

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



## THE DREYFUS TRIAL IN FRANCE.

WE DON'T FEEL justified in expressing any opinion concerning the famous trial now going on at Rennes, in France; especially do we prefer to be silent because the case is one that is still before the tribunal, and so dramatic have been its developments that no one could venture to predict either the next surprise, or the final outcome. However, we are entirely disinclined to accept the reports that come to us by cable. So complicated are affairs in France, that there is no telling the exact truth from the statements sent forth to the world. The mercurial policy of that country seem to know no medium; a man is either for or against, and in either case he is so fanatical that he can only see things through his own colored glasses, while his conscience seems to justify him in using any or every means to bring about the realization of his desires.

Even the public press is governed by the same ideas and swayed by the same sentiments as the individuals. Out of the mass of evidence given—even if rightly reported—no person, at this distance and being a stranger to the exact situation is competent to pass judgment. We have read dozens of reports from various correspondents, but none of them prove satisfactory. They all tell us about general Mercier's fiasco on the witness stand, of ex-President Casimir-Perrier's favorable attitude towards Dreyfus, of the villainy of Esterhazy, the iron will of the new Minister of War, the insignificance of the evidence of Generals Zurlinden, Cavaignac and Billot, the murderous assault upon Maitre Labori, the lawyer who had charge of the Dreyfus defence, the exciting scenes in the court-room, the theatrical attitude of the accused, and the severity of the president of the Court-Martial. But none of them cast new light upon the subject.

WHILE THE HISTORIC trial is in progress at Rennes, the Paris authorities are attempting to keep down the excitement and are removing one by one, suspected generals and members of the staff. The famous or rather infamous Charles Loyson (ex-Pere Hyacinthe) is out with an illogical tirade against the Church, and blames the Catholic clergy for all the disturbances that have occurred. In view of these and other facts, the Rev. Pere Du Lac, local head of the Jesuit Order has been interviewed, and his words are the wisest, the most dispassionate, and the boldest that have yet been uttered. It was thus he spoke:

"I will not answer Hyacinthe further than to say that his remark about another St. Bartholomew is the offspring of an intoxicated imagination. But I make the independent statement that the persecution of the Jews is against the spirit of the nation. I preach and teach that the Jews who are in good faith will go to Heaven. The Church makes no campaign against them. Drumont is not the mouthpiece of the Catholics, neither is Rochefort. Two of the most violent anti-Semites, namely, Arthur Meyer, director of Le Gaulois, and M. Pilonais, director of Le Soir, are Jews. Israelites are not a menace to France; they set a good example of industry and thrift. While many honestly believe Dreyfus guilty, we all deplore the horrible attempt to intimidate the court martial by assaults upon Labori and Bernard Lazare.

"There is no collusion between the clergy and officers. The latter would not allow any interference. There is no danger of a revolution. Arrests are unnecessary and irritating. The Republic is safe, for the legitimism is dead; Orleansism is absurd, and Bonapartism a myth."

In this short statement the learned Jesuit has at once placed the attitude of the Church in its true light and has given an exact appreciation of the condition of things in France.

"ANOTHER ESTIMATE of the situation brought about by the arrest of Deroulede and his associates, is to be found in the Detroit News-Tribune and it reads thus:

"It seems that the new Ministry is not disposed to make a jest of Deroulede and his 'Patriots.' They have found a lot of documents which reveal details of the plans of the league, and these show that so far as plans are concerned, that organization was fully equipped, although for means for carrying them into execution it was lacking. Deroulede has been arrested at his country home and carried into Paris and imprisoned. Several others have been treated similarly, and a fine story is now told of the danger which threatened the republic, but which was foiled by the watchfulness of the government agents. One of the suspected parties locked himself in his house at Paris, with a store of provisions and arms and threatens to blow himself into the air before he surrenders, which is to be hoped he will do in order to give some color of real melodrama to what has thus far been all farce-comedy.

"What all this sudden activity by the authorities means remains yet to be revealed. If it is based solely on serious fear of the 'conspirators,' it is doubtful if it has as good results as the manner in which Deroulede was laughed out of court when he attempted the role of martyr. It may be, however, that it is only a strategic movement of the new government, aimed to convince the people at large that the republic was in genuine danger, and that they must rally to its support behind the present ministry, who possibly contemplate an early dissolution of the chambers and an appeal to the constituencies. This would be more intelligent, and possibly more effective."

The truth of the matter is that France is a country of phenomenal changes; there seems to be an everlasting volcano rumbling beneath the political and social structures; passion, not judgment rules the masses; and the night can never forget what the morrow may bring about. Whether Dreyfus is innocent of the crime for which he is being tried, or not, it is positive that justice is a dead letter as far as the various state organizations are concerned. The army, the departments, the societies, the various factions, all are more or less responsible. Bad as the case of Dreyfus may be, should his innocence be substantiated, we have an equally abominable attempt—in the same country—to make an innocent man suffer for the crimes of others. In the case of Brother Flamiden, at Lille. In presence of these incomprehensible cases we must remain silent and, with patience await the turn of events.

## BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

Our excellent contemporary "The Derry Journal" has been poking fun at the Beehive Stores in the same county of Derry because they inserted the following advertisement in the press:

"Wanted—Young fellow, any religion, to drive bread cart, etc., and make himself generally useful; strictly temperate. Apply Beehive Stores, Dungiven." Now we think the Beehive Stores really deserve thanks. They have evidently resolved, occasion offering, to satirise a custom which prevails in Belfast and is unknown in en-

lightened Great Britain. In the advertising columns of the daily papers you come across an advertisement as follows:

"Wanted—An apprentice to the grocery and confectionery business (strict Protestant), or, "Wanted—A lad to drive a shandy; must be steady, and Low Church Protestant." The Beehive Stores proclaim to all the world that as Protestant and Catholic have to live by bread they do not pretend to give it a Protestant or a Catholic flavor in making and distributing it. Liverpool Catholic Times.

## HAPPENINGS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, August 16.

**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**—Recently I called at the Christian Brothers' School here, opposite St. Patrick's Church, and met some old friends amongst the Brothers. One of the pleasant incidents of my visit was an invitation to sit on the spacious verandah near the top storey, from which a magnificent view is obtained of the whole country on the south side. Like all the establishments of the Christian Brothers, that at Quebec is well equipped for its good work. It was a genuine pleasure for me to meet in the person of the Brother Director of the school the familiar face of an old Montreal boy. I would be glad to give his name and say many good things of him; but cannot owing to his own personal request that such should not be done.

An old resident died.—A widely respected old resident of this place recently passed away in the person of Mrs. Myler, widow of the late Mr. James Myler, who was also an old resident of Quebec. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, Aid. Foley, where she had peacefully passed the closing years of an exemplary and practical Catholic life. She was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and her maiden name was Agnes Dowling. The following daughters and sons mourn her loss, in addition to a large circle of relations and friends: Mrs. Alderman Foley, Mrs. J. F. Cannon, of the Post Office, Sister Mary of Jesus, of the Sacred Heart Hospital, Mrs. Thomas Leonard, of Stornoway, P. Q., Messrs. M. Myler, Post Office, Joseph Myler, Cartridge Factory, city, and James Myler, St. Regis, Montana.

A FATAL COLLISION occurred in the harbor a few days ago, when the Leyland line steamer, Philadelphia, outward bound from Montreal, ran into a smaller steamer the Ella Sayer, which had arrived from West Hartlepool, a couple of hours previously, to load deals, and which was anchored in the river. Two sailors who were asleep in the fore-castle in the latter vessel were instantly killed, and the

steamer itself was seriously damaged. It was in the dark, early hours of the morning that the terrible accident occurred; and the captain of the Philadelphia says that the other steamer's lights were not visible. Of course there will be a rigid inquiry.

A LACROSSE VICTORY.—The great victory of the home team, over the Toronto's last week, set the citizens wild with delight. It was the sole topic of conversation, in and around the principal hotels. Everybody was pleased with the officials of the day, who

by the way were three members of the Shamrock A.A.A. Mr. Denis Tansley was the central figure, being the referee, and Mr. John P. Jackson, a director of the great Irish organization, and Mr. M. Cregan, a former shining light in the lacrosse field, were the umpires. The local players deserve great praise for their cleverness. The match was a splendid exhibition of the national game. The Toronto's played pluckily throughout but it was Quebec's day. There is no doubt that the home team have done well for their first year among the big fellows.—J.M.K.

## THE POPE AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of the Pope's reply to the letter of the Queen of the Netherlands inviting His Holiness moral support to the work and aims of the Peace Conference:

"We cannot but receive with satisfaction the letter in which your Majesty, notifying us of the meeting of the Peace Conference in the Capital of your kingdom, has kindly solicited for that assembly Our moral support. We hasten to express Our warm sympathy both with the august initiator of the conference, and with your Majesty, who has extended to that conference an honorable hospitality, as well as with the object, eminently moral and beneficent, to which the labors that have already been commenced are directed. "We hold that it lies especially within Our sphere not only to give to such an enterprise moral support, but also effective co-operation, for the object in view is supremely noble in its nature and intimately connected with Our august ministry, which, through the Divine Founder of the Church and in the virtue of traditions many centuries old, is vested with a high calling as mediator of peace. Indeed, the authority of the Supreme Pontificate extends beyond the frontiers of nations; it embraces all peoples, that they may be confederated in the true peace of the Gospel. Its actions, for the true promotion of the general welfare of mankind rises above individual interests, which the heads of the different states have in view, and better

than any other, it knows how to incline toward so many peoples of diverse genius.

History in its turn bears witness to all that has been done by Our predecessors to soften by their influence the laws of war, unhappily inevitable, when conflicts arose between Princes, to terminate amicably the most acute controversies between nations, to sustain courageously the right of the weak against the pretensions of the strong. To Us, too, in spite of the abnormal condition to which We have been reduced for the time, has it been given to put an end to serious differences between illustrious nations, as in the case of Germany and Spain, and even today We feel confident that We shall soon be able to establish harmony between two nations of South America, which have submitted their dispute to Our arbitration.

Notwithstanding obstacles which may arise, We shall continue since the duty is incumbent upon Us, to carry out this traditional mission, without seeking any other object than that of public good, without knowing of any other glory than that of serving the sacred cause of Christian civilization. We beg your Majesty to accept the sentiments of Our especial esteem and the sincere expression of the wishes We cherish for your prosperity and the prosperity of your kingdom.

LEO P. P. XIII.

