

A COURSE OF STUDY IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

AN APPRECIATION, BY "CRUX."

It falls, from time to time, to my lot to have before me the duty of reviewing certain works that are sent to the "True Witness" office. As a rule, I do not like to style my remarks "a review," for in reality I do not really be able to go beyond a mere appreciation of these books.

The foregoing will furnish a pretty fair idea of the scope of this work. With the "Sunday School Divisions," the kindergarten, the primary, and grammar departments; with the classes and sub-divisions; with the "outline course of study," with the aims of each division; and, finally, with the elaborate and complete programme of studies, I cannot be expected to deal.

However, there is one feature in this ably prepared order of doctrinal instruction which I cannot overlook, for it teaches the very foundation of all Catholic indoctrination. I refer to the gradation in the days of childhood up to the period of what I might call boyhood.

That the importance of such a plan, or course, may be fully grasped, and, at the same time, that the care with which it must be prepared may be thoroughly understood, I will quote the following from the first pages of the book.

When a course of study is designed for a number of schools, with widely different conditions and needs, it may be made to contain too much or too little. To detail every topic of instruction in an inflexible order would destroy, or, at least, cramp the individuality of the true teacher who in these matters of detail will most times rise superior to the best curriculum ever made.

Their order or arrangement. 2. The inter-relations between the several studies. 3. The grading of the school, with a definite time and amount of subject-matter for each grade. In formulating this course of study, the chief problem is to determine the best order in which to introduce and arrange the studies, so as to present Christian doctrine

as a rational system of knowledge, and at the same time to enable the pupils to advance easily and speedily in the knowledge of the Christian truths, and with ever-increasing devotion to their holy religion and its practices.

When William R. Grace was nominated for Mayor of New York in 1880 on the Democratic ticket, he came nearly being defeated because he was an Irishman and a Catholic, although the city was intensely Democratic at the time. He, too, provoked himself into a worthy Chief Magistrate that he was again re-elected to the office.

But they need have no such fear. A true Irishman and a true Catholic will always do justice to all concerned, and it has often happened that his own kind have been neglected in order that charges against the religious instructor in each school, will find that there are certain portions of this general plan that must be modified, or overlooked in order to meet the peculiar requirements of his locality or institution.

Being a Catholic, Justice Fitzgerald does not believe in Christian Science, but he believes, and acts up to, that under the Constitution of the United States every one has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

And in rendering such a decision he eminently proves that an Irishman and a Catholic is without prejudice in order that charges against the religious instructor in each school, will find that there are certain portions of this general plan that must be modified, or overlooked in order to meet the peculiar requirements of his locality or institution.

Notwithstanding the admitted fact that Irish Catholics in America have invariably proved faithful to any trust which has been reposed in them by their fellow-citizens, it is nevertheless true that a deep-seated prejudice exists against them in this country. This has been proven many times in the past, and even exists in the present day.

It is our duty as Irishmen and Irish-Americans to fight down this prejudice wherever it shows itself, and to punish those who persist in it as far as lies in our power. As early as the opening of the past century, when Thomas Addis

Emmet landed on these shores, he was met with this prejudice against Irishmen, though he was a Protestant. A conspiracy was formed to prevent his admission to the bar, but he fought it like an Emmet and defeated his enemies. Later on, on the same lines, he defeated Rufus King for Governor of New York, because he had declared, while American Minister to England, that the '98 patriots were unfit to become citizens of the United States.

Thomas Addis Emmet proved himself so worthy as a lawyer that he was afterwards made Attorney-General of the Empire State, and founded a family that in after years and in the present day became a credit to the nation.

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halcyon hours again, nor do I wish that the phantom of that terrible deed should haunt the halls of memory and chase away the sprites of fancy that dwell within them.

A MIRACULOUS CURE IN SCOTLAND.

A correspondent in Lanark, Scotland, writing to the Catholic "Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, says:— "Knowing that an account of a remarkable cure wrought through the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes in the case of a little Carmelite novice, a native of Philadelphia, now in Scotland, would please many readers, I send you the facts. In consequence of an accident while in her convent the novice was a great sufferer for months, abscesses and a hard lump forming. Her left side was so badly affected that the muscles of the knee were contracted and it was deemed necessary to perform an operation, which could not well be done at the convent, so she was brought to Lanark hospital, which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul."

