hardened natures and by their wives making all their busband's interests completely their own.'

Good Blood and Sound Muscles.

Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making is used on skirt and waist alike. and strength producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness

# WHIMS OF FASHION.

F the fashions of twenty-years ago were to reappear this season in their original form, says the. Sun, the similarity between them and the new modes would be striking skirts and long tunics have come in with the fall importations, as well ac. many of the old time fancies in skirt trimming. Yet the new models are such an improvement on the old in combination that their relation to their early prototypes is somewhat dis-guised. It is only the pristine ideas ness and elegance being changed.

Fancy bows and neck fixings fill all the available space in the shops which is not occupied by silk waists, and it would seem from the number displayed as if they were to be purchased in dozens. But they are expensive little trifles, despite their innocent appear ance. There are bows attached to collar bands, bows minus the band, as you choose, and bows made of lace in Cas. cade and hourglass form. Kilted chitfon bows are edged with narrow lace or ribbon, and others are made of tain silk in pale colors. Colored chiffons, as well as white and black, are used. and it is quite possible to get a collar-band and bow that will harmonize with any bodice. Silk bows are hemmed, with a row of embroidered insertion above the hem, and stocks tied around with a sailor knot are made of white silk with various colored polka dots.

Tight fitting waists are coming in with a rush. This will not be welcome news to the too slender sister.

The fur season has been ushered in with many varieties in the styles of ladies' capes, collarettes, scarfs, muils and coats. The well known firm of Lorge & Co., 21 St. Lawrence street, display a great many of the news at things in these lines, while their steel of furs in the men's department is an of the best in the city.

The new ribbons are a delight to the eye, with their pretty, soft colors speci ted with black satin and chenille ditte There is every kind of plaid ribbon figured ribbon and ribbon with a time silk tringe on the edge. Satin rich m are especially soft in texture with almost a velvet finish, and some of the have a diagonal weave in the silk.

Short jackets undoubtedly have the call for the fall and winter of 93, although they have been longer in vegue

A trellis of velvet is a new style of trimming that is simply yet immens by effective. It consists of narrow velvet silk braid, or fine passementerie forming lezenges two and one-half inches in height and rather less in breadth. . 1

Velvet capes with stole, trimmed

# TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

MY LITTLE NEIGHBOR.

BY WALTER MITCHELL, IN YOUTHS' COMPANION.

I have a little neighbor, A red cheeked boy of five, With curls of gold about his head And every limb alive.

He has a darling sister, A girl of years twice nine, Upon shose hectic cheek there feeds The tooth of switt decline.

I saw my little neighbor, Just ere the summer's close, Go up and down the garden walks With lightly tripping toes.

He spied me at the window. And in his gentle tone Called me to aid him at his task, For he was all alone.

And in his tiny fingers Were skeins of silken thread. Tangled and twisted in his haste; And thus my neighbor said:

"Oh, please bend down the branches, I am so short, you know: Fast as I touch their tiny tips

"If you would hold the branches
For me a little bit,
Then I can tie these threads around

Out of my reach they go.

Each leaf, and fasten it."

Must go and leave us all.

"But why, my little neighbor, Must you the leaves tie fast?" Then came a quiver to his lip, His eyes were downward cast.

"Because—because they're saying That when the leaves shall fall, Ma sœur, ma chère, ma Clementine,

" I want to tie the leaves on So tight and firm that so They cannot fall-and then, perhaps, She will not have to go."

THE Annual Retreats, which it is | covered by experience the need of that customary to hold at the re opening learning which, when boys, they treated of the scholastic year for the benefit of the pupils attending the various parochial schools and colleges throughout ber that there is a time for play as well the city, are now at an end; and both | as a time for study. Not only should boys and girls have now settled down they apply themselves diligently to boys and girls have now settled down their lessons, but they should also take to the routine of class work for another the full benefit of the short recreations year. It is to be hoped that all have provided for them during class hours. profited by the instructions and good | Frequent recreation is absolutely neces advice then given, and that they will sary to children's health. The facul from the very beginning make the best possible use of their time in class as ercises at home. However, many during the first months of the term prepare their lessons in a careless, halfhearted way, intending to 'hustle' when the examinations draw near; but we know that delays are dangerous, and all should remember what the proverb says, that :-

"He that would thrive, must rise at five; seven.

How often do we not hear people lamenting for the many opportunities they allowed to pass by when they were school boys! How many too, in fight

so lightly.

Boys and girls should again rememties of the mind, which become clouded and fatigued by continuous study, re quire an occasional rest; and the memwell as in the preparation of their ex- bers of the body, which become cramped by inaction, need daily exercise. If we observe young folks at play, we will find as a general rule that the brightest ones in class enjoy them selves the most during recreation. Teachers should also encourage this spirit by joining their pupils in their play, entering with ardor into all their still, the smouldering end of a piece of

I wish particularly to impress upon hoys, who expect to make their mark in the world, the necessity of being polite. You should treat everyone the battles of life, bitterly regret with politeness, even those who are its events do not affirm the old law their want of application in class! This rude to you. For you must remember that truth is stranger than fiction. with politeness, even those who are its events do not affirm the old law fact is forcibly illustrated by a visit to that you show courtesies to others, not Out near Muskegon there is a big any of the night schools supported by because they are courteous, but he family made up largely of sons. None the Government There we see youths cause you are. The following little of them has a superfluity of intelligence

office building, on his way out, and attempted to light a cigar. An urchin chanical trades. with an armful of papers also stood within the arch, stamping his feet on the stone step to warm them, as he lustily cried his wares.

The wind blew out the last match which the fur coated broker had about his person, and he turned to the boy

and said:
'Here, boy, give me a match.'
The lad eyed the gentleman furtively

as he inquired, 'Say, mister, is that a demand or a request?"

Instead of being angry at this reproof, the gentleman—for he was such —replied kindly:

'A request, my boy, a humble request, and I'll take a couple of evening ing the state of his feelings and asking papers, too, I guess,' he added, as he received the match from the youngster's hand and passed him a quarter,

and you may keep the change.'
'That man's got manners if he's a mind ter take the time ter use 'em.' said the boy, as his patron boarded a

'That boy won't always have to sell papers if he practises what he preaches,' thought the broker, as he sat down to read the news.