## NOTES ON EDUCATION.

SEPTEMBER IS COMING, and with it comes the opening of the schools, and the beginning of another scholastic year. As necessary as is the long vacation equally so is it that the opening of classes should be fully attended. It is scarcely necessary to lay stress upon this point, for parents, as well as pupils should feel that it is to their interests to have the term commenced with the presence of every available student. The various institutions insist upon this observance on account of the great degree in which it facilitates the work of organization. We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to our advertisement columns of this week, and of each week from this until September. It will be found that our Irish Catholic students have the choice—according to the studies they propose undertaking—of three very fine institutions: the Catholic High School of Montreal, the Loyola College, under the Jesuit Fathers, and the University of Ottawa, under the Oblates of Mary. Immaculate. A word about each of these admirable establishments may prove opportune.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA is certainly one of Canada's foremost institutions. Founded by the ever-memorable Father Tabaret, and directed and fostered by its foremost pupil the present learned Archbishop of Ottawa, it has advanced—during the past ten years—with great strides. At present it has a staff of professors equal to any on this continent; its curriculum is the result of experience, study, and countless sacrifices; its rector—Rev. Dr. Constantineau, O.M.I., is one of the foremost educationalists on this continent; its facilities for imparting an entire course of education are in every sense superior; its situation is most favorable; and its whole organization is calculated to inspire confidence and to deserve recognition. Some of our most able men of to-day have passed through its halls, and all over the neighboring republic its alumni hold places of honor and emolument. We bespeak, in deep earnestness, a well-deserved patronage for the Catholic University of Ottawa—it is a sacred duty for Catholics to support their own institutions; it is doubly so when an institution offers the facilities extended in

OUR OWN SCHOOL.—We can scarcely add anything to what we have already written, and repeated so often, concerning the Catholic High School. Still it must be remembered that it is a new institution; this will be the first term in a distinctively Irish Catholic educational establishment; it has been spoken of, planned for, worked for, and all the energy and ability of St. Patrick's Pastor, Rev. Father Quinlivan, have been consecrated to the realization of this boon for our people. The edifice is there; its perfect and modern equipment is complete; its able staff, headed by that prominent educationalist, Prof. Sanders, is ready to begin work. When the sixth of September comes it will be for the Irish Catholic population of Montreal to prove their appreciation of all that has been done, by making it a grand success from the very initial hour of its active existence. It is also said that the talented and zealous young Irish Canadian priest, Rev. J. P. McGrath, for many years a professor at the Grand Seminary and Montreal College, who has been recently named for St. Patrick's Parish, will have the direction of the spiritual welfare of the students. Father McGrath is a native of Prince Edward Island. He is well known in the

LOUYOLA COLLEGE, situated on Leinster Street, one of the most healthy and attractive localities in the city, is the sister college of the old and world-famed Jesuit College on Berry Street. Already, under the able direction of Rev. Father O'Brien, has it attained a unique place in the ranks of our Canadian homes of education, and this year under the guidance of Rev. Father Doherty, S.S.J., it proposes to even eclipse its first year. The course is entirely in English, and when it is considered that it is conducted after the same methods, and by the same Order of men, as are the renowned colleges of Fordham, in the United States, and Stonyhurst in England, no edification that we could pronounce would add anything to the name and fame of Montreal's English classic college. On the sixth of September Loyola College will open its doors for the reception of pupils, and it is to be hoped that its halls will be filled to their utmost capacity—for the more young men such an institution sends out the brighter the prospects in store for Canada.

## NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

JOIN SISTERS OF CHARITY.—In the second cabin of the White Star line steamship Teutonic, which arrived in New York, August 2, were twenty-eight bright-faced, rosy-cheeked girls, who had left their homes in Ireland with the intention of becoming nuns and Sisters of Charity in the new country. The little party was intact when it left the pier after the baggage had been examined, but some hearts had been sorely tried, and for a while the Sisters in charge feared desertions.

Relatives of some of the girls met the Teutonic, and when the dark-robed young women left the steamship they were seized by eager hands and given a warm welcome. The greetings were followed by earnest pleadings that the arrivals give up the idea of going into convents and join their kinsfolk. But the girls were steadfast. Mother Mechtilda and Sister Teresa were the guardians of the recruits to orders in this country.

The majority of them will go to Texas. Twenty-three of them are to join the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word at Galveston, two to go to the house of the order at Victoria, one to Houston, while two more enter a home in St. Louis.

It was said that the girls are all of age and left their homes of their own account. Their guardians also declared that in each case they had the written consent of the parents to the contemplated step.

One man, who had fairly dived with impatience while the big liner was being docked, threaded his way through the party when it landed and threw his arms about his sister, whom he said he had not seen for years. He wanted to carry her off home, but the sisters threatened him with arrest if he attempted it.

Margaret Crosse was met by her brother and sister, both of whom live in New York city. They wanted her to join them, but she refused. The sister and brother-in-law of Margaret Skelly, who hails from county Longford, came from Fall River, to see her. They, too, wanted her to go with them, but had to depart without her. The party was in tears when good bys were said.

any celebration, of the execution of the Manchester Martyrs, held under the auspices of the banner Division, A. O. H., No. 1.

A PARISH IN TROUBLE.—The Providence Visitor says: "The troubles in St. Patrick's parish, East St. Louis, over the appointment of a German-American pastor, have developed into an outrageous scandal. The bishop of the diocese has punished the malcontents with excommunication, but his disciplinary measures have, apparently, only added fuel to the flames.

The Bishop claims that the man he sent to St. Patrick's was appointed because he was the most available man for the post. The irate parishioners believe that the appointment was made in the interest of the German element among the diocesan clergy, and there you are. The incident is particularly regrettable, in view of the regard which Irish Catholics have hitherto uniformly shown to all priests irrespective of color or nationality. So long as the pastor did his duty it made no difference whether he was a Russian or a Prussian, or a Frenchman or an Italian. Catholics of other races have deposed Bishops and ignominiously treated clergyman who were placed over them—the Irish, never. We cannot assume to say that the parishioners of East St. Louis have a real grievance; but, whether they have or not, it is a pity that the troubles have been allowed to reach the present crisis.

BISHOP VERTIN'S ESTATE.—Archbishop Katerer of Milwaukee and Bishop Ritcher of Grand Rapids, who were appointed executors of the estate of the late Bishop of Marquette, have resigned the office. The reason given is that the executors are too far away and too far separated to administer it. At the same time Bishop Ritcher filed a petition requesting the appointment of Father Joseph G. Platen, a priest in St. Peter's Cathedral parish. He will be appointed.

AN OLD RELIC.—The venerable stone Holy Cross monastery which has crowned the top of Mount Adams at Cincinnati, for over half a century and which is not only one of the oldest, but the most picturesque Catholic institutions in that diocese, has been condemned by the city building inspector. Many regrets will be felt when the fact becomes known that the historic monastery, which is associated with so much of Cincinnati's early history, will soon be replaced by another building. The edifice was first the home of the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, but was leased by the Protestant Fathers in 1872.

THE WAR GOES ON.—It is said that by October 22 there will be at Manila or on the way to the Philippines 16,000 men. They will all reach the islands before the beginning of a dry season.

DEPARTMENT STORES.—Messrs. have a way peculiar to itself of dealing with the question of department stores. A new statute, recently passed by the legislature, classifies merchandise under 88 separate heads, and imposes a special tax upon any merchant who sells goods of more than one class. Of course the new law will have to run the gamut of the courts.

## THE PROTESTANT PRESS AND THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the English Protestant press seem to regard the health of His Holiness as a standing subject of their dispatches when they have no news to telegraph to their journals. The latest item of information in this connection appears in the Daily Telegraph of London, and is as follows:

The idea of Leo XIII stooping to such subtleties is of course ridiculous. Still more absurd is the intimate knowledge of the Supreme Pontiff's private thoughts and motives which the correspondent coolly implies that he possesses. It is needless to affirm once more that authentic Catholic news can be found only in the columns of a Catholic journal.

"The Pope has quite lost patience with all the reports that he is ill, weak and unable to stand the fatigues of his great position, and he has insisted upon some public function being held to demonstrate his true condition to the world. For this reason the large pilgrimage of French workmen which should have taken place last

## IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, like our own Federal Parliament at Ottawa, has been prorogued. The people of Ireland were deeply interested in the Session, and it should be added, were deeply disappointed at it too. The promised Irish-Catholic University Bill, in favor of which Mr. A. J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, has repeatedly declared himself, was shelved as a concession to British bigotry.

and dollars. Its fate at the hands of the House of Lords is another unanswerable argument in favor of Home Rule.

THE BILL TO EXTEND the boundaries of the city of Dublin, after having been passed in the House of Commons, was thrown out by the House of Lords, although a member of the Government, the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, supported it. The promotion of the bill cost over a hundred thou-

ONE USEFUL IRISH BILL was, however, enacted. The object is to benefit the agricultural and technical industry of the country. It creates a new Irish department at the head of which will be a man who will practically be a new Irish minister. The Agricultural Board, as it will be called, will spread throughout the country a thorough knowledge of modern scientific farming, and other local industries. There is one defect in the measure; and that is a somewhat serious one. The Nationalists, the representatives of the people, will have a very small representation on the board.

## WEDDING BELLS.

A very pretty wedding took place in the private Chapel of St. James Cathedral Thursday last, when Dr. Philip Mansfield Fitzsimmons, a prominent physician of Cambridge, Mass., was married to Miss Margaret A. Donegan, of Rutland, Vt., sister of Mr. J. Donegan, of the United States Customs Department. The officiating priest was Rev. Father Perron. The bridesmaid was Miss Minnie T. McCall, of Westmont, and the best man Mr. John McMann, of Boston, Mass. After the ceremony, the bridegroom present-

ed the bride and bridesmaid with elegant diamond pins as souvenirs of the occasion. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was served at the Windsor Hotel, and a reception was afterwards held in the parlor. Dr. Fitzsimmons was accompanied to Montreal by Mr. Charles Cahill and Mr. Geo. Morcan, of Cambridge, Mass. After the reception the happy couple left for the Saguenay, on their wedding tour. The large number of presents received by the bride and bridegroom testify to the esteem in which they are held by their many friends.

Advice to Young Men.

BY R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY.

INGRATITUDE.—Ingratitude is one of the many vices which the world can boast of at the present day.

There may be fathers and mothers who have felt how cruel a sin it is, for there are children—not a few now—whose hearts have ached to see their children ashamed of their old country accent and their simple manners.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.—Young men nowadays have a great tendency to fall into this evil. They begin by borrowing a little money from a friend, with the hope of trying to gain more at gambling, etc., but alas! they find to their sorrow that their money goes and brings no return.

PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.—By saving with your earnings, and when you have provided the necessities of life, put a little aside.

TOLERATION IN IRELAND.

It seems to have ever been a standing grievance, amongst the ultra-Protestant sections in Ireland, that Catholics are allowed to menace the peace of the country and to threaten the great Orange Order with annihilation.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

The secretary of the Dublin Pan-Celtic congress has issued an interesting sketch map showing the present distribution of the living Celtic languages.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

We are all more or less interested in the end of the world. It is true that for each individual, the world ends—practically as far as he is concerned—on the day of his death.

on hand to suffer the consequences of any of our relatives or friends being that "crack of doom." In fact we are fully prepared to accept the theory of these two gentlemen, nor do we care much if they have erred by a few hundred years, one way or the other.

"Scientists do queer things sometimes. One of them has attempted to calculate in cold mathematics how soon we may expect the Judgment Day; and he has prepared a paper on the subject which he expects to read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science when it meets next month in Columbus.

THE STORY OF PADEREWSKI.

THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAILS which reached this country a few weeks ago to the effect that Paderewski, the prince of pianists, had married a second time, were proved to be baseless almost as soon as they were published.

TWENTY YEARS AGO Ignace Jan Paderewski, a poor, unknown pianist made a tour through Russia, Siberia, Servia, and Roumania. He played to small audiences at reduced rates.

THREE MONTHS LATER he went back to the Roumanian village. He told the owner of the eyes that he could never play again without their presence and their inspiration.

THE YOUNG HUSBAND and wife travelled together on his concert tours in Russian and Polish villages.

When Paderewski and his wife were not travelling they lived in his birthplace, the Russian-Polish village of Podolia. Here he practiced eight hours a day always insisting that she should be near him while he practiced.

000 years outpouring before a sensible diminution of the quantity of energy given out can be detected.

The rest of the article does not directly interest us; all we want to know is that there are three billion years ahead, before the General Judgment. In other words, we are assured that if we live sufficiently long we will find matters about the same in three billion years as they are to-day.

THE STORY OF PADEREWSKI.

unknown in Podolia, and she missed them, but she was too brave and tender to give a sign.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE Podolia peasant's playing reached Warsaw, and a grave professor, with bristling black whiskers and hair and thoughtful blue eyes, went down to hear.

ONE NIGHT TWO ANGELS hovered over the little cottage—the angel of life and the angel of death. Each brought his gift and departed.

THE OLD WARSAW professor is still Paderewski's confidant. It is the story that has come in answer to reports of Paderewski's marriage.

This is the story of Paderewski, as told by the old Warsaw professor who was his earliest friend and confidant, and this story, it is said, is the theme of the opera which Paderewski has recently completed.

RELIGION AND CREED.

"GIVE US PURE RELIGION, but no creed; we are only driven to confusion by theology, with its hair-splitting differences, its dogmas, and its code"; so spoke the Rev. B. Hodgins, B.A., at an assembly of Christians, in the Methodist Church at Forest Gate, London, three Sundays ago.

or in any other truth has a creed—a limited one, if you will, but still a creed. Now, Rev. Mr. Hodgins wants a pure religion without any creed, that is to say without any belief at all.

LET US SUPPOSE that he is opposed to theology, and say that it is on account of the difficulties presented by the theorems of that study; still he says that he is against "its dogmas, and its code."

SAVED BY THE SCAPULAR.

A Dublin correspondent writes to the Catholic Times, of Liverpool: "Father Cassidy, of Dublin, is a well known Franciscan. He is a man of splendid presence, standing some six feet high.

A Venerable Prelate's Jubilee.

A FEW WEEKS AGO, the diocese of Southwark, in England was the scene of great rejoicings. It was the golden jubilee of the priesthood of the Right Rev. Dr. Butt, the venerable Bishop of that place.

AT THE END OF THE WAR Father Butt returned to St. Leonard's, and from there he was sent to Arundel, with which mission he was connected for twenty-seven years.

anything, it must mean the moral code, or, in other words moral theology. Then—this Christian teacher is opposed to the moral principles of theology—and yet he wants a "pure religion." Let us try to define a "pure religion" that is based on no creed and that has no dogmatic and moral principles to guide it.

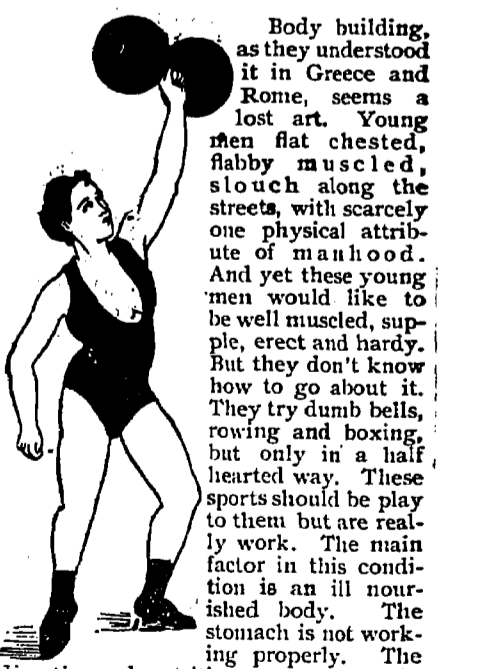
If the Rev. Mr. Hodgins is a truthful exponent of Protestantism we are not surprised at its divisions, not yet at its immoral consequents, as seen in divorce and other practices.

his hearers to a very simple but thrilling story of the scapular. At the time of the Fenian troubles in Ireland some thirty years ago a man was suspected of carrying arms in Dublin, and one night two policemen pursued him in Eustace-street.

A Venerable Prelate's Jubilee.

scious, remembering no more for the next three weeks. He was taken to his tent and tenderly nursed by a private of the Comaught Rangers.

AT THE END OF THE WAR Father Butt returned to St. Leonard's, and from there he was sent to Arundel, with which mission he was connected for twenty-seven years.



Body building, as they understand it in Greece and Rome, seems a lost art. Young men flat chested, flabby muscled, slouch along the streets, with scarcely one physical attribute of manhood.

THE IRISH IN SPAIN.

BY "CRUX."

IT IS A WELL KNOWN historical fact that amongst the first settlers of Ireland were the Spaniards. It is, consequently, but natural that, in later centuries, the descendants of these almost pre-historic discoverers, should find a home in Spain, and should become leaders amongst the people from whom they originally sprung.

Narvaez and Murillo, and in 1854, Espartero made him Minister of War. His gratitude to his superior was short-lived, however, for two years later, in 1856, he plotted against and supplanted Espartero. Three months after this coup d'etat he in turn was succeeded by Narvaez, but in 1858 returned once more to power.

It was in Morocco that O'Donell won his title of Duke of Tetuan. He commanded the Spanish army in a tedious campaign against the Moors in 1859, which was ended by the capture of the city of Tetuan, after which the title was bestowed on him. He continued to be a power in Spanish politics until his death, which occurred at Bayona, November 5, 1867.

O'REILLY STREET, HAVANA.—The O'Reillys after one of whom the street in Havana is named, did not come to Spain till well on in the eighteenth century. Alexander, the most famous of the name, was born in Ireland in 1725. He entered the Spanish army when very young, and is first noticed in Italy, where he was wounded during the war of the Austrian succession. Later, he served in both the Austrian and the French armies, but finally re-entered the Spanish service and, after being made Brigadier and introducing reforms in the Spanish army, he was sent to America as Inspector-General of the Spanish Colonies, his chief work, as such having been the restoration of the fortifications of Havana.

At the time when our present State of Louisiana changed from French to Spanish ownership, and I had had been expelled by the French colonists, O'Reilly was sent there with a fleet. This was in 1768, and on arriving he began business by court-martialing Lafrere and some other popular leaders for crimes against Spain, which were alleged to have been committed before Spain had taken possession of the province. After substituting Spanish laws for the French code, he returned to Spain and then led an unsuccessful expedition against Mexico in 1775. He was succeeded as commander of Andalusia and Governor of Cadix, and died in Havana in 1794 while on his way north to take command of the army of the Canaries.

DESCENDANTS IN CUBA.—The descendants of Alexander O'Reilly are now in Cuba, where the head of the family is known as the Count of Havana Vista. For many years they have been powerful factors in Cuban affairs, especially Havana, trading, and also by reason of their wealth, in politics. A part of the family's income consists in a manner which may not be generally Spanish, but in a way which is immediately to be observed in the streets of Havana. Years ago the Annual government granted to the O'Reillys, apparently for all time, the exclusive right of conveying the slaughtered meat from the Havana market to the various markets in the city. This, considering that Havana is a city of several hundred thousand inhabitants, meant a large business, and until a recent year, the O'Reillys conducted this work in their own name, and gathered in considerable money. Finally the concession was turned over to some one who did the work and paid a percentage for the privilege. This percentage alone, so it is stated, now amounts to more than \$100,000 a year, which the O'Reilly family receives, and for which not a stroke of work is done nor a dollar of capital invested.

IT WOULD BE a long story to tell of all the Irishmen, who on account of persecution, or for commercial purposes, left their native land and set up their homes in Spain. A couple of names of families, however, I will give, as they are connected with American history. The last Viceroy of Mexico was O'Donoghue, originally of Donegal, and so pronounced; and in the then Spanish colony of Chile, O'Higgins was the truest patriot of South America. Once Dr. Cahill said that Irishmen were "everywhere, from the wilds of O'Regan (Oregon) to the stary realms of O'Ryau (Oregon)" and there was more truth than poetry about it.

and ushered in a fight worthy of a nobler cause. A clash in a parish is not the worst of calamities—a dead parish is worse than that—but the best thing in a parish is that sweet reasonableness of spirit which shows one's strength and self-respect precisely by not being afraid of belittlement through concessions or of humiliation through the surrender of this or that preference.

THE FINANCIAL FEATURE.—To be afraid of losing a pew or of subscription or offending a fat pocket-book—this is indeed vulgar, in priest or vestryman; to yield for such a cause is base. But to be afraid of hurting the fair fame of the Family, which is our beloved Church, or to be afraid of hurting a brother or a sister, or to be afraid of doing an injustice to any—this we esteem truly noble. And the limits of concession are reached only when we are asked to yield to threats of loss, or secession or displeasure, rather than to the interests of righteousness and purity and goodwill.

"I wonder what has happened, to make our pastor write that editorial on 'Giving In'?"—we can hear our readers asking. Happened? Why nothing more startling than what is happening everywhere daily, wherever human beings live together. "An quarrel. No, no—don't be mistaken! And there won't ever be any further quarrels!"—Rev. F. W. E. writes to the Augustinian.

THE WAR GOES ON IN ANGLICAN CIRCLES.

INCENSE, THE CANDLE, A London correspondent writes to the New York Times that a similar and interesting story about the religious life in the Anglican circles of the United States is being told. The religious life in the United States is being told. The religious life in the United States is being told.

ALL THIS SOUNDING OF BELL—some of us consider the quality of our contributions in respect. What matters most, for all uses it make another thing, a necessary use in the Protestant service, or whether it is discarded, it would suppose that the use of a course, lighted candles and other religious symbols would add to, in some way, the teaching of these churches. If they were to swing a million crosses every Sunday they would be no nearer the true faith, than some attempt to imitate and others to imitate than they would be nearer the truth. The hardest bit of all is contained in the following paragraph, from the same correspondent. He says:

And what is the result of this order? Nothing. The fact of the matter is that the enthusiastic ritualists are sadly disappointed. They expected a great measure of support from many wealthy and influential leaders, but society people all through the country have shown themselves quite indifferent whether incense or candles were used in church or not; and just now the weather is too fine and people find too much attraction in yachting at Cowes or are too much occupied with their arrangements for holiday making abroad or the anticipation of a very promising grouse shooting season to trouble about incense, smoke or candles on Sundays. The Primate and the Archbishop of York have ruled, and there the matter must rest. There is no higher appeal. The "Kensington" are very sensibly doing their rejoicing in secret and avoiding creating any ill feeling among the vanquished ritualists by making a parade of their victory.