Here her limb was encased in splints, which were changed several times, the knee drawing up each time they were removed. During these changes the patient suffered excruciating agony, and begged for administration of chloroform. At all times the pain was such that the patient could not sleep. At the last evening the doctors said the splints must be kept on for two months. Even after that, they said she would have difficulty in walking for a long time.

Being that a novena to our Immaculate Lady of Lourdes be made, and that she be both at the hospital and at Smyllum, with the orphans, joined for the 8th of September, and asking with the confidence of a child who knows its mother will be, Sister besought Blessed Mother to intercede for her. The Sisters of the Visitation Convent at Harrow were making the novena also, and a lady in the pilgrimage to Lourdes went into the holy bath in order to cure her limb. The pilgrims adding their pious prayers for her recovery, Mass was offered on the feast of the Nativity. That morning, as the pain was still crushing her, a shade of disappointment had been cast upon the prayers, but after noon, as the Sister who had care of her was applying water of Lourdes and saying the prayers, she noticed that the hard lump which had been causing acute pain, together with the swelling, had disappeared. The devout novice declared that all pain had ceased and that she was cured!

It would be a happy sequel to this favor granted to a child in such a hospital and at the Smyllum Orphanage, moved her to intercede with her Divine Son, with the happy result herein described. At the patient's request the brown habit was brought to her, which she put on, then she walked to the church outside the hospital grounds, where "Te Deum" was said by the reverend pastor and those who accompanied her. Now she feels like a new being, and it is hard to realize that she was ever a victim to such a long period of suffering.

Our Blessed Lady, certainly must be pleased at her client's simplicity and confidence, which, with the united petitions of the many fervent souls in the convents, at the hospital and at the Smyllum Orphanage, moved her to intercede with her Divine Son, with the happy result herein described.

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And you shall say in after years, 'He named me at the font, and bless'd my infant helplessness...

Christ rest the soul of him who loved his little church and fold...

Francis D. Daly, Montreal, September, 1901.

Household Notes

SIMPLE REMEDIES.—When we are called upon to assist a neighbor...

The home medicine chest should contain a bottle of camphor, some good liniment...

An excellent liniment for man or beast may be made by beating an egg until it is light...

Castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed and mustard are remedies that are too common to need description.

Many housekeepers who have used borax in other ways have never known or appreciated its medicinal uses.

There is plenty in life that is unpleasant and disheartening, and it is well when possible to keep to ourselves...

There should always be a roll of old muslin and linen kept in a convenient place ready to use for bandages.

"SHORT STOCKINGS," says a chiropodist, "are fully as bad as short shoes."

ST. LOUIS BERTRAND.—The feast day occurred on Oct. 9, was one of the many great saints which Catholic Spain gave the church...

A CLEVER REPORT.—Oliver Wendell Holmes enjoyed nothing so much as a clever report, even if it happened to be at his own expense.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturist, has adopted a system of rotation

age. As every shoe manufacturer has his own system of numbering his shoes...

CONVERSATION.—"Don't talk of ropes to one whose ancestor has been hanged," is an old adage...

A LESSON.—I have this story, says the writer who signs himself A. C., from the lips of the late Father Martin Everard, S.J.

ATE BANK BILLS.—The following report comes from Ottawa:—A cow which ate a lot of bank bills was slaughtered by a farmer near Ottawa...

CANADIAN BREED.—During the last year a line of dairy cattle has attracted notice for their excellence. They are the French-Canadian breed.

Our Boys and Girls.

A MOTHER.

There came one day to join the angel throng A woman bowed through serving oft in pain...

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Notes for Farmers.

TO SAVE TREES.—Park Commissioner Bolger and J. B. Chapman, fortified with advice from Prof. Charles S. Sargent...

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CANADIAN BREED.—During the last year a line of dairy cattle has attracted notice for their excellence. They are the French-Canadian breed.