A very interesting experiment with fire-frawings can be successfully performed by any of our boys and girls. Take some saltpetre, which can be had from any druggist for a few cents, and dissolve some of it in a little water until the water will take up no more. Then with the end of a match use this solution as you would ink, and draw upon some unsized paper, any pattern or design, such as animals, names of persons, houses, etc. Any paper will do, but the unsized paper will not show the mark when the liquid dries, which it very soon will do. But if there is no mark, how are you to know where to start from? Make a pencil mark at the apot. When you are ready, apply "He that would thrive, must rise at five; tion grounds where pupils can enjoy will speedily run around the turnings and the that has thriven, may lie till themselves ad libitum. produce your design.

#### A GENIUS AT ADAPTION.

Scarcely a day passes that some of

The state of the s

of whom are not overburdened with a | genius by the other members of the great amount of politeness, will take household. He can do a fair job at this to heart: this to heart:—
One cold and stormy evening last winter a prosperous locking husiness man stopped in the vestibule of a large type, patches, mends, tinkers, and has a smattering of all the common me-

Thus gifted, the young man concluded to fit up a cart and go shout the country soliciting odd jobs of all kinds. several fair daughters. With one of these the genius had a lengthy visit while about his work, and became im pressed with her charms. For the remainder of the season she was in his thoughts, and by the time he resched home to remain during the winter ne love and would propose to the girl he had seen but once. He wrote a straighforward business letter explain her hand in marriage. Bick came the answer from "Dear Mary," to whom he had written, saying that she was

willing. The thing was to be done in so ne pared. When the genius reached the busy scene of preparation he was som : invitations and another wedging supper, tore the paper up when he was through, kept his own counsel and married Mary. The only comment offered is that they seem to be an un usually happy couple.

#### You Should Know

What Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to do for those who have impure and impoverished blood. It makes the blood rich and pure, and cures scrofula, sait rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumstism, nervousness. If you are troubled with any ailment caused or promoted by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla at

Hoop's Pills are prompt and efficient, easy to take, easy to operate.

It is not always possible to tell which of our social and moral possessions are not afford to spend much, buy these valuable, and which are not. A man values what he thinks. He cannot separate good from bad by mere inspection, as one separates black beans from white, for good and bad are often indistinguishable.—Henry A. Chap-

# SOULS DAY IN BERLIN

EROM THE "MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART."

teresting one. Late on that November afternoon we took the train that went great city. Among those with whom he found em | to the cemetery; after a long ride of ployment was a tenant tarmer having many miles, we came to a street, com posed almost entirely of monument shops, flower shops, booths and stands, where cheap flowers and wreaths many of paper, were for sale. We passed the Protestant cemeters, which looked lanely and deserted, just at this time although their great festival, the had made up his mind that he was in Sodenfert, is celebrated on the last Sunda, in November, and it is said so great is the demand for flowers and plants that there is almost nothing left in the shops on that day.

In our little car and in the streets were to be seen men, women and chil dren, with wreaths and bouquets, on their way to the cemetery. We now joined the throng that were entering, style, so that printed invitations were and felt almost ashamed that we carsent broadcast and a great feast pre ried neither flower nor plant. It was a strange and beautiful sight that met our view, the graves covered with what disturbed to find that Mary was flowers and lights, yet all looking so not the girl he had tallen in love with weird in the grey November twilight. In the at all, but the eldest sister. He did a At this hour, and in this place, what little quiet figuring on the cost of new might not one expect?

It seems to cast a spell over us, and with feelings of mingled sympathy, awe and admiration, we watched these German people lovingly tending the graves of their dead ones Some mounds were so entirely covered with flowers and vines that there was not a decorations was peculiar. I saw a particle of earth to be seen, the sides being covered with ivy, while the tops -which are made much higher than with us-were a mass of flowers. The candles were arranged in many different ways, the usual one, however, was to place them around the top of the graves. On others they were in the centre or in the form of a cross. On one tiny grave two little candles

Many had brought paper flowers and skillfully wired them to the plants. In the duck, and when not too near, it was difficult to distinguish them from the real ones. The poor people, who canpaper flowers, and however it may offend a refined taste the love which prompts these offerings almost makes them seem beautiful. It was a rare sight to see a grave that was not trimmed lighted and tended the friends standing silently by or sitting on chairs or benches. All sorts and conditions of and men of various ages, who, obtain incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer Sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are incident will clearly illustrate my or push, so that the one most favored people were to be seen, the poorer sarsaparilla the digestive organs are 

burned a pink one and a white one.

Our visit to the Roman Catholic | here, but none were too poor to bring cemetery on All Souls' Day was an in something to decorate 'the only sort on earth we possess,' they will tell join or ever can hope to possess of this

A gentleman in deepest mourning e'ood beside a large, square mound, which was covered with costly and beautiful flowers and brilliantly lighed with many candles. The expression on his face was one of deepest sorrow, as he gazed intently at the grave and appeared utterly oblivious of all around him This scene made me think of tne little verses on All Souls' Day :

'All graves look dazzling bright with lights and flowers; This day each year, death gives our

lost ones free, O come to me, that I again embrace

As once in May it used to be.'

A wom in and little child passed by. The child, apparently about three years old, was carrying a bunch of pink and white paper flowers, which she was smelling vigorously every now and

In the middle of the cometery was a large crucifix, before which many wax candles were hurning. Most of the people, as they went past, knelt down on the cold earth and said a prayer.

On the new-made graves were only white flowers, placed on the top and along the sides. These were very Leautiful. The taste shown in some of the wreath made of black and white paper. On another grave was a cross of purple flowers on a solid square of pink, the candles being placed around the cross. On some were also tiny lamps. One grave was entirely covered with pausi s. Those that were not decorated nor lighted looked very lonesome. At one of these deserted graves we stopped and read the inscription. My dearly beloved wife, etc.' It was the grave of a very young woman who had died just three years

ago. Was she forgotten so soon? Retracing our steps slowly through this Gottesacker, in the grey twilight, we could not help but think this a very pretty custom. Such perfect quietness prevailed that we, although of another faith, could almost believe the words of

the little verse: This day each year, death gives our lost ones free.