LESSON OF DISCIPLINE.—Just imagine the Pope—"there being no higher appeal" in our Church—ruling upon a certain important point of discipline, or practice, and his decision at it if it had never existed. The whole falling flat, producing no effect, being Catholic world would be thunder-struck if such a thing could possibly occur. Yet the Primate and the Archbishop of York, in the great state-created, and state-supported Church of England, have ruled on a question of great moment to the whole Anglican communion, and "there the matter rests." No one cares a snap what that ruling is. Those in whose favor it is given are afraid to rejoice, and those who would have preferred a contrary ruling are too busy yachting and shooting to bother their heads with petty affairs of church consequences. And yet this is supposed to be the Church of Christ! It is not very consistent, to say the least, to claim Christ as the founder of an institution that is devoid of all practical authority.

If Christ is God—therefore, Omnipotent and Omnipresent—He must have left, according to His promise, a Church that represents Him on earth. If such a Church exists it is absolutely necessary that it possess authority otherwise it cannot perpetuate the work of Christ. If such authority be given to that Church, it must be an effective, a real, a supreme, an unquestionable, an infallible authority, else it is not from Christ. Where then is the effectiveness or the reality, or the supremacy, or the undeniability, or the infallibility of the authority of the Anglican Primate? If it exists not his Church cannot be of Christ, and if not of Christ, it is a mere human institution. And as a human institution it does not matter a particle what ceremonies it employs, or what symbols it uses or discards. None of these can ever constitute it the "Pillar and Ground of Truth."

One Hundred Years Hence.

A hundred years hence every man, woman and child now upon earth will have passed from life into death. An eminent authority states that the annual mortality of the whole world—that is, the number of deaths per year—is 22,000,000—which is an average of 21,552 every day in the year, or 2,730 every hour of the day, or 92 every minute, which is more than one for every beat of the clock. What a commentary that is on the frailty of human life!

BABY BEAUTY.

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

For Children, Bands, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Changelings of St. Anthony and Canceled Postage Stamps, Write to Agency, 147 St. James Street, Montreal.

Catholic High School, Belmont Park.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: REV. FATHER QUINLAN, P. P., Chairman; REV. FATHER STRUBBE, C. S. S. R., Secretary; REV. FATHER O'DONNELL, P. P., Hon. J. J. CURRAN, J. S. O., Hon. J. J. GIBLIN, M. P., M. L. A., G. J. SMITH, Esq., President of the Board; FRANK E. HART, Esq., Montreal; WILLIAM M. NALLY, Esq., Montreal; MARTIN BAYAN, Esq., Montreal.

Classes will open in the school on the sixth day of September.

Private schools will be better than any other schools. August 19, 1899. Send for prospectus.

Table with 2 columns: Fees per month, and amounts for Kindergarten, Preparatory, and High School Course.

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

Manufacture Superior Church Bells. CANAGIAN TEACHERS WANTED. More than 1000 teachers. Positions guaranteed. Place 200 Canadian teachers in U. S. last term. LINDSAY EDUCATIONAL AGENCY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Classical and Preparatory Courses DIRECTED BY THE ENGLISH JESUIT FATHERS. Classes resumed Sept. 6th. REV. WM. J. DOHERTY, S. J., Rector.

ANDREW F. MURRAY & CO., CONTRACTORS and IMPORTERS. 40 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL, Que.

Brass and Wrought Iron Gas Logs, Fireplaces, Gas Pipes, Furniture, Gas and Coal Grates. Designs and Estimates Submitted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Margaret Cox, wife of William Edmund Evans, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Edmund Evans, Defendant.

P. S. DOYLE & CO., 364 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Wholesale Dealers in TEAS. TEL. MAIN 3090. T. F. TRIHEY, REAL ESTATE. Money to Lend on City Property and Improved Farms. INSURANCE. VALUATIONS. Room 33, Imperial Building, 107 ST. JAMES STREET.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. Sacred Heart Pilgrimage.

Under Direction of REV. FATHER DRISCOLL, Director of the League of the Sacred Heart. TO LANORAIE, 36 Miles from Montreal, Per Str. "THREE RIVERS," THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899. Leaving Jacques Cartier Wharf at 9 a. m.; Returning at 7 p. m. TICKETS—Adults 50c. Children under 12 years 30c. Tickets can be had from the Reverend Director, St. Patrick's Presbytery.

Established 1848. [Created a Catholic University by Pope Leo XIII, 1879.] State University 1866. TERMS: \$160 Per Year. Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada. Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

REFRIGERATORS. The Public are finding advantage of our Great Clearing Sale and Discount of 20 per cent. of Catalogue List. GEORGE W. REED & CO., MANUFACTURERS. 783 and 785 Craig Street.

A Business Chance. WANTED. A young man, with capital, to take a part interest in a profitable Manufacturing business with a practical man of 25 years experience. Address—"R." True Witness.

CHS. LAVALLEE, Successor to A. LAVALLEE. IMPROVER OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS of Every Description. A complete assortment always on hand. Ladies' and Artists' Violins made to order.

New Publications. B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. BELLORD, REV. F. JAMES, D. D., Editor of the "Times of St. Louis."

BON BOURGEOIS Claret. Claret is sold by every first-class Club, Hotel and Restaurant in Montreal.

KUEMMELE, KONRAD—In the English Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards Gray. 18mo., 135 pages. Cloth, special cover design.—50c.

BECAUSE. It is the best value imported from the Vineyards of France. BON BOURGEOIS is a delight to consumers and a mystery to competitors.

HAMON, E. S. J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French. By Anna T. Sadlier. With the "Imprimatur" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis. 12 mo., 600 pages. Fine cloth, gilt title on cover and back, net \$1.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada. MONTREAL Office, 87 St. James Street. BORDEAUX OFFICE: 17 Allée du Boutaux.

JOHN P. O'LEARY, (Late Building Inspector C. P. Ry.) Contractor and Builder. RESIDENCE: 3 Prince Arthur St., MONTREAL. Estimates given and Valuations Made.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albertine Brabant, wife of Edward Kieran, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kieran, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, adultery, and desertion. Dated at the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899. WM. E. MOUNT, Solicitor for Applicant.

COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA. THE COWAN CO., TORONTO.

The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society. HEAD OFFICE: 1756 St. Catherine Street. Bell Tel. 1235 East. Merch. Tel. 563. The only Society offering solid guarantees. The only Society incorporated. Capital, \$30,000. SUBSCRIPTIONS. If you are not already a member of our Society, do not wait until to-morrow to join; it might be too late. Outside of our subscribers funerals we are prepared, on the shortest notice, to undertake all classes of funerals at moderate prices. If you wish to become a member, telephone and we will call immediately. Specialty: Scientific Embalming. W. A. WAYLAND, Manager.

THE VALUE OF CONCILIATION.

A COMMON PROTEST.—"I don't see why I should give in!" is a very common protest, falling from the lips of our boys and girls, and reiterated how often by us children of a larger growth, to the end of our days. Collisions will occur, among the little folk and among grown up folk; differences of opinion develop, antagonistic interests show themselves; it is impossible both sides or both parties should have their way. To avoid unpleasantness or trouble some one must yield; then comes the above quoted query, which ever side is appealed to: "I don't see why you expect me to give in!" "I don't know why we should yield to them any more than they to us!"

PRIDE AND SELF-WILL.—A good man recently wrote a book on the "Art of Living Together"; and another, some years ago, on "How to be Happy though Married." The latter writer is not a bit of a cynic, but he knew what we all know, that many married people are not happy, and that they make their marriage the occasion to themselves of their greatest unhappiness. And the rock on which such people are wrecked as often as on any other is simply this of their not knowing how to "give in"—such a yielding of preference, prejudice, pride, self-will, as truly exalts while it seems to humble and finally rules in spirit if not in details, because it is worthy to rule.

CONFLICTING DEMANDS.—Different minds, conflicting demands—ah, but how poor an affair any family or society would be did its members not have their own minds and speak their own! A family with only one thinking member in it, thinking for all the rest—or with no active thinking in it at all—would be no family. The personality is what we want; husband and wife with personality, wife with personality, children with personality; better they should clash occasionally than that they should be so many inert lumps of putty; but surely, best of all they should have "the art of living together," ready each not only to stand up for right and fair dealing but ready also to yield for love and for unity.

IN PARISH WORK.—A parish is just a kind of large family. We want the different minds, the personality of each still held sacred, each standing for itself in a noble sense; and then we want "the art of living together." But this last will often mean "giving in"—"giving in" and not refusing to work and to pay, yes, and to respect and to love,—your "giving in" rather than somebody's else, even while you may be asking "Why should I give in?" Some good people are afraid of breeding tyrants by yielding to prejudices or opposition in the way of proposed lines of procedure. "We give in now, and so-and-so will think we are afraid, and have got to give in next time. We might as well show, so-and-so now as later that we don't propose to be put down!" How often has this sort of declaration of independence sounded the call to arms,

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, 233 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00

All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY August 19, 1899.

REV. FATHER QUINLIVAN.

Just as we were going to press we made inquiries at the Hotel Dieu regarding the condition of the Rev. Father Quinlivan, who, as our readers are aware, recently underwent a very painful operation. It is a source of much satisfaction to us to be able to announce that the esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's has still further improved since we last referred to him. His progress towards recovery is necessarily slow, as the part operated upon is tender and tardy in healing. It may be said however, that his complete recovery is only a matter of time, the danger stage—if ever there was really any—having been safely passed.

PASTORAL RETREAT.

On Sunday last at the Grand Seminary commenced the annual pastoral retreat for the diocese. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the opening and will continue to superintend the whole retreat until it closes to-night. The preacher is the Rev. Mr. Leeco, one of the profoundest theologians in Montreal, a man whose rich stores of knowledge are calculated to benefit in a marked degree each of those who have the advantage of participating in the retreat. The annual retreat is a time of great blessings for the priest. During that one week he detaches himself from all the worries, the anxieties, and the duties of his parish, and devotes his time entirely to the affairs of his own soul. He comes forth a new man, in a certain sense, endowed with fresh vigor, and armed anew to "fight the good fight." It is the duty of all Catholics to fervently pray for their priests, and especially during the time of their retreat. We trust our readers will remember those who are now seeking consolation in silence and prayer.

A CHALLENGE.

