Vol. LI., No. 16

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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#### HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

PUBLIC SPIRIT is strikingly evinced by the clergy and laity in Belfast just now in the endeavor to

FURLIC SPIRIT is strikingly evinced by the clergy and laity in Belfast just now in the endeavor to prepare for the elections. On a recent Sunday in all the parses induces of the West Division the following announcement was made. The Bishop directs us to draw your attention to a matter of the utmost importance relative to the revision sessions, which are being held in the Court House, Crumlin Road, Claime have been made on behalf of 2,500 Catholics in the West Division three thousen Catholics to at the daty of these Catholics to at the Catholic have been objected to. It is the Gourthouse, Crumlin Road, and their earliest convenience at the former is division. Three thousen Catholics to at the Courthouse, Crumlin Road, and the daily where bigotry and intoerne at the objected to a transfer for the catholic state of the Courthouse, Crumlin Road, and the daily interformer and the daily interformer and the daily interformer are directed so frequently against the validity of these three was no knowing what would happen there exist on a outer y and intoerne are directed so frequently against the validity of their claims. The state of the down was to go to the courts are directed so frequently against the validity of their claims. The stransactions and the daily interformer are directed so frequently against the validity of their claims. This is desirable result is for even was the made to the their claims. The stransactions and the daily interformer are directed so frequently against the validity of their claims. The was been proved work for their claims. The stransaction here are the dation and influence. make good their rightful claims to the franchise. The Catholic who neg-lects his duty in this respect cannot be said to have much regard for re-ligion or country In this city espe-cially, where bigotry and intolerance are directed so frequently against Catholics, even in ordinary business transactions and the daily inter-course of life, it behoves Catholics to co-operate strenuously with one another in elevating and improving their social position and influence. One most effectual way of attaining this desirable result is for every Catholic entitled to a vote to lose no opportunity of asserting his right to that vote, and of using it when the proper time comes in the inter-ests of faith and fatherland. Let no Catholic, then, worthy of the name.

ests of faith and fatherland. Let no Catholic, then, worthy of the name, fail in his duty during the revision sessions which are now being held. If the person for whom a claim has been lodged, or the person objected to, cannot personally attend the court, some number of the family-for instance, his wife, son, or daugh-ter-may go in his place. In every case the rent-book should be pro-duced in evidence. Meetings, representative af every class were held in the parish halls, and addresses were delivered calling upon the people to register and se-cure their vote. In St. Patrick's District, Rev. Father O'Neill, Adm.

votes, and that they would use their influence with others to the same

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tage. In St. Peter's district the people turned out in large numbers as an evidence of their deep interest in the good work. The meeting was pre-sided over by the Rev. J. Towhill, Adm. Mr. James McDonnell, P.L.G., made a capital speech. Among other things he said :--Every man in West Belfast should assert his right as a Catholic and Nationalist and win the constituen-cy for Faith and Fatherland. It was only right that they should get their own back again, and he had every confidence from the spirit he saw displayed by the people at the pre-sent time that West Belfast would once more be won for them. They should work assiduously together to scure the success af the registra-tion, it was a duty they owed them-selves, their Faith and Fatherland. The householders of St. Ma-

class were held in the parish halls, and addresses were delivered calling upon the people to register and se-cure their vote. In St. Patrick's District, Rev. Father O'Neill, Adm., presided over a large and enthusias-tic meeting. In opening the proceed-ings, he said :--The object for which that meeting had been called was to impress upon the householders of that district the imperative neces-sity of all who were entitled to a vote, and those who were objected to going to the revision courts, it was essential for claimants and those objected to to appear in the courts, either by themselves or through a member of their families. From what he knew of the house-holders of that district he was quite sure that they would one and all make earnest efforts to secure their

### THE BLESSED VIRGIN AND IRELAND.

"La Semaine Religieuse" has sevcral regular correspondents whose contributions, in addition to the authenticity that attaches to them,

are always of the greatest interest.

neat translation of the foregoing in-to English verse, by Mr. Tormey :-to English verse, by Mr. Tormey :--'Safe from the rugged thorn springs up the tender rose, In honor hides the parent stem, in beauty's softness grows: So from the sinful stem of Eve, all sinless Mary came To cever and explate her mother's deed of shame. That though so long had nature lain beneath death's baleful sway. Yet now with Christ's nativity, ris-en man might purge old sin awa.'

awa." "So we see that the Irish race had from its very infancy learned to serve the Blessed Virgin. And it can never perish. The Star of the Sea watches over it: "Stella Maris, suc-curre cadenti surgere qui curat pop-ulo." And I am fully in accord with the opinion of Mgr. Keane, Arch-bishop of Dubuque (Iowa), express-

#### CATHOLIC ENDEAVOR IN ENGLAND.

N. COLO.FIT

HONOR TO MR. O'CONNOR. - From an exchange received this week we clip the following items:-At a large meeting of Liverpool At a large meeting of Liverpool At a large meeting of Liverpool At a large meeting of Liverpool From an exchange received this week we clip the following items :-

week we clip the following items :-At a large meeting of Liverpool dock laborers, Mr. T. P. O'Connær, M.P., was presented with an illu-minated address and a gold watch, in recognition of his services in se-curing the insertion of a clause in the Government Factory Bill of last session which brings all dock labor-ers, whether working on a ship or on a quay, within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. O'Con-Workmen's Compensation Act. In acknowledging the git, Mr. O'Con-nor stated that, in proportion to their numbers, more dockers were maimed in limb or suddenly and painfully brought to death than in the dangerous trade of the miner. He was bound to admit that in his efforts on behalf of the dockers he president of the dockers he He was bound to admit that in his efforts on behalf of the dockers he received great consideration from the representatives in Parliament of the shipping interests, who support-ed his amendment on condition that no attempt was made to include the sullors. No effort was thus made: but although they accepted that con-dition in order to get the dockers clause passed, they must not rest clause passed, they must not rest the Workmen's Compensation Act. CATHOLIC REGISTRATION.— The effect of Catholic organization on the public life of Liverpool, and its power for good when properly di-those who are anxious for the wel-fure of the Catholic people, says a correspondent of the "Catholic firms." No same man will deny the necessity for having as many Cath-

ry's district, according to the same report, were not lacking in the grane not lacking in the worken's Componantion Act.
 duition, proposed by Councillor P. Laverty, was adopted by the meets in the public life of Liverpool, and in the work of registration in the work of registration in the work of registration. The editors of the Catholic state and the Revision Sessions, and extend our representation.
 GIN AND IRELAND.
 Sheil, is still used in the Mass of the charding a many fact have his same placed upon the registration. If the sate of the Catholics this year for good with a will so that the proving a more your division nothing whatever with the charding action of 3.078. The number has a set sources of the Catholics this year for point the charding a more particularly the lady members of the Section of the Catholic specific periods. If the set work of registration is to react and a sympation to retain and extend our representation.
 Sheli, is still used in the Mass of the Catholics this year for a for data we have as a specific or a source of the Catholics the symport and sympation. Let us quote to the catholic specific the section of a source of the catholic string gammer was be a source of the catholics the symport and sympation. The twentieth century the poor link, who practically built and the catholic organization. This data of the Catholics the symport is a siteral translation of a 3.078. The number was be a source of the section of a source of the section of a sympatic section of a sympatic section. The section of the section of a sympatic section. The section of the catholic section is the section of a sympatic section. The section is the section of a sympatic section. The section of the section is the section of a sympatic section. The section of the section is the section of a sympatic section. The section is the section of the section is the section of a sympatic section. The section is the section is the section of a sympatic section. Th

ed, last month, in the Cathedral of Raphoe (Ireland), his native land, in these words: 'No, the extinction of our race will not take place, for li is representative of the truth of Christ, and it has been the most powerful factor in the Catholic civil-ization of the world. It will keep the land of its ancestors.' '' We need add nothing to this elo-

We need add nothing to this elo-quent tribute to the spirit of devo-tion that dwells with the Irish peo-ple. However, we cannot refrain from admiring the evident careful study of Irish history and literature that the writer has made. He has apparently delved deep below the surface and has walked, lamp in hand, the endless and winding la-tyristh of Ireland's past. In select-ing this one special feature in the story of Ireland's devotion, he has given evidence of a truly Catholic spirit.

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Apostolic Church IN THE NORTH.—Broughty Fer-ry is away up in the north of Scot-land, and on Sunday last the seeds of her re-habitation were sown; she had the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass cclebrated there for the first time since the so-called Reformation. The celebration took place in the Good Templars' Hall, the cclebrant being the Very Rev. Canon Ppelan (Dun-dee), the Rev. Father Russell, C.S.S. R. being in the sanctuary. In the course of a short sermon, Father Russell called the attention of his sinal congregation to this fact, and todd them that when in the future the history (I Broughty Ferry came to be written that day's service would rgnk as one of the first events. Certainly beiore God and the angels of heaven that day's Diation was of the utmost importance.

MISSION TO ITALIANS.-There is a large Italian colony in Glas-row. A mission was given to them in their native tongue about two years ago in the cathedral with such good results that another was cpened (this time in St. John's) on Wednesday. 9th inst. The missioner is Padre Barnita, and the initial at-tendances were large. The mission closed on Friday night.

PARISH WORK.—The Very Rev. Canon Chishold has opened yet an-other new school in Paisley. This is the fourth under the auspices of the very rev. gentleman. A beauti-ful set of Hich Mass vestments pre-sented to the Church of the Imma-culate Conception, Maryhill, by the Indies of the parish in honor of its jubilee, were exhibited in the school-room hast Sunday, and were greatly admired. The vestments cost £100. A splendid procession, the largest ever seen in the church, was held in St. Anthony's. Govan, on Sunday last, when a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes brought from that famous shrine by Canon M. Brearty, when on pilgrimage there, was unveiled, scleannly blessed, and carried in pro-cession for the first time. PARISH WORK .- The Very Rev.

<text> ous vacant Sees, including the See of Nottingham.

ren would take the same view which Catholics took of that sacred ban-quet where Christ was received at the altars of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church IN THE NORTH.—Broughty Fer-ry is away up in the north of Scot-land, and on Sunday last the seeds of her re-habitation were sown; she and the Holy Sacriftee of the Muss celebrated there for the first time since the so-called Reformation. The celebration took place in the Good and he has the satisfaction of seeing it in use along a line of one hun-died and thirty kilometres in Bava-ria. This other invention may be compared with that of Mr. Elisha Gray, but it has the advantage of reduiring only two lines, or even only one, while that of the American inventor needs three lines. Moreover, Cray's apparatus is delicate, in need of exact adjustment, and it on-iy works over short distances—three difficulties which are obviated in that of Mgr. Cerebotani.

ing made the circuit of the Sala in the "portatina," each person was presented, and kissed the hand of His Holiness, who then bestowed on all present the Apostolic benedic-tion. On the same day Countess Stolberg-Stolberg was received in private audience by His Holiness. Cn Monday the lately consecrated Archbishop of Zara, Mgr. Dvarnic, was received in pr vate audience by the Holy Father. His Grace was ac-companied by several important percompanied by several important per-sons of his diocese. His Holiness has nominated Mgr. Zichy a Camerier

SOCIAL ENDEAVOR,—A largely attended meeting under the presiden-cy of the Rev. L. Thompson, St. Do-minic's, Newcastle, was held recent-ly in St. Lawrence's schools, Byker, to consider the formation of a Cath-olic club for the east end of the city. Father Thompson said that owing to the large increase of the Catholic population in that district it was proposed to form a club which could be used not only for so-cial intercourse, but also as a cen-tre of action in connection with their work of the church and schools.

e Company i by the laws, 2003 ; doux, G. Ber-x' dien Lalonde, bord, Eugene' tte, Maxime' or, Norbert. 'aul G. Mar-L. P. Dupre, asse, S. D. F. X. Ma-ina, Onezime n, jr. Chas. trand, Jos-ve.

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thenkicity that attaches to them, are always of the greatest interest. Of these writers one of the most ele-gant in style and charming in sub-jects is "L'Abbe Lelen." Is this a nom-de-plume? Most probably, yet it represents are talent and rare preciation. We were deeply interest-ed in the perusal of this correspond-ent's last article, under the heading "The liessed Virgin Mary and Tre-and." We will translate a portion of that admirable page, and in 'so doing we feel a partonable pride in the fact that it relates a solemn truth concerning the spirit of devo-tion that has ever been characteris-be writes .--"Theland, that Tsle of Saints." that 'island which the legions of Gaesar never conquered," was evan-solized by St. Patrick, towards the beginning of the fish consequence of the schism of Nestorius, had re-rectived a fresh impetus to konce and to love the Most Blessed Virgin Ma-ry. From her birth in the Faith the odor of devotion to the Mother of God clung to Ireland and she has giver key alive the sweet pertum of her dradie. Wirrah, or Muiza is the fish name for Mary, a name which almost every true child of old Erin givites in possessing. 'May God, Ma-ry and Patrick be with you." say the Irish, when they meet enced of her shallow the sweet pertum of her hand. signify servants or followers of Mary, Glimary, Glimare, Gli-muire have like meanings. On the firsh soli, streven with ruins, it is true we no longer cun admire the stately basilicas dedicated to Mary; but hirdry talls of them and accom-putes have like meanings. On the firsh soli, streven with ruins, it is true we no longer cun admire the stately basilicas dedicated to Mary; but hirdry talls of them and accom-putes have like meanings. On the firsh soli, streven with ruins, it is true we no longer cun admire the stately basilicas dedicated to Mary; but hirdry talls of them and accom-putes the of them may be found in the '17th Ecclemination in bos-the to the meanings to market also

Sola sine exemplo placuisti femina Christo." The following is a literal transla-tion of the Latin : "Hail, Holy Mo-hang the second second second second and of earth; thy Son holds the Almighty King, creator of heaven and of earth; thy Son holds the outperformer second seco

Maria Jirginis antiquas facinus nova Vir-go plaret, Ut quoniam natura prior vitlata ja-

ne necis, Christo nascente

no et veteris maculam de-

Here is a very fresh and very

#### ECHOES FROM SCOTLAND.

A DEDICATION. — The London 'Universe'' says :—On Sunday, 6th st., a handsome all a was solema-bland by Ula Grada Arbhinon "Universe" says :-- On Sunday, 6th inst., a handsome all a was solemn-ly blessed by His Grace, Archbishop

more absolute than that be possibly conceived? Some persons. Catholic as well as Protestant, were sometimes tempted to minimize their differences. In the interests, as they congived it, of prace and good followship, they dwelt upon the good points which they held in common. They nar-rowed as great as possible their di-vergencies. They did not mention the points on which they were seri-ously and hopelessly divided. He said nothing about this attitude, but surely the Church was the place where that difference ought not to be minimized but emphasized. In a matter of so much consequence sure-ly if was important for anyone to know where the truth lay, whether in the Catholic Church or else-where. If the bellef of Catholics was right then what an inestimable treasure did they possess in the Ressed Sacrament-a treasure which their Protestant friends entirely incked. Surely, too, it was worth of bells for a doctrine that had been held for nineteen enturies by mil-lions of Ohristians-centuries, too, inst., a handsome aler was solemn-ly blessed by His Grace, Archbishop Smith, of St. Andrews and Edin-burgh, in the Church of St. Colum-be's, situated in Upper Gray street, Edinburgh. The altar, which is constructed chiefly of Pavonaza, and statuary marbles, is of course in striet accordance with the rubrics, but. It is the .tabernacle which cutches the eye. It consists chiefly of the richest statuary marble, whilst its door is richly gilded and encrust-er with jewals. After the blessing and consecration of the altar by His Grace, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the celebrant being Rev. F. Eardley, Rev. Dr. Stewart being deacon, whilst Father Sharry (Rome) was subdeacon. At the first Gospel, His Grace taking his text from the 10th verse, 13th chapter Febrews, 'We have an altar,' preached. In the Catholic Church, on the altar, there was offered to God (he said) a true sacrifice. It was offered by a priest possessing a sacred and inrevocable character; whereby he was emabled to offer to the Eternel Father His only-hegot-ter Son as a victim of proplication for them. In the Protestant Cauch, at the communion table, there was

PRIEST'S TELEPHONE. - Mgr. Ccrebotani is about to set up his

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ALTIMAS-OUREY.

There can be no completion to the happiness of the Christian until he becomes a saint in heaven, until he is caught up and enjoys with his Lord that celestial glory which shall be the stermal reward of both Christ and his people.

Two hundred anthracite miners a Jeddo, Pa., have joined in a pledge o abstain from all intoxicating h

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO OHRONICLE.



ject for an ordinary contributor like myself; but certain circum stances have brought it to my special attention, and I thought would be no harm for me to have my say regarding ghosts and haunted places. In doing so I wish it to be understood that I have no special theory intend giving expression to any orimion. We all know how frequent in days gone by were the stories of strange apparitions, of haunted such like and of places, and of such like events. Much of the supersti-tious dread of disembodied spirits that swayed the minds and hearts of the older generations has been oversome by the children of a transformed a

"The pleasant time has vanished our wretched bodings banished All the graceful spirit people, Children of the earth and sea, Children Whom in days now dim and olden, When the world was fresh and gold

Each mortal could behold in Each mortal could behold in Haunted rath, and tower, and tree They are banished, they have van ished; Mh ! how sad the tale for thee, Lonely Cie-man-eigh!"

I have no desire to enter upon the subject of fairy-lore, nor to tell stories that are calculated to make one shiver, especially on Hallowe'en; but I will relate two incidents, one in connection with a house, the other concerning a dead friend, and will content myself with a cold re-cital of the facts. So wide and so cital of the facts. So wide and so varied has been the scope of my ob-servations, extending now over three years, that I fuel that I am at liberty to touch upon almost any subject and to bring it within the limits of any original plan. In the present instance I do not ask my readers to explain that which I am about to relate; all I ask of them is to be perfectly assured that each circumstance is exactly in accord with the truth, and that I neither add to not take from what actually occurred. occurred.

Decenred. There stands a quaint old stone building, the one time residence of a well-known physician, on the side of Wellington street, near the corner of Lyon street, near the corner of Lyon street, in Ottawa. To-day it is there, as it was last year, and the year before, and every year, for at least the quarter, if not the third of a century. It is still unimhabited, and probably will re-main untenanted as long as it lasts. -and, being of the solidest stone construction, it is likely to last may long years to come. There is no need of any mystery about it. It can be seen any day. A tall, three story, cut-stone dwelling, with a stone stair-way leading from the sidewalk to the front door on the scond story, and with a species of stone hysenent extension, that might have been used as an office, or laboratory, under the stone stair-way. The shutters are closed, as they have been over since the last tenant attempted to inhabit the house. Within the furniture is still there, as it was away back in the sixtics. The external balcony was once modified a little, for the pur-pose of giving the house a more mo-dern and less forbiding appearance; but the work of reparation, once commenced, has never been complet-ed—nor is it likely ever to be concommenced, has never been complettinued

This may seem a sensational sub-ject for an ordinary contributor like myself; but certain circum-stances have brought it to my spe-cial attention, and I thought there would be no harm for me to have in paysay regarding ghosts and haunt-d places. In doing so I wish it to be understood that I have no spe-intend giving expression to any primion. We all know how frequent n days gone by were the stories of thrange apparitions, of haunted diaces, and of such like other pieces in the rooms of that house. Were I to write down all I have heard, and all that serious people are ready to assert upon oath, I could fill a volume of the nightmare description

I will confine my remarks to my own observations. It was a bright night in June, 1838; I was going along Wellington street, on my way to Hull, and was hastening my steps as the hour was advanced and I had an important engagement in the transuontine city. Few people were abroad; some men on their way to the mills were going along the opposite side of the street; the moon was shining brilliantly, but the to the mills were going along the opposite side of the street; the moon was shining brilliantly, but the south side of the street was in the shadow. Just as I neared the old stone house in question I was met by the late Mr. Kinlock, who was coming from the Chaudiere, and on his way to his rooms in Lower Town. We stopped for a moment to exchange a brief greeting. As we spoke, we were attracted by a pecu-liar noise coming from the house be-side us. It resembled the fuss made by an old woman chasing hens, or a person hurriedly sweeping out a barn. We both looked up, and we both saw the same thing. In the window to the left of the main en-trance appeared a face. Mark well ! The shutters were apparently clos-ed, yet we both saw the face as dis-tinctly as we saw each other. There was no light in the house, there was no light on the street— save the moon-light that feil upon the houses across the way. across the way.