COMMON PRACTICE.—The practice of turning cattle on to meadows after the hay crop is saved is very common. Farmers do not seem to realize they are paying dear for the fodder of their cattle.

A HARD HIT.—A ticket collector on a railway got leave to go and get married, and was given a pass over the line.

Of the 189 strikes in Massachusetts last year 10 were caused by questions relating to hours of labor alone, 28 to hours of labor and wages together...

A man's value cannot be fixed in time, told in things or measured by sensations. He belongs to a spiritual order and to eternity.

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LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

The State Commissioner of Excise of New York, Mr. Henry Lyman, in his annual report which has just been published, gives statistics concerning license fees and laws in the Republic which will furnish interesting reading. The Commissioner points out that the license fees of the State of New York are by no means high, as compared with those of many of the other States. In New York State, he it remembered, the highest fee is \$800 a year and the lowest \$200 for a place with a population between 5,000 and 1,200 and \$100 for a population less than 1,200. A bond must be given in double the amount. Following is a brief summary of the laws of the various States:— Alabama—High license with local option. Fee, \$175 to \$350, dependent upon location and population. Alaska—Strict prohibition, under an act of Congress, 1887. Arizona—License with local option. Fee per quarter, \$30 to \$125, dependent upon population and amount sold. Arkansas—High license with local option. Fee, \$800 in every case, with bond not less than \$2,000. California—License with local option, under provisions of State constitution, and fees fixed by local authorities. Colorado—License and local option. Fee, not less than \$25 nor more than \$800 in counties, no less than \$500 in incorporated towns and \$600 in cities, with bond not less than \$2,000. Connecticut—High license with local option. Fee, \$150 to \$450, dependent upon population, with bonds not less than \$300. Delaware—High license by courts. Fee, \$100 to \$300. District of Columbia—High license, granted by commissioners, upon consent of residents and property owners. Fee, \$500. Florida—High license and local option. License granted by commissioners upon consent of majority of registered voters of the district. Fee, \$500. Georgia—High license and local option. Fee in Atlanta, \$1,000 to \$2,000, with a conformity bond not less than \$2,000. Counties generally, \$200, with bond not less than \$500. Recent enactments have extended the dispensary system to the entire State, subject to local option. Idaho—High license granted by city authorities or county commissioners. Fee, \$300 to \$500, with bond not less than \$1,000. \$100 for hotels more than three miles from town. Illinois—License with local option. Fee, not less than \$500, granted by local authorities; in cities fixed by local option, in some cases as high as \$1,000. Bond required of at least \$3,000 if all dealers. Indiana—High license, granted by commissioners, with bond not less than \$2,000. Iowa—License subject to petition of voters. Fee, \$600. A lien upon all property connected with or used in the business. Bond not less than \$3,000. Kansas—Prohibition. Kentucky—License subject to majority of voters. Fee, \$100 to \$150. Louisiana—High license granted by State or local authorities. Fees range from \$5 to \$3,500, there being twenty-nine classes, according to amount of business done. Fee is a lien upon all property movable and immovable until paid. Maine—Prohibition. Liquor sold only by commissioner appointed by Governor and for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes only. Maryland—License, under local control. Fee, \$18 to \$450, according to quantity sold or according to rental value of premises occupied. Massachusetts—High license, with local option. Fee not less than \$1,000; number of licenses limited to one in one thousand of population except in Boston, where one in five hundred is allowed, not exceeding 1,000 licenses. Michigan—High license, with local option. Fee, \$500, with bond not less than \$5,000. Minnesota—High license, with local option. Fee, \$500 to \$1,000, upward, according to population, granted by local authorities. Bond to be not less than \$2,000. Mississippi—High license, subject to local option, granted by boards of supervisors in counties and corporation authorities in cities. Fee not less than \$600 or more than \$1,200, with an additional privilege tax on wholesalers of \$300. Missouri—License and local option. Fee, semi-annual, \$300 to \$600, according to location and population, with bond not less than \$2,000. Montana—High license, regulated by localities. Fee, semi-annual, \$150 to \$300, dependent upon population. New Jersey—License under local option and control. Fee, \$100 to \$250. New Mexico—License issued by county commissioners. Fee, \$100 to \$400, dependent upon population. North Dakota—Prohibition. No regulations recognizing any sale whatsoever. North Carolina—License and limited local option under control of county authorities. Fee, State \$50 semi-annually. County may levy same fees as State. Nebraska—High license with local option. Fee, \$500 to \$1,000, according to location and population, with a bond of \$3,000. Nevada—License issued by county commissioners. Fee, \$300 up to \$600, according to amount of sale. New Hampshire—Prohibition. Liquor sold only by agent appointed by Governor and sub-agents under him, for use in the arts and medicine. Ohio—High license under local option. Fee, \$350 and are a lien upon all real property where business is carried on. Oklahoma—High license under con-