We find the following in the Detroit News-Tribune, of last week: "The Montreal 'True Witness' (R. C.), in noticing an answer to a correspondence which appeared in the News-Tribune 'Question Box,' a week or two ago, concludes as follows: 'Unitarianism is not a bit more confused and contradictory than is Protestantism in general. If not actually, at least virtually the majority of Protestant teachings constitute a denial of Christ. They do not think so but it is none the less a fact. It is true they have Christ on their lips always; they load Him with the full onus of their sins—past, present and to be—they counteract and contradict His most precise teachings, they consider Him as mediator, but not as a Deity. Bold as these words may seem, we are pleased to say that we can substantiate them. 'Catholic as well as Protestant writers sometimes go too far in making assertions. This seems to be a case in point. What does the 'True Witness' mean by saying that 'virtually the majority of Protestant teachings constitute a denial of Christ,' and they consider Him as a mediator, but not as a Deity.' We mean exactly what we say: Actually no Protestant teaching—to our knowledge—denies the existence of Christ in so many words; but the effects upon the masses, produced by such teachings, is to create hazy, indistinct, contradictory and vague id-

cas of the Founder of Christianity; vagueness engenders doubt, and doubt eventually brings about practical denial. How many Protestants in the great world to-day, who look upon Christ as the Redeemer, the sole Mediator, the all-suffering Victim, ever consider Him or think of Him, or adore Him, as the Creator of the Universe, as the second Person of the Holy Trinity, co-eternal with and equal to the Father? What are the dogmas of Protestantism? The Nicene, or the Apostles' Creed consists of a series of affirmations. Is there one of them upon which Protestantism agrees. By Protestantism we understand all the Christian sects outside the Roman Communion. No two of them are based upon exactly the same foundation. The Unitarian is Protestant; does he consider Christ in the same light as does the Baptist, or the Anglican? There is a feeling abroad to-day, beginning in Germany (the cradle of the Reformation) and extending to England and America, that possibly the Bible may not be the certain and only source of religion; but the consolation accompanying this feeling consists in the assurance that even though the Bible should fail, "Christ is left." The name of Christ seems to suffice in all cases. But Protestantism itself is beginning to ask "which Christ?"

"There is the miraculous, supernatural, transcendental Christ of the Nicene Creed, 'very God of very God,' and 'there is the humanitarian, the Buddha of Galilee, transfigured by legend into something which He never was, and now at length known to be simply man, however we deify Him in our language and worship." These words quoted from an eminent writer in a recent review, convey pretty fairly our idea and the explanation of our contention. A Church—that is a teaching body—demands Revelation; Revelation demands exponents; exponents demand authority; authority demands protection against error—or infallibility. The Sorites of the Reformation is the reverse of the foregoing. There is no infallibility—or protection against error; consequently no authority; therefore no exponents; finally no revelation; no Church; no Christ. 'Oh, yes, we have Christ; we proclaim Him, we confide in Him' will be answered by 'W,' and a million others. We repeat then the question, 'which Christ?'

Not the Christ of the Nicene Creed; because He is God, Omnipotent, Omniscient; He could not possibly establish a Church, or a system of religion without conferring thereon full protection against error. It must be the legendary Christ to whom all virtues and perfections are attributed, but to whom adoration is not paid. We did not say that all the Protestant Churches held teachings that virtually constituted a denial of Christ; we said 'the majority of Protestant teachings.' Are not the Christian Scientists Protestants? Certainly they are accepted into the fold of Protestantism. Which Christ do they proclaim—if they believe in any Christ? Go over the long list of petty sects—the aggregate of which comprises the majority of Protestantism—and tell us plainly how many of them teach any definite dogma regarding Christ? Take the prayers, the invocations, the salutations, the devotional expressions of the various denominations, beginning with the Salvation Army, and running back along the whole gamut; how

many of them indicate a faith in Christ as God? Is it not constantly as a Mediator that He is invoked? He is supplicated to intercede with the Almighty; but is He ever asked to grant that which the prayer requests? Take the ordinary adherent of Protestantism; the man who reads his Bible and cries out "O, Lord;" ask him to define his belief in Christ, and take his definition as an evidence of our contention.

In the vast majority of cases the Protestant, who has no other guide than his Bible, and no other exponent thereof than himself, is lacking in the scholarship which a study of the Scriptures exacts, "in the psychology of inspiration, the knowledge of the Oriental records, the question of man-versions, all clamoring to be dealt kersions, all clamoring to be dealt with before any man could declare honestly that his doctrine owed nothing to authority and was simply his own." Yet, no matter what his views, opinions, beliefs, or disbeliefs may be he is a genuine Protestant; Protestantism accepts him. He may not deny Christ; but he denies to Christ attributes which are inseparable from the idea of a Deity. He sets up an imaginary Saviour for his contemplation, without any certainty as to the characteristic of the One he claims to believe in. When he prays, his petition is addressed directly to God; when he addresses Christ, it is as if He were not one and the same with the Eternal but rather a chosen one of God, a prophet, a saint, a martyr, an intercessor, a humanly perfect Mediator, through whose virtues every believing Christian—without other requirements than faith—can escape the consequences of all transgressions.

The agnosticism, which is simply infidelity, that has spread over the civilized world to-day, is the direct consequence of Protestant teachings, or the principles of Protestantism. The tendency of those teachings has been, from the beginning, towards disunion; disunion supposes contradictions; contradictions are characteristic of error; and inflexibility of logic ordains that error and Deity are incompatible. Therefore, the Christ—which is the object of those teachings and belief—cannot be the Christ of the Nicene Creed, but rather that other fictitious Christ, tainted with human weaknesses and subject to human errors.

In other words the teachings of Protestantism impart nothing definite regarding Christ; they permit a latitude of interpretation and belief that renders their faith as diversified as are the individuals who profess it. The limited, finite faculties of man can more easily understand the human than the divine; therefore the mind, untrained to soar into higher realms of contemplation, naturally is satisfied with the consideration of Christ in His Humanity, and surely, but often unperceptibly, the idea of His Divinity is effaced; for the great majority He becomes a Mediator, but not a Deity.

THE "ORANGE SENTINEL."

The "True Witness" being an Irish Catholic organ feels it a duty to thank the management of the Orange Sentinel for having favored us with a copy of that paper's jubilee number. We did not expect such a courtesy, and are consequently highly elated. In fact we have learned a great deal from the columns of that elaborate number. We carefully perused the ringing editorials, that breathe a spirit akin to that which animated the heroic Orangemen at Drogheda, Wexford, Janelou, and other places in Ireland. We read the numerous letters from P.M.s, and G. Ms, and M. W. Brothers, and M.W. Sisters from G.T.s, G.L.B.A., L.L.O., B.As, G. Rs, G.Ss, and C.Ms, and a score of equally important contributors, from all of which we have discovered that "Pope and Popery, wooden shoes, and brass money" are still remembered. We have also found out that the Sentinel has existed for 25 years, and that it has contributed in no small degree to the downfall of "Romanism." We were not aware that the days of St. Peter's successors were numbered, nor that Orangeism has been the backbone of Protestantism. As to the successors of St. Peter, the chain has been so lengthy and unbroken that it never once flashed in our mind that it could possibly come to a sudden end; in fact we must confess that our anxiety, on that score, has been so slight that we never gave the subject a thought. However, we are pleased to know that, in the anatomy of Protestantism, the important part, known as the spinal column, or backbone, has been Orangeism. In the ordinary creature of the animal kingdom, this vital portion runs from the base of the brain to the base of the body; we would be glad to know what organizations, or association or society is to be found at either extremes of that column. Amongst other pieces of information which we have gleaned from this jubilee number is the significant one that Orange toasts are more popular now than ever. We never had the pleasure of "toasting"—either literally, or fig-

uratively—the "glorious and immortal King William," but we once read a statement made by the renowned Irish-Protestant orator, Charles Phillips, to the effect that it was delightful "to get drunk in gratitude to the man who colonized ignorance in one's native land." However, there is one correspondent—a "P. M." which sometimes means afternoon—who has opened our eyes to a state of things that we had heretofore, totally ignored. The only conclusions we can draw from his letter, are these: while the Roman Church was wallowing in ignorance for centuries, Orangeism was spreading the lights of Christianity and civilization throughout the world; that, even in Canada, while such men as de Brebeuf, Lalement, Jogues, Daniel, and their associates were reducing the country to a state bordering on financial ruin and religious degradation, the Orange Order was converting the Iroquois, and suffering martyrdom at the Huron stake; that while priests of Rome were spreading desolation and planting ignorance in every land where their treacherous feet were allowed to pollute the soil, the bright phalanx of Orange missionaries were building temples and combatting infidelity. But above all we have secured the following piece of information from the careful reading of those pages:

"More potent than statistics of population or the growth of Protestant nations is the opinion of that spirit of protest against priestly authority which is exhibited in every part of the world, and among all classes of people professing all kinds of religion. Men are to-day approaching the Divine without human mediators. They are learning that by the spirit, not by the form, they are to be judged, and these discoveries carry to the thinking Roman Catholic the conviction that his adherence to Romanism is but a shortening of his privileges, a narrowing of his spiritual vision, a restriction of his individual liberty. The growth of Protestantism and the decay of Roman Catholicism are attributable to this illuminating spirit, whose force is as irresistible as the Niagara cataract."

Not feeling at all able to stem this Niagara of illuminating Orange force, we will have to content ourselves with getting across it on the Suspension Bridge—which bridge is known to us by the more familiar term of Christian charity.

The Sentinel does not expect that we are going to join in its jubilee hymn, nor to weave a garland of flowers to deck the brow of its editor upon this occasion; were we to do so our voice would sound harsh and out of accord with the chorus of P.M.s and G.M.s, while the wreath would resemble too much those mortuary floral decorations that men strew upon coffins. He will simply express the hope that the Sentinel in its future years may prove no more injurious to Catholicity than it has been during the past quarter of a century.

A CATHOLIC'S WILL.

In various parts of our paper we not infrequently publish items that might serve well as texts for editorials. This week, in our "Household Department" will be found a few paragraphs from the Augustinian, that deal with the question of will making. One of these paragraphs reads thus:

"One heir who should always be remembered in a Christian man's will is the Church of Christ. Let it become a principle among Christ's followers to give something, be it much or little, in every will. It is not despoiling the estate of the widow and the orphan, nor is it paying the price for Heaven, favor. It is the recognition of a claim that is made upon every Christian. Inasmuch as it was his duty to help forward his Master's cause while in health and strength, now in surrendering his stewardship he still recognizes the claims of that Master's kingdom. No heir should ever complain of the clause: 'I give and bequeath to the Church the sum of \$— to be used for the support of religious education, etc.'"

After all we are only stewards; even our money, or property gathered together by hard labor, belongs not entirely to us. The labor that accumulated was a duty, as well as an inevitable penalty which has fallen to the lot of mankind on account of the original disobedience. Were we entire masters of the fruits of our labor we would be able to use them and enjoy them in whatsoever manner suited our inclinations, and for as long a period as we might desire. But the evidence that we are merely the responsible custodians, and that an account must be rendered of our stewardship, is found in the facts that, even though we had unlimited wealth, we are not free to make use of it as we please, nor are we able to retain it one instant after the certain and fatal summons goes forth. Even were there no law of God to bind the conscience, there is a law of the state that forbids crime and punishes the same. No wealth, no fortune, no inexhaustible treasure can exempt a man from the strict observance of the law, nor grant him impunity in the breach of that which is ordained by authority. Not

all the millions of Croesus multiplied a million of times could prolong life for the infinitesimal fraction of a second, once the Owner of all, the Omnipotent has ordered a rendering of accounts.