That face was distinctly a wo-man's. It was neither old, nor young; it might have been that of a confirmed invalid, or it might have been that of some demented crea-ture; it might have been the face of ture; it might have been the face of a person suffering from acute deli-rium tremens, or of a martyr under-going the tortures of the savage stake. Such an expression of age-ony, of terror, of horror, and of madness combined I never before be-held, nor do I deem it possible to ever imagine its like again. That the owner of the face saw us'; rec-ognized us, or, at least, knew that we saw her, there could be no room for doubt. The apparition lasted a second or two-not more- but it seemed to us an hour. We had am-ple time to take in every feature, every trait, every line, every expres-sion-even as, on a dark night, when the teneatties the savage of the savage of the save ston-even as, on a dark night, wher the tempest is abroad. a sudder lash of lightning illumines for ar instant the whole landscape, and then leaves it immediately plunged in with blacknews to the the subscription of the subin utter blackness. As the face in utter blackness. As the face van-ished, we both heard a rushing noise like as if a number of owls, or other large birds had rapidly taken wing and swept past us. We gazed in ut-ter astonishment at each other; and saw in each other's faces the efforts of what had taken place. When we parted I hastened still more to catch up to the mill men who had gained a couple of blocks on me, for I confess that I felt too uncomfort-I confess that I felt too uncomfort-able to proceed alone. I admit that a chill seized me; I felt a creeping sensation that can scarcely be de-scribed. I imagined that the face was looking over my shoulder and the form to which it belonged was at my heels. The incident may bear on easy explanation; but I, for one, cannot and never could explain it. confess that I felt too uncomfort

cident that I intend relating. At Laval University, in Quebec, the students at law and in medicine, oc-cupied rooms in the large building adjoining Ste. Famille street. In my second year I had two rooms on the third story. Directly opposite mine were two rooms occupied by a medi-cal student from Rimouski — a fine, jovial, yet studious lad, of some twenty-three summers, named G-He used to lend me books of French literature, and I returned the com-pliment by lending him books of English literature. One day he loan-ed me two works by Lamartine—one in verse, the other in prose. I had placed them, with one of Scott's no-vels and a Civil Code, on a small table near the head of my bed in the inside or sleeping room. It was my custom—a very injurious one— after studying for a couple of hours, to rest myself by lying down and read-ing some light literature. A flow dows ofter be had passed

rest myself by lying down and read-ing some light literature. A few days after he had passed me the books, G— fell ill, and was remov-ed to the Marine Hospital. No per-son imagined that he was danger-ously sick, so we expected him back at any hour. at any hour.

One evening I commenced to study for a special examination. I was seated at my desk in the outer room, and was very busy with Pot-hier and other authorities, when the door softly opened-it was then about 9.30 p.m. - and c.saw G-coming in. He did not speak to me, but glided past me, and entered the bed-room. A moment later he came out, carrying his two volumes, and pussed into the corridor as noisepassed into the corridor as noise-lessly as he had entered. In this I saw nothing surprising, because strict silence was enjoined after nine strict silence was enjoined after nine o'clock, and it was forbidden to fre-quent each other's rooms, except with the permission of the director, or the sub-director. As the latter had his rooms in the same hall, and his door was usually wide open. I could readily understand that G--did not want it to be known that he had come into my place. The only thing remarkable was the fact that he never looked at me, as he passed in and out, nor even made a sign of recognition. On account of his recent illness and absence I thought for a moment, but only for a mo-ment, that this was pecaliar on his part. At ten o'clock I put out the gas in my front room, locked the door, retired to my bed-room, and, finding that Lamartine was gone. I took up 'Guy Mannering' and am-used myself for a short time with a o'clock, and it was forbidden to fre

used myself for a short time with a few chapters of that novel. Finally, I felt drowsy, and soon I was sound asleep

As usual we arose at about 6.30 a.m. At 7 o'clock we always had prayers, down in the billiard room, on the first flat. There was no cha-pie i connected with the boarding house of the university. Rev. Mr. Roussel was then secretary of the university and director of the "pen-sionnat." At the morning prayer he always made any special an-nouncements for the day, and all were expected to be present. That morning, I remember it well, the prayers were read by Dr. Delaney, since member in the Quebec Legis-lature, for the Magdalen Islands. Defore prayers Rev. Mr. Roussel said :-- "I have a painful announce-ment to make this morning. Your prayers are asked for the repose of the soul of your late fellow-student, Mr. G-, who died last night at the hospital." This announcement was Mr. G-, who died last night at the hospital." This announcement was followed by some words of praise of the deceased and the funeral arof the deceased and the funeral ar-rangements were to be given out that evening. I could scarcely be-lieve what I had heard. On going up stairs I at once went to G's-room, found it open, and saw his books and other things in the exact positions in which he had left them -save the two volumes of Lamar-tine, and these were upon his trunk. As I stated at the outset, I have no theory to propound, no explanation to give; I merely relate facts as they occurred.

n broken for the new Catho lic Church and the building would be rushed to completion this fall. The Nome newspapers state that Father Jacquet has turned his par-ish house into a meeting place for young men during the long even-ings. He had provided newspapers and magazines for them and other means of entertainment.

yoing his had provided newspapers and magazines for them and other means of entertainment. In his last letter Father Jacquet states that he is enjoying excellent health since he arrived in Alaska. Not having a place to lay his head when he got there he was in-vited to the house of a Dr. Alton. The doctor in extending the invita-tion said : "You can attend to my spiritual ailments and I will look after your physical defects." On this basis, Father Jacquet says, the two entered into co-partnership, and the result has been mutual satisfaction and happiness. The new parish at Nome has been mamed St. Joseph's and the parish here has sent Father Jacquet a beautiful statue of the patron saint of that name, and the Sisters of this city have forwarded vestments and furnishings for the edifice.

## THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDA

There are too many, unfortunate-ly. who act as if they would like the Church to accommodate them by the gospel-wagon system, by having Mass said in a place, or at a time, to suit their convenience; so many who do not mind coming late to Mass, or hearing it in a distracted way; so many who seize the slightest excuse for remaining away from i -- an indisposition which a walk to

it—an indisposition which a walk to the Church might relieve; friends whom they wish to entertain, for-getting that frequently the friends would prefer to go to church; dis-tance from the church, frequently a matter of their own choice, especial-ly in this summer season; need of recreation which they imagine they can satisfy in no other way than by a Sunday outling begun too early to a Sunday outing begun too early to permit of their hearing Mass. Then permit of their hearing Mass. Then we have the Sunday newspapers which, with all their poor paper, blurred type, flaring pictures, trashy and sensational, if not positively obscene, reading matter, are pre-ferred to the book of instruction in Christin doctrine, church history, or spiritual reading. How common it is to hear fairly educated Catholics de-ploring the misrepresentations of our belief and practice they find in these very newspapers, and excusing these very newspapers, and excusing their own inability to explain points

these very newspapers, and excusing their own inability to explain points of our doctrine to the men and wo-men they meet the six days of the week, or refute the stale, old cal-umnies that are, and will be, re-hearsed, everywhare and forever, pre-cisely because they will not devote one hour every Sunday to reading something that would confirm their own faith and enable them to satis-ity others as to its reasonableness! But Sunday observance consists in something more than rest from ser-vile labor and hearing Mass. Sanc-tifying the Sunday means doing some special good works on that day, good reading, for instance, teaching catechism, etc., and it means also some additional acts of piety, such as attending Vespers, Renediction of the Blessed Sacra-ment, the Sunday means one thing for all who can possiby do it, viz., assisting at the late Mass, which is properly the Sunday service of the parish. In many parishes in which several of the parishioners receives Holy Communion at earlier Masses, it may not be possible to have a large attendance at the late Mass, mor will it be always convenient to have all the members of each family in the parish assist at it; but it is clear that it is the parochial and

in the parish assist at it, but it is clear that it is the parochial and family Mass of the day, and it is worth the effort to have as many of the parish, and as many of each family as possible present at it.

"Swear off your papi-will be at once pards nore, you will be over

favors." "You are joking!" "No, I am in earnest, and have a right to speak thus, since the Pro-testant Archbishop sent me to offer his daughter in marriage and for a dowry a rich prebend, if you decides to pass into our ranks." With these words they arrived at he scaffold.

the scaffold. The Protestant insisted that the fesuit should consent to live. Fa-ther Ogibbi replied that he was will-ng to do so, if his honor would not be contaminated.

be contaminated. "T told you already," answered the minister, "that you will be load-ed with favors and honors." "Well, then," answered Father Cgilbi, "repeat your promise before the crowd." crowd.

the crowd." "With the greatest of plensure." "Hear me," shouted Father Ogil-bi, turning to the people; "listen to the proposition made to me." And the Protestant minister spoke in a

the proposition made to me." And the Protestant minister spoke in a loud voice: "I promise to Mr. Ogilbi life and the daughter of the archbishop in marriage, with a dowry of a rich prebend, provided he is willing to puss over into our ranks." "Are you inclined," asked Father Ogilbi of the crowd, "to bear wit-ness, if it is necessary, to this pro-position that you heard just now?" "Yes," roared the crowd, and Fa-ther Ogilbi made ready to descend from the scaffold. The Catholics who were present and witnessed the scene endured in-describable agony at the thought of the great scandal which such an apostasy would create in the whole Church. "In this case, then," continued

apostasy would create in the whole Church. "In this case, then," continued Father Ogilbi, "I will not be prose-cuted for high treason." "No," roared the crowd. "My crime is therefore solely and alone my religion." "So it is, only your religion." Father Ogilbi's eyes sparkled with delight, a bright smile played upon his lips. After a momentary silence he said : "Very well, that is more than I asked for. I am sentenced to death only on account of my reli-gion. For my religion I would give a hundred lives if I had them. I have only one, take it; my religion a hundred lives if I had them. have only one, take it; my religion you shall never tear away from

neve only one, cake it, my rengion you shall never tear away from me." The Catholics on hearing these words rejoied exultingly, while the Protestants were frantic with rage. They were caught in their meshes. Order was given to the executioner to complete his task. The execu-tioner with tears in his eyes begged pardon of the martyr, who in re-turn embraced him. Before his hands were tied, Father Ogilbi lossend his Rosary and flung it into the crowd. It happened to fall upon the breast of a young Cal-vinist who was at that time travel-ing through Scotland. Baron John Eckersdorff, afteryards Governor of Treves, and an intimate friend of Archduke Leopold, brother of Fer-dinand 111.

Archduke Leopold, brother of Fer-dinand III. Years passed by, the Governor of Treves, already a decrepid old man, remarked, "When the Rosary of Fa-ther Ogilbi struck my breast and the eager Catholics snatched it be-fore I could take hold of it, I cer-tainly had no mind to change my religion; but those beads struck my heart and from that moment my in-terior peace was gone, my con-science was even troubled and fre-quently I asked myself: 'Why did those beads strike me and no other person? That thought haunted me for many years, and left me no rest, and I became a Catholic. I ascribe my conversion to this blessed Ros-ary which to-day I would buy at any price, and which once in my possession I would not part with for anything on earth.—From the Portugese.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS .- On the cocasion of the silver jubile of the Holy Father's Pontificate it is re-ported that a representative pil-grimage of English Catholics, head-ed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, will proceed to Rome to offer their congratulations.

GLEANINGS.

Saturday, October 26, 1901

into a university, we can not but rvel at the work. Nor can we to the builder.-Notre Dam-olastic.

Scholastic. RELICS.-In the cathedral church of Cologne is a large purple shrine, spotted with gold, and set upon a pedestal of brass, in the middle of a square mausoleum, faced both with-in and without with jasper. This shrine contains the remains of the "Three Wise Men" who went to Bethlehem in order to worship the Messiah, and who are said to have been removed from Constantinople t, Milan and finally to Colegne. They are generally called the three Kings of Cologne, and their names are Casper, Melchior and Balthasar, which are written in purple charact-ers on a little panel, which is adorn-ei with diamonds and precious stunes. Over against the shrine are six large branches, perpetually illu-minated with wax candles. This ce-lebrated shrine is opened every morning from 9 to hall-past, when the wise men are seen at full length, each having on his head an elegant crown of gold, richly garnished with jewels.

HER FATHER.—She kissed the old man; she showered upon him kisses and 'tears. She told all the people in the room how good he was. If she had only given half a dozen of these kisses a year for the last ten years, how the tender-hearted old man would have smiled through his tears. But now he took it all very coolly. He was dead. He was old and poor and she was young and rich. She had ten rooms, but no room for father. Yet he had made room for her when he had on-ly two. The old man wasn't edu-cated. She was-at his expense. He had fed and clothed her for twenty years at home and at college until HER FATHER .- She kissed the cated. She was—at his expense. He had fed and clothed her for twenty years at home and at college until she had rison into more refined and cultured society and married among new friends. The old father's addross and dialect were too coarse. She kissed him and buried him in a beautiful cofin. Tear father is to have a costly marble monument. A warm kiss while living is better than cold marble when dead.—From an exchange. cold ma exchange.

MARBLE ALTARS. -The dedica MARBLE ALTARS. --The dedica-tion of five new marble altars and the unveiling of a new marble pul-pit at the Church of Notre Dame, Sibley and Vernon park, Sunday, by the Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, auxili-ary bishop of Chicago, was one of the most imposing church events among the French people in years. The Rev. A. L. Bergeran function The Rev. A. L. Bergeron, founder of the Church of Notre Dame and its present rector, was honored by the attendance of fifty out-of-town priests.

attendance of fify out-of-town priests. The altars and pulpit dedicated cost \$35,000, and were in course of construction for two years in the work shops of local sculptors. They were placed in the Church of Notre lame about two weeks ago, but have been kept from view of the public by special coverings and were unveiled during the dedication Sun-day moring. The main altar is the largest marble altar in the United States, is thirty-five feet wide and thirty-five feet high, with a large gilded bronze baldaquino supported on four large marble columns in the gilded bronze baldaquino supported on four large marble columns in the centre. On one side of the main al-tar is a statue of the Blessed Vir-gin, while on the other is that of St. Anthony. The marble used in the main altar is imported Carrara.

#### BABY'S TLLS

Every Mother Should be in a Position to Promptly Relieve the Minor Ailments of Her Little Ones.

means of Her Litie Ones. The baby who is always plump al-ways has a good appetite, always has a clear eye and a rosy check, and is always active and playful, is the choicest treasure this life af-fords. The medicine which keeps ba-bies in such a condition or which restores them to it when they are ill is certainly a priceless boon to humanity. There are many medicines humanity. There are many medicines which produce sleep, but their action upon the child is similar to that which whiskey or opium has upon a full grown man. They deaden and stupely and are the most injurious things which can be given to chil-In grown man. They deaden and schoper which can be given to children's which can be given to children's only safe course is to use many several severa

last. Hence small work able imports practically e the grand w tion. The n itself a gual study that p of the rul pamphlet, an Educational tion with t School, requ School, requ Father O'B long way to ness and uti with a headwould be an work; but, in mand an app vast subjectinstruction. instruction. tle book may lengthy and tion; while the an introductions, to a so of which mig The first w The first we its scope and this paper is gestions for ... study in ... with certain there will be religious im Sunday Scho tempt at an able the Cheri to practise Some other o this material better, and c better, and c sion of the su will prove th well as the n this conferent opinion this nt. and it O'Brien great importance o true that sor true that sor tem may be one that he shas, as yet, order, or arre likely, after that any oth gestod. As ti remarks, "a c so important well organize: teachers," bu howsoever we

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last. Hence

On two different occasions familics attempted to inhabit the house hes attempted to inhabit the house, but, for reasons which they never fully explained, they abandoned the fully explained, they abandoned the place after a first night's residence therein. A prominent physician of Ottawa, for years and now residing in England, was the last tenant to essay a residence in that stone edi-

## A PRIEST MAKES GOOD USE OF A PENNY.

A penny contribution by a little irl at the Catholic fair given in furn Verein Hall in St. Jose last all by St. Joseph's parish, has girl at the Catholic fair given in Turn Verein Hall in St. Jose last fall by St. formed the nucleus of a fund that has erected a church and parish house in Nome, Alaska. With this cent as a starter several thou-

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dispose of according to his own dispose of according to his own seven will. When Father Jacquet started for Nome he announced his lifention of the announced his lifention of the seven will be the seven of the seven the seven of the seven of the seven of the seven the seven of the seven of

brations. Nome at that time had no Catholic Church and Father Jacquet decided then and there that the penny must build one. He had hard-ly got settled in the bustling min-ing camp when the Sabbath day rolled around. Father Jacquet de-cided that his first Sunday in Nome should not be spent in idleness, but he would preach to the people. He states it was impossible to get any advertising matter, and he did the next best thing-engaged the li-censed town crier and sent him upon the structs to proclaim the church here stored and on Sunday, July 7th, Father Jacquet celebrated the first Catholic Mass ever held in Nome City. Next day he was con-gratulated by people of all denomin-ations for his energy and practica-bility.

tions for his energy and practica-bility. During the course of his sermon Tather Jacquet told the people of Nome that he proposed to build a church in their community; that he already had a contribution of one ent, but they must come forward with more money and that if they would go forward to meet them. This statement received hearty sup-port, and contributions toward the pratish fund began to come in. In a remarkably short time Father Jac-quet used as a chapel, and is still using if the church building has not been completed. Last reports from Nome was to the effect that ground

The parisal, and as many of each family as possible present at it. There is a distinct Catholic stamp on every parish in which this is cus-tomary. The service always seems better and the sermon likewise; it is worth while to make them both the best they can be, when the congregation is present. The parishioners are more intelligent in religious doctrine, and more spirited and loyal on account of the edification there is in such a regular and numerous attendance at

of the edification there is in such a regular and numerous attendance at the special service of the day. There is much to be done for the proper observance of the Lord's day. Though intended primarily for His Honor, it is by His mercy a day of rest and of innocent recreation for us. We should, therefore, in gra-titude devote part of it to the study of His trutt, and pray that men commonly may use this temporal rest as a means of attaining the eternal, which is to know God and Christ Whom He has sent.—Messen-ger of the Sacred Heart.



It was on the 10th of March when a religious of the Society of Jesus ascended the scaffold in Glasgow. John Ogilbi was his name, and his great crime consisted in saying that the spiritual power belonged to the Pope and not to the King, who at

the time was James I. When he was being led to the scaffold, a Protestbeing led to the scaffold, a Protest-ant minister came up to him and protesting great affection and con-cern, spoke thus: "My dear Oglibi, I feel forry for you and extremely regret your obstinate resolution to endure such a disgraceful death." Father Oglibi, feigning fear of the gallows, answered: "What can I do? I am powerless to prevent it. They declared me guilty of high treason, and there-fore I must die."

Nothing of the

ASSOCIATIONS LAW.—The Min-ister of Justice has sent a stringent circular to the French law officers instructing them that all orders not authorized on the 30th ult. are dis-solved, and their estates must be liquidated. Lawmen to whom the or-ders may have made over their pro-perty are not to be recognized as legal owners; and no conveyance perty are not to be recognized as legal owners; and no conveyance subsequent in date to July 20th will be held valid in law.

be held valid in haw. BOER WAR.—According to an Am-erican journal, the opening of the third year's campaign is signalized by the publication in both the jingo and the anti-war press of retros-pects of the war. It was lirst estimated that the cost of the war would be \$50,000,-000, with a field force of 47,000 men. which Parliament was assured would complete the conquest of the republics in three months. To-day it has cost \$700,000,000, besides 18,000 lives, the aggregate of casualities being 75,000. Since Lord Roberts declared the war over, on the sve of the general election last September, it has cost \$850,000,000 in money, 8,000 lives, and 27,000 other casualities.