rol of county officers. Fee, not less than \$200, with a bond of \$2,000. Oregon—High license granted by local authorities upon petition of voters. Fee, \$400, with bond of not less than \$1,000. Pennsylvania—License under control of court. Fee, \$75 to \$1,000, according to location and population, with bond of not less than \$2,000. Rhode Island—High license with local option. Fee, not less than \$200 to \$1,000, according to location and population. South Carolina—Dispensary system under State control. Governor, Controller and Attorney-General form a State Board of Control, and appoint in each county three persons as a board, which board appoints one or more dispensers of liquor. This person must be indorsed by a majority of the free-hold voters of the incorporated town or city where he is to do business. A State Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, purchases pure liquor and sells to the duly appointed dispensers at a price not more than fifty per cent. above cost. The dispenser must not sell at more than fifty per cent. above cost. The profits, less salaries and expenses, go to the State. South Dakota—License issued by authorities upon application of twenty voters in district. Fee, \$400 to \$600, with bond of \$2,000. Tennessee—License regarded as a tax issued by local authorities. Fee, \$150 to \$200, with added merchants' tax of .035 upon each \$100 worth of goods sold. Bond not less than \$5,000. Texas—License issued upon petition to court. Fee, \$300, and any town or local tax added. Bond, not less than \$5,000. Utah—License granted by legalized authorities. Fee, not less than \$400 and dependent on quantity of liquor sold. Bond not less than \$500. Vermont—Prohibition. County Commissioner appointed by the Governor, who sells pure liquor for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes only. Virginia—License under control of local boards. Fee, \$100 to \$200, and eight per cent upon the rental value of the place where sold, if a hotel or ordinary, with bond not less than \$250 nor more than \$500. Washington—License granted by legalized authorities. Fee, not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, with bond not less than \$1,000. In- vention to test all liquors for retail sale and certify them if found free from adulteration or destroy if not. West Virginia—Licenses issued by courts and local authorities. Fee, \$350. Wisconsin—High license and local option. Fee, \$100 to \$200, according to location, with power in voters to increase same to \$400 and \$500 respectively. Wyoming—High license issued by local authorities. Fee, \$100 to \$300, according to location.

OZOLGOSZ AND THAT PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

In alluding two weeks ago to the questions asked Czolgosz before sentence of death was passed upon him, we observed that, if Mr. Penny insisted upon eliciting the fact that the murderer had attended a parochial school, he ought also to have elicited the fact that such attendance was in extreme youth and only for a brief period. At the time we wrote these lines we were under the impression, as the result of such inquiries we had been able to make, that Czolgosz had in fact attended a parochial school for a few months when he was a mere child. Since then we have discovered that we might have stated our complaint against Mr. Penny's mode of questioning in much stronger terms than we did. The fact of the matter is that Czolgosz never attended a parochial school at all. We have this fact on the authority of a priest who was pastor or assistant pastor in the parish in which the Czolgosz family lived, and who has personal knowledge of the school affiliations of the man now condemned to die. It is true that Czolgosz attended for a short time a catechism or Sunday school class, and this is probably what he had in mind when he was induced by Mr. Penny to say "Yes" in answer to the question as to whether he had not attended a parochial school. But, while he may well have been confused at such a time, it is more than likely that Mr. Penny understood