DYSPEPSIA is the cause of un-told suffering. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the digestive organs are

# WHAT ALROSARY DID . For Three Protestants.

waters of the Pacific dash against the rocks, sending their spray far and wide along its sloping shore, and strewing the sands with shells of various tints, stands an old monastery, canopied by the bluest of skies. Beneath it are extensive orange groves, with trees bending under the weight of their golden fruit; and the mountain sides are covered with trees of the most

beautiful wood. The quaint adobe monastery, built more than a hundred years ago, stands in its peculiar architecture and ancient grandeur like a sentinel of the past, silent as the tomb, except when the Angelus bell tolls forth anew the story of the Incarnation.

On entering, you are held with awe as a procession of triars, clothed in brown, file along and up into the gallery at the end of the church, where that appalis, chant the responses of the Mass. Very large old Spanish pictures adorn the walls of the chancel. The one that pleased me most was the The one that pleased me most was the representation of the crowning of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Crossing the edifice, and going out of the north tran the gravaged which the gravaged wh tept door into the graveyard, which was enclosed by an adobe wall. you find over the door the skulls of Indians, which, when the church was building, were stuck into the soft adobe, where

On leaving the old church, descending the hill I found myself in a narrow street of Santa Barbara, at a cottage set back from the road. Entering, I found the rooms all on one floor, filled with curios gathered from the surrounding country; all sorts of things of various shape and form, carved out of the rare and beautiful woods of the State, as well as shells and other curios. Tness carved woods are fascinating, and I purchased from the artist who made them several articles as mementos. But Protestant though I was. I especially wanted a rosary of carved beads, and they had nothing of the

As I turned away to leave, I met an old French iriar, who told me much about the monastery. As I spoke to him I saw a rosary hanging by his side, and I said:

That rosary is just what I want, and I cannot find one.' Mulame is a Protestant? said the

'Yes,' I replied; 'but I want a rosary

to take away with me.' He smiled, and held up his old worn-

bits of string 'Ah,' he said, 'Madame does not want

blessed, and I will get for Madame.'

That is just what I wanted,' I said fort and strength from them.

said he liked the old ones best. I offered nim money for the rossry, but he declined it, saying that he could not sellthem-he gave them to Madame.

The carver in wood, from whom I had bought some objects, now came up, and I said, holding a gold piece in my hand: 'I want to pay the brother for this rosary, but he won't take pay.'

'I will take the money,' the man said, 'and buy him a suit of clothes with it, which he needs badly.' I carried off my trophy with delight, and brought it home East.

I was forced to procure another rosary for myself, as my daughter Mary also a Protestant, insisted upon having the old friar's beads. She, too, had another resary made of silver, but she always kept the brother's rosary hanging over her priedien, where she looked up to the large crucifix every night as she said her prayers.

Mary had a very dear friend, Prosafely anchored in the testant like herself, at whose house Crucifix and the Rosary.

SOME STRANGE NOTES.

ummm

has built a granite pillar as a base for his funeral pyre. "It is composed of 620 huge granite boulders, set in solid

centuries. Arrangements are made for

creating a strong draught, so tha when

the bouy is placed on a pile of wood it will soon be reduced to sehes. Six

feet away is a huge boulder, on which is painted in large white letters. 'To the Unknown'." Modest Mr. Milleri

May it be long ere he uses his pyre.

contemplated cremation may help to

The postage stamp gatherer is well

known in nearly every community, but

it is very doubtful if many people

have taken up the habit of a young lady.

the daughter of a west of England country gentleman. She prides her-

advertise it.

Josquin Miller, says the Boston Pilot,

California, where the mighty and sould not leave a too friend bad and sould not leave to was an invalid

This invalid sieter was the ideal of her family, and her every wish was gratified by the loved ones around her. while she had the adulation of the him pay it, so I engaged the services world. She was not, however, spoiled of a pretty and stylish girl. I sent her by it, but only wedded to life, which around to his office. He was out. She she enjoyed to its fullest extent in her called again. He was still out, but, own sweet, modest, laughing and cheerfni wav.

and was failing day by ay, though atill clinging to life, happy, content to be able to exist surrounded by those abe loved.

In her bright, sunny room she sat by her little table covered with heautiful | paid it in full.' gifts, sent daily by her legion of friends. she would toy with them, and then in her feebleness tire of them.

One day, hearing Mary talking be-low, she sent the nurse for her. Mary entered the aick girl's room, and knelt | was opened by the servant. beside her, embracing her, when the invalid quickly spied the silver beads. Her eyes brightened, and she held out lery at the end of the church, where her thin, white hand for them. Mary these good religious, with a reverence placed them in it, and the sick girl looking into her eyes, said: 'I have always wanted a rosary; I do want it

Then Mary related the foregoing account of the old friar's beads. The sick girl was anxious to see them, and so the next day Mary took down the they hardened, and have ever since re- large rosary from the wall where it was always hanging, above her prie dieu, and cheerfully, though with a deep feeling of regret at parting with a relic which belonged to her special shrine, carried it to the invalid. The sick girl's eyes brightened as they rested upon it. She refused to part with it, and so Mary, with prayers in her soul for the sufferer, left it with her.

> Dry by day the sick girl became weaker and fainter, and seemed to rade away. Day by day her loved ores wept, unknown to her, for they saw that she n ust soon leave them. Their hearts were serely tried, and they were unwilling to give her up, and she her self had such a hold on life that she resisted death with all the power of her decilning strength.

Week after week she lingered, and month after month she still lived, when it seemed as though the breath must have left her body. No mention of the possibility of death was ever made to her by any of her Protestant family, lest she should be too much frightened. In that way she lived day by day, with the firm hope that she would soon recover. The rosary with the crucitix attached was ever a silent out heads, mended and patched with reminder of the truth, and who knows what its noiseless lessons were!