WE VALUE A MAN not altogethe or the monuments he has left, bu of the obstacles he has overcome be know that he is subject to his et irronment we believe that there e know that he is subject to his ronment; we believe that, thou the beginning his ideals are no d his conceptions gigantic. It idom that he brings about a alization of them. But when is a being with nothing much sanctity of his mission and m conviction that if he labo genough, the fruit of his effor i have a divine blessing, planti the wilderness a small colle ich within fifty years was to pron the wilderness

The Archbishops of the United States will hold their regular an-nual meeting at the Catholic Uni-versity. Washington, D.C., on the 18th and 14th of next November, A "U

Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Waterford, Ireland, £5,000 with which to build a free library.

plan, or cour-ed, and, at the cara with whi may be thoro-will quote the first pages of When a cour for a number by different co-may be made or too litt,e. of instruction would destroy the individual who in these most times ri-curricufum ev-hand, to pres-vague, genera-tie or no gui teacher who s clear, definite, In order tha parish and St fully realized, instruct the c doctrine, but in the faithfuid dity and v that the cours judiclougi on 1. The stud

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October 26, 1901

ity, we can not but ork. Nor can we lder.—Notre Dame he cathedral church arge purple shrine, d, and set upon a in the middle of a a, faced both with-with issper. This he remains of the "who went to or to worship the or are said to have one Constantinople finally to Colegne. y called the three d, and their names itor and Balthasar. In purple charact-nel, which is adorn-nds and precious inst the shrine are s, perpetually illu-x candles. This co-is opened every to half-past, when seen at full length, is head an elegant thy garnished with

.-She kissed the C.—She kissed the wered upon him She told all the oom how good he only given half a sees a year for the how the tender-would have smiled . But now he took would have smiled But now he took He was dead. He and she was young d ten rooms, but ther. Yet he had or when he had on-man wasn't edu-this expense. He ted her for twenty d at college until o more refined and nd married among ld father's address too coarse. She puried him in a ear father is to role momment. A ving is better than a dead.—From an

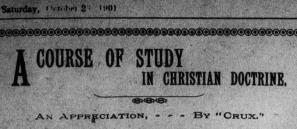
RS. -The dedica-narble altars and new marble pul-of Notre Dame, park, Sunday, by Muldoon, auxilicago, was one of g church events people in years. bergeron, founder otre Dame and its s honored by the fifty out-of-town

d pulpit dedicated were in course of wo years in the d sculptors. They Church of Notre weeks ago, but om view of the overings and were e dedication Sun-main altar is the main altar is the main altar is the the United ve feet wide and h, with a large aquino supported ble columns in the the columns in the e of the main al-the Blessed Vir-other is that of marble used in mported Carrara.

### ILLS.

#### d be in a Position ve the Minor Ail-Little Ones.

always plump al-appetite, always nd a rosy cheek, ve and playful, is re this life af-9 which keeps ba-lition or which it when they are riceless boon to riceless boon to



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

marks "a review," for in reality I marks "a review," for in reality I do not really be able to go beyond a mere appreciation of these books. On the present occasion it is a small pamphlet that comes under my no-tice-it comprises less than thirty pages, of which number nearly the half consist of a programme of stud-ies. The title of the work is "A Course of Study in Christian Doe-trine." The publishers are D. H. Mc-Bride & Co., of 37 Barclay street, New York city. The author is Rev. Thomas J. O'Brien, diocesan in-spector of schools, Brooklyn, N.Y., and author of "An Advanced Cate-chism of Catholic Faith and Prac-tice." I may as well here mention that the litle book is sold for ten cents a copy. This "Course" is pub-lished at the request of the mem-bers of the Educational Conference, held at the Catholic Summer School, Cliff Haven, N.Y., on August 27th last. Hence it will be seen that this small work is one of no inconsider-able importance to all who are practically engaged and interested in the grand work of Catholic educa-tion. The name of the author is in itself a guarantee of the genuine study that preceded the compilation of the rules contained in the pamphlet. and the fact that the Educational Conference, in connec-tion with the Catholic Summer School, requested the publication of Father O'Brien's "Course" goes a long way to establish its complete-ness, and utility. I have set out with a head-line indicating that this would be an appreciation of the work work, but, in reality, it would de-word on an expreciation of the mire its practices. The foregoing will furnish a pret-ty fair idea of the scope of this work. With the "Sunday School Di-visions," the kindergarten, the pri-mary, 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 asd com-plete programme of studies, I can-not be expected to deal. The "Course" itself must be examined and studies by those who require a thorough knowledge of all such de-talls. My purpose is simply to draw attention to the book, not to make a synopsis of it, nor to compete "ith Feither Officient"

tails. My purpose is simply to draw attention to the book, not to make a synopsis of it, nor to compete with Father O'Brien in any vain at-tempt to either improve upon, or add to what he has written. The practical teacher will find no diffi-culty in at once grasping the de-tails of the "Course" and in seeing te what extent they may be utilized in his particular school. Be it re-membered that this essay of the au-thor is a general outline and is cal-culated to receive such amendments as may be required by the particu-lar circumstances and the special conditions in each individual school. The author does not expect that a system, or order of studies adapted to the parish schools of Brooklyn must be found suitable in the case of every other parish school through-out the country. In all probability the religious instructor, in each school, will find that there are cer-tain portions of his locality or institu-tion. But the grand general plan is there; and any deviation from it is merely the anticipated exception.

vast subject of Catholic doctrinal instruction. The first half of the lit-

Instruction. The first half of the first tile book may be considered as a lengthy and explanatory introduc-tion; while the entire work is merely an introduction, divided into sec-tions, to a subject, the development of which might be styled limitless. However, there is one feature in this ably prepared order of doctrin-al instruction which I cannot over-look, for it teaches the very found-ation of all Catholic indoctriniza-tion. I refer to the gradation in the inculcation of practical religion from the days of childhood up to the pe-riod of what I might call boyhood. I am not going to preach a sermon. The first words of the book tell of its scope and aim. "The purpose of this paper is to offer you some sug-gestions for formulating a course of study in Christian doctrine that with certain modifications here and there will be suited to the work of religious instruction in parish or Sunday School. It is simply an at-tempt at an ordinary outline of the splendid material that the Christian teacher has at his command to en-able the Christian child to know and to practise the duties of religion. Some other order or arrangement of this material may be as good, even better, and consequently the discus-sion of the suggestions I shall make will prove the most important as well as the most pleasing feature of this conference." The first words of the book tell of The hirst words of the book tail of its gope and aim. "The purpose of this paper is to offer you some sug-grestions for formulating a course of study in Christian doctrine that with certain modifications here and there will be suited to the work of religious instruction in parish or Sunday School. It is simply an at-tempt at an ordinary outline of the splendid material that the Christian teacher has at his command to en-able the Christian child to know wand to practise the duites of religion. Some other order or arrangement of this material may be as good, even better, and consequently the discus-sion of the suggestions I shall make will prove the most important as well as the most pleasing feature of this conference." In my humble opinion this is a very humble state-ment, and it is evident that Father or der, or arrangement, and it is not likely, after a perusal of this out that any other will ever be sug-gested. As the author very properly nemarks, "a course of studies is not so important as a well instructed, well organized body of enchers, howsoever well prepared for the dui-so of instruction can expect to gain any degrees of permanent success without that they have "a system-atic plan of work." There is no undertaking more important that any degree of permanent success without that they have "a system-atic plan of work." There is no undertaking more important the subal due that some of the subjects pro-ter and the suggests but no person is crached, comes the time for stor-the the Christian and the some ground increasing the importance, or fa-the duity, this system suggests oral any degrees of permanent success without that they have "a system-atic plan of work." There is no undertaking more important than any degree of permanent success without that they have "a system-atic plan of work." There is no undertaking more important than any degree of permanent success without that they have "a system-and the all the subjects pro-sundertaking more important the subal the comment success without t

Finmet landed on these shores, he was met with this prejudice against Irishmen, though he was a Protest-ant. 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, be-cause he had declared, while Ameri-can Minister to England, that the '98 patriots were unfit to become citizens of the United States. Thomas Addis Emmet proved him-self so worthy as a lawyer that he was afterwards made Attorney-Gen-eral of the Empire State, and found-ed a family that in after years and in the present day became a credit to the nation. When William R. Grace was nom-inated 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 De-mocratic at the time. He, too, prov-ed himself such a worthy Chief Mag-istrate that he was again re-elected to the office. We could repeat many instances of

to the office. We could repeat many instances of this kind in the past, where even the Democratic party, which owes its very existence to the Irish race, allowed their religious bigotry to blind their nobler feelings, but we will content ourselves with an allu-sion to a case now bending, the par-ticulars of which we cannot yet pub-lish.

sion to a case now pending, the par-ticulars of which we cannot yet pub-lish. In this case it has been stated by Protestant Democrats that they will not vote for a candidate for Mayor of a certain city who is an Irishman and a Catholic because they cannot trust him with the conduct of their public schools. They fear he will give them such a Catholic tinge as will destroy their usefulness. This fear is born of their own weakness-their own deep-scated prejudice. They imagine the Catholic will do for his own creed that which they invaria-bly do for theirs, viz., assert its principles to the detriment of the creed of others. But they need have no such fear. A true Irishman and a true Catho-lic will always do justice to all con-cerned, and it has often happened that his own kind have been neg-lected in order that charges of par-tiality might be snade impossible. Only the other day Judge James Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court of New York-a born Irishman and a devout Catholic-proved the great liberal feeling which Invariably do-minates true Irishmen and true Catholics. A case was brought before him where a lady willed \$90,000 to a

Catholics. A case was brought before him where a lady willed \$90,000 to a

A catholics. A cash was brought before him where a lady willed \$90,000 to a Christian Scientist Church. For so doing her relatives made the claim that she was insane, and sustained it by the evidence of many distin-guished physicians whom they pro-duced on the witness stand. In one of the most learned opin-ions ever handed down from the tench of the Supreme Court of New York, Justice Fitzgerald sustained the will and declared that the truth or alsity of a religious belief is be-yond the scope of a judicial inquiry. Being a Catholic, Justice Fitzger-ald does not believe in Christian Science, but he believes, and acts up to it, 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 Irish-man and a Catholic is without pre-judice in all matters and can be thoroughly intrusted with any office in the public gift.-National Hiber-nian.

#### MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED.

A large number of inquiries for missing relatives and persons titled to unclaimed funds have recently been made by solicitors, exe cutors, and others, writes a corres-pondent to an Irish exchange. To those of your readers who have not seen the advertisements the subjoin-ed indax may be interesting. The next-of-kin of the following

tice, Ann, George, and George R. Knapp, Spencer F. Lake, Mary Ann Lawrence, Islington; Emma Lucy, nee Stephens; James M'Dermott, Cape; Emma Machem, or Meacham, John Thomas Manton, Edward Mil-ler, son of Nathaniel; Janet Morri-son, Eliza Sarah Moxon, James Nuttall, Manchester and Blackpool; Rev. G. R. Perram, Adonija Perry, George H. and William P. Preston, Ellen Reid, Chelsea; Stephen Rus-sell, carpenter; John Scott, Han-worth, Norfolk; Jane Sime, wile of Charles E: Thomas Henry Taylor, Southampton; William Taylor, son of Frank; William Massey Taylor, Charles H. L. Wilday, Charlotte, James, and Elizabeth Williams, Ma-ry An, Jane, and Albert C. Wit-hers. Many persons expect to find a for-tune through a next-of-kin adver-tisoment and L bone thet the essee

phia, says :-Inne, says :--Knowing that an account of a re-markable cure wrought through the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes in the case of a little Carmelite no-vice, 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 Char-ity 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 petient suffered exerniciting agony necessition the Knowing that an account of a re

times, the knee drawing up each time they were removed. During these changes the petient suffered

encasing the doctors said the splints

tune through a next-of-kin adv tisement, and I hope that the cas above noted may prove that not on ly do fortunes thus accrue, but also that many such windfalls are the outcome of most romantic incidents

THE LATE N. F. DAVIN.

[From an Occasional Correspondent]

Ottaw, Oct. 21 .- The tragic ending of a brilliant and still promising life is painful to record; doubly painful is the task when the unfortunate one has deserved well of the country and has never numbered a real enemy amongst the thousands of his ac quaintances. The mere recital of the leading events in the career of the late Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, ex-M.P., would constitute a goodly biography; but the reminiscences, both of a public and of a private character, that his sad death will revive might well constitute a small cyclopaedia. I will not attempt to tell

the story of his checkered life. Nor will I give any expression to my opinion regarding the influence opinion regarding the influence he possessed in the arena of Canadian public affairs; much less will 1 an-alyze the causes-immediate or re-mote-of the mad deed which usher-ed a gifted son of genius into the presence of God. Of him 1 can well say what Gavin Duffy said of Thomas Davis, "we are yet too near to see his proportions truty".

Thomas Davis, "We are yet too near to see his proportions truly." At some future date, when the history of our Confederation's first years and early struggles will be penned, it is possible that the black night that closed in his lightsome day will be forgotten and only his works and the remembrance of his trans-cendent gifts, will be preserved to help in fixing his place in the ranks of those who occupied, the public mind during so many eventful years. Davin was a splendid type of the real Irish gentleman. His polish, his genial disposition, his hospit-able inclination, his poetic imagin-ation, his sparkling and often soar-ing oratory, his keen wit, his per-fect sense of humor, his erudition, and even his rich Munster brogue-ali, all these were undeniable traits that at once announced his nation-ality and fung a charm around him, both in public and in private life. It will be forgotten and only his work toth in public and in private life. It was unfortunate for himself that he had given his whole being to poli-tics; at that shrine he immolated

tics; at that shrine he immolated everything that he possessed; and, if he enjoyed for years the flattering caresses of the treacherous goddess, he equally lived to experience the bitter disappointments that she has in store for her votaries. When the day of reverse came he was not able to meet its troubles with the philo-sophic courage which he so much ad-mired in others and to which he so frequently made allusion in his most eloquent phillipics. Had he never entered that field he might have won immortal fame in the have won immortal fame in the realms of literature; but, again, the pages of Hansard would never have been illumined with the flashes of

realms of literature; but, again, the pages of Hansard would never have been encoded everything calculations of the marke a man successful in this world. Although, a Protestant he was a friend of the Catholie cause of all occasions. In Parliament some of his most powerful efforts were on behalf of the Catholie is admirable were on behalf of the Catholie is admirable of the catholie cause of the the second protect of the the second protect of the the second protect of the second protect of the the second protect of the second protect protect of the second protect of his genuine oratory.

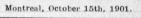
halcyon hours again, nor do I wish that the phantom of that terrible ceed should haunt the halls of mem-cry and chase away the sprites of fancy that dwell within them. CORKONIAN. A MIRACULOUS OURE IN SCOTLAND. A correspondent in Lanark. Scot. land, writing to the Catholic "Standard and Times," of Philadel-"It's Like Mother's, ' NATURAL COLOR.

> NATURAL THICKNESS, NATURAL FLAVOR Tomatoes and Crushed Spices orly.

> TRY IT. PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, owners of immoveable property situated in the County of Hochelaga, call a meeting of owners of immoveable property, situated in the counties of Hoche-laga, Jacques-Cartier, L'Assomp-tion, Laval, and Terrebonne, for laga, Jacques-Cartier, L'Assomp-tion, Laval, and Terrebonne, for Wednesday, the 20th of November next at 8 o'clock, p.m., in the Post Office building, No. 956 Beaubien street, Boulevard St. Denis, Montanter, bounsider the organization of a Mutual Insurance Company against fire, as provided by the laws of the Province of Quebec :

excruciating agony, necessitating the administration of chloroform. At all times the pain was such that the patient could not sleep. At the last of the Province of Quebec : Louis Boire, J. T. Ledoux, G. Ber-nard, J. D. Vezina, Damien Laloade, C. T. Jette, Alfred Dubord, Eugene Martel, Adelard Paquette, Maximo Poirier, Gustave Major, Norbert Marcotte, V. Carmel, Paul G. Mar-tineau, Joseph Leduc, L. P. Dupre, J. O. Gareau, A. A. Masse, S. D. Valliere, Louis Fillion, F. X. Ma-louin, sr., Auguste Vezina, Onezime Merinos, F. X. Malouin, jr., Chas. B. Lacasse, T. B. Chartrand, Jos-eph Dandurand, A. Larive. must be kept on for two months, Even after that, they said, she would have difficulty in walking for





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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

e many medicines , but their action similar to that pium has upon a hey deaden and e most injurious e given to chil-

rise is to use na-ture has provid-for every ill, and ildren's disorders impounded in Ba-. For disarrhoea, simple fever, hen techting, in-he disorders of by the medical thout an equal. mitle, soothing, and never fail-ain, anxiety, doo-sa life. All mo-d Baby's Own tile ones speak of warmest praise. Forfar, Ont, of Baby's Own tighly recommend s. My baby was he was very cross hem to him. They he cut his tech knowing it, and that they proved he child and my-cen sick since I and I would not the house." Ba-will be sent post 25 cents by ad-

of the United eir regular an-Catholic Uni-D.C., on the tt November A

reland, £5,000 free library.

would be an appreciation of the work; but, in reality, it would de-mand an appreciation of the entire

<text>

se. Their order or arrangement. The inter-relations between the ral studies. The grading of the school, with hinte time and amount of sub-matter for each grade. formulating this course of y, the chief problem is to de-line the best order in which to oduce and arrange the studies, is to present Christian doctrine

howsoever well prepared for the duit ies of instruction can expect to gain any degree of permanent success without that they have "a system alic plan of work." There is no undertaking more important that that of training the young, and much of the failures we have to deplore in the world to-day may be attributed to hap-hazard and irregular methods of instruction. Hence a general and acceptable system, especially in con-mection with doctrinal studies, is an absolute necessity. That the importance of such a plan, or course, may be fully grasp-ed, and, at the same time, that the farst pages of the book:--may be fully grasp-ed, and, at the same time, that the farst pages of the book:--When a course of study is designed for a number of schools, with wide-ity different conditions and needs, it most times rise superior to the best uncertioned to cortain too much of instruction in an inflexible order would destroy, or, at least, cramp the individuality of the true teacher who in these matters of detail with most times rise superior to the best-and, to present the work in and tor or on guidance to the sverag-hand, to present the work in and to or no guidance to the sverag-hand, to present the work in and tor or on guidance to the sverag-hand, to present the work in any clear, definite, and suggestive aids.