AFTER EQUINOX

The season has changed. Cold winds, damp air, coughs, colds, gripe, pneumonia—that's the order of events. This is the time of year for those with weak lungs or a tendency to heavy colds to fortify themselves against exposure by taking Scott's Emulsion. Regular doses give great protection to the throat and lungs. What's the use of staying near the edge when such easy treatment will keep you out of danger. For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis, Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle. We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

very well what he was doing. He had repeatedly questioned Czolgosz before in prison, and he probably knew very well that it was only a weekly catechism class that Czolgosz had attended. Yet by a leading question, put to a man about to be sentenced to death, he managed to spread all over the country the impression that the man had attended a Catholic parochial school. Certainly, this is not to play. We are further assured, on the authority above referred to, that Czolgosz's father was only a nominal Catholic, and that, after the death of his first wife, he married a second. The first wife was the mother of the man now condemned to die, and the second wife was a Lutheran. It can hardly be truly said that the boy was brought up a Catholic at all, although he did, while his mother was alive, attend for a short time the Sunday catechism class above referred to. While we think it well to state these facts also, we do not attach to them much importance to them as to the fact stated in the first part of this editorial. We assert that Czolgosz never did attend a parochial school, and we assert that he was not in the school from him by Mr. Penny—The New World, Chicago.

RUSSIAN PROSELYTIZING PROJECTS

Byerouth, Syria, Sept. 3, 1901. To the majority of people what takes place in the Orient is practically unknown, and yet there is considerable activity in those historic lands that are so closely associated with the origins of Christianity, and so dear to the heart of Christendom. At the present time this hallowed portion of the world is the scene of much intrigue on the part of several nations. The Russians are systematically invading Galilee, their evident design being to extend their influence by means of the orthodox schools which they place at the disposal of the Greeks resident in the country. At Nazareth there is a largely attended normal school attended by Greek instructors, and managed under Russian discipline. The directors actually wear the Russian national costume, and the moral atmosphere of the place is thoroughly Russian. In cases where the Greek priests refuse outright to concede to the invading Russians their ancient schools, the latter erect them next door at their own expense. The fact that the Russians seem to have unlimited funds strengthens the impression that the Czar's government is behind them in their schemes of proselytization which are in line with the unwavering Muscovite policy of territorial expansion. Another striking and systematic invasion of this sacred territory is that of the Jews, who aspire to reconquer their native land, and dream of a reconstituted Israelite nation in the land of their fathers. Jewish societies with this end in view have bought immense tracts of land on Mount Tabar. They have moreover built a fine road up the mountain so that it is now possible for the first time to make the ascent in a carriage. They are also erecting a school by installment with the understanding that in fifteen years the purchasers will own them. A similar combination has been formed near Magdala to the north of Tiberias, where there are already many Jews. To offset the influence of the Jewish immigrants in Palestine the Turkish Government is conducting a series of trade missions to the nomad tribes. These aggressive people are relied upon to keep the Jews at arm's length, and to prevent them from getting a foothold on the soil. The Protestants have a share in this competition for proselytes. They have established schools in the villages of 500 inhabitants, just as the Greeks, Russians and Latins have. They have opened orphan asylums and, as before, have taken care to have taken care to bait their lines with pieces of gold. The French religious communities which have accomplished so much in these parts, are opposing these recent invasions as best they can. They make extraordinary efforts and sacrifices to maintain their ground, and remain undiscouraged at the prospect of the cause of the Christian world regards. The Turkish Government which scatters its protection and favors with a lavish hand upon the Russian and English schools, refuses all help and countenance to the French establishments. The recent treaty of France through its minister to Turkey, M. Constant, to coerce the Sultan will probably still further prejudice the cause of the French missions in the Orient.