Her physical sufferings were exthese old beads. I have a good rosary treme, but she bore them all with a that was given me by the Bishop, and smile upon her lips; and although her diller today and will never be bother d transparent hands were growing too He went off to his room, and returned feeble to hold anything, that crucifix with a needle in him. - L. adville with his heads of carved brown wood, and that resary one discovered to draw comand that rosary she always held and

with eagerness; but I do not like to | Her family were all Protestants, but they did not disturb the sick girl in He smiled, and replied:

'Madame makes me happy by accepting it,' and patting the dilapidated heads with affections to make make; the only wonder was that with beads with affectionate reverence, he such feeble strength she could hold the crucifix and the reserv so tightly.

The doctor, too, knew that those ob jects of dev tion could not speak and injure his patient, so she was permitted to keep them always with her, and her Catholic nurse smiled complacently. But the dying girl's scul knew more than the physician, who used only his earthly senses. She knew that the image of our Lord could speak, and no doubt it did speak, and that in her close clasp the tond of union between our Lord and the tair spirit that He was calling home was made manifest-Easter came, and she exclaimed, still holding the crucifix and the rosary: 'Our Lord has risen, and I know that I I too will rise!'

At last the end came. The old monk's rosary was placed by the Protestant sister in the coffin with the mortal remains; but the crucifix Protestant Mary claimed again, and now 'Madame' and Mary are both Catholics, safely anchored in the Church of the

than 156 from railways and hotels of the Indian Empire, Canada, Samoa, New Zealand, China, Japan, Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo (a Jerusalem hotel), Russia, Asiatic Turkey, all have their sections allotted to them, the European specimens, obtained while traveling, from friends or by letter application, numbering some thousands.

A new departure in the direction of cement and laid," says a correspond- funeral reform is evidently contement, "with skilful hands to endure for plated by Battersea Vestry, which is plated by Battersea Vestry, which is reported to have just agreed to a recommendation of its "Cemetery Committee" to erect a refreshment klosk at Merden Cemetery at a cost o £400.

No other disease has the aristocratic lineage of gout. There have been but few of those who have worn the insignia Meantime he is working on a new of royalty and learning whose legs have book, and the announcement of his not been swathed in finnel for the relief of this morbus dominorum et dominus morborum. Its claims to superiority and exclusiveness are supported by its victims, and to such an extent as to deny recognition of its own blood rela-

tion, rneumatism. When Lord Chesterfield was in doubt concerning the nature of his complaint, whether it was gout or rheumatism, he self on possessing what is probably the remarked :- I wish it were declared most numerous collection of luggage gout, which is the distemper of a backand hotel labels in existence. In the ney coachman, or chairman, who are albums in which the specimens are obliged to be out in all weathers and pasted are to be found labels from all at all hours. Charles Dickens, in quarters of the globe. San Francisco Barnaby, Budge, makes Mr. Chester hotels are remembered by fully hall a golopize for the servant who opens the dozen specimens. There are no fewer.

A Company of the Comp

firmities! If she were in a more elevated station of society she would be goney. Being but a hower of wood and drawer of water she is rheumstic."

'Speaking of collecting bills,' said the man from the West, 'we have a most effective method in Chicago. There, instead of young men, they a beloved sister who was an invalid employ young women. I tried it myand could not leave her room. fellow by the name of Green owed me a small bill, a matter, I think, of \$17 or so. It seemed impossible to make nothing daunted, she made the third and the fourth call. The fourth time When in the enjoyment of robust he was in, but he firmly refused to pay health she had been stricken down, the bill.

'Look here, Mr. Green,' said the girl.' I will make a proposition to you. If you will pay five cents a day on this bill I will call each day and collect that amount until you have

'But Mr. Green was a hard party. Heagain refused, and the girl left the office apparently crestfallen. The next day she did not call at his office, but she did call at his house. The door

"Is Mr. Green in?" asked the young woman. " No, ma'am."

'The girl left, but it seems that the servant duly reported the call of the pretty and stylish young woman who was so anxious to see Mr. Green to his wife. The next day when the young woman again called the wife hung over the banisters, taking a peop at the caller on her own account. The young woman asked if Mr. Green was in.

"No, "a'am,' answered the servant but his wife is.' The wife had told her to say this, of course. "His wife! stammered the girl.

Why, has Mr. Green a wife? 'The wife, hanging over the banis ters, heard this. She turned pale and gasped for air, while the girl, seemingly very much confused and distressed at his discovery, went on down the steps and into the street. It is impossible to say just what happened at that house that night, whether pokers and curling tongs were hurled, or the furniture torn from its foundations and flung maily about or the roof raised skyward; but one thing I do know-the next day Green promptly paid the \$17 And the girl didn't call at his office for it either. He came around and usnded me the money himself, and he seemed to think he was getting off pretty easy at that. -Washington Times.

Mrs Oscar Stanley of Anderson, Ind., gave hirth to a haby boy nine days ago When it was placed in care of the nurse she found a rather peculiar pimple on the inside of the thigh. She thught nothing of it at first, but it began to get very sore and also became very large. Yesterday when she was bathing the child her hand came in contact with a sharp projection. She called a physician, and he found that there was a needle in the child. It was finally extracted and proved to be two inches in length. It was in the child when it was born. He thinks the mother swattowed it probably many because of the fact that he was h rn Evening Post.

#### ANTI-CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Rev. Silliman Blagden Writes a Letter to a Clerical Brother Upon the Subject.

Rev. Silliman Blagden, a well-known Protestant minister of Buston, has writ ten a letter to one Hammond, a clerical brother, on the subject of auti-Catholic literature, which shows what is thought of such trash by self-respecting divines ou side the church. Mr. Blagden had received from Hammond some periodicals in abuse of Catholicity, which the receiver promptly sent back with a communication from which the following extracts tell their own story :-

Please do not send me any mire of your 'Convirted Citholics' and anti-Catholic papers, for I abominate all such unChristian publications, and I do not wish or intend to become parti ceps criminis in the reception of them or in having anything to do with them whatsoever; so I return them to you in the manner that I have done in order to emphasize the above statements. The Catholic Church, as I have often written before, is the ancient spiri ual Mother of us all, and with all ner secalled errors and bad wave she is nevertheless the Church of G id and the bride of Christ. Mark my words and take timely warning that all who fight against the Catholic Courch are now and will be found fighting against God. And who dare do this and expect God's blessing and prosperity?