#### THE IRISH CATHOLIC AND PUBLIC TRUST.

Notwithstanding the admitted fact that Irish Catholics in America have invariably proved faithful to uny

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 pust, and even exists in the present day. It is our duty as Irishmen and Drish-Americous to fight down this prejudice wherever it shows itself, and to punish those who persist in it as far as lays in our power. As early as the opening of the past century, when Thomas Addis

those of your readers who have not seen the advertisements the subjoin-ed indox may be interesting. The next-of-kin of the following are sought: -James Alexander, Cape: Ann M. Behrens, Margaret Bourke, Yorks; Jane B. Boydell, nee Philpot; Fanny Caine, Sydney; Ma-ry M. and Richard Campion. Mary J. Carlin, John Chenowith, died 1851; George Cockle, Cambridge; Thomas Collins, Uganda, Ellen Don-nellan, Limerick; Bertrand H. Du-catel, Augusta Eliot, Nathaniel Fa-eer, Harriet Graffaham, Fred Haines, Cape: Mary Hart, Hammersmith, died 1846; Daniel Healey, London; Mary Hoy, London; William Hunt, Cape, estate, £3,139; John Parsons Kaye, Mary Knapp, London; Wil-liam Knowles; Cape; James Landon, died 1879; William Sarah, Charles and William T. Luey, Sarah Lyon, London; R. MacDonald, died abroad; Redmond C. MacDowell, John Mor-gan, Sydney; Anthony Nichol, Car-lisle; Thomas Pearson, Mary Ann Pease, Bridlington; Amelia Maria Ferry, John Renny, estate, £3,576; William Roberts, Cape; Robins Rob-erson, Thomas Robinson, New South Wales; Mary Ann Rogers, Tigamouth: William Sainsbury, Wits: Thomas Christopher Saund-ers, Garge Skinner, nieces of Wil-hand Tankard, Swansea; Augusta Thackeray, Edward Turner, Cape Rohamin and Stephen Walker, Char-lian, Moodind, Hord; and Sa-ma, Young, Northnee. In addition, the following persons whose present addresses are un-swost present addresses are un-swost present addresses are un-swost present addresses are un-shose present addresses are un-shos

release the limb.

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 for-vent souls in the convents, at the hospital and at the Smyllum Or-phanage, moved her to intorcede with her Divine Son, with the hap-py result herein described. It would be a happy sequel to this favor granted to a child of Philadel-phia if the Daughters of St. Teresa, were invited to found a convent in her native city and the humble rect-pient of so signal a proof of special benediction, which should have its effects in her locality, were to be in-cluded to mingle her prayer of thanksgiving and supplications for the "Quaker City."

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...Dentist...

HOWAN BROS. & CO.,



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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and ryst Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent "PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY ...... OCTOBER 26, 1901.

## Poles of the WEEK to quote an extract. The "Tran-

RESTRICTING LIBERTIES .- It has never been a matter of surprise that Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the present Colonial Secretary in the Salisbury Government, should have shandoned the Liberal party and, under the guise of a Unionist, have linked his future with the English Conservatives. His anti-Irish Home Rule principles were so pronounced that it was evident, long years ago that he could not be counted on as a supporter of any man, of any Government, of any party, or of any measure favorable to Ireland's cause. Not only has he been the opponent of all legislative autonomy for Ireland, but he actually has sought, in a general and universally applicable manner, to restrict whatever existing liberties or legislative privileges the sections of the Empire, outside of England, have enjoyed. A very remarkable case in point is that of the Island of Malta

This Island, and the adjacent isles of Gozzo and Cumino have a population of about 170,000 souls. Thes people speak a mixed dialect known as Maltese, and it really cannot be classed as a distinct language. The official language of the courts and of the Legislative Council, in Malta, is the Italian. During the ninetcenth century it seemed as if the Italian were accepted and recognized by England as being the most suitable to the proper administration of justice and the work of legislation in Malta.

However, since Mr. Chamberlain grasped the Colonial office helm, he has been at work introducing English into the schools, and gradually driving the Italian out of the courts Qu the 22nd March, 1899, a decree is issued, exacting that English should, within the space of fifteen years, become the only official lang uage in Malta. Mr. Chamberlain evidently considers that fifteen years constitute a sufficient period of time for a people to lose their own tongue and acquire another one. By the way, he is more generous than was Queen Elizabeth, for she thought that the Irish should have been able to abandon their language and adopt the English one instantaneous-ly. On the 13th July last — they say that the number thirteen is one of ill-omen-a despatch was sent to the Governor of Malta, intimating com mon to England and to Malta made it necessary to more closely unite the two, and that England was dis posed to legislate for the Island by means of Orders-in-Council. In other words, the British Government is inclined to efface the Legislative autonomy of Malta and govern that island from Downing street. Hence, as far as Malta is concerned, the inibitants, who have always enjoyed Home Rule, are likely to lose that liberty. Since this is the policy of the gentleman who rules in the Colonial office, it is not to be wondered at if he, and the Government to which he belongs, should be the deadly enemies of Home Rule for Treland. This little straw indicates the point whence the wind blows will say that Mr. Chamberlain's somewhat vague, but very bombas tic, imperialism, does not mean an ultimate wiping out of similar free dom enjoyed to-day by the colonies

script" says :--"It should not, however, be imagined that Mr. Strobridge is all wit, having no eye for the serious side of life. Not he. In his flight through Europe, he cast a philosopher's glance upon the religious condition of the people, and what is more remarkable still, saw in the twinkling of an eye the causes which conspire to produce the evils which obtain. Standing under the shadow of the Vatican, his keen and prac ticed eye penetrated the surface things, and he was enabled to place his finger upon the weak spot of the

whole Papal system." We will make one quotation from the address of this very witty min-ister. It is an admirable specimen, including, as it does, not only wit but profound erudition. He says :-

"In the first place, men want something that will make them think, and the services of the Churc of Rome do not supply them with this. On our vessel, coming home over from Europe there were eight or ten priests. They held a service, and we attended it. There were sev eral Protestant ministers aboard We had held a service previously and invited the priests to attend but they had informed us that though they would like to, they could not attend our service. They were very nice about it. We did not have their scruples, however, and went to their service. There sermon at the service. Of the eight or ten priests, not one was willing or able to preach a sermon. Most of the time was spent in reading pray-

ers. A gentleman aboard informed me that most of the prayers were to the Virgin Mary. There was abs lutely nothing in the service to make a man think. The same thing I have noticed in services in Europe Th men of Italy are becoming tired of this kind of service."

We regret not having space for our contemporary's lengthy analysis of this effusion. It wauld seem to us that there must have been a great deal in that Catholic "service" make Dr. Strobridge think. One thing is evident, that he was ignor ant of the language in which the "service" was carried on, otherwise he would not have had to depend up on "a gentleman aboard" to inform him "that most of the prayers were to the Virgin Mary." Evidently he was in the same state of " blissful ignorance" regarding the "services in Europe." It is a pity that this witty clergymgn's education had been so far neglected as to leave him incapable of understanding prayers in Latin. It is a very unique conclusion, that because there wa no sermon, the priests were unable one. If Dr. Strobridge should ever happen to attend an ordinary early morning "services in Catholic churches he will discover that no sermons are preached. He can then deliver another lecture an inform his hearers that all Catholic priests are incompetent and unable to preach. But, if he ever does go to a Catholic "service" again, es pecially a Mass, he would do well to bring the "gentleman aboard" with him; otherwise he will not likely know what has taken place, nor understand the ceremonies and pray ers. He says: "The men of Ital Italy are becoming tired of 'this' kind of service." Does he mean the kind which he holds, or the kind that he does not understand—save through an interpreter? He says nothing about "the women" of Italy. Like

sion, it s such precautions against all city should be taken. On this

publicity acchange very aptly says: "We cannot discern any substan-tial reason for this Star-chamber method which has commended itself to the majority, at least, of the Commissioners. It would be import ant for Catholics and non-Catholics to know from day to day what class of evidence is being put before the Cam mission, and for Catholics particular to know how their case is being formulated, because findings of the Commission will be determined largely by the clearness and fulness and uncompromising fairness with which the Catholic claim and all that it involves is placed before the tribunal. Nothing car be definitely known on this score till the official reports are publish ed. An awkward mistake has been made at the very outset of the Com mission's labors.

A PÉCULIAR ACTION.-The fol-lowing item of information tells of a very peculiar action-at-law :-"A citizen of Maryland, Alexander

P. Kay, has begun a suit against the United States Government for \$100,000 damages for the loss of his son, Alfred, who was killed when the battle ship Maine sank in the harbor of Havana. How can the Government be held responsible for that calamity?"

This is not an easy question to The only way we see of seuswer. curing a reply based upon some kind of reason would be to get a copy of the plaintiff's declaration. In probability that document contains. the reasons upon which the action is founded.

HALL CAINE IN POLITICS -The author of "The Eternal City," the now notorious Hall Caine, is candidate to represent the town of Ramsay (Isle of Man), in the Many Parliament. It would seem, by his programme, that this erratic novel-

ist has adopted a pretty wide platform. Desirous , of making the Island, more and more, a summer re sort, Mr. Caine wants to nationalize the steamship service connecting the Isle of Man with England, running it without profit. Then he applie himself to "the Manx steam and street railroads, and would furnish the same radical system to them. Land must be treated in a some what similar manner, the Manx Par liament controlling the drainage. cultivation and tree planting. The banks, of course, are included in this nationalization scheme, by which Mr. Caine believes that financial scandals as occurred in the Isle of Man last year would be

avoided. We wish him luck with his reforms. Caine should have confined his liter ary efforts to the Isle of Man. His "Manx-Man," and "The Deemster, were certainly original, and he struck a happy note when he undertook to depict the manners and cus toms of the Manx people. But he went beyond his depth when he left his Island and undertook to prove himself universally original. The Isle of Man is a Home Rule section of the Empire. The Court of Tynwald administers the laws, an institution which consists of the Governor, appointed by the Crown : t

Protestant ratepay ers an investigation should be held. What is the real truth of the case? Let the City Treasurer state the facts. the "Herald" the following explan In ion appears :--"City Treasurer Robb said this norning that the complaint made

about school taxes appearing on the wrong panel on the bills issued by artment is occasioned by nis de mere error in copying from the books, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the amounts have been nd to be correct in the books. Besides, in order to avoid any su error, representatives of the Pro-testant and Cathelic school boards annually examine the rolls together and correct any discrepancies which may appear. In cases where neither of the representatives are certain as to the faith of the ratepayer circulars are sent to the parties for verification. So that there is scarcely a possibility of ultimate error."

This answer needs no comment. It is evident that the "Witness," as usual, wanted to "make a m untain out of a small hill," simply because it imagined there was ground work for an attack upon those from whom it differs religiously.

THE CORONATION OATH. - In view of the vast number of petitions addressed to the British Government concerning the "Coronation Oath' we deem it proper to reproduce in full the communication, on this subject, recently sent to Hon Mr. Chamberlain, by the rector of Laval University, Quebec. There is no need of any comment on our part, as the interesting document fully explains the reasons which prompted the rector and faculty of that great Catholic institution so openly give expression to sentiments that animate the entire body of His Majesty's Catholic subjects. The address is as follows :-

To the Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, etc.: Most Honorable Sir,-Laval University has been in existence for fif-ty years. It was Her Majesty Queen Victoria who signed at Westminster the Royal Charter that gives civil existence to the first French-Cana dian Catholic university in Canada. That document is a most remark able one, and it will remain forever as evident proof of the broadness of views and of the nobleness of sentiments of a Queen whose life will form one of the finest pages in the history of the nineteenth century.

In 1860, Laval University also re ceived a visit from His Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales. Our institution was then very young. Nevertheless, it interested the young prince with a generous heart and brilliant intellect to such an extent that he founded a prize which has been given each year for forty years past, and, which, in June last, was competed for by over five hundred students.

You must understand that the church. university owes gratitude to the Royal family, and it strives to show such gratitude by furnishing each year to society enlightened citi zens and Christians of conviction Its alumni are now to be found everywhere in the different parts of the Dominion. The language which they speak, the Catholic religion which they profess, the teaching which they received in the university are far from being an impediment to their loyalty. They are firmly attached to the present con ditions of their national life; they feel proud to live under the flag of they nation that holds one-fifth of the habitable earth, that has four hun runs thus .dred million subjects, that carries "We are sorry that our corres on alone one-third of the trade cf the whole world, that evidently ommemorations of our takes the lead over all nations as a colonial, industrial and commercial power; they appreciate the advantages of the liberty which they joy; they witness with joy the un impeded expansion of their institutions and work, having the respect which that great nation shows for everything respectable that we pos-As these alumni belong to leading class, they have some influ-ence over their fellow-citizens, and men to secure by invocation of Our Lady inestimable blessings which they communicate their sentim to those who surround them. these reasons, the Catholic Fre would most surely flow from the spe-cial exercise by the Mother of God For Canadians feel happy, and strangers of her strictly subordinate and de-rived, but none the less important, who visit them are impressed with that air of contentment, joy and intercessory function. It is for the purpose of suggesting special devo-tions to her that we notice so many happiness which they do not elsewhere in such a degree. All the thousands of alumni to whom the university has given intel-ectual life are fervent and convinced of her commemorations in our cal endar. "We strongly incline to the belief that not a few of the cures effected at Lourdes are miracles worked by our Divine Lord at the intercession idar. Catholics, but all are also loyal sub Catholics, but all are also loyal sub-jects. They sincerely love the Church of which they are the children, but they also love the nation of which they are the citizens. They venerate the Pope who guides them for the salvation of their souls, and they honor the King to whom God has given them as subjects. For these reasons they are pained our Divine Lord at the intercess of our Blessed Lady and in respo to the prayers of faithful Gathol \* \* \* We think it not at all likely that the Queen of Heaven. I Lady of Perpetual Mercy, Our 1 ther of Swaet Grace, did actual appear to the blessed Bernade and

ruths which they admit, and mas which they venerate, and in name of the professors and stud of the university, in the nam thousands of citizens whom the university has trained, and who are, perhaps. His Majesty's most loyal subjects in Carada, I most humbly beg you to use your great influence to change a form of oath that is so contrary to the broadness of views which the Canadians have been

pleased to find for many years past in the statesmen of the Mother Country with whom they have had relations

EPISCOPAL GREETINGS .- When Bishop Van de Vyver, of Richmond, Va., and Bishop Meerschaert, Vicar Apostolic of Oklahoma, two former classmates, met at St. Alphonsius rectory, Philadelphia, a week ago, some very interesting reminiscences were the result.

"Bishop Meerschaert delivered an address on behalf of the Indian missions of his diocese at the Cathe dral on Sunday at the late Mass. He said that upon his appointment as Vicar Apostolic of Oklahoma there were twelve churches and as many priests within an area of seventy five thousand square miles, and that little band of missionaries was attending to the spiritual needs of five thousand Indians. To-day there are thirty-eight priests, sixty-five churches, 175 missions and 19,000 Catholic Indians. He referred to the need of more priests, but said that those who would come must be prepared to meet arduous labor and great privation when necessary. The work of the missionary, however, leaves little time for thoughts of self, and the priests of the dioces are a happy band. All sorts of buildings are used for missions. Some times Protestant congregations tender the use of their churches, and even the lodges of the Masonic Order have loaned their hall. In recognition of Archbishop Ryan's interest in the Indian missions, one of chapels has been dedicated the der the title of his patron, St. Patrick, and the first Indian boy baptized there is known as Patrick Ryan. This lad is now thirteen years of age. The Bishop related a number of interesting incidents relative to conversions among the Indians and to the great faith of those won to Christ and His Church. On was an old woman of more than ninety years, who was baptized on what was supposed to be her deathted, from which she had not stirred for six months. The interpreter told her of having seen sick persons get up and go visiting after baptism The priest insisted on the interpret er giving her spiritual reasons accepting the sacrament and she was baptized. She got up immediately and walked out. She has been well ever since and is a zealous attendant at the services in her

THE BLESSED VIRGIN. - That Anglicans of a certain advanced category are inclined to pay devotion to the Blessed Virgin, is evidenced by their special organ, the "Angelus," published in Chicago. Some time ago a correspo dent that publication objected to certain Catholic features that characterize the publication. In reply the editor hed an extraordinary tribute to the Blessed Virgin. In fact, no from experience, that they can exreal Catholic could say more in deect to reap no glory by deeds dicfence of devotion to the Mother of tated by anarchists, they will reflect God. It is well worth a careful pe long and seriously on the threshold rusal and meditation. The article a crime. It is not an inviting of fate to be tried without any exter-

Saturday October 26, 1901

ually large numbers of perso the Anglican Church the same super-natural faith which is shown by the pulgrims at the shrine of Our Lady ns in pilgrims at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. \* \* Perhaps if we in America had a Lourdes grotto we should be without Christian Science temples, and if we had a blessed Ber-nudette we should be without a Mrs. Eddy and a blasphemous Dowie."

#### CATHOLICITY AND ANARCHY.

According to report Rev. Father Szadinski, the parish pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, Kochester, visited Leoon Czolgosz in the Auburn prison. What there took place must remain, in great part, a matter of conjecture; but the visit of the priest and the few words that he said concerning. his interview with the condemned man, teach two very potent lessons. The meagre account of the event is as follows :-

"The interview between priest and prisoner proved very unsatisfactory to both. It took place in the condemned man's cell and the conversation was carried on in Polish During the interview Czolgosz said that he had been baptized in the Catholic faith in the church in Detroit. He had abandoned the church early in life, and had lost all faith in its teachings. Father Szasinski urged him to renounce his belief in anarchy and return to the faith of his early years. Czolgosz declared his inabil. ity to do so, and he was informed that unless he could the consolation of the church would be denied him. The priest urged the condemned man to consider the matter carefully and if at any time he decided to reembrace the faith he would return from his home in Rochester and stay with him until the end."

In addition to this the priest declined to be a party to any publication of the prisoner's doings, considering that the very notoriety which such crimina's receive is an induce ment to other vain-glorious and weak-minded people to follow their example. The Rev. Father is of the opinion that the least said about Czolgosz, the less anarchy will gain by his unenviable peedicament

We said that in all this there are wo powerful lessons. The first, is that these facts fully establish the antagonism that exists between the Catholic Church and anarchy. To become an anarchist the man was bliged to disown and abandon the Catholic faith; to return to that faith it is necessary that he disown and abandon anarchy. There can be no midway, no compromise. As Our Lord said, "he who is not with Me is against Me," so says the Church and so does she hold. Therefore, anarchy means atheism in practice ; and with atheism the Church can hold no communion. While unbridled bigotry has been attempting to attribute the crine committed to the fact of the criminal being a Catholic, this visit of the priest upsets all such vile projects and proves beyond all doubt that Czolgosz was a criminal exactly because he abandoned the Church.

The second lesson we learn is that all notoriety accorded men of this assassin's character is a crime against society. When the would-be imitators of Leon Czolgo sz learn

## RISHP

against the r sentation, fro Swift MacNe for study. M tion consist from speeches aders of pol Iritain, cons reference to prise a numb article is sho information i parades them sion-Gratt Bright, Parn actors in the He makes Bu Gladstone rep late Lord Chamberlain tually attem Never were t aidly contras of 1884 and 1901.

At the Hon in Dublin, on the conferenc sent Irish Pa rives its orig

"A few mot England will sisting that shall be redu which our di population v not produce dence against cisive proof the point at national dow. This prophe

Home Ruler statistics that Act of the U ities. not by sentation, wh demanded it. land's popula tent to efface measure of r same subject, Gladstone sai

"I would sa have been nig former times when they. c own behalf fo tion of laws of deed, have cl plication had from them Look back to see how we that occasion in saying Ire three-tenths o United King gave conside sixth of the not think the proceeding we it was a very and I cannot fact from m to consider t wo deal with seats. I say position for a cupy, to clair cation of num tell in her fa hand, to appl them indeed,

A PROFOUND CLERGYMAN. -The "Transcript" has great fun with the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Stamford. This great clergyman ran across to Europe this summer, hurscross to Europe this summer, hur-ried through a few cities, and dash-ed home sgain. It has been stated that his journey was largely in the nature of a flight through the vari-ous places, his observing mind and ready wit enabled him to take in h that might escape an ordinary

erver." • would prefer not to be the Dr. Strobridge, at least while ting the "Transcript's " editori-the the strobridge of the strong str

John Gilpin, "When he next doth ride abroad, May we be there to see."

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Irish University question, and to report thereon, ha bers of the Commission, with one exception, were present at the first meeting. The public and the repremeeting. The public and the first sentatives of the press were exclud ed. This is an exceptional pro-ceeding, as it has invariably been the custom in the second the custom in the cases of Royal Commissions to permit the presence of the representatives of the press. As thousands of Irishmen are deep-ly interested in the proceedings of

Council for Public Affairs, chiefly composed of judicial and ecclesiastical dignitaries appointed by the Crown, and a representative assembly. termed the House of Keys, composed of twenty-four members, chosen, on property qualification, for seven years, by the six sheadings, or local subdivisions, and the four municipalities of the island.