Another point of extreme interest at this time, and which seems to have been entirely overlooked by the secular press, is that the determination of the Czar may possibly sow the seeds of dissensions between France and Russia, whose interests now seem knit together in an iron bound alliance. What may be regarded as certain is that Russia will abate no jot of effort in her attempt to dominate Palestine, not even at the behest of her highly valued ally, France. Yet reason for this is clear. The Czar has no choice in the matter. His policy in the Holy Land has behind it the prompt of all influences—religious fanaticism before which everything gives way. The orthodox Russians passionately point to history in proof that they have been cruelly robbed of the custody of the Holy Places, and they are resolved in regaining them. This fanaticism, gathering into torrent may sweep all before it, and backed as it is by the bayonets of Russia, it deserves to be taken into consideration by the statesmen who govern France—Catholic Columbian.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Wednesday, October 9th, was the second anniversary of the commencement of hostilities. The War Office issued the following returns which shows that from the beginning of the war to the close of last month, the total number of deaths was 17,472—324 officers and 16,648 men. Adding the missing prisoners, and invalids sent home who have either died or left the service as unfit, we get a total reduction of the forces in South Africa of 22,289, making a rate of over 11,000 a year. The following table will give the total casualties up to date at a glance. It is sad reading—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes 'SEPTEMBER LOSSES' and 'CASUALTIES TO DATE'.

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THE SILENT BENEFACTOR

It is not often that the unostentatious benefactor of his fellow men receives due recognition for all the good he does. Not long since we read a tribute, paid by one of our American contemporaries to the memory of an honest, noble-hearted, but silent and unobtrusive Irish Catholic. We will not mention the name, for, after all, it would mean but little as far as our readers are concerned, not one of whom ever knew or heard of the generous Irishman in question. We simply transcribe a couple of passages from that report, or tribute, on account

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Boys' Clothing.

A full assortment of New Fall and Winter Garments, all made to our special order from the best materials—Strong, Stylish, Warm and Popular Priced! Boys' Nap Reefers, double breasted, heavily lined, from \$1.90. Boys' Heavy Frieze Reefers, warmly lined with flannel, from \$3.00. Boys' Blanket Coats, double breasted, heavily lined, red piped, with Tuque, from \$4.75. Boys' Checked Tweed Suits, 2-piece, latest styles, all sizes, from \$2.90. Boys' Checked Tweed Suits, 3-piece, latest styles, all sizes, from \$4.40. Boys' 2-piece Serge Suits, from \$5.75. Boys' 3-piece Serge Suits, from \$6.00. Boys' Man-o-war Suits, beautifully finished, from \$4.00. Boys' Cream Serge Tam o' Shanter, Silk lined, 75c and 90c. "Admiral" Tam o' Shanter, "The Latest" in Boys' Headwear, from 80c.

Children's Dresses.

Children's Plaid Dresses, in seven different plaids, trimmed with velvet and gilt or white braid, from \$2.25. Children's Navy Serge Dresses, large Sailor Collar, trimmed with braid, and with white dotted silk tie, from \$4.00. Children's Flannel Dresses (Sailor Blouse and Collar), trimmed with braid, from \$2.30. Country orders carefully filled.

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

Ladies' New Fall Coats. Ladies' Fawn Beaver Cloth Jacket, double breasted, lined throughout, maroon lined satin, buttoned pearl buttons. Price \$7.25. Ladies' Coat in fine quality Beaver Cloth in lawn, drab and black, cut double breasted, lined throughout with fancy stitching, silk velvet collar. Price \$10.50. Ladies' Fancy three-quarter Coats, made of fine imported Beaver Cloth, cut double breasted, with semi-fitted back, lined heavy satin cord, Princess May collar, trimmed with rows of stitching all round; colours, black, fawn and drab. Special, \$15.75. Ladies' Full three-quarter Coat, made of very fine Eskimo cloth, in black only, made with double breasted front, beautifully trimmed with hand and fancy stitching, lined through satin. Price \$22.50.

FLANNEL WAISTS. Fashionable designs after New York models. Bright creations by our own Artists. Ladies' pretty Flannel Shirt Waists in plain colours in royal, scarlet, cardinal, self collar and cuffs, new back and sleeve, trimmed gilt buttons, lined throughout, perfect fitting. \$1.95. The latest hit in Ladies' Wool Waists made of all wool satin cloth in blue and cardinal, with Parisian stripe effects, pleated fronts, new sleeve and cuffs, lined throughout, special price \$4.16.