I will leave you to answer. And I repeat what I have written to you be-If you cannot get beef,

mutton will answer. You may choose between milk, water, coffee or tea. But there is no second choice for Scott's Emulsion.

It is Scott's Emulsion or nothing.

When you need the best cod-liver oil, the best hypophosphites, and the best glycerine, all combined in the best possible manner, you have only one choice.

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5 cents a cake.

fore, that there is such a thing as the "unpardonable sin," which is blas-phemy against the Holy Ghost, and that persons who fight against the Catholic Church are in danger of committing it, if, indeed, they have not already done so !

Therefore, my dear brother in Jesus, I beg of you for Christ's dear sake to drop at once and forever all those anti-Catholic publications and editors, people and sympathizers therewith, as you would red hot coals of fire.

Have nothing more to do with the unclean things; eachew them as you would snakes, slimy toads and Satan and the powers of darkness.

Forsake both the literature and company of those who worse than foolishly abuse the Catholic Church by and with Satanic misstatements, exaggerations. errors and lies, calling white black and bitter sweet; who are but the poor, sin-blinded tools of the "Father of Lies," deceiving and being deceived, and whose awful end will surely be, as "it is written" in Revelation, to be cast off with the devil that deceived them into the lake of fire and brimstone, and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever! (Rev. xx., 10) But rather. on the other hand, make and cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of the Catholic clergy and people; love them as our suffering brethren in Christ; find out and exalt everything that is beautiful, lovely and Christ-like in the Catholic Church, and tell its glories far and wide, and heartily pravand work for tid appointed and Christ-com-manded 'Caristian unity'; then you may confidently and with all good reason expect and await Jehovah's smile and blessing. - Boston Pilot.

#### HOW A SORE HEALS.

RICH IT WILL HEAL RAPIDLY.

THIS FACT DEMONSTRATED IN THE CASE OF CHESTEER GAWLEY, WHO HAD BEEN THOUBLED WITH A RUNNING SORE FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

From the Times, Owen Sound. In the township of Sarawak, Grey

county, there is probably no better known or respected farmer than Thos. Gawley, of East Linton P. O. Learning that his nephew, a young lad now about ten years of age, had been cured of a disease of his leg, which threatend not only the loss of the limb, but also of the life of the little fellow, a reporter of the Times made enquiry, and we are convinced that the wonder working powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for l'ale l'eonle have not exhausted themselves. Meeting Mr. Gawley in one of the drug stores of the town, he was asked if the reported cure was a fact. His face lighted up with a smile as he said, 'Indeed it is, sir. I was afraid we were going to lose the lad, but he is now as well as ever, hearty and strong," Asked for particulars, Mr. Gawley did the most natural thing in the world, referred the reporter to his wife, who, in telling the case, said:—'In the month of September, 1897, my nephew, Chester Gawley, who lives with us, became stilicted with a severe pain in his left eg. In a few days the limb became badly swellen and painful, and the family physician was called in. The case was a perplexing one, but it was decided after a few days to lance the leg. This was done, but the wound inflicted would not heal up, but became a running sore. The little fellow soon was reduced to almost a skeleton. This continued through the winter months. and we thought he would never get off his bed again. In April two of the best physicians in Owen Sound operated on the leg for disease of the bone resorting to scraping the bone. In spite of this treatment the wound continued to run, and we were in despair. In August a friend residing in Maniton, Manitoha, advised us to try Dr Wil liams' Pink Pills. We commenced to use them at once, and in a short time several pieces of the bone came out of the sore, and before the boy had taken four boxes the leg was completely cured. This was over a year ago, and Chester is now well and as strong in the left leg, which caused the trouble, as in the other. Of course I recommended highly the use of Dr. Williams' Pink

Such is the story of the fourth cure which it has been our pleasure to report from Owen Sound. Chester Gawley is growing up into a strong healthy lad, and it is but adding another tribute to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to say that they were the instrument in his restoration to bodily vigor.

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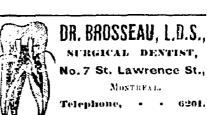
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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

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# St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1885. Moets in its half, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r.m. Spiritual Advisor, REV. E STRUBBE.C.SS.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

### Ancient Order of Hibernians

DIVISION Ne. 2.

Moets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church; corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the ind and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r. m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary. THOS: N. SMITH, 63 Richmond atreet, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Duun, M. Lynch and F. Connaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3,

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: Joan Hughes Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawlay, Bac. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Tress: Marshal, John Konnody: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is epen every evening (except ragular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

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A.U.H.—Division No. 4.

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Sergeant-at-srms, D. Muthowson, Sentinel, D.
White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St.
Patrick's League, T. J. Donevan, J. P. O'Hara,
J. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John
Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every land
and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notice
Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74.

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centro and Laprairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may a municate with the following officers:

Rev. Wig. C. Megna, P. P., Spiritual Advisor, Centre street.

Cart. Wig. Dergass, President, 15 Fire Station.

Macrice Murrhy, Financial Secretary, 77 Forfar, street.

W. Crilles, Treasurer, Hourgeois street. James Faymur, 217 Prince Arthur street.

## C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St.

Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of bismess are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one deals-

ous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Continua St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain

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T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street. Catholic Order of Foresters.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCI**ETY.** Established 1841.

Established 1841.

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St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

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# CHATS TO YOUNG MEN

A STATE OF THE STA

Recreation, is the title of an article in the Oatlook of October 8. From it we take the following extract:

Now, play is as much a need of the man's nature as of the boy's, and if work is to keep its freshness of interest, its spontaneity, and its productiveness, it must retain the characteristics of self, joy. Activity it cannot lose, but joy too often goes out of it. The fatal tendency to deadness, born of routine and repetition, overtakes the worker long before his force is spent, and blights his work by sapping its vitality. Real work always sinks its roots in a man's nature, and derives its life from the life of the man; when the vitality of the worker begins to subside, through fatigue, exhaustion of impulse, or loss of interest, the work ceases to be original, vital, and genuine. Whatever impairs the worker's vitality impairs his work. So close is the relation between the life of the artist and the life of his art that the stages of his decline are clearly marked in the record of his work. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that a man keep himself in the most vitalized condition for the sake of productiveness.