EVIDENT BIGOTRY. leasure does the "Witness" find in snatching at every possible, and every impossible pretext for finding fault with the Catholic section of the community? On Saturday, October 19, the leading article of that organ commenced thus :--

'The mistakes which are being iscovered in so many af the tax accounts of west end people, whereby vell-known Protestant citizens ar billed to pay their school taxes in-to the Roman Catholic instead of into the Protestant panel, certainly have a most suspicious look about them, and should be thoroughly investigated."

In addition to this broad as ion of injustice being done, the following item of city news appears in the same paper :--

"Since the publication in the 'Witss' of the fact that several, Pro testant rate-payers on examining their tax bills found that they we billed to pay their school taxes in the Roman Catholic school fun quite a number of Protestants with tills similarly in error have ap at the City Hall to have correct

All this would indicate that th acts are as represented by th "Witness," and that, in justice t

nal show, and with the least possi-ble publicity, to be ushered into a pondent should object to various commemorations of our Blessed cell, to remain alone, unfriended, for few short weeks, and to be then Lady which have appeared in the executed without even the satisfac Angelus' calendar from time to time. \* \* \* Nothing so isolates the Anglican communion from the rest of Catholic Christendom as the tion of an audience. The American authorities have conducted this case with the greatest possible secrecy and promptness, and the unheralded lack of devotion to Our Lady, which passing of Czolgosz will serve to unfortunately characterizes so many Anglicans. \* \* \* Finally doubtless campen, for a long time to come, the morbid enthusiasm of such men nothing so retards the progress of the Catholic revival in the Anglican as he. communion as the neglect on the part of even advanced High Church-COMING SOCIAL EVENTS.

BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A.—The mem-bers of Branch 26, of the C.M.B.A., are proparing a grand "At Home" for their friends to celebrate the 16th anniversary of their organiza-tion, on the 14th of November, in Stanley Hall. A string organiza-will furnish music for dancing, while cuchre and voluable prizes will be provided for card players. Besides these attractions some excellent vo-cal and instrumental selections will be rendered by such well known art-ists as J. H. Maiden and others. rchestra g, while will be Besides 

E LADIES OF CHARITY,

It should al any proposal Jrish members 100 is a dist Act of Union always held t Unionist Pa against Irelag f any accoun land's favor. It has been

Commenting

Neill adds :-

her."

cle of the Act representative land, need no solute, since Act have been ample the Iris ment. But the imilar. "The disendowment was carried, n but in accords of the overwh Irish people a Parliamentary While any mea of the Irish firmly opposed Irish people. John Bright (Lord) Russe this issue. The been set forth what most am Neill contrast berlains—he of day. Speaking

ter, in the Ho the 27th March lain said :--natment of

october 26, 190)

umbers of persons in imbers of persons in such the same super-lich is shown by the shrine of Our Lady \* Perhaps if we a Lourdes grotto we the boundary grotte we but Christian Science we had a blessed Ber-ld be without a Mrs. sph ous Dowie.

#### AND ANARCHY.

eport Rev. Father arish pastor of the of St. Stanislaus, d Leoon Czolgosz in on. What there took in, in great part, a ture; but the visit the few words that ning. his interview ned man, teach two ns. The meagre act is as follows :--

between priest and very unsatisfactory place in the con and the conversaon in Polish. Dur-Czolgosz said that zed in the Catholic ch in Detroit. He the church early all faith in its r Szasinski urged nis belief in anarchy e faith of his early leclared his inabilhe was informed uld the consolation ald be denied him. the condemned man atter carefully and he decided to reh he would return Rochester and stay e end."

this the priest dety to any publica-er's doings, consiry notoriety which eive is an inducevain-glorious and le to follow their . Father is of the least said about anarchy will gain peedicar

all this there are ons. The first, is ully establish the exists between the and anarchy. To ist the man was and abandon the return to that ry that he disown chy. There can be mpromise. As Our no is not with Me says the Church ld. Therefore, anheism in practice ; the Church can n. While unbridled attempting to atcommitted to the l being a Cathoe priest upsets all and proves beyond gosz was a crimiuse he abandoned n we learn is that

rded men of this er is a crime hen the would-be Czolgosz learn,

#### Saturday, October 26, 1901

aidly contrasted as the Chamberlain

sent Irish Parliamentary Party de-

rives its origin, Mr. Butt said :-

shall be reduced to the number to

which our diminished proportion of

population will entitle us. I could

cisive proof that we have reached

Home Ruler explains by means of

statistics that go to show how 'the

Act of the Union redressed inequal-

ities, not by increasing Irish repre-

demanded it, but by reducing Ire

land's population to a sufficient ex-

tent to efface her claims for a larger

measure of representation. On the

same subject, speaking in 1884, Mr

"I would say this, that those who

have been niggardly and unjust in

former times must be very cautious

own behalf for the strictest applica-

tion of laws of which they might, in-

deed, have claimed the strictest ap-

gave considerably less than one

deal with the redistribution

cupy, to claim the most rigid appli-

tell in her favor and, on the other

Act have been disregarded-for ex ample the Irish Church disestablish

ment. But the cases are not at all similar. "The disestablishment and

disendowment of the Irish Church

was carried, not against the wishes,

sixth of the representation.

they come to plead in their

Gladstone said :-

when

her.'

land's favor.

sentation, when Ireland's numbers

"A few more years of Union and

1901.

In the recently published plea against the reduction of Irish repre-sentation, from the pen of J, G. Swift MacNeill, we find ample food for study. Mr. MacNeill's contribu-tion counsists maiply of extracts public. We may like or dislike the tion consists mainly of extracts from speeches delivered by various opinions held by the majority of the Irish people, but we cannot suppress aders of political thought in Great these opinions, and under these cir-Iuritain, consequently, our hurried reference to it must equally' com cumstances it is to our interest, it. is wise statesmanship and sound prise a number of quotations. The article is short; but what a fund of Policy, that these opinions, however unpopular, should at least be repreinformation it contains! The writer parades them all before our mental sented in this House, and we should tempt the people of Ireland to bring sion-Grattan, Butt, Gladstone Bright, Parnell, Chamberlain - all their grievances to a constitutional actors in the drama of the Union. test, and not force them by driving them into secret conspiracy into a He makes Butt foretell the future, Gladstone repeat the prophecy, the desperate course." late Lord Russell emphasize it.

TRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Take the following remark, made Chamberlain repudiate it and evenby the same Right Honorable gentually attempt to accomplish it. tleman :--Never were two characters so splen-

"What I care about is that one equal value shall be given to every of 1884 and the Chamberlain of voter in every case. It has a great tearing upon the question raised by At the Home Rule Conference, held the Prime Minister. There is a in Dublin, on November 18th, 1873,

large Irish vote in many of our the conference from which the prelarge towns-in London, Liverpool. and other places, as hon. members on both sides know sometimes to their advantage and sometimes to England will have a pretext for in- their cost. I say on both sides sisting that our number of members the House because, however hon. members opposite may denounce the conduct of the Liberal Party in this respect, I have never found a Connot produce a more damning evi-dence against the Union, a more deservative candidates at all slow to

the point at which the process of Mr. MacNeill's comment is good, national downfall should be stayed." rich and rare, and runs thus :---This prophetic statement the great

Trish vote '

Mr. Chamberlain must have forgotten that he told the House of Commons that he "had never found Conservative candidate at all slow to ask, invite, and even truckle to the Irish vote," when, at the Tory gathering at Blenheim, he spoke thus of the party in whose Cabinet he once sat : "We still believe they are willing as before to sell the interests of the country for 80 Irish votes," and urged this subserviency on the part of the Radical Party to the Irish vote as an argument for the reduction of the numbers of the lish representation.

Finally, the article closes with the words pronounced by Mr. John Morley. in the House, on April 3rd, 1884, which words are :-plication had they never deviated

"The question of Irish representasee how we dealt with Ireland on tion he would not discuss either upthat occasion. I think I am right on the basis of numbers or that of in saying Ireland had, at that time, the Act of Union; either by reference to what had been called a musthree-tenths of the population of the United Kingdom, and to them we ty parchment, or by working a sum in pule of three. It ought to be set do tled on the same principle as that not think that looking back to that which settled all political questions, proceeding we should say now that namely, the broad ground of policy it was a very handsome treatment, and I cannot entirely dismiss that and expediency. We should lose more by irritating the population of Irefact from my resolution in coming land than we should gain by taking to consider the Irish question when seats from her for our own use. Ireland was entitled to exceptional reseats. I say it is not a desirable presentation, not so much on the position for a great country to ocscore of geographical distance as or that of moral distance, and the discation of numerical laws when they advantage under which her members labored from the ignorance and prehand, to apply a very lax view of judice of Englishmen about them them indeed, when they tell against arising out of difference in race and ason for special treatment of Ireland was that a

aurant not a thousand miles from Piccadilly. On arriving at the res-aurant they found, as they expect id, several Scolland Yard detective taurant they found, as any ed, several Scotland Yard detectives seated at convenient spots around the table reserved by their pretend-ed Boer host. The latter, no doubt, believing that he Fad his prey safely within his coils, was lavishing his hospitality, and throughout the meal his guests spared no effort to complete his delusion. Then, at the conclusion of the repast, when the spy believed that everything was go-ing submming?, and he was begin-ning to broach the subject of a joint trip to Ireland to put his scheme into operation, his guests anickly informed him that the game joint trip to Ireland to put his scheme into operation, his guests quickly informed him that the game was up, and that so far from being a Boer gentleman they knew him to be a green-grocer in a London suburb. His fury at such an unex-pected denouement may easily be imagined. His guests, highly enjoy-ing his discomflure, thereupon bade bit a polite adieu, and left him to the consolations of his Scotland Yard friends. Apparently the days of the 'Red Jims' are not yet over in Irish politics, but fortunately vicor the "Red Jims" are not yet over in Irish politics, but fortunately vic tuns are not so easily procurable nowadays."

## OBLATES AND BROTHERS

In the general overturning of religious congregations in France, we find that amongst those that remain are the Oblates of Mary Imma-culate, and amongst those that have taken the road to exile are the Bro-thers of St. Vincent de Paul. We in Canada require no history of the Oblate Order, for the achievements of its members in this land consti-tute some of the brighest and grand-est pages in the annals of our Do-minion. Possibly we may not, how-ever, be fully acquainted with their work in the ol t world. An English Catholic contemporary contains some very injortant, remarks on both the orders in question. It speaks thus :--' What will France do without the Ing said and though by more than one. The Basiliea of Montmartre, as well as other important sanctuaries throughout France, were seen in perspective void of their Oblate Fra-throw the of the orders each of the important sanctuaries throughout France, were seen in perspective void of their Oblate Fra-In the general overturning of reliask, invite, and even truckle to the

hroughout France, were seen in erspective void of their Oblate Fa throughout France, were seen in perspective void of their Oblate Fa-thers. Fears are set at rest in this respect—the Oblates remain. At ieast they have asked for their au-thoffzation of the French Govern-ment. No scoular priests could have taken their place. So full of initia-tive, so enterprising in a religious sense are they that it may even be asked whether any other religious body could do equally well the work they are doing. The great pilgrim-ages of men to Lourdes and Mont-martre are movements which have had their starting point in the heart and brain of the Rev. Pere Lemius, of the Montmartre Basilica. This basilica has been called the "eye" and the "heart" of France. The re-ligious energy and enterprise neces-nerw to exist the the "the set.

cashica has been called the 'eye' and the 'heart' of France. The re-ligious energy and enterprise neces-sary to animate this 'eye' and this 'heart' are to be found in the Ob-late Fathers of Montmarize." And of the Brothers of St. Vin-cent de Paul, the same organ says : 'Because of their workshops, their patronages, and their various plans for the raising and moralizing of the working classes, it was at first thought that the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul would ask for their authorization and remain. They de-cided not to do so, and have conse-quently left France. Real apostles as they were among the poor, Paris will miss then in more senses than one. Their institution at Danzig-Vaugfard, with its spacious grounds and shrine in honor of St. Philo shrine in honor of St. Philo mena, has for some years past bee a favorite site of pilgrimage wit Parisians. This shrine possesses t a favorita Parisians. with most most important relics of St. Philo-mena in France."

### WHEN DEATH CALLS.

Leo Grindon when lecturer at the Royal School of Medicine, in Man-

ntends a man to die there is no onger an object for such fear. It su serve no further purpose. What is the result? Well, I take it, God hen simply withdraws it." This explanation of the old Cardi-nei pleased me well and seemed not

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

al pleased me well and seemed not mly to account for the singular phenomenon, but to set God in a pecu-liarly amiable and tender light. -Father John S. Vaughan, in London nenon, but to set God in a Spectator.

### MINERS: STRIKE IN FRANCE

The following dispatch from Paris under date of Oct. 21, is published in American daily journals :--Two meetings of the delegates of the Miners' Pederation were held recently at St. Etienne without any decision being reached upon the question of the threatened strike. Another meeting will be held to-day. Meanwhile the papers are devoting columns to the situation and gener

Meanwhile the papers are devoting columns to the situation and gener-ally taking a gloomy view. Trispatches - from Monceaux les Mines say that while the place is outwardly quiet the feeling is such that a very slight incident would be likely to lead to an outbreak of vio-lence among the 8,000 miners in the locality. Those are divided into two factions, the "reds," who favor a strike, and the "yellows," who are opposed to such a step. The prefect, who has been forbid-ding the sale of arms throughout the department, yesterday seized two cases of muskets at St. Etienne that were on their way to Monceaux les Mines. It is asserted that both fac-tions are already supplied with guns and revolvers, which they have con-cealed at their homes. One of the leaders of the "reds" declares they not only have ordered "Cras" mus-kets, but also Lebel rifles, ammuni-tion and bayonets.

The leaders of the "reds" insist that a strike is inevitable but many a strike is inevitable, but many

who are in a position to form a so-ber opinion believe that a strike will be averted, or at all events confined to certain localities.

### COMEDY OF CONVOCATION

Of course the Protestant Episcopal Convention adjourned without do-ing either of the two things which the "Catholie" element within the fold desired it to do. It refused to adopt a revised canon on marriage and divorce, prohibiting the remain ringe of divorced persons within its organization. Its also declined

ringe of divorced persons within its organization. 1b also declined to amend or change the name of the Church, to meet the views of those who are anxious to have eliminated the "Protestantism" of its title. The advocates of these reforms will have three more years in which to ventilate and agitate their ideas, before they can be presented again for the action of the legislating body of the sect. There was no end of debate pro and con on the proposed revision of the marriage and divorce law of the Church. Most of it was intrinsically flabby and inconsequential. Sifted from the bulk of verbal chaff in which it was involved, the main ar-gument of the anti-revisionists amounts to just this : It would be useless anyway to enact a law which the Church is powerless to' enforce. The idea was repeated in a multi-tude of disguises by the enemies of revision. The House of Bishops ac-cepted "revision" probably knowing that it had net a ghost of a chance in the House of Deputies. At any rate the temper manifested by the convention as a whole, on the sub-lect, justifies the suspicion. It is a pitful confession of the ab-sence of authority in the Church, that motives of expediency govern its legislation in matters of doctrine

sence of authority in the Church that motives of expediency govern its legislation in matters of doctrin and those of discipline. "If we re that motives of expediency govern its legislation in matters of doctrine and those of discipline. "If we re-five to permit the remarriage of di-vorced persons who are nominally members of the Protestant Episco-pal body, they will simply go else-where, and that's the end of it." This is the substance of the consi-deration that defeated "revision" on the floor of the convention. Those who firmly stood for what they con-ceived to be right and necessary, regardless of consequences, were in-dulgently tolerated as cranks and visionaries. The Protestant Episco-pal Church, therefore, continues to countenance consecutive polygamy because it feels itself impotent to do otherwise. The work of the con-vection should go a .ong way to convince the "Cathplic" element of the organization of the untenable-ness of their present position.—San Francisco Monitor.

the women hait blocked the street to such an extent that cars could not be run. When the doors swung back the women swarmed in and dozens-were trampled and hurt. Several women fainted. A colored woman was thrown to the sidewalk, and the mad bargain hunters rushed over her body. She is seriously injured. As the crowd surged through the entrance glasses were smashed and little brother, with only the doctor and nurse as witnesses-the mother It is brother, with only the doctor and nurse as withesses—the mother not having had time to reach the hospital—then clasped his brother's hand, and kneeling by the bedside, said a prayer, which was repeated by the dying boy. He died shortly afterwards and before the mother ar-rived on the scene."

by the dying boy. He died shortly afterwards and before the mother ar-rived on the scene." The Catholic Press made inquir-ies, and obtained additional facts. "Now you are dying," said John, "and you want to go to heaven : join your hands and say an Act of Contrition with me." John knelt be-side the bed, surrounded by doctors and nurses, and, joining his hands with his dying brother's the two children clearly and distinctly re-cited the prayer. The Rev. Father Kelly, of St. Mary's Cathedral, then arrived, in time to anoint she child. Walter was a pupil of St. Brigid's School, Kent street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy; and John is a pupil of St. Patrick's Church Hill, conducted by the Marist Brothers. The mother is a native of Cork, and the father, who died six months ugo, was a Swede, and a convert to the Catholic Church Hit eith eith

The mother is a native of Cork, and the father, who died six months ago, was a Swede, and a convert to the Catholic Church. He left eight children under the care of the wi-dowed mother. Their home may be described as a sanctuary of Catholic picty. The blow has been a terrible one for the poor mother, but she is resigned to the will of God. The death-bei scene has been the topic of the city throughout the week. A more touching illustration of the beautiful influence of the Catholic home and the Catholic school could not be imagined. The dying child in the midst of strang-ers calls for a priest, and then takes his little brother's hand, recites the Act of Contrition, and yields his pure little soul up to God. It would be hard to find a parallel for the he-roism of these boys. It often hap-pens in hospitals that big men, in danger of death, **are too weak-mind**-ed to ask for a priest, afraid of the ridicule of non-Catholics.

#### AMERICAN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Commis-sioner of Immigration at New York contains much food for reflection. From extracts published, we learn that the number of aliens arrived at the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,496. There were also 133,056 citizens of the United States who arrived from abroad, From a com-parison of the steerage immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from South-ern Italy alone; but while this race shows the largest numerical in-crease, others present even greater relative gains. The Ruthenian immi-gration has nearly doubled, the Ar-The annual report of the Commisgration has nearly doubled, the Ar-menian and Syrian, as well as the Greek, show an increase of about 50 per cent., and the Croatian and Dal-matian about 20 per cent.

#### FLANAGAN'S NEW RECORD

John Flanagan, the great Irish athiete and the champion hammer thrower, in his effort for champion-ship honors at the track and field gumes of the Greater New York Athletic Association, made a new world's record in throwing the 56-pound weight a distance of 36 feet 94 inches on Saturday last. The best previous record was 35 feet, 10 inches, by J. S. Mitchell. By win-ning this event Flanagan now holds all heavy-weight athletic records.

### WOMEN RUSH FOR BARGAINS

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 20.-A gath-cring of 800 wenen, many of whom were members of well known famil-ies. was dispersed by the police last week in Charleston, S.C., while mak-ing a wish toward the door of a largain house.

The failure of many marriages is caused by the attempt to build up a

the heavy barricades previously erected were twisted from their moorings. A riot call was sent to police

A riot call was sent to police headquarters and a patrol waggon filled with officers was rushed to the scene. The excited crowd was driy-en back and the police closed the store. The proprietor was allowed to open later in the day. The police deny the reports that three women were killed in the stampede.