RICH New FURS. I'll be worth your while to stop at the Fur department and see all the latest novelties and styles for the season. New Dark Natural Water Mink Ruffs, selected skins, large size, with eight tails, worth \$7.50, special price \$4.40. New Electric Seal Capelines, choice sound skins, extra value at \$9.50, special price \$7.25. New Greenland Seal Capelines, superior quality, full sweep, long tabs with six large tails, worth \$18.00, special price \$13.00.

HOSIERY. Ladies' plain black Cashmere, full fashioned, double sole, good winter weight, 25c pair. Ladies' plain black Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, full fashioned, double sole and heels, 34c pair. Ladies' Out-size plain Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, full fashioned, double sole and heel, made specially for stout people, 25c pr. Ladies' extra heavy quality plain black Cashmere Hose, double sole, reinforced heel and sole, full fashioned, best value in Canada, 42c pair. Ladies' Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose, extra good quality, double sole and heel, special price 23c pair.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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of the great lesson they contain. The text, so to speak, of the article is: "As a man lives, so shall he die." It then proceeds:—"From time to time good men pass away. In life we do not always see men in their real character and nature. Generally we see the good side of human nature. An enemy will often greet you with a smile, or a dishonest person may receive praise from the public for disposing of a part of ill-gotten goods in behalf of suffering humanity or for some philanthropic cause. We find, too, sometimes, though rarely, persons who conceal from the world their good deeds, men who glory in doing acts of charity which are hidden from the world and known only to God and those who share in their generosity. Following the advice of the gospel, "their right hand knows not what the left hand does." Their reward consists in the inward happiness experienced, because they contribute to make others happy. Among this latter class, do not hesitate to number... Though living in this state for well nigh thirty years, he was unknown outside of his friends, acquaintances and those whom he assisted in life. Even of the last class there are hundreds who know not whom to thank for the food, fuel and clothing which they received. He was always doing good, yet his name never appeared in public print. He never sought the applause of the world for any good he did. I have known numberless instances where he would send aid to persons in need, and always in the injunction that "nothing be said about it." To the testimony of those yet living, and who know him in life, I might appeal as to the truth of this statement. He studied to make others happy, and his joy was to learn that he succeeded."

WHITE WEAR DEPARTMENT. We have a large assortment in Ladies' Flannel Underwear, in all the newest styles and colorings, at different prices. BLACK NET FOR EVENING WEAR. Black Silk Brussels Net at 75c, 80c and \$1.20. Black Tosca Net, glace finish, \$4 in. wide, \$2.00. Black Silk Pilet or Canvas Net, 48 in., at \$2.00 a yard. Mail orders receive best of attention.

\$450 Nordheimer Pianos. \$300 each. The people desiring a Piano of the very highest class at a sacrifice price will do well to call at our warehouse and see the above Pianos. These instruments, while not perfectly new, are quite as good as new for tone and wear. Few marks on the cases, otherwise perfect and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Terms, \$3 monthly.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO. The Belgian Government gives an annual prize of 5,000 francs for the best work in the province of medical research offered. The workmen of Kewanaw, Ill., are preparing to start a co-operative store with a capital of \$25,000, divided into 500 shares at \$50 each. A McKay machine enables one workman to sell 300 to 400 pairs of shoes a day, while he could handle but five or six pairs in a day by former methods.

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EXCEPTIONS.

In the past, when we have offered lines at extremely low prices it has been the exception. Truly these lines were always talked of very much by our customers. The difference being so great, it gave reasons to be talked of by every one in the trade. This has in the past been the exception in the future it is going to be our rule. We mean to show our customers that a properly conducted Dry Goods Store selling dry goods only can give their customers goods at exceptionally good values.

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS.

Today we offer a lot of 54 inch all wool Dress Tweed. All this season's colorings, regularly sold by us for 95 cts. a yard, for 50c a yard. In 9 different shades, including Grays, Oxfords, Drabs, Browns, Greens, Blues, Navy Blues and Black.

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