The presentation habit, which seems to be becoming strongly fastened upon our countrymen, says the Home Jornal of it. and News, Yonkers, N.Y., is in many ways painful. This is not due entirely to the fact that the things presented are usually canes with gold heads and other useful articles, but may be attributed to the speeches that inevitably accompany such presentations. A New York gentleman, compelled to accept a present with the customary "appropriate remarks," told the following story of an incident which occurred in the old volunteer fire department days. which seems to indicate that they did things better then than now: "It was decided by the members of a certain company to present a big silver trumpet to their captain, whose first name was John. A member whose first name was Bill was selected to make the presentation spe ch. A little supper had been prepared, and when Capt. John appeared, unconscious of what was in store for him, Bill arose, holding the trumpet behind him, and said: John, we've bought a trumpet for you. Here is the trumpet,' flourishing it from behind his back. John seized the trumpet and said: 'Bill, is that' the trumpet?' 'It is, John.' Then John sat down."

THAT the average young man in business today is nothing more or less than a plodder-a mere automatic machineseems to be the opinion of a great many neople. The Home Journal and News, Yonkers, N. Y, prints the following pen picture of the young men. It says: He comes to his office at 9 o'cicck in the morning; is faithful in the duties he performs; goes to lunch at 12, comes back at one; takes up whatever he is told to do until five, and ther goes home. His work for the day is done, things in the world, when they pos-One day is the same to him as another: he has a certain routine of duties to do, lect. and he does them day in and day out, month in and month out. His duties affairs of Great Britain. There is a are regulated by the clock. As that blind boy in the vicinity of Clinton, points, so he points. Verily it is true Indiana, who drives a team to and fro, of him he is the same yesterd: y, today | cultivates a piece of land, is a shrewd and forever. No special fault can be found with his work. Given a particular piece of work to do, he does it just as a machine would. Such a young man, too, generally considers himself hard-worked-often overworked and sons who have sound eyes in their under paid, wondering all the time heads. During the war of 1861 65 I bewhy his employer doesn't recognize his came acquainted at Selma, Al., with a value and advance his salary. 'I do | blind man who had accumulated a snug everything I am told to do ' he argues. | tortune as a bookseller. He began as a do %

This is simply a type of a young man who exists in thousands of chices and stores. He comes to his work each day with no definite point or plan in view; he leaves it with nothing accom-plished. He is a mere automaton. Its value and gave correct Let him die, and his position can be change. He was very fond of the view; he leaves it with nothing accomfilled in 24 hours. It be detracts noth- ladies, but did not marry any of them. ing from his employer's business he He coached young men in the art of certainly adds nothing to it. He never advances an idea; is absolutely devoid of creative powers; his position remains the same after he has been in it for five years as when he came to it.

Altogether too many young men are content to remain in the positions in which they find themselves. The thought of studying the need of the seems to enter into their minds. I believe it is possible for every young man to rise above his position, and I care must not be afraid of work, and of course, that he should first of all fill No man can solve the problems of business before he understands the rudi requirements of a position are understood and mastered, then its possibili ties should be undertaken. It is foolish, as some young men argue, that to go beyond their special position is im possible with their employers. The employer never existed who will prevent the cream of his establishment from rising to the surface. The advance of an employe always means the advance of the employer's interests. Every amployer would rather pay a young man five thousand dollars a year than five bundred. What is to the young man's interest is by far greater to the interests of the employer A five hurdred clerkship is worth just that sincunt and nothing more to an employer. But a five thousand dollar man is fully worth five times that sum to

A young man makes of a position exscily what he cho ses: a mill-stone aroundlin neck or a stepping stone to larger coccess. The possibilities lie in



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every position; seeing and embracing them rest with its occupant. The lowest position can be so filled as to lead up to the next and become a part

When a man is out of health physically, says the same authority, and neglects to take the precautions or remedies which his condition demands he has become, if he has intelligence, a suicide; for he deliberately throws his life away. In like manner, the man who destroys his freshness and force by making himself a slave to work, and so transforming what sught to be a joy into a task, commits a grave offence against himself and society. The highest productivity will never be secured until the duty of recreation is set on the same plane with that of work.

Howa man shall securer creation and in what form he shall take it depend largely upon individual conditions. Mr. Gladstone found recreation not only in tree-cutting but in Homeric studies; Lord Salisbury finds it in chemistry; Washington found it in hunting, Wordsworth in walking, Carlyle in talking and emoking; Mr. Balfour finds it in golf, and Mr. Cleveland in fishing. Any pursuit or occupation which takes a man out of the atmosphere of his workroom and away from his work gives him different interests, calls into activity diff-rent muscles or faculties, brings back the spirit of play. recalls the spontaneous and joyous mood, and recreates through diversion. variety, and the appeal to another side of the nature. To work long and with cumulative power, one must play often and honestly; that is to say, one must play for the pure joy of it.

JAMES R. RANDALL, in his correspondence to the Catholic Columbian, says :sessed pluck and spirit, as well as intel-Mr. Fawcett, though sightless, pre-eminently conducted the postal trader and can distinguish one animal from another on his father's farm. He can unerringly lay out a worm fence. and, in a word, contrives to get along in the world much better than many perand I do it well. What more can I pediar and hed a faithful colored man to help him in some things. He opened an establishment in town and conducted it flourishingly. He could get any book asked for in his store and, no matter how complicated the courtship, but did not push his own precepts in this particular, to conclusions. After General Wilson captured Selma, the business of the blind man decayed and his spirit failed him when the accumulation of years was almost wholly obliterated. He was too old to make another grand struggle under existing difficulties and so pined away next position just above them never and died. His black man never deserted him for freedom, and, in gratitude, his old master left him a home, about all of the property remaining to not how Lumble that position may be him in the general collapse. When nor under what disadvantages he may ever I hear of any remarkable blind be placed. But he must be alert He | man I think of my Selma friend and the days of my youth. Selma, in war the hardest kind of work. He must times, was not an attractive place alstudy not only to please, but he must together, though I had some hanne together, though I had some happy go a step beyond. It is essential, of days there. Years afterward, I revisit-course, that he should first of all fill ed it, but the little glamor it held for the position for which he is engaged. | me had departed, and I was glad to get away, with no desire to return. But while I live, I must remember the ments of the problem itself. Once the | blind man there and some bits of life romance that time has withcred like a yellow leaf.