#### PARISH SCHOOLS

A great many people, even some Catholics, nave strange ideas about our parish schools. They think that most of the school-day is devoted to teaching the children prayers and catechism. This certainly is not so. In mostly all, if not in all, the par-ish schools in this vicinity, the chil-dren are instructed in precisely the same transform that are taught in the public schools; and even the same text-books are used, whenever feasible. The religious training giv-en however, is practical and com-prehensive. Religion is in the very atmosphere of the school. The pupil is surrounded on every side with the power, wisdom and love of God. Re-ligious influences form and develop his character. His heart is trained as well as his intellect. This is the work of the Catholic school.-Sacred Heart Review.

An interesting paper was read reently before the Knights of 'Colum-

us of Rockford, Ill., by Dr. Culbus of Rockford, Ill., by Dr. Cul-hane. Speaking of what constitutes a gentleman, he said : "Thanks to the beneficent influence of our holy religion and man's association with pure womanhood. the highest type of citizen is produced, a Catholic gentleman. Such a man is a Catho-lic at all times, and a gentleman at all times, but the man that aims at being a Catholic part of the time, and a gentleman part of the time, is neither a Catholic nor a gentle-man at any time; he is what might be called a gentleman on special oc-casions. In the presence of a lady asions. In the presence of a lady is airs are most gracious; his manner most courteous; to the coquette he can make a profound bow, but to the Sacred Eost he cannot make to the Sacred Eost he cannot make a genufaction. At the reception or ball he leads the grand march; at the sacrifice of the Mass he is ab-sent, and yet he calls himself a Catholic gentleman, his only claim to the title being a Catholic ances-try and an infrequent attendance at Mass."

#### PERSONAL.

His many friends in this city will be pleased to learn that Mr. Nicho-ias J. Altimas, recently employed in the East End offices of the C. P. R., the East Ead offices of the C. P. R., has been promoted to a more ilucra-tive and important position in the Toronto offices of the Company. It is at all times gratifying to us to learn of the material advancement of our young men, and we bespeak for Mr. Altimus a further measure of success, possessing, as he does, the sterling characteristics of perse-verance and integrity combined with ability and a genial disposition.

About 1,200,000 people are always afloat on the seas of the world.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN.

5

hat they can exory by deeds dic-s, they will reflect on the threshold s not an inviting ithout any exterh the least possi-e ushered into a ne, unfriended, for s, and to be then even the satisfac-e. The American onducted this case t possible secrecy nd the unheralded az will serve to ng time to come, asm of such men

#### AL BVENTS.

A.B.A.—The mem-of the O.M.B.A., and "At Home" their organiza-of November, in string organiza-for dancing, while e prizes will be of November, in string ordestra-tor dancing, while e prizes will be players. Besides ome excellent vo-al selections will a well known art-hiden and others. is in the hands h Mr. A. D. Mo-and Mr. Frank seident of the so far indicates be given a most

Commenting upon this, Mr. Mac-Neill adds :-

great obstacle to improvement in Irish legislation was to be found in It should also be remembered that the other House, and as Ireland was any proposal for the reduction of the under a disadvantage in the heredi-Irish members to a number less that tary branch of the Legislature, there 100 is a distinct violation of the was less reason to object to her hav-Act of Union whose provisions are ing an excess of representation in the elective branch." always held to be sacred by the Unionist Party when they tell against Ireland, but to be of little if any account when they are in Ire-

These extracts have unduly lengthened our article; but since on them Mr MacNeill bases his opposition to

It has been argued that the arti-cle of the Act of Union, making 100 better than to follow suit, and alrepresentatives the minimum for Irelow these extracts to speak for themland, need not be considered as abselves. solute, since other provisions of the

#### A GOOD STORY.

The "Freeman's Journal" is re-sponsible for the following very am-using story, illustrative of the old-time methods that some silly fellow has attempted to revive. It runs

has attempted to revive. It runs thus :-"Considerable merriment has been excited in Irish circles in London by an amusing story of the futile ef-forts of an 'agent provocateur' to inveigle a number of prominent Lon-don Irishmen into a conspiracy for the establishment of a new insurrec-tionary movement in Ireland in sym-phity with the Boer cause. The tale is that the Individual in question wroter to certain Nationalists of ex-treme views representing himself as an emissary of the Boer Govern-ments, who, he said, had entrasted him with a million pounds for the purpose of starting an Irish revolu-tion. The gentlemen referred to had no difficulty in satisfying themselves as to the bogue character of an emissary who went about his work in such a clumsy fashion. But, be-lieving it to be of advantage that they should learn as much as possi-ble of his identify and designs, they determined to accede to his request to dine with him one evening last

Alsondowment of the Irish Church was carried, not against the wishes, but in accordance with the demand of the overwhelming mass of the Parliamentary ... representatives." While any measure for the reduction of the Irish representatives will be firsh people. We will have to skip John Bright's and Sir Charles (Lord) Russell's pronouncements on this issue. They merely accentuate and more minutely axplain what has been set forth so briefly above. But whill contrasting of the two Cham-berlans-he of 1884, and he of to-day. Speaking as a Cabinet Minis-ter, in the House of Commons, on the 27th March, 1884, Mr. Chamber-lain aud :--"Unless the House is prepared to andom all idea of a constitutional extment of the Irish question and

Chester, wrote : when death is ac-taally about to happen, the fear of it is in a great measure lost. At all events, it is not common, as is well known to those whôse professions load them to the pillows of the dy-im." , wrote When death is ac-

events, it is not common, as is well known to those whose professions lead them to the pillows of the dy-ing." My own experience, now extend-ing over many years, is entirely in harmony with the above authority. To tell the truth. I have always been puzzled at the extraordinary calm, peace and freedom from anx-ing, even in those who have not been models of virtue, and since it is a subject which has always possess-ed a certain fascination for me I have again and again questioned other priests regarding their experi-ence, which has in no case differed from my own: Weld do I remember proposing this field as a difficulty to the late Car-dinal Manning. Seated oned winter's evening in his room, almost roasted by the huge fire before which he was wont to to ast his meagre and wast-ed form and chatting upon all kinds of engrossing topics, he began to re-fer to his declining strength and de-cining years. This turn in the con-versation soon gave the opportunity assume to the strange circumstances that when death really comes peo-ple seem to fear it so little? It seems to me that, however good a nam may be, the mere notion of fall-tic finto the great unknown and of main yon's falled entities and its rootably settled for all eternity ought to cause any one on the brink of the grave the most indescribable apprehension and the most acute an-guinal." "Well, dent fellow," replied the Cardinal, "the yeat miniority of per-

pprehension and the most acute an-pprehension and the most acute an-ush." "Well, dear fellow," replied the Cardinal, "the vast majority of per-sons do undoubtedly die calmly enough, and my explanation is brief-ly this : So long as God intends a man to live he wisely infoses into man to live he wisely infoses into his soul a certain natural dread and horror of death in order that he may horror of death in order that he may hor and to guard against danger himself and to guard against danger

HEROIO PIETY OF CATHOLIC CHILDREN

The following appeared in the Syd-ney "Daily Telegraph" of recent date

The only Telegraph" of recent designed to the sydemetry of the second second

Alluring offers had been made, and spiritual relation without using spi-before the establishment was opened. ritual elements.



Is the proper term for the immense range of this season's Effects, Curtains, Rugs and Drapes, at

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The Finest of the Fine. ch. 14 lb. Cans, \$1.60 each. 5 lb. Cans, 60 cents en

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

# THE RUN OF NO. 700.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ten." "That'll be fast goin', and—" "But you're not afraid of fast rid-

"Is it me, then, that'll be afraid to run? I was with General Grant at Vicksburg, and the General said to me: "Sergeant Donegan, are you hurt'-"

"Yes, I have heard of the Vicks-burg episode, Donegan. Be ready for Texas at 6.45. I will rely on

you." Fast trains usually rolled thun Fast trains the slumberous d Fast trains usually rolled thunder-ously through the slumberous depth of Wingo valley, but the special train to-night crashed through the little village and was gone before the startled village folk knew what had occurred. The occupants of the special car caugh there and there the twinkle of lights of the small hamlets by the waveide

special car caught here and there the twinkle of lights of the small hamlets by the wayside. "I wonder what's got the Ser-grant to-night?" mutcred the lanky fireman as he glanced from the fluc-tuating steam guage to the stolid face of the engineer. "I've shoved coal enough in her to run her in and I'm blessed if he ain't workin' on both sides of the hill." The 700 never faltered. Down into the valley roared the special, burst-ing through a tunnel and whisking over a trestle 200 feet from the lit-tle creek below. As the door of the firebox opened and the blinding glare shone on the car behind them, the old engineer glanced back over his shoulder and wondered if the passengers liked the pace he was cutting out for them. Then fastening his eyes on the glittering rails which stretched, like two streaks of livid fire fifty feet in front of the ponder-ous locomotive, he seemed oblivious of all the outside world. The 700 wgs doing nobly. When she swayed to a curve the man at the throttle swayed systematically, and every throb of the mighty machine was felt and noted by its master.

der of the plain people, known as the "Cannon Ball." was to the de-spatchers just No. 2. This train did not have the special card, with or-ders to avoid the flying special, and now they were between stations, both trains rushing to sure de-struction.

now they were between stations, both trains rushing to sure de-struction. The despatcher saw it all. He look-ed about the room and his head swam. A supreme effort kept the man from swooning. Then he arose, holding to the table for support, and with a voice that sounded to him strange and far away, he said : "No. 2 has not the special card and will collide with the special about-about the Obion bridge!" The despatcher sank into his chair, white and dizzy and sick. The effect of his words on the assistant superintendent and the chief de-spatcher was indesortbable. They knew it was true. He was a cool, careful man who spoke only when it was necessary, and then always to the point. In a moment's deathly silence each saw before him the two trains in collision, the great en-gines only a mass of broken iron and twisted flues, and cars telescop-ed, and piled one upon a hother, bruised bodies buried under the de-bris. Each heard the hiss and roar of escaping steam, the cries for help and the shrieks of the dying. Both were railroad men of long experience and buck the dreadful silence. The despatcher had been in bad accidents. The sharp click of a telegraph soun-der broke the dreadful silence. The over from the shock of the discov-ery, and now he was trying a hope-less thing-to get an answer from despatcher had been the first to re-cover from the shock of the discov-ery, and now he was trying a hope-less thing-to get an answer from an office that had been closed for months. He was trying, to raise Obion, a "blind station." Obion office was as vain now as a straw to a drowning man, but as eagerly clutched at. There was nothing to do but to wait, and while waiting the horor of the awful blunder grew more burdensome every minute so that it was just a spark of con-solation to hear the sounder ticking out-"O-b, O-b, O-b." It was a pathetic cry for help which a man in deadly peril makes, though he knows there is none to hear. "Yes, if they left them telegraph instruments here when they took the operator away after the factory put down." Postmaster Hutchins was explaining to the usual group of

obstator away after the factory put down." Postmaster Hutchins was explaining to the usual group of nightly loungers at the village store, which served as a post office, rail-way station, and general meeting place for after-supper loungers. "But it don't keep up that tarnal tickin' like it used to do," said one apeular "Dennessee" former former bit

"But it don't keep up that tarnal "But it don't keep up that tarnal tickin' like it used to do," said one angular Tennessee farmer from his nail keg by the door. "That's cause it's cut out," re-plied Hutchins, who in addition to being postmaster, was justice of the peace, township' road supervisor, school committee man and keeper of the pound. Hutchins was looked up-on as being about the most know-ing man in the valley, and his tech-nical term in regard to the tele-graph instrument quieted all of his hearers' except the farmer who had just spoken. He had a curlosity to know more and he turned to the postmaster and asked : "How'd do you mean 'cut off?" "Why, do you see they cut the of-fice off the wire, when the operator ain't about, and there ain't been one here for nigh on two months. If I throw this thing down here, it'll cut this office on to the wire with all the old-fashioned swing cut out with a snap, and instantly the dust-coated telegraph instrument started a mer-ry clicking as il glad to be once more in touch with the world and feel the flow of the mystic fluid throwy this fung the action is. "It's funny you never / learned to telegraph, bein' about and hearin' that so much," said the farmer.

"It's funny you never learned to "It's funny you never learned to telegraph, bein' about and hearin' that so much," said the farmer. "Well, you see the operator didn't seem to care to have anybody fool-ing around the thing, although he

"T neard the Cannon Ball whistle Trimble road crossing," muttered Hutchins, more to himself than to the by standers, "and you can see the headlight coming around the Neck, down the valley," he argued to himself. Then aloud in a con-vinced tone. "They can't meet here, cause the spur switch is spiked down."

cause the spir switch is spiked down." Hutchins rushed out to the track with his red lantern. If Sergeant Donegan had been on his seat-box instead of leaning over the fallen fireman he would have seen a tall man in his shirt 'sleeves standing in the middle of the track swinging a red lantern, the moon-light throwing his gigantic shadow across the rails. He might have caught a fleeting glimpse of a head-light through the cottonwood trees over the other side of the Obion river.

over the other side of the Obion river. When Hutchins reached the track all hesitation vanished. Back of him across the river he heard the roar of the on-rushing Cannon Ball. In an instant more she would come from behind the screen of trees and on to the bridge. In front of him, but a quarter of a mile away, loom-ed up the Cyclopian eye of the spe-cial train, the headlight quivering and dancing like a great ball of fire, and the open box of the firebox lighting up the engine with a flare as bright as a noonday sun. Hut-cins saw through both cab windows, and to his horor both were occu-pied.

pied. "It's a runaway engine," thought Hutchins, but he swung his red lan-tern far out across the rail. Down tore the flying mouster, and it look-ed as if the man on the track would bore the hying mouster, and it look-ed as if the man on the track would be ground to pieces before he could move. As the locomotive came within a length of the man he leap-ed aside and with a mighty swing threw the heavy lantern through the cab window on the engineers side. There was a crash of broken glass, a deafening roar, a whirlwind from the rushing wheels, and the special had passed Obion. As the little group of men at the station looked towards the bridge they saw the Cannon Ball burst out from the grove and start on the bridge. Scarcely a quarter of a mile separ-ated the trains now. Then they heard the unearthy shriek of two whistles, saw a flying crowd of Schreey it quitter of a mine separated the trains now. Then they heard the trains now. Then they heard the tunearthly shrick of two whistles, saw a flying crowd' of steam, heard the crouching of powerful drive-wheels and saw showers of sparks flying from the rails under the two monstef engines, while the smokestacks belched two volcances of living fire and cinders.
"No, he wasn't a railroad man at all, at all, but he threw a red lamp straight trough me window, an' here's me sut head to show for his aim." Sergeant Donegan was gxplaining to a group of blue-overalled, oil-stander me.
"Did you plug the 700 sergeant?" asked a young man in the group.
"Did 1? I reversed her, got on me air brakes, and give her sand, and then she slid along widin a wheelbarry's length of No. 2."
"Old man Rich? Oh, yes; he was pullin' No. 2, and he reversed his mill so quick he stripped her clane." "Cost me a dollar an' six bits! I'm going to put a bill in for it anyway."
Squire Hutchins was very much surprised when, a week later, he got



ments. As delighted in business. It was a hundred times more fascinat-ing to him than hunting, fishing, yachting or any other of the ordin-ary recreations. He lived plainly and unostentationsly, and induged in ou aristocratic airs. He was cal-ed was sitting on his broad piaza and Mr. Landon. The was sitting on his broad piaza and Mr. Landon. The was sitting on his broad piaza and Mr. Landon. The was sitting on his broad piaza and the friend at last asked : Who, how long are you going to continue this busy life of yours? The sour of don't know. A man bas got to do something to amuse, it. Thes, but what is to be the end of the all? You are building up an im-mense fortune with no capacity yourself to enjoy it and nobody to leave it but your wife, who will probably live no longer than you with.

leave it but your wife, who will probably live no longer than you will.
I sometimes think of that and rather regret that I have cultivated no tastes for anything but business. Are you sure you could be interested in nothing else? How about travel-a trip around the world for instance!
It would be a bore.
Well, some sort of collecting ! There is great facination in securing things that other people have not got and cannot get, and great fun in the search for them. There is Walters, for instance, with the finest collection of pictures in the country, Lenox with a library which might be the pride of a nation, Smithson with his magnificent museum of natural history, and lots of collecting with great enjoyment to themselves.
Bosh! What good is it all? Then what do I know about such things? I should have everything to learn and it is pretty late to begio. The shoemaker should stick to his last; that is my motto.
Jid you ever think of politics?
I never voted in my life but once or twice. What would my vote count for anyway? I never could afford to waste time hanging around the pol's.
A m satisfied to leape all that to those who fancy it.

I am satisfied to leape all that to those who fancy it. But I meant, of course, something above mere voting. How would you like being governor of the State, for instance?

State, for instance? Well, I suppose if I were governor it would afford scope for some of my business skill. But what satisfac-tion would there be in it? Simply the honor and the satisfac-tion of wielding power. This latter is really what you enjoy in business. I don't think I should care to be governor.

is really what you enjoy in business. I don't think I should care to be governor. Well, what would you say to a seat in the United States Senate, where you are associated with a few score of men of your own stamp-men who have made their millions? That might be congenial. But it is utter nonsense to talk to me about it, What chance would I have for an election to the Senate, even if I aspired to it! And then what qualifications do I possess? I smile to this of my perhaps sitting in the seat once occupied by Daniel Webster or Henry Clay and trying to make a speech Bah, let's talk about something rational. But, my dear Wilbur, there are lots of men in the Senate who can no more make a speech than you can. Often those who do have their speeches written for them by their secretaries. But in this age it is not oratory that counts. Your sound business sense would be most valu-able in a body which has to leris

business sense would be most valu-able in a body which has to legis-late for the prosperity of the coun-

I don't know that I should mind

<section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> St. Croix Soap Afg. Co. st. station, N. B.

<text>

ting convention. And so in due time the legislature And so in due time the legislature met and Landon was elected senator on the first ballot. He gave a grand banquet to the members. and to his workers, and did himself credit in the little speech of thanks which he made, for he did not pretend to be surprised at the honor done him. He admitted candidly that he had every-thing to learn, but he expected to master it speedily, as he had every-thing else in life. How much better and more honor-able thus to secure a United States senatorship than to buy legislators after they are elected, as a notable western sen.tor was recently alleged to have done.-J. E. S., in the De-troit News-Tribune.

WEBSTER'S GOOD PUN.- While Mr. Webster was once addressing the Senate on the subject of inter-nal improvements, and every senator was listening with close attention, the Senate clock commenced strik-ing; but instead of striking twice at 2 p.m., continued to strike without cessation more than forty times. All eves were turned to the clock, and Mr. Webster remained silent until the clock struck about twenty, when he thus appealed to the chair : "Mr. President, the clock is out of order! I have the floor!" To say that a long and loud laugh from every senator and person in the aug-ust chamber was indulged in is a faint description of the merriment

Saturday, October 26, 1901 Society Directory

T. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre-Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

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

A.O.H.-DIVISION NO. 2.- Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. Président, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street ; Medical Adviser, Dr. Huch Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-phone Main 2239. Recording-Se-cretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hi-bernia street,-to whom all com-munications should be addressed ; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary ; E. J. Coller, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League - J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A O.H., DIVISION NO. 8, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame, street, near McGill. Officers : Al-derman D. Gallery, M.P., Presi-dent; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street; L. Brophy, Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Com-mittee; John O'Donneil, Marshal.

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

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.-Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mc-Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-toine street, St, Henri.

C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH. 26,-(Organized, 13th November, 1883.-Branch 26 meets at St. Pat-rick's Hall, '92 St. Alexander St. rick's Hall, '92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the trans-action of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each. month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch. may communicate with the follow-ing officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L., President; P. J. McDonach. Recording Secretary; Ino. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.-Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sun-day of every month, in St. Ann's-Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3,30 p.m.

be well. An excellent beast may be a egg until it is half a pint of tle strong camp a sprain or se Castor oil, p mustard are

REV. P. F. Died Dee

Descendant of a royal line, Which gave to land both a I offer tribus humble and And tendered one who he

Sati rday ()

Your people dear, your dearly Will never see pleasant vo Resounding in the laugh a lAh, little to friend, whe ning.