To remember God's Church in his will becomes an obligation as binding as is that of contributing to the Church's maintenance during the Catholic's life-time. There is no written law that dictates this; but the law of conscience, as well as that of self-interest make it a wise and honest act. There is no other body, no other institution, or individual that follow us beyond the grave; and the benefits conferred upon us by the Church, even after death, should not be overlooked when we are about to sever all earthly ties.

Let us suppose you intend to journey from Montreal to Quebec. Once you leave the wharf of this city all the safeguards and protections that you find here, become practically useless as far as you are concerned. Our life-department, our police force, our street cars, our ambulances, and everything that the city possesses for the benefit of its citizens are left behind; you have only one object on which to depend, and that is the steamboat which carries you down the stream. So is it when the shore of time recedes; all the friends, the institutions, the clubs, the societies, that had deep interest in you vanish, and you have to depend entirely on the vessel of the Church which beats you on to eternity. Your first friend and your last one; remembering her in your will.

THE DRUG HABIT.

If intemperance in the use of liquors has long been a general curse in the world, it would seem as if the coming generation was to have a still more deadly enemy to combat. The time has arrived when some second Father Matthew will be required to rise up in his energy, and devotedness to crush the demon of drugs. The statistics of the various countries show that the insane asylums contain almost as many inmates that are victims of the drug habit as they do inebriates, in the ordinary sense of the word. And it is evident that drugs work still greater havoc—moral and physical—than does intoxicating liquor. In the case of the latter there is always some hope of redemption—except in rare cases; but the former take such a hold upon the human victim that when the habit becomes apparent, almost all hope is passed, and sudden collapse is at hand. Moreover, there are so many kinds of drugs that are now used, that it is not too much to say that a quarter of the population of large cities is given to some species of this slow poisoning system. No better example could be given than in the recently reported case of H. Victor Newcomb, a wealthy New York gentleman. The account given reads thus:

"After having habitually using chloral until his mind became affected by the drug, H. Victor Newcomb, of No. 633 Fifth Avenue, who owns property worth \$200,000, was declared insane by a sheriff's jury Monday. This verdict was confirmed by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court and Jas. A. Hames was appointed to take care of Mr. Newcomb's property.

"Witnesses testified that Newcomb is a confirmed victim of the chloral habit. His persistent use of the drug, made him insane, and in 1891 his wife Mrs. Florence Newcomb, had him sent to a sanitarium in Central Valley, N. Y. Dr. Cyrus Edson and Dr. Albert Brinkman, the family physicians, say Newcomb now is suffering from chloral dementia. Chloral, the physicians say, causes its users to suffer from delusions loss of memory, tremor of the tongue and dilated pupils."

"It is said that Newcomb took as much as twenty grains of chloral at a time, and in a single evening he has been known to consume fifty grains. On one occasion he took a large quantity of chloral in mistake for citrate of magnesia. It was enough to kill several men, and he was restored to consciousness with great difficulty.

"Newcomb's real estate, which is held in trust under an arrangement made by his father several years ago, is valued at \$200,000. His son, Herman D. Newcomb, lives in Louisville, Ky., and his daughter, Mrs. Edyth N. Ward, lives in London. It was Newcomb's wife and son who made the application to have him declared insane."

We do not cite this as an exceptional case, but simply because we have it, at this moment, under our eye. Nor is it to be supposed that men only are the victims of the drug-habit. Unfortunately the curse has fallen upon thousands of the weaker sex. There is a kind of artificial life that has come into vogue to such an extent that nature's order is reversed, and day is turned into night, and night into day. How many hundreds of fashionable ladies, whose nights are given to social engagements and their days spent in attempting to recuperate for the coming nights, are sustained by drugs and

opiates? It is often a matter of astonishment that such and such a one, who seemed all life and activity, in the great social whirl, should suddenly vanish from the scene of gaiety, and sink into the oblivion that falls upon the prematurely diseased. The tension had been due entirely to some drug and its life-sapping principles; the string snapped on account of the overstrain; the end was rapid and certain.

If we are to believe the medical world, even chloral is not the worst, the most deadly, nor the most generally used drug. In any case, the world is living at such an electric rate that soon something will have to break. It is not natural that the present mad whirl can go on perpetually. The human organism is not made of steel—and even steel has its limits of resistance. If the present generation does not experience the collapse, at least the coming one will have every reason to be grateful if it be not the victim destined to expiate the sins and follies of our time.

It is easy enough to get at the drink victim, his very intemperance is the publication of his unfortunate condition; but the drug demon eats silently, without any demonstration, into the vitality of the human being, and when the break-down comes, it is generally simultaneous with the discovery that the habit has been contracted.

POPE AND CONFERENCE.

At the final sitting of the Peace Conference, a couple of months ago, the Pope's letter to the Queen of the Netherlands was read. Elsewhere we give the full text of that communication. It was a surprise to the Conference, for only a couple of delegates knew of its existence. So stately and dignified was the letter that it created a profound impression. Above all was importance attached to the paragraph in which His Holiness speaks of lending effective aid, as well as his moral support to the realization of the aims of the Conference. He dwelt upon the arbitrations of his predecessors, and added that the authority of the Supreme Pontificate extends beyond the frontiers of nations. The London Times even admitted the remarkable effect produced by the letter.

A CATHOLIC LANDMARK.

The vast and constant changes that are taking place in London have been gradually removing historic landmarks of the greatest importance. In fact the London of to-day is almost entirely different from that of fifty, or a hundred years ago. And with the removal of buildings and streets, institutions and points of note, some venerable Catholic relics have passed away. One of the most important of these is the Church of St. Mary's Moorfields. In connection therewith we find the following in a Catholic exchange:

"An extremely interesting Catholic edifice in the City of London will soon be no more. The sale of St. Mary's Moorfields, is, we are told, in course of completion, and the sum to be paid is £202,000. The Church of St. Mary's Moorfields, commenced its existence nine years over a century and a half ago. It was for nearly 100 of those years the centre of Catholicity in the metropolis. Cardinal Wiseman used it as his cathedral as soon as the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in 1859 allowed His Eminence to do so. City merchants and their families no longer make regions within the hearing of Bow Bells their places of domestic residence, and the congregation of St. Mary's, Moorfields, has consequently been gradually dwindling away. Out of the £202,000 purchase money a small church will be built in the city."

In their lusty efforts to write catchy headlines the New York editors often make ludicrous mistakes as to the contents of the articles the nature of which they are presumed to indicate. The New York Herald's European cable on Sunday last had for its first large type headline the words: "Dove of Peace Over Europe." In the article itself the Transvaal question is alluded to; and further on in the same column is the minor heading: "Britain's Latest Battle-ship Type," underneath which is given a description of the murderous power of the new war-ship, which, we are told is "the greatest triumph in naval architecture, both for speed and fighting." There is nothing suggestive of the gentle and timid dove in such news.

CHURCH DECORATION.

There is many a church and chapel where the want of daylight is felt. It is a pity at times on account of the fine decorations, that cannot be properly shown. Immense sums of money are expended in decorations and paintings only to be practically lost on account of the lack of light by which they should be seen. Artificial light will not suit the purpose, as all know, but a well diffused general light is what is wanted. The only way to secure it in most cases is by Luxer Prisms, and many are taking advantage of this new product to get the desired results.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS CORNER.

THE A. O. H.

The following poem is from the pen of Dr. J. T. Gallagher, M.D., of Division 37, Charlestown, Mass :

The A. O. H., the A. O. H., God bless it night and day, And may the angels guide and guard and keep it from decay.

In evil days, when Ireland sank immersed in penal gloom, It rose the messenger of hope from out the nation's tomb.

It held aloft the torch of faith and morals in the land, And guarded well the hunted priest when Erin's creed was banned.

Ere spoke the guns of Lexington across the sea it came, The foeman heard on Bunker Hill and trembled at its name.

On field and flood, Columbia! what- ever thundered Mars, To glory, fame and victory it bore the Stripes and Stars.

And in the future as the past 'twill battle in the van For justice, right and liberty for every creed and clan;

The A. O. H., the A. O. H., God bless it night and day! And may the angels guide and guard and keep it from decay!

THAT DAILY PAPER AGAIN.—Division No. 7, A.O.H., composed of the brightest and most intelligent aggregation of young Irish men of this city, met on Monday evening, in the Prendergast Hall, on Ropery Street, for the transaction of business.

C. M. B. A.—Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec, held its regular meeting on Monday evening in the Seminary Hall, Notre Dame St.

PERSONAL NOTES.—President O'Rourke is enjoying his well-earned vacation at St. Agathe, and W. J. Scullion, financial secretary, is perambulating around Cacouana.

THE STALWARTS EAST.—The East End Division (No. 4.) of St. Mary's, still continues to add largely to its numbers. The meeting on Monday evening at which Provincial Treasurer Kearns, presided, was well attended.

A. O. H. EXTENSION.—Negotiations are in progress for the organization of a Division of the A. O. H. in Cornwall on Labor Day. The County President will accompany Division No. 6, which holds an excursion on that day.

ation in their midst. There is a large field for operations in that district, and there is no reason why one of the most prosperous divisions of the Order in Canada, should not be established there.

NO. 5 WANTS A DRIVE.—The regular meeting of Division No. 5 on Wednesday evening, which was of a very interesting and pleasant nature, was more of a social than business one, nevertheless quite an amount of interesting Division work was done.

THE OLD STALWARTS.—The arrangements for the excursion of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association down the river Labor Day, are progressing well.

DIVISION NO. 8, without doubt ranks as one of the most remarkable and progressive branches of the Hibernian organization. Every member is a hustler, and laboring most assiduously to make it the banner Division of Canada.

DIVISION NO. 3, A. O. H., held its regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, and it was numerously attended. President Gallery presided. Ten applications for membership were received and a report from the excursion committee effected the fact that it will be the most successful ever held by the branch.

THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS will meet in their hall on Sunday afternoon. A large amount of business is to be transacted, particularly in connection with the trip to Boston. Every member is requested to be present.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Reformation Society, took place Sunday afternoon, August 13th, Vice-President Walsh occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

THE STALWARTS EAST.—The East End Division (No. 4.) of St. Mary's, still continues to add largely to its numbers. The meeting on Monday evening at which Provincial Treasurer Kearns, presided, was well attended.

A. O. H. EXTENSION.—Negotiations are in progress for the organization of a Division of the A. O. H. in Cornwall on Labor Day. The County President will accompany Division No. 6, which holds an excursion on that day.

fers to opium as a gift of "the gods," for the spirit of his statement is even more pagan than the expressions, "Pagan and materialistic is this suggestion. For the sake of deadening pain, yet without any hope of arresting the progress of the disease, or of prolonging life, he would have the patient slumber away the last and most precious days and hours of existence, and drop imperceptibly from an opiate dream into the reality of eternity.

certain salvation has been rendered uncertain by the humanitarian sentimentality of a good-natured physician. He has been allowed to pass into the dread presence of God without being able to say a prayer, to offer a thought, to make an act of contrition. He has been lulled into insensibility that he might not know what pain is, and has been ushered into the halls of eternal justice without a second's preparation.