> keep yourself nealthy by taking Hood's Saraaparilla, the great blood puritier.

> Silence is the salest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity. or envy.

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#### NOTES FROM AMBRICAN JOURNALS.

It isn't every centenarian who has the energy to have a picture taken after Pa., did. She is the oldest resident of the town, if not of the entire State of and to-day she is as hale and hearty as from New York City. any woman in the town half a century her junior. Mrs. Dillin lives in Otter streeet with her eldest daughter.

She was born in Ireland on July 27. 1795, in County Westmeath. Filty years ago she came to America and years ago she came to America and the statement that a gigantic trust is went to live in Bristol. She has five about to be formed of the different colchildren living. One of them is Mrs. lar and shirt industries of the United Ann Duffy, of Long Branch. She cas States. ten grandchildren and fiteen great-

grand children, 'Yes,' laughed Mrs. Dillin, when a World correspondent called at her cozy home, 'Im feeling as apry as I did fifty control the output of the leading industries of this kind in this country, years ago, when I first became a grand-mother. My health is still good, though and will also own and operate its own I was a hundred years old three years ago. I walk a mile regularly every Sunday to go to church. I can remember the stirring days of '98—that's a century ago-when I was a little girl. The riots come back to me just as if it were yesterday.'

Wednesday last was a great day for old Mrs. Dillin. Miss Kate Eunis, one of her great grand chilren, was married at St. Mark's Church. The ceremony brought together all the children, grand. children and great grandchildren of the old Ennis home in Bristol. Everry body took part in the merrymaking, and old Mrs. Dillin busied about as spry as the youngest of her grandchildren, already past the half-century mark.

'Bless you, my dears!' she cried when the knot was tied; I wish more of you would get married. Marry as soon as you can, if you've got the right man. Mrs. Dillin quite eclipsed the pretty bride, so quaint and old-fashioned did she look sitting there in her cap and kerchief. Hundreds of Bristolites took occasion to drop in and congratulate her as well as to wish her many more vears on earth.

'I'm ready to go any time now,' she Blind men have done marvellous said to all when they talked in this strain.

the British Government intends to place at least one gunboat on Lake Ontario for a training ship for a naval volunteer force, to be organized on exsetly the same lines as that of Great Britain.

That Quebec and Mostreal will be linked by a chain of de evelve positions' is worthy of the scribe who manufactures such rot for the edification of the American public.

The larger part of the estate of the late Fanny Davenport, the actress, has been willed to her husband. Melbourne MacDowell, although her relatives have been remembered with legacies and bequests of her personal property. The estate is estimated to be worth about \$400,000. Blanche Divenport, the only unmarried sister, is given \$8,000 and a half interest in the Divenport family home at Canton, Pa. May Davenport, the wife of William Seymour, has been bequeathed \$8,000 in cash and a block of Onaha Water Company bonds, the value of which is not given. Another sister, Florence, has been granted a balf interest in the homestead at Canton and \$8 000 To Edgar L. Divenport a legacy of \$2,000 is left, and Harry receives a like amount. Seven nieces and nephews are bequeathed legacies of \$3,000 and The best way to avoid sickness is to \$2 000 each. These bequests aggregate \$55 000. She leaves the remainder of the estate to her husband.

> Martin O'Donnell of 446 Bergen street, Brooklyn, got \$25,000 damages in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in his suit against the American Sugar Refining Company for the loss of his hand, which was torn from his arm while he was employed as an niler in the Kent avenue refinery. O'Donnell was putting on a belt when the power was started and his hand was dragged into the machinery.

THE New York Herald refers to the divorce evil in the United States in the toll, wing manner :- All accounts agree that there is no failure in last year's or,

If the commence of the property of

this year/s crop. The divorce mills are working on full time and grinding out decrees with remarkable celerity. In twenty three towns southered over the country 7 044 divorces were asked for in the 100 year mark is passed, but that is 1897 and 5 406 granted. Thus far in what Mrs. Catherine Dillin, of Bristol, 1898 4 634 applications have been file and 3 187 granted. It is notable that in notorious Northern Dakota twenty five per cent, of the applications were made Pennsylvania. She is 103 years old, from New York State, and most of these

> The report comes from Columbus, O., that Fred. S Lyke, Western representative of the United Shirt and Collar Company, of Troy, N. Y, is responsible for

This trust, which is to be controlled by English capitalists, will be organized

The report comes from Washington that Secretary Long has designated Commodore Higginson, formerly of the Massachusetts, to formulate plans looking towards the adoption of a definite naval policy to be followed by the United States, particularly in regard to future additions to the navy.

J.M + J. D.-THE ATHENS CHURCH DEBT HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 82,000 TO 81,465.

All those who will give me \$1 (or more) promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, prayers and all the other good works that may te done by me until my death.