'Ah! Father, k true, we ye The good you told, and o

cross, That great heart benea Was filled with who caused

'And who shall ''He named 'And bless'd r 'as Christ d And who shall soul for he 'Always at har day, at c feast.

-Christ rest the ed his littll And peaceful re-terred in ki -Oh! may the p lov'd be lis And gain him t which he w

Montreal, Sej

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good liniment, doses of quinin oil, castor oil

-oil, castor oil mustard, sulp water and vari wa have tried i Should any r be severely bur portion with li water; then wr ting. Allow i four hours or n healing oil or s be well. An excellent

felt and noted by its machine was Sergeant Donegan glanced at his special cards as they slid by a sta-tion, and saw that they were four minutes behind their schedule. "We will make that up on the next thirty minutes' run if all goes well," thought the engineer. "We shall pass Obion in two minutes and she'll show her mettle on the level stretch beyond."

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seen to care to have anybody hol-ing around the thing, although he did teach me the call so I could send for him when they wanted him; it was 'O-b,' stood for Obion and I could tell it the minute they begin to call.'' to call

could tell it the minute they begin to call." The farmers drifted into general conversation, most about the condi-tion of the tobacco crop and the prospect for cotton, and the matter of the telegraph instrument was for-gotten. In a few minutes Squfre Hutchins electrified the little crowd by silpping off the counter and 'ex-elaiming excitedly, "By God, that's our call ! O-b, O-b, O-b," beat-ing time with his finger. "I wonder what the devil they want with this office; they know there's no operator here." "There's some kind of a train com-ing dow the valley," said a sandy looking youth who had just come in. "I saw the headlight when I came across the track." "The Cannon Ball is due here in three minutes," said Hutchins con-suiting a big silver watch, "are you sure you saw a headlight down the valley?" "Certain," said the boy, "I 'lowed ""Any car don't run at night : be-

softee the pro-ratin was watch rest. As each to reported the card, and many on for the ser-ers, fired and rasistant su-chief despatch the special of matrix the ser-sers, fired and rasistant su-chief despatch assistant su-assistant su-chief despatch assistant su-chief despatch assistant su-be despatch assistant su-be despatch assistant su-chief despatch assistant su-be despatch assistant su-assistant su

ust chamber was indulged in is a faint description of the merriment this exquisite pun produced.

Mankind is more indebted to in-dustry than ingenuity; the gods set up their favors at a price, and in-dustry is the purchaser.

without the alignest macoun-fort. Surprise scap will not in-jure the hands, because nothing but the purest ma-terials enter into its making. That's why it is known from coast to coast as a

PURE, HARD SOAP.

And that's why it is called "A perfect Lamping Sonp." There are other pleasant surprises for you in Surprise Soap.



Laaves Monitesi dally at 9 a m , reaching To-robo at 4 do u m , Hamilton 6.40 p m , London Dir.p m , Detroit 8 do m (Central lime), and Oblege at 7.25 following morning. A Cato Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving tuncheon a la carte at any hour during-ties day convenient to passengers. SAVES THE HANDS Surprise scap makes them soft and smooth, allowing the housewife to take up fine sewing or other light work without the slightest discom-fort.

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These who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.

Rise to take leave while you he speaker not when the con log has languished, lest you o go because you are bored. are

mustard are common to nee Many houseke borax in other C. A. MCDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET, ...Montreal... Fifteen years experience in connec-tion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing-Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corpora-tions a specialty. TELEPHONE 1182

known or appr uses. Nothing if a rough jagged it with a solut er and keep clo solution arou troubled with common and a base of habyho borax with eig apply it to the For common su-jution used as ing will scone e purifying and upon which it. There should old muslim and old muslim and on which it. There should of muslim and to sacks made to be used for time, and time little one is su shas an attack "SHORT ST chiropodist." short shoes a come to me w wonder how wonder how wonder how wonder how to war shoes grady surpris short stocking growing nall about as quick mothers are of trespect, partice ing scheliden. which the diffe-grown communication of the boy or aftry town is

7, October 26, 1901

### Directory

S COURT, C. O. F., second and fourth ry month in their seigneurs and Notre-A. T. O'Connell, C. te, secretary.

S SOCIETY. -- Estab-field, 1856, incorpor-fised 1864. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the littee meets last Wed-ers: Rev. Director, van, P.P. President, a; 1st. Vic?, T. J. Vice, F. Casey : hn O'Leary: Corres, tary, F. J. Curran, ling-Secretary, T. P.

ON NO. 2.- Meets y of St. Gabriel New Centre and Laprairie 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. Président, h. 885 St. Catherines I Adviser, Dr. Hugh Centre street, tele-289. Recording-Se-as Donohue, 312 Hi-to whom all com-to whom all com-build be addressed ; 'inancial Secretary : Treasurer. Delegates 's League :- J. J.

's League :- J. J. S. McCarthy and J.

ON NO. 8. meets on third Wednesday of hird Wednesday of t 1863 Notre Dame. cGill. Officers : Al-llery, M.P., Presl-rthy, Vice-President; vlin. Kec.-Secretary. street; L. Brophy. n Hughes, Financial Young street; M. aan Standing Com-'Donnell, Marshal.

NG MEN'S SOCIE-1885.—Meets in its va street, on the each month, at: itual Adviser, Rev. SS.R.; President, D. retary, J. Murray; t. Patrick's Leaguet J. O'Neill and M.

T. A. & B. SO-on the second Sun-nonth in St. Pat-St. Alexander St., rer Vespers. Com-nagement meets in. rist Tuesday of every h. Rev. Father Me-ssident; James J., rice-President; Jano, cretary, 716 St. An-t, Henri.

ANADA, BRANCH. ANADA, BRANCH. 18th November, 6 meets at St. Pat-St. Alexander St.. lay of each month. tings for the trans-ss are held on the-ss are held on the-fondays of each. a. Applicants for-any one desirous of arding the Branch. te with the follow. ank J. Curran. B. ank J. Curran, B. P. J. McDonach. etary: Robt. War-Secretary; Jno. H. surer.

& B. SOCIETY, 13.—Rev. Director, nn. President, D. ec., J. F. Quinn, ue street: M. J. 18 St. Augustin-

the second Sun-nth. in St. Ann's-oung and Ottawa-p.m.

REV. P. F. O'DONNELL, P.P. DIED DECEMBER 21ST, 1900.

dant of a noble race of Conal's Descendant of a body rate of royal line, Which gave to Church and Father-land both soldier and divine I offer tribute to thy worth, 'tis humble and sincere And tendered by a loyal heart,-by one who held you dear.

Sat rday October 26, 1901

Your people loved you Soggarth dear, your boys who loved you dearly
Will never see your smilling face and pleasant voice so cheerly,
Resounding in the class and hall — the laugh and joke oft ringing,
Ah, little tots, you've lost your friend, when life is just beginning. friend ning.

Ah! Father, kind and strong and true, we yet shall feel your loss, The good you've done is not yet told, and oh! you love your cross, That great big throbbing Irish heart beneath your priestly vest Was filed with love Divine for those That

who caused you most unrest.

And who shall say in after vears.

And who shall say in after years, "He named me at the fount, And bless'd my infant helplessness as Christ did on the Mount, And who shall pray," God rest his soul for he was a true priest, Always at hand, both night and day, at christening, death or feast.

Christ rest the soul of him who low-ed his little church and fold, And peaceful rest his sacred clay in-terred in kindred mould, Oh! may the prayers of those he Oh! may the prayers of those he lov'd be listened to on high, And gain him that reward above for

which he wished to die. FRANCIS D. DALY. Montreal, September, 1901.



SIMPLE REMEDIES .- When w are called upon to assist a neighbor in times of sickness or accident we are often reminded of the fact that there are very few families who keep a supply of simple remedies on hand a supply of simple remedies on hand ready for emergencies. A family medicine chest is one of the necessi-ties in the household and very housewife should understand how to use its contents. This is especially necessary in the country, where the doctor is miles away, and his visits are expensive luxuries. There should be a place for keeping all the bot-tlee and packages together, although it may be nothing better than an upper shelf in the closet or pantry. They can be found without loss of time, which is not the case when the bottles are left scattered about on the windows and mantels all over the house.

The home medicine chest should contain a bottle of camphor, some good liniment, a box of pills, a few doses of quining in carrying oses of quinine in capsules, sweet il, castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed, oil. -oil, castor oil, paregoric, naised, mustard, sulphur, vaseline, lime we have tried and found good. Should any member of the family be severely burned, cover the burned-portion with linseed oil and lime

or severely ourhed, cover the ourhed option with linseed oil and lime water; then wrap it with cotton bat-ing. Allow it to remain twenty-our hours or more, then apply some lealing oil or salve and it will soon be well

age. As every shoe manufacturer has his own system of numbering his shoes, and the feet of children of the same age vary widely in size, it may readily be seen that the above reasoning is open to criticism. Every pair of stockings bought for the growing child should be fitted -- a matter that descrives the emphasis that I have given." The same au-thority finds that French heels are not always undesirable. The exag-gerated form of these heels is, of course, to be avoided, but the poise af the body and movement of the foot in taking a step requires in some persons a much narrower and more forward-set heel than is com-fortable for others. "I have cus-tomers," she went on to say, "who cannot wear a flat heel. It immedi-ately develops several disturbances of the feet, and if persevered in I believe would strain the instep arch to the point of producing what is called flat-loot."

### CONVERSATION .- " Don't talk

CONVERSATION.-- " Don't talk of ropes to one whose ancestor has been hanged," is an old adage, the significance of which is apparent. The woman whose influence is felt in home, club, church or society is not she who in her conversation idee rough shod over the feelings of others, or flaunts decided ophinons in a. effort to show superiority of md. Says a woman's journal: "The is a great index of character; the habitual subject of conversation. A confirmed lover of argument is least an argument is sometimes up-on a subject worth talking about. With women disputes are more com-mon than arguments. There is no also in the civilized world for a "Every one diskkes contention, ex-empt, perhaps, those who for the moment are absorbed in it. A good pain, when some one essays to argue with you just for the love of opposi-top, is to be silent, and at the first opportunity turn the conversation. "I do not believe it is ever worth while to argue over any subject still incorrupt.

to some new channel. "I do not believe it is ever worth

while to argue over any subject whatever. Each contestant is con-cerned only in righting himself, and in the heat of the debate calm, unprejudiced thought is impossible. No one was ever converted from well-defined views by argument. Silent, quiet thought long continued and without heat or excitement, that is what affects one's mind. Dou't ar-

without heat or excitement, that is what affects one's mind. Dou't ar-gue. "Don't talk about your troubles, above all, any ill health or sick-ness. Nothing is so tiresome as to hear long tales of illness and suffer-ing, unless it be to bear those afflic-tions. You deepen, strengthen and prolong the effects of sickness by dwelling upon it in thought and speech. You can hasten your recov-ery by enjoying your return to health and showing your delight in it, and that is the only way you should allow yourself to remind others of the ills you have endured. "Never speak of strictly family af-fairs, and especially be careful not to allow yourself, under any prov-cation, to criticise any member of your own family in conversation with even your dearest friend. And about your own nearest of kin. You are naturally deeply interested in your bister's conlege experiences cr your sister's coming-out party, but it is all rather colorless to people outside of your own house. There is nothing more becoming than a wo-manly reserve about your personal and family affairs. Beware of going into details in conversation upon such subjects. They, are tiresome to any thinking person who has to listen." There is plenty in life that is unlisten.

There is plenty in life that is pleasant and disheartening, and it is well when possible to keep to copics which will help to make ourseives An excellent liniment for man or beast may be made by beating an egg until it is light, then adding half a pint of turpentine and a lit-tle strong camphor. This is good for a sprain or sovere bruise. Castor oil, paregoric, flaxseed and mustard are remedies that are too common to need description. and those around us forget our ilis

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the truck witness and

#### 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. About the Martin Everard, S.J. About the year 1872 he was engaged in mis-sionary work at Galashiels. Part of his duty was to go every Sunday to celebrate Mass at Selkirk, which was hardly more than three-quarters of an hour by train from Galashiels. He made it a rule to visit a few old people and any sicv person on every Monday morning before return-ing."

ing." Among the aged and infirm was dear old Irishwoman who lived in cottage by the roadside with h married daughter. Father Everau in a Everard took pleasure in calling on Granny she was so cheerful in her disposishe was so cheerful in her disposi-tion and with such strong faith — her whole occupation seemed to be, saying her Rosary over and over to obtain the grace of a happy death. Calling as usual on a certain Mon-day moraing, he found poor old Granny not at all well. She told him that most probably before the next Sunday came round, she would have to send for his reverence. The good priest did his best to cheer ler up, and told her he would come to her at once any time she might send for him. The next morning's post brought a letter from the daughter begging Father Everard to come at once, as her mother was growing houriv worse. He determined to go by the alternoon train, thinking there was no need of greater hurry; but soon after came a telegram : "Come im-mediately, my mother is dying." He caught a train almost at once and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's 'bedside — to find to his great sortow that Granny was altion and with such strong faith

caught a train almost at once and in less than half an hour he was at Granny's 'bedside — to find to his great sorrow that Granny was al-ready dead. But God was too good to deny her the grace that she had 'prayed for so fervently many a long year; she died, fortiled by the last satra-ments and all the holy rites of our Mother the Church. It happened thus. One of her grand-children, a little bey four years old, was stand-ing on a table near a window that looked out on the road; he saw a carriage drive past, and he shouted to his mother in childish glee, "O ma, ma, two priests, two priests !" The young woman at once ran after the carriage and said to its occu-pants, "Ok, please, gentlemen, are to printed!" If a which care of them replied kindly: "Yes, child, what is your trouble? What can we do for you?" She told them her old mother

Notes for Farmers.

TO SAVE TREES. - Park Com missioner Bolger and J. B. Chapman. fortified with advice from Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, one of the best authorities on trees in the United States, and others from the agricultural college at from the agricultural college at Lansing, have gone to work to save the beautiful foliage of Belle Isle in a systematic and thorough manner. Not only are the hickory trees dying up there, but the oaks and elms as well are succumbing to the abuse they have been subjected to, and the chances are that if heroic treatment is not kept up for some time, much of the beauty of the city park will disappear. Mr. Chapman said, "the island has been under the control of Is not kept up for some time, much of the beauty of the city park will disappear. Mr. Chapman said, "the island has been under the control of good men who knew'a lot more about other things than they did trees. When the city took possession, 22 years ago, the island was wet and swampy. The soil was hard, and the trees needed all the water they were getting. But the various commissioners have put in a big sewer and lots of lateral ones, and then gone to work and filled up the low places, packing from one to three feet of hard soil around the trunks of the trees. So that, with the drainage and the impossibility of the trees getting their natural food, they are dying. "What we are doing is to dig around the trunks of the trees down to the roots, and for about nine feet everys.

to the roots, and for about nine feet across. Then we are putting in the hole rich dirt, good and ripe man-ure and wood ashes—a third of each —and on the top of this a layer of cobblestones where the soil is likely to be walked upon. The roots can now get moisture, food and air, and though many of the trees are far gone, we hope to save the most of them across. Then we are putting in the them

them. "Besides this, we are digging out the rotten wood in the trees, just as the dentist would a decayed tooth. The soil composite is then put in; and over this is placed a hard ce-ment to keep out the air. Besides, all the dead branches are being cut off This work has been going on since September, and will be con-tinued until every tree needing it is attended to."

ATE BANK BILLS .- The follow-ATE BANK BILLS.—The follow-ing report comes from Ottawa :— A cow which ate a lot of bank bills was slaughtered by a farmer near Ottawa and the fragments of the bills were taken from its stom-ach and brought to the Bank of Ottawa. The clerks found the frag-ments of bills worth \$135, which had been swallowed.

CANADIAN BREED.—During the last year a line of dairy cattle has attracted notice for their excellence. They are the French-Canadian breed. Until recently they were hardly rec-ognized. But their remarkable high standing at the Pan-American dairy test this year has awakened a lively nterest

the test of spear has awakened a rively interest. The cow is a small type, generally black or with traces of brown. It is the desire of the breeders to pro-duce entirely black animals. Few of the cows weigh over 100 pounds. They resemble the Britanny cattle and come from about the same place. They were imported by the first French settlers about 1620 from Normandy, and Britanny, France, Hardiness, frugality, cap-ability of living on nearly any kind of fodder and the characteristic na-ture of yielding rich milk, commendof fodder and the characteristic na-ture of yielding rich milk, commend-ed themselves to the Canadian set-tlers. Thus they were bred success-fully ever since. In 1776 Ayrshires and Shorthorns were first brought among these farmers, but they did not risk mixing the breeds, fearing a decline in the stock as to suit-ability to the climate and needs of the people.

for the Central Experimental Farm grops. The method is likely to main-tain fertility by keeping the humus in the surface. The rotation is a five year one. In the first year past-ure or hay is sown. In July or Aug-ust the soil is broken, and plowed shallow, three or four inches deep. This is left a short time then rolled and the surface cultivated. By this process the roots and stubbles which were turned under are assisted in decaying. The humus is kept at the surface and the soil is kept at the surface and the surface soil be ploughed up in ridges the. water will run off as, it does from a cock Professional Cards. FRANK J.CURRAN, B. A., B.C.L. be ploughed up in ridges the water will run off as it does from a cock of hay. The secondary object is to expose the subsoil to the action of the frost. The frost will penetrate the frost. The frost will penetral and affect this part of the soil ne sc particularly affected by the h mus. Humus modifies the action of frost on soil and this is one reaso soil not action of why only as much as possible should be got into the surface soil. There is a better chance for growing crops

is a better chance for growing crops of clover. The second year of the rotation crop is generally oats, barley or pease. With oats, barley or mix-tures, ten pounds of clover should be sown to eac acre as a fertilizer. If the soil is in good condition clover may be put into use as feed. Where it costs one dollar to sow clover, it is calculated that \$12 worth of ma-nure is derived.

The third year is sown a partial fallow that is an ensilage and root crop. To recuperate, the first year is pasture or hay, the second grain and clover, the third corn and vege

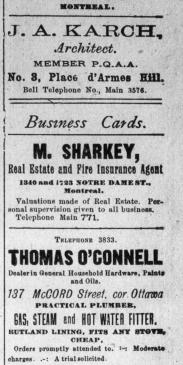
etables. The fourth year grain again is sown. While sowing, the fields are needed with clover and timothy. The needed with clover and timothy. Th sixth year, or first year, of the nex rotation, is pasture or hay. It ha been found necessary to sow about twelve pounds of timothy and te pounds of clover to the acre. At the experimental farm it has been foun that oats makes the best seeding for the second year. It has At the

FREQUENTLY RESUST IN A BREAK DOWN OF HEALTH.

> Appetite and Insomoia the Outcome-How to Avert These

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

Only these engaged in the teach-ing profession realize how much care, worry and perplexity is met with daily. It is therefore little wonder that there are so many health breakdowns, especially among young ladies who follow this call-ing. Miss Christine Pare, of Olib-way. Ont. is one who has suffered way, Ont., is one who has suffered much in this respect. To a reporter of the Windsor "Review," Miss Pare way, Ont., is one who has subered much in this respect. To a reporter of the Windsor "Review," Miss Pare said: "For soveral years, while teaching school, I was continually troubled with headaches, dizziness and a weak back. I tried several doctors and medicines, but got no relief. I became so badly run, down that I thought possibly a change of employment would give me relief, I gave up my school and tried other duties, but the result was disap-pointing as the trouble seemed to have taken a firm hold upon me. The headaches grew more and more severe, my appetite failed me and I was frequently compelled to take a rest in order to overcome dizziness. A friend advised me to try Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills. I decided to try a box, and before they were all used I found much relief. I continued tak-ing the pills for some time longer



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r retract their selves more than

<text><text><text> And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again; Yet more was given, for all, with wonder fraught, Bent low before the sweetness of her face. Orying, "What marvel hath this wo-man wrought To be thus clothed by such sweet, mighty grace?" Then one of seraph-tongue made an-swer low; "One talent, only, hers-a faithful heart; And she abroad but little could be-stow, So much was needed for her mo-ther part; But this with love she always made so fair That, there, she was an angel un-aware." -Selected.

has an attack of croup.