What are all the pains, sufferings and tortures of a few days, or weeks, or months, compared to the glorious privilege of possessing one's faculties, and of seeing clearly the abyss that yawns at one's feet? We repeat, this idea of opium as a blessing is both false in fact and unchristian in principle. There is something so absolutely pagan about the statement that the Catholic mind recoils from its cold, hollow, prayerless spirit.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER AS A CRITIC.

OUR CRITIC.—Since the appearance in the "True Witness," of my observations of Civic Affairs, the "Herald" has done me the honor of reproducing in a Saturday issue almost the entire article. That was complimentary to the "True Witness," and equally so to its correspondent. However, some writer, signing "H. St. V.," addressed a letter, dated, Montreal, July 31, to the Herald in which he finds fault with my contentions regarding Irish-Catholic representation. In fact this writer is somewhat severe in his language and cutting in his criticisms.

I might read in the press of the place comments and statements that to me would appear ridiculous; but I would certainly not rush into print, and display my own ignorance of the local situation, by constituting myself the critic of matters that awakened no criticism on the part of the residents and the most interested people. He would like to know in what other city on this continent would a citizen make such an opinion public. Possibly in no other city on the continent, wherein the peculiar circumstances that here surround the Irish-Catholic people exist. A little longer residence here will teach "H. St. V." what I mean.

TRUE AND NOT TRUE.—"H. St. V." thus goes on:—"The writer claims for the Irish-Catholics a larger representation in the City Council than it obtains at the present time—not because of their business capacity nor of their capability of filling the offices with credit to themselves and their constituents, but for the simple reason that they are Irish-Catholics."

This is partly true and partly false; here again we have an evidence that the writer is not well posted. I claimed a proportionate representation for the Irish-Catholics, without any question being raised as to capacity, or capability. I am not yet prepared to admit that we have not as competent and as well qualified men as are possessed by any other element; on the contrary, I believe we have.

A TRUE STATEMENT.—The "Herald's" correspondent, "H. St. V.," says in closing his criticism:—"The only qualifications which the people should look for in an aspirant to a seat at the council board should be capability, honesty and integrity, and when all classes of citizens realize this and eliminate the race and religion question from civic politics, the necessity for the Herald to open up the subscription lists for the purpose of keeping the streets in a respectable condition will cease."

A FALSE PREMISE.—Continuing the writer says:—"Have they any better right to such a representation than the English or French Catholics, the Anglicans, the Scotch Presbyterians, the Methodists or any one of the numerous religious sects which go to make up the population of Montreal? Is a member of any of the above sects who has the qualifications necessary for the position of alderman in a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants to be set aside because he does not happen to be one of the 60,000 Irish Catholics?"

I never contended that they (the Irish-Catholics) had any better right to representation than has any other category, of our citizens; but I did claim, and do still maintain, that they have an equal right—always proportionately speaking. No person ever asked that "a member of any of the above sects" should be set aside because he does not happen to be an Irish-Catholic; but I do insist that because a man is an Irish-Catholic he should not, for that reason, be set aside. It is difficult to deal with "H. St. V.," because he is a prejudiced stranger and possibly a bigot; but I will inform him—since he is not conversant with our history—that there is no example in all the annals of Montreal's civic administration, of any other element electing an Irish-Catholic, while, on the other hand, the Irish-Catholic element has almost continuously, and in all sections of the city, elected men belonging to other creeds or other nationalities. Can "H. St. V.," point to a single Protestant or French division that has ever chosen an Irish-Catholic? I can inform him of scores of Protestants and of French-Canadians, that since Confederation, have received the Irish-Catholic support. I do not claim that the fact of being an Irish-Catholic should constitute the sole necessary qualification; but I do contend that the fact of being an Irish-Catholic should not constitute a barrier.

SOMEWHAT HAZY.—We now have the following sage comment from the pen of "H. St. V.":—"The numerous expositions of the rottenness of Montreal's municipal machinery set before the public by the Herald during the past year or two should act as a deterrent to any such scheme as that advocated by the correspondent."

If this has any meaning at all, it must be that I advocated some scheme whereby "the rottenness of Montreal's municipal machinery" would be increased, or perpetuated. If this is not his meaning, then he is merely writing nonsense. Now, I advocated no scheme whatever; but even if I had proposed some scheme, it surely would not be contended that what I proposed for the future—being something new—could have been the cause of the past "rottenness, etc., etc." "H. St. V." is even a greater stranger to logic than he is to Montreal. If I were inclined to juggle with his literary

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

GRAND EXCURSION..

To Lake St. Peter. MONDAY, (Labor Day) Sept. 4, 1899.

The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave Richelieu Wharf at 1.30 P.M. sharp. DAVIS' Orchestra for dancing. Secure Staterooms and Tickets at MULCAIR BROS., 1912 Notre Dame street. TICKETS: Adults 50c. Children 25c. REFRESHMENTS AT CITY PRICES.

GOD SAVE IRELAND. M. J. POWER, Rec. Sec.

curiosity, or play pitch-and-toss with his statements. I might say that it is exactly because my supposed scheme has never been adopted that the "rottenness" existed. Or I might say that had we the proper representation in proportion to influence, numbers and interests, there would have been no need of the Herald's exposures. I am just writing this, not as serious argument, but merely to show how illogical this stranger-critic really is.

RIGHT AND WRONG.—We are now treated to the following piece of municipal wisdom:—"The common sense method is to elect the best business men that can be induced to come forward, no matter of what race or creed—men who would have the interest of every inhabitant of the city at heart, and not those who would narrow down their labors for the benefit of one-sixth of the population."

Always considering that I am dealing with one who is a stranger, and who consequently cannot be expected to know whereof he writes, I will inform "H. St. V." that it is in accordance with the spirit of our Municipal Code that when a man is elected for any particular ward, he is at the same time elected to represent the interests of the whole city, and of each particular element of the population. While his special attention, in local matters, is expected to be given to his own ward—especially on account of his supposed familiarity with its conditions and needs—yet his duty is to keep before him the general requirements of the city, as a whole, and of the citizens of the city irrespective of all accidents of race, or creed. This much being premised, his sentence, to be right, should read:

"The common-sense method is for each element to elect the best business men that it can induce to come forward, men who would have the interest of the city at heart, because in laboring for the city's best interests they would be laboring for the best interests of their own special constituents."

A LAST PARAGRAPH.—I have but little to say regarding the following:

"The writer complains that two or three offices which were once filled by Irish-Catholics who have since passed away, are now occupied by members of other races or creeds. If these departments are not being administered to the satisfaction of the public then he has a perfect right to protest, but the ground to take is not one of race or creed."

This is the same condition in another form. I never questioned the ability or honesty of the gentlemen who occupy the offices above referred to; but their integrity, talents, capacities, capabilities, or adequate qualifications have something to do with the fact that these offices were once filled by Irish-Catholics, and that such is no longer the case. I do not know to what Church, or what race "H. St. V." belongs; but I am certain he is not an Irish-Catholic. I will suppose a most improbable, and almost impossible case; let us say that the places referred to have been held by Protestants, or by French-Canadians, and that Irish-Catholics were appointed to fill the vacancies—and that these Irish-Catholics were men of the highest capabilities and qualifications—what would be "H. St. V.'s" argument? Would he, under such circumstances,

THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

CURED AT HOME,

Privately, without hypodermic injections, loss of time or other inconvenience, by the use of the "DIXON CURE," a purely vegetable medicine, which is positively guaranteed to cure every case, without exception, if taken as directed.

All interested persons are earnestly invited to give us a call and see what we are doing, or write for particulars which will be mailed free, under plain sealed envelope.

Address to THE "DIXON CURE CO.," or the Manager, J. B. Latime, No. 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal. Bell Telephone, East 369.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS

GREATLY REDUCED!

Men's Tweed Bicycle Suits, Regular price \$5, \$5.75, \$6, \$6.50, \$12. REDUCED PRICE, \$2.98, \$3.48, \$3.77, \$4.19, \$4.95.

MEN'S WHITE DUCK PANTS, that formerly sold at \$1.25, now 60c pair.

FLANNEL COATS AND PANTS, in White, London make, regular price \$1.00 to \$1.50, clearing price 90c.

MEN'S SERGE VESTS, fine London made goods, ranging in price up to \$2.50, clearing price 90c.

NEGLECTE SHIRTS, Silk Fronts, Silk and Wool, Regular, etc. Soft Body and Laundered Fronts, regular prices \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50, to clear, 80c.

MEN'S OUTFIT CAPS, hundreds of them to clear at this sale in this way, 60 cent caps for 10c.

NIGHT SHIRTS, White Shirts, all reduced.

COUNTRY ORDERS Carefully Filled

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street, TERMS Cash. TELEPHONE Up 622.

SCOTCH HERRINGS IN KEGS.

East Coast of Scotland Fish, \$1.25 per keg. We offer Salt Herrings in kegs, packed by Messrs. Davidson, Pirie & Co., of Leith, at \$1.25 per keg. We offer Herrings in kegs, packed by Messrs. A. & M. Smith, of Leith, at \$1.25 per keg. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE "TALISKER" STRAIGHT SCOTCH WHISKY!

THE "DAIL-UNE" GLENLIVET "THREE STILL" SCOTCH WHISKY. Two of the very finest Highland Malt Whiskies produced in all Scotland.

PURE MALT POT STILL HIGHLAND WHISKY!

From the Dailuaine Talisker Distilleries.

PURE TALISKER MALT AQUA.

There is only one Talisker—the most famous of all Scotch Whiskies.

The Talisker Distillery is situated in the wild and mountainous Island of Skye, Scotland.

There is no other distillery on the Island. Talisker Whisky is unrivalled. It is guaranteed PURE MALT TRIPLE DISTILLED WHISKY, unmixed with any other spirit.

It is the Whisky of the Connoisseur, same as supplied to the Royal Army and Royal Navy.

We offer 100 cases Talisker Whisky at \$1.25 per bottle, \$13.50 per case of one dozen bottles.

THE DAILUAINNE THREE STILL

GLENLIVET FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY!

DAILUAINNE-GLENLIVET DISTILLERY is situated in the district famed for producing some of the very finest Whisky in Scotland. The Dailuainne Whisky is guaranteed by the distillers to be pure Dailuainne Glenlivet Malt Whisky, unmixed with any other spirit. It is matured by age in Cask at the Distillery. There is only one quality manufactured at the Distillery. We offer 100 cases DAILUAINNE-GLENLIVET at

\$1.10 per Bottle. \$12.50 per Case of One Dozen Bottles.

We will deliver the "TALISKER" and the "DAILUAINNE-GLENLIVET" Whiskies at the above prices (freight charges prepaid by us), free at any railroad station or steamboat landing in the four provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, (including Cape Breton) and New Brunswick.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

Note and Comment.