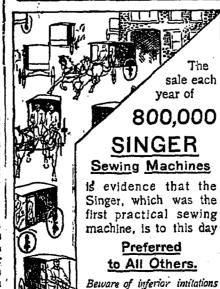
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It is one of the misfortunes of our age that we have so little leisure. The haste of life brings many disadvantages; it hinders thoroughness of work; it destroys largely our reverence for life, by the Canadian Government, through The following despatch, dated T - since we hardly cherish much respect ronto, October 15, appears as a 'special' for that which we do hurriedly. The in the New York World :- Montreal result is that the world is full and Quebec, the two great cities of of hasty judgments; men are driven Eastern Canada, are to be strongly to decide almost before they have fortified. The work will begin immediate to deliberate. The spirit diately, on the recommendation of tre of this haste is infectious; people ask Imperial Defence Commissioners. for rapid conclusions, they become im-Starting at Mount Royal, Montreal, patient of a wise hesitation. The depowerful batteries, mounted with the mand brings the supply. On all sides latest extreme range gins, will be dogmatic ulterances are heard. A built. Strong detached forts will be swift survey is made; a few acls are erected at strategical roints along the gathered; an immature conclusion is frontier, and thus Quebec and Montreal reached and immediately announced; will be linked by a chain of defensive oracle succeeds oracle, contradicting or positions. The Quebec fertifications confirming; those who counsel delibera will be entirely reconstructed, the tion are elbowed out of the way. In the obsolete guns removed and up to date multitude of oracles there is confusion. armament introduced. The military Men grow he wildered; they drift to authorities received notice today that one side or the other, having lost their vantage ground to calm observation. Such a state of things is bardly help ful to truth. What is wanted is a quiet thought. Out of it may come clearer views, better methods of study, and the reverent spirit which is sesential to the discovery of truth. G.d reveals nothing to the hasty. The calm waters best reflect the stars.

> It is announced that Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, has been named by the Holy See as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

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There will have xhibited in the Cutome Salon one of the most magnificent collections of Lidies. Silk Dass Waists ever seen on this continent, and probably not collections by many Old World collections.

Paris. B ztin Lindon and New York have each contributed their best creations.

Magnificent Sith Pindo and New 10rk have each contributed their best creations to this gath ring of beauty, which is made up of about Five Hundred Magnificent Sitk Waists, beginning with the humble yet presty things at \$3 10 each, and extending along the line with the intescribable dignified beauties at \$2400, and ending in the elaborate creations that lovers of the beautiful can only vaguely imagine and priced up to \$4000 each. A cordial welcome is extended to all ladies to attend this exhibition.

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NEW STRIPED PURESILKS, dainty designs, in various width stripes on light and dark grounds. Special 553. NEW MOIRE SILKS, black grounds,

with bright colored Satin stripes in la est shades. Very handsome Silks for Ladies' Skirts. Special 75c. NEW PLAID TAFFETA SILKS, in elegant combinations of new blue and white, black and white, etc., very

dainty Si'ke. Special, 85 :.
NEW BROCADED SILKS, in the rich and delicate colors that ladies like so well; every pattern is an ideal one. Special \$1 25.

#### DRESS GOODS.

have a grand showing in the new

NEW STRIPED DRES FABRICS. very stylish, pretty colored foundations, with wide black braid effect running across material, 753.

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FANCY STRIPED SHIRTING Euglish make, in dainty checks and stripes,

28 inches wide 233 yard. UNION SHEETING, 72 inches wide. in gray and cre m, spleudid quality,

#### FINE COTTONS.

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AMERICAN ANCHOR BRAND. A splendid closely woven Cotton, suitable for Ladies' Underwear, 36 inches wide, 100 yard.

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## NEW INVENTIONS.

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Building, Montreal. 61 283 - Chs. W. Ross, Sintaluta, Assa. Improvements in Pitmans

61 297 - Moise Vian, Montreal, Swimming snits. 61300-Flavie M. R. dier, Montreal.

61 334-Nap. Gaillemette. Three Rivers. Improvements in locks.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The receipts of strictly new laid eggs are very small, and buyers find it dillicult to fill their wants, even at the high prices. Demand for other grades is fair. We quote :- Strictly new laid, 19c to 1910; No. 1 candled, 141; Nv. 2 do., 120 to 180; P E. I., 120 to 135, and cuils, 9c per dozen.

There was no change in hears, the demand being fair for small lots. We quote:- Cuoice hand picked, 950 to \$1 a bushel; primes, 853 to 90c.

In honey business is dull and prices unchanged We quite: - White clover comb in 1 lb sections 7c to 71; dark, 51c to (1c; white extracted 6c to 61c, and dark, 40 to 5c.

The market for maple product was featureless. We on te:—Synu, in wood, 43 to 42c per lb; in tins, 45 to 55c, according to size Sugar, 6c to 64c let 84 highest bid; no sales. per lb.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Stagnation still rules in the chrese market, and there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of buvers and sellers coming together. The former have paid pretty high prices for goods on hand, and as the latter are bidding away below cost, business to outside lots that can be parted with for less mor Fy. Finest western cheese continue pure-

ly nominal, and even 9: would be diffi-

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cult to realize at the moment. Eastern makes range all the way from S.c to Sig with bustness within the range.

Finest western Septembers ...... Finest western Augusts .......... ?! Finest eastern Sep.embere......52 Finest eastern Augusts...... Liverpool cables.....428

Butter is dull and buyers seem to be holding off in the expectation of still further decline. Finest creamery in bexes is held between 18; ; to 19a, but the outside price is difficult to obtain. In tube finest creamery runs from 184e up, and for oreinary quality, prices range as quoted below. Dury stock is asked for to some extent at 15c.

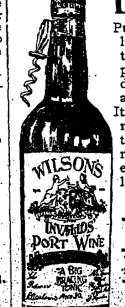
Ertra finest creamery, boxes..187 to 19 Extra finest creamery, tubs...182 to 184 Ordinary finest creamery,

boxes 184 to 18;
Ordinary finest creamery,
tub 184
Western dairy tubs 15

WOODSTCCK, Ont., October 19 .- Eighteen factories offered 4 680 boxes cueese, 1.710 white, and 2.970 colored mostly first half September. No sales Sales. men and buyers far aper. in their views, the one asking 93 as a rule, and the other off-ring 81c. An attempt was made to change back the old method of nelling, but witueut iffect.

Picton Oat., October 19 -Twelve factories boarded 1 049 boxes, all color-

STIRLING On ... October 19 -Eighteen nundred and eighty five Septemher cheese boarded. Sales: Watkins, 635; Magrath, 180; Cook, 35 All at right and three quarter cents. Balance unsold.



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lids' Port on the track of a lost appetite and its speedy recovery is assured.

It tones the stomach, invigorates the system and restoresto its owner that which was lost.

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Port . . . is a rich ruby port with Pernyian Bark in pro-portions prescribed by the English and French Pharmacopoeias. Tis an ideal appetizer.

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