A MOTHER.

There came one day to join the au-gel throng A woman bowed through serving oft in pain, But as she meekly stood her form

But as she meekly stood her form grew strong And long-lost youthful beauty dawned again;

-Selected.

-Selected. ST. LOUIS BERTRAND, whose feast day occurred on Oct. 9, was one of the many great saints which that he sixteenth century. He was born at Valencia, of holy parents, who were in a good position in life and near akin to the family of St. Vin-cent Ferrer. On the very day of his birth, Jan. 1, A. D. 1526, he receiv-d the sacrament of regeneration at the same font in which St. Vincent had been baptized a century and a hilf previously Before he was 6 years of he began daily to 'recite the effice of Our Lady, and at an early age he oblained permission to visit and nurse the slick in the hos-picals. To conceal his frequent com-munions from the k howing to be been output in different churches. When A CLEVER RETORT, -- Oliver Wendell Holmes enjoyed nothing so much as a clever retort, even if it happened to be at his own expense. One day, at an entertainment, he was seated near the refreshment ta-ble, and observed a little girl look-ing with longing eyes at the good things. With his invariable fond-ness for children he said, kindly: "Are you hungy, little girl". "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Then why don't you take a sand-wich" wich?" "Because I haven't any fork." "Fingers were made before forks," said the doctor, smillingly. The little girl looked up at him and replies, to his delight, "Not my

a decline in the stock as to suitability to the climate and needs of the people. The registry was begun in 1886. No attempt was made to trace the pedigree in France, the rules being the cattle be admitted upon strict examination. The average per cent. of butter fait in the milk of these cattle is from 4½ to 5½ per cent. sometimes reaching 7 per cent. This is very high. The percentage from Jersey herds is from 4½ to 6, and Ayrshires 5 to 5. Thase figures are the estimate of Dr. J. A. Coutre, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Association of Quebec. The French-Canadian cow is remarkable for the way she keeps up to yield of milk. Other breeds may give heavier yields for a time, but the yearly profit from a French-Canadian cow is rarely excelled. Another advantage is that the cattle live on any kind of diet. If fed better they will give corresponding returns. For small cows the udders and teats are well formed.

COMMON PRACTICE. —The prac-tice 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. They pay it the next year. Except where the grass is too long, which is seldom the case, it would pay a farmer to grow another crop for his cattle. The grass should be long enough to protect the roots from the winter frosts.

This method of allowing cattle to rosts. This method of allowing cattle to any construction of allowing cattle to readows to be rendered unprofitable. But there is ankther common mistake with regard to meadows. Many good fields are al-lowing down of there than others. In any case there should be a regu-lar system of rotation. For the best results meadows should not remain in grass for more than three or four years at a time. Some land is be-ter adapted to hay crops than any other and in these instances the plowing down should be as rare as possible. The meadow may be en-riched by applications of manuer.

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

I found much relief. I continued tak-

a box, and before they were all used I found nuch relief. I continued tak-ing the pills for some time longer, every day gaining new health and strength, and now I feel as well as out of the source of the source of the bothered with the old troubles. You may say therefore that there is no-ting I can recommend so highly as br. Williams' Pink Pills.'' Young girls who are pale and weak, who suffer from backaches, headaches. loss of appetite, palpita-tion of the leart, and other symp-toms that overcome so many in early womankood, will find a certain and speedy cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and give new life and vigor to the whole body. The genuine bear the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Feople on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all deal-ers or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Me-dicine Co., Brockwille, Ont.



Of the 189 strikes in Massachu setts last year 10 were caused b questions relating to hours of labor alone, 28 to hours of labor an wages together, 90 related to wage alone, the remaining 61 being due to a variety of causes. Fifty-three su coeded, 25 were compromised, 14 so tisitactorily adjusted, 74 failed an 4 were pending at the close of th year.

A man's value cannot be fixed time, told in things or measured l sensations. He belongs to a spi tual order and to sternity.



The making of a bar of soap in the early years of the century took 20 times the labor that is required to-day. The labor cost of making 26,000 pounds of laundry soap is 88-26 now, against \$48.20 of former

## LIOUOR 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 con-corning license fees and have in the Republic which will furnish interesting reading. The Commis

Mepublic which will furnish interest-ing reading. The Commissioner points out that the license fees of the State of New York are by no means high, as com-pared with those of many of the other States. In New York State, be it remem-bered, 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 popula-tion 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 obtion. Fee, \$175 te \$350, depend-ent upon location and population. Alaska-Strict prohibition, under an act of Congress, 1887. Arizona-License with local option. Fee per quarter, \$30 to \$125, de-pendent upon population and amount sold.

Arkansas-High license with local

California-License with local op-tion. The \$200 in every case, With bond not less than \$2,000. California-License with local op-tion, under provisions of State torn-stitution, and fees fixed by local au-thorities. thorities.

thorities. Colorado-License and local cp-tion. Fee, not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 in counties, no. less than \$500 in interporated towns and \$600 in cities, with bond not less than \$2,000. Connecticut-High license with lo-cal option. Fee, \$150 to \$450, qu-pendent upon population, with bonds not less than \$300. Delaware-High license by courts. Fee, \$100 to \$300. District of Columbia -- High li-cense, granted by commissioners, upon consent of residents and pro-petty owners. Fee, \$500.

perty owners. Fee, \$500. Florida-High license and local op-tion. License granted by commis-sioners upon consent of majority of voters of the district registere

registered voters of the district. Free, \$500. Georgia-Ilich license and local option. Fee in Atlanta, \$1,400 to \$2,000, with a conformity bond hoft less than \$2,000. Counties gener.)ly \$200, with bond not less than \$500. Incent enactments have extant \$500. Incent enactments have extant \$500. Incent enactments have extant \$100 the dispensary system to the entire State, subject to local option. Idaho-High license granted by city authorities or county commis-sioners. Fee, \$300 to \$500, with bond not less than \$1,000; \$100 for hotels more than three miles from town.

town. Illinois-License with local option. Fee, not less than \$500, granted by local authorities; in cities fixed by

Jocal option, in some cases as high as \$1,000. Bond required of at least \$3,000 cf all dealers. Indiana-High license, granted by commissioners, under local option. Fees, \$250 to \$350, with bond not less then \$2,000

than \$2,000

I owa-License subject to pettin f voters. Fee, \$600. A lion upon property connected with ne used a the business. Bond not less than 9 000 Kansas-Prohibition

Kansas-Prohibition. Kentucky-License subject to , ma-jority of voters, Fees, \$100 to \$150. Louislana-High license granted by State or local authorities. Yees rarge from \$5 to \$3,500, there be-ue twomturening clearer convenience. amount of business done. Fee is a lies upon all property movable and ovable until paid

Maine—Prohibition. Liquor sold only by commissioner appointed by Governor and for medicinal, mechanic.1 and manufacturing purposes on

19. Maryland-Lice.se, under local covtrol. Fee. \$18 to \$450, according to quantity sold or according to rental value of premises occupied. Massachusetts-High license, with Jocal option. Fee not less than \$1,-0.40; number of licenses limited to one in one thousand of population

ol of county officers. Fees, not s than \$200, with a bond of

by of of

nded a Catholic parochial ertainly, this is not fair pl

Beyrouth, Syria, Sept. 3, 1901.

much intrigue on the part of several

hallowed

vylvania—License under con-court. Fees, \$75 to \$1,000, ng to location and popula-with bond of not less than

Rhode Island-High license with scal option. Fees not less than \$200 os \$1,000, according to location and

Certainly, this is not tail pay. We are further assured, on the au-thority above referred to, that Czol-gosz's father was only a nominal Catholic, and that, after the death of his first wile, he married a second time. 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 Cathalic at all, although he did, while his mo-ther was alive, attend for a short time the Sunday catechism class above referred to. While we think it as well to state these facts also, we do not attach as much importance to them as to the fact stated in the first part of this editorial. We as-sert that Czolgosz never did attend a parochial school, and we assert this despite the answer drawn from him by Mr. Penny.—The New World, Chicago. to \$1,000, according to location and population. South Carolina-Dispensary sys-tem 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 Com-missiones, appointed by the Govern-or, purchases jure liquor and sells to the duly appointed by the Govern-or, purchases jure liquor and sells to the duly appointed by the Govern-or, purchases jure liquor and sells a price not move than fifty per cent. above cost. The inponser 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. Fees, \$400 to \$600, with bond of \$2,000. Tennessee-License regarded as a tax issued by local authorities. Fees, \$150 to \$200, with added merchants' tax of .035 upon each \$100 worth of goods sold. Bond not less than \$500. Texas-License issued upon peti-tion to court. Fees, \$300, and any

**RUSSIAN PROSELYTIZING, PROJECTS** 

To the majority of people what takes place in the Orient is practi-cally unknown, and yet there is con-siderable 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 Texas—License issued upon peti-tion to court. Fees, \$300, and any town or local tax added. Bond, not less than \$5,000

less than \$5,000. Utah-Liconse granted by legalized authorities. Fees, not less than \$400 and dependent on quantity of liquor sold. Bond not less than \$500. Vermont -- Prohibition. County Commissioner agnointed by the Gov-ernor, who sells pure liquor for me-dicinal, mechanical and chemical pur-poses only. At the present time this portion of the world is the

much intrigue on the part of several nations. The Russians are systematically invading Galilee, their evident de-sign 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 at-tended normal school attended by Greek instructors, and managed un-der 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 re-fuse outright to concede to the in-vading Russians their ancient dicinal, mechanical and chemical pur-poses only. Virginia-License under control of local boards. Fees, \$100 to \$200, and eight per cent upon the rental value of the place where sold, if a botel or ordinary, with bond not less than \$250 nor more than \$500. Washington-License granted by legalized authorities. Fees not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, with bond not less than \$1,000. In-spector to test all liquors for retail sale and certify them if found free from adulteration or destroy if not. from adulteration or destroy if not. West Virginia-Licenses issued by Jourts courts and local authorities. Fees

\$350. Wisconsin-High license and local option. Fees, \$100 to \$200, accord-ing to location, with power in vot-ers to increase same to \$400 and \$500 monthingle \$350.

\$500 respectively. Wyoming-High license issued local authorities. Fees, \$100 \$300, according to location. by to

CZOLGOSZ AND THAT

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

alluding two weeks ago questions asked Czolgosz before sen-tence of death was passed upon him we observed that, if Mr. Penny insisted upon eliciting the fact that sisted upon eliciting the fact that the murderer had attended a paro-chial school, he ought also to have elicited the fact that such attend-ance 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 in-quiries as 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 ques-tioning in much stronger terms than we did. The fact of the matter is that Czolgosz never attended a par-ochial 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 fomily lived, and who has personal knowledge of the school affiliations of the man now condemned to die. the murderer had attended a parc

deaths was 17, d 16,648 men stion, put to a man enced to death, he ad all over the cou ion that the man

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATEGOLIO CERONICLE

Adding the missing prisoners, and invalids sent home who have either died or left the service as unft, 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 :-We are further assured, on the ority above referred to, that C: SEPTEMBER LOSSES.

> Offi ficers. Men. 17 170 Killed in action ...... Died of wounds in Died of disease in Killed in action ..... Died of wounds in Died of disease in South Africa ..... Accidental deaths in South Africa ..... Missing and prisonare 51 139 3 1 401 1,926 ing and pr 14 60 me as invalids Sent ho

> > Total ... ... 98 2,710 CASUALTIES TO DATE and including the

and hot months ...... Killed in action ...... Prisoners who have died in captivity ..... Died of disease ....... Accidental deaths ...... 416 132 4,341 1,491 798 10,293 480 ... 257

15 Total deaths in South 824 16,648

7

Total, 'South African Field Force ..... 

LOST TO THE ARMY. as unfit ..

837 21.452

\*This total includes a number of men reported "missing" who subsc-quently rejoined, but whose return has not yet been notified. \*\*Of these, 417 have died, 3,774 have been discharged from the ser-vice as unfit, and 803 are in hos-pital.

pital. \*\*\*The difference between these two numbers is due to the fact that the great majority of the men invalided home have recovered and rejoined for duty.

THE SILENT BENEFACTOR

It is not often that the unostentatious benefactor of his fellow men receives due recognition for all the

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 undemonstrative 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 Irish-man in question. We simply tran-scribe a couple of passages from that report, or tribute, on account



Ladies' Fawn Beaver Cloth Jacket ble breasted, lined throughout mercer satin, buttoned pearl buttons. Price Ladies' Coat in fine quality Be Cloth in tawn, drab and black, cut do. breasted, lined through silk, trimmedy fancy stitching, silk velvet collar.... Price \$10.50. ned with ..... Ladies' Fancy three-quarter Costs, e of fine imported Beaver Cloth, cut ble breasted, with semi-fitted back, t heavy satin cord, Princess May col-trimmed with rows of stitching all d; colours, black, fawn and drab. ial, \$15 75.

AN OF CHILDLER

SATURDAY, October 26, 1901.

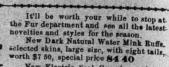
lotre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

lay, October 26, 199m

Ladies' Full three-quarter Cost, made of very fine Eakimo cleth, in black only, mrde with double breasted front, beauti-fully trimmed with braid and fancy stitch-ing, lined through satin. Price \$22.30

The Big Store is adding every day to its already wast assortment of new Flauner. Waists Here are two specials: This collection will consist of rich, and fashionable designs after New York models, also 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 sleeves, trimmed gilt buttons, lined throughout, therefore gitting. **B105**. The latest hit in ledies' Wool Waith

The latest hit in Ladies' Wool Waists ado of all wool satin cloth in blue and round, with Parian stripe effects, pleated



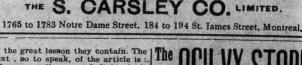
New Electric Seal Caperines, choice sound skins, extra value at \$9 50, special price \$7 25.

Ladies' plain black Cashmere, full fashioned, double sole. good winter weight, 25c.

**IUSIGNI** Ladies' plain black Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, full fashioned, double sole and

Ladies' Out-size plain Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, full fashion-ed, double sole and heel, made specially for stout people, 38c pr. Ladies' extra heavy ouality plain black Cashmere Hose, double sole, reinforced heel and sole, full fashioned, hest value in Canada,

adies Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose, extra good quality, double sole and heel, special price 23c pair.



A []]] The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods:

Store in Canada.

**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 custon

The difference being so great, it gave reasons to be talked of by every one in the trade.

vading Russians their ancient schools, the latter erect them next door at their own expense. The fact that the Russians seem to have un-limited funds strengthens the im-pression that the Czar's government is behind them in their schemes of proselytization which are in line with the unswerving Muscovite po-licy of territorial expansion. Another striking and systematic invasion of this sacred country is that of the Jews who aspire to re-conquer their native land, and dream of a reconstituted Istaelite nation in the land of their fathers. Jewish societies with this end in view have bought immense tracts of land near Mount Taber. 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 car-riage. Plots of land have been sold by installment with the understand-ing that in fitteen years the pur-chassors will own them. vading Russians their ancient schools, the latter erect them next

by installment with the understand-ing that in fifteen years the pur-chasers will own them. A similar combination has been formed near Magdala to the north of Tiberias, and another near the city of Jaffa where there are already many Jews. To offset the influence of the Jewish immigrants in Pales-tine the Turkish Government is con-sidering giving free tracts of land to the nomad tribes. These aggressive people are relied upon to keep the dews at arm's length, and to pre-vent them from getting a foothold on the soil.

vent them from getting a foothold on the soil. The Protestants have a share in this competition for prosslytes. They have established schools in the vil-lages of 500 inhabitants, just as the Greeks, Russians and Latins have. They have opened orphan asy-lums and, as fishers of men, they have taken care to balt their lines with pieces of gold. The French religious communities

Actal option. Fee not less than \$1,Civi; number of licenses limited to otte in one thousand of population except in Boston, where one in five hundred is allowed, not exceeding J,000 licenses.
Micligan-High license, with local option, Fee, \$500, with bond not less than \$3,000
Minesota-High license, with lo-cal option. Fee, \$500 to \$1,000 and upward, according to population, granted by loca authorities. Bond to be not less than \$2,000.
Mississippi-High license, subject to local option, granted by boards of supervisors in counties and cor-poration authorities in cities. Fee not. less than \$600 or more than \$1,200, with an additional privilege tax on wholesalers of \$300.
Missourf-License and local option, Fee semi-annual, \$300 to \$600, ac-cording to location and population, with bond not less than \$2,00.
Montana-High license, regulated by locatities. Fees, semi-annual, \$150 to \$300, dependent upon popu-lation.

New

on. w Jersey-License under local on and control. \* Fees, \$100 to

New Mexico-License insued by option and control. \* Fees, \$100 to \$250. New Mexico-License issued by county commissioners. Fees, \$100 to \$400. dependent upon population. North Dakoto-Prohibition. No regulations recognizing any sale whatsoever. North Garolina-License and limit-ed local option under control of ecunty authorities. Fees, State \$50 semi-annually. County may levy same fees as State. Nebraska-High license with local option. Fees, \$500 to \$1,000, ac-cording to location and population, with a bond of \$3,000. Newna-License issued by county commissioners. Fees, \$30 up to \$600, according to amount of sales. New Hampshire-Prohibition. Li-quor sold only by agent appointed by Governor and sub-agents under hub. for use in the arts and medi-Ohio-High Deense under local op-tion. Fees, \$30 and area line upon it real property where foliaises is artied on.

High licen

of the man now condemned to die. It is true that Czolgosz attended for a short time a catechism or Sun-day school class, and this is prob-ably 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 also at-tended a parochial school. But, while he may well have been confus-ed 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, grippe, 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.

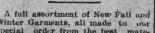
For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

<text><text><text><text><text>

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ay, October 9th, was th



\$6.00. Boys' Man-o'-war Suits, beautiful-ly finished, from \$4.00. Boys' Cream Serge Tam q'-Shant-ers. Silk lined, 75c and 90c. "Admiral" Tam. o'-Shanters, "The Latest" in Boys' Headwear, from 80c.

Children's Dresses.

Children's Plaid Dresses, in seven inforent plaids, trimmed with vel-et and gilt or white braid, from

vet and gilt or white braid, from \$C.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.



\$450

Nordheimer

\$300 each.

Pianos.

This has in the past been the ex-ception. In the future it is going to be our rule. We mean to show our customers that a properly con-ducted Dry Goods Store selling dry goods only can give their customers goods at exceptionally good values.

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS.

To-day 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, Dafords, Drabs, Browns, Greens, Blues, Navy Blues and Black.

WHITE WEAR DEPARTMENT.

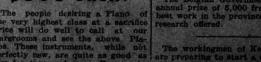
We have a large assortment in-Ladies' Flannelette Underwear, in all the newest styles and colorings, at different prices.

BLACK NET FOR EVENING WEAR

Black Silk Brussels Net at 75c, 90a and \$1.20. Black Tosca Net, glace finish. 44 in. wide, \$2.00. Black Silk Filet or Canvas Net, 46 in., at. \$2.00 f ist or Canvas Net, 46 in., at. \$2.00 a yard. Mail orders receive best of atten-tion



null prize of 5,000 france i set work in the province of search offered.



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NOSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,