In the July number of the Contemporary Review, there is a very scientific and elaborate article on the subject of "The Cancer Problem," from the pen of Wood Hutchinson, M. D. With the medical analysis of the cancer we have nothing to do, nor do we pretend to judge of the treatments suggested by the learned physician; but we claim that in his closing paragraph he makes a statement that is absolutely

entirely contrary to the Catholic idea of what is moral. He says:—"If the disease returns after an operation, or has spread too far to permit of a removal, before it is seen by the surgeon, we have still a palliative left, the greatest gift of the gods to suffering humanity—opium, which will render the sunset hours of life not only almost painless, but even comfortable. It is well that Dr. Hutchinson re-

A VICTIM TO THE SEAL OF CONFESSION.

A TRUE STORY. By REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S.J.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

CHAPTER VI.

AFTER THE CRIME.

Now that the terrible deed was done Loser's rage subsided, and the fictitious courage imparted by his potatoes totally deserted him.

on it; Loser almost shrieked, for he fancied he saw it move. Hurriedly shutting the door behind him, he mounted the stairs with all speed; every where out of the darkness he seemed to see the eyes of his unhappy victim gazing at him with the expression of terror they wore when he first attacked her.

Father Montmoulin had spent the whole afternoon in bed, as he felt far from well. Towards evening, however, he got up, in order to say his Breviary. He was perhaps ill enough to be dispensed from the obligation, but he would not miss Vespers and Compline. He was sitting close to his reading lamp, in the act of reciting the 90th Psalm, when he saw so beautifully of confessions in God and the protection of His holy Angels in danger and distress.

What was his astonishment, when he perceived his Breviary and looking up, he beheld Loser standing before him! He could scarcely believe his eyes, and lifted the green shade of the lamp to see the man more distinctly. "Can it be you, Loser?" he inquired, immediately adding, as he remarked the usual paleness of the man's countenance, as he stood trembling in the circle of light thrown by the lamp, "what is the matter? Has your fever been so bad?"

"Yes, Father, something has happened to me—rather to some one else—and I have come—I want to go to confession."

"One can imagine the surprise of the good clergyman on hearing this request, for he knew how long the sacristan had neglected his duties. He cast a grave, searching look at the man, who diverging his thoughts answered, "I am perfectly well. For a fortnight I feel something very terrible—and I remembered your sermon yesterday, and have come to you to confession. But first tell me one thing, supposing the Confessor could or would not give the penitent absolution, would the seal of confession in this case still be binding on the priest?"

"Undoubtedly," the priest answered. "Very well, now please hear my confession."

"Most willingly—Have you prepared yourself for it?"

"I have the gift of nothing else the whole afternoon."

"Then kneel down on this hassock. I do not feel at all well this evening, but the joy of reconciling to God a soul who has so long resisted grace is the best medicine I could have. First let us invoke the light of the Holy Spirit, and the help of the Mother of God, the Refuge of Sinners."

"Had you not better hear me in the bedroom?" asked Loser, glancing timidly towards the door. "I do not want to be seen, and you will not tell anyone, will you, that I have been to confession?"

"I promise you that I will not. Under certain circumstances it might even be a violation of the seal of confession were I to do so." Thereupon Father Montmoulin carrying the lamp went into the inner room, followed by the man whose strange conduct mystified him more and more, and locked the door after him. Raising his heart to heaven, he fervently invoked the enlightenment and guidance of the Holy Spirit, for he foresaw that no easy task was before him. Putting on a stole, he motioned to the man, who stood trembling like an aspen leaf, to kneel down beside him. "Courage, my child," he said, "even if your sins be red as crimson—"

"Red as crimson! who told you that?" interrupted Loser with a shudder. "They are red, red as blood! I must make a clean breast of it, or I shall have no rest! Yes I have shed innocent blood and it cries to heaven for vengeance. This very day, in this very house, I murdered Mrs. Blanchard, there she lies down in the luncheon-room. Her blood lies on my soul, it burns me like fire. Now absolve me, Father, I have told you all!"

He waited for a moment to recover himself, before making a reply, and inwardly besought assistance from on high. Then he endeavored to soothe the man's excitement; he said he was indeed guilty of an awful crime, but even the sin of murder could be forgiven, if it was confessed with sincere contrition of heart. The blood of our Lord shed upon the cross had power to cleanse from that, and yet more heinous crimes. Did he not remember that the Redeemer when hanging upon the cross pardoned one of the thieves crucified with Him, although he had been a highwayman and had probably committed murder. After thus seeking to inspire him with confidence, he told the penitent, he must now complete his confession; he must excuse himself of all other mortal sins, whereof he had been guilty, since his last valid confession, mentioning as far as he could remember, their nature and their number.

Loser answered impatiently that twenty years had elapsed since he last went to confession. How could he be expected to confess all the sins of those past years? "God requires nothing that is impossible of us," the clergyman replied. "He is satisfied, we assure ourselves of all the sins, we can remember after a strict examination of conscience," besides," he added, "I will help you with questions."

Loser rejoined that he had made an attempt to look into his past life, but he had only thought about his crimes committed that same day, and for this he was sincerely repentant. Would the priest tell him at once whether he would give him absolution or not? He had not a moment to lose, he ought in fact, to be already far away by that time.

To his infinite sorrow the good priest recognized from these words that his penitent was lacking in the dispositions requisite for the valid reception of the absolution he desired. He began to exhort him, and entreated him by all that he held most sacred, to think seriously of the state of his soul, and to finish the confession he had commenced. He would help him, he said, to examine his conscience, and would most sincerely give him absolution, as soon as he had obtained the necessary facilities, and the penitent had confessed, not only the crime but all other mortal sins with sincere contrition, and shown himself ready to make all the reparations which lay within his power.

Loser rejoined, eagerly, "The day after tomorrow I must be on the other side of the water. I was a poor man, and you know that, and as for my reservation, what reservation can be made? I cannot recall the dead to life."

"Unfortunately, that is quite impossible," the priest responded, "but if I understand you aright, you killed poor Mrs. Blanchard in order to gain possession of the money she had with her. As a matter of course you must return the money to the Guild, it was collected to build a hospital. And besides—"

"What, I am expected to give up the money? And what besides?"

"It is quite possible that some innocent person may be arrested, and even sentenced to death for the murder. In this case you must be prepared to deliver yourself up to justice."

"That is quite enough," exclaimed Loser, springing to his feet. "I am to hand over the money, and finally give myself to the law! I am not the least, you take me for. The wisest plan would be to silence your tongue forever! Who knows what subtleties there may be in your vaunted seal of confession? I wish I had the courage to do it, but I have not!"

So saying, the unhappy man rushed to the door with an oath on his lips, unlocked it, and disappeared in the deep shadows of the corridor. Entering the little kitchen, where he had temporarily concealed the basket, he struck a light. Thrusting the blood-stained handkerchief and knife under the dresser, he stuffed the banknotes into his pocket-book, filled his pockets with the gold and silver coins, and hastened away down the other staircase by which he reached the kitchen on the ground floor, and through it escaped into the garden. By a circuitous route he avoided passing through the village, and having got into the road to Marseilles, ran as fast as his feet could carry him through the darkness until day dawned. Then he crept behind some bushes to rest; and before night he found himself in Marseilles, where he arrived just in time to go on board a vessel bound for Montevideo.

(To be Continued.)

entirely ignores the names submitted, though this course is not usual. And while the matter rests, thus, out comes a retailer of gossip and announces that "it is understood" that such and such persons will be appointed!

It is easy to see that this is the height of discourtesy toward the Holy See. It is moreover most unfair to the persons whose names are used, and who, while their names may possibly have not been submitted, are placed in an awkward position in case others are chosen. But it is most discourteous of all to the Bishops by whom the recommendations were made, and who, while there is no possible rule forbidding them to divulge the name, always regard it—and this for grave and obvious reasons—as a point of strict honor not to do so. These rumors then, while they are in fact the merest conjecture, imply (falsely of course) that that rule of honor has been violated. Their publication is in every way unseemly and unfair."

WHEN THE ROD WAS KING.

Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson under the caption "Shall we return to the rod," gives the following lively reminiscences of the days when the rod was used without remorse, in schools. Corporal punishment as an instrument of school discipline, he writes, has died within the last half-century, not through any regulation being established against it, but because of the growing feeling against it within the teaching profession. The development of the marking and examination method also has worked to stop flogging, by supplanting a means of pressure in favor of work, which supplants the rod. In the days of our youth the marks were made upon the boy, not upon the roll-book, and the examination he had to undergo was to ascertain whether he had protected himself in any forbidden way against the rod.

This stands for a vast amount of cruelty done away with, for the rod was a terror to timid and beside children, which made their life a very hell on earth. The first schoolmaster I was subject to was just such a tyrant as George MacDonald describes in his "Alec Forbes of Howglen." He flogged for the pleasure of it, and embraced every occasion of inflicting a whipping as relieving the monotony of school life. He invented new and more painful methods of flogging, such as beating boys with a heavy ruler over the backs of their hands, or over their shoulder-blades, or even on their hands. He would take a boy by the hair and knock his head against the floor. I have seen him go leisurely down the school-room to the corner where the very small children sat, and proceed to flog them one and all, for no offense alleged by him or known to us. He seemed to enjoy their crying. Such lovers of torture were by no means rare in the teaching profession in that day, and it is said they are still to be found.

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of England such whippings were inflicted, and still are so, for offenses distinctly specified, and with due deliberation, by the head master of the school. Generally all the boys who have earned a flogging report for it after the morning roll-call and before the regular work of the school begins. One Eaton head master, finding a row of boys waiting for him at that hour, proceeded to name them, and had got half-way through when one little fellow gasped out: "Please, sir, we did not come to be flogged; we're the confirmation class!" In our American schools, as I knew them, there was no such careful routine, but flogging was kept in reserve for grave offenses, especially rebellion against the orders of a teacher.

It is well to be rid of the rod, and yet it also is well to remember that there are more cruel punishments. I have known boys in a modern school subjected before their classmates to a humiliation which was prolonged for over six months. It would have been far less cruel to have given them a whipping in the first place. And a teacher can sometimes give more cutting strokes with his tongue than he could with a rod, and inflict keener pain. There may be worse things than the rod.

UNDER THE law of compulsory education it hardly will be possible to avoid the use of the rod in our schools. There will be many boys in them not bad enough to commit to a school prison—politely called a reform school—who will have to be coerced by vigorous measures. As their parents do not want them to attend school, there will be no reinforcement of discipline at home. As they have no ambition as to their standing in the class or their promotion to a higher grade, they will not care what marks they get on paper. It is to be remembered that all schemes of compulsory education in Europe have the rod in place for the refractory boy. We cannot copy one-half the scheme without the other.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8:30 p.m. Spiritus Adversus Satanae, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meet in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. President, JOHN WATSON; Rev. Director, JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President, W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 2nd St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Walsh, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Manager JAMES F. FUGAN; Recording Secretary, ALAN PARRISON, 157 Ottawa street.

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES. SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, P. J. GALLAGHER; Secretary, J. J. WATSON; Treasurer, J. J. WATSON; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. HINBY, D. GALLER, Jas. McMahon.

Professional Cards. FRANK J. CURRAN, B.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS, 150 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

C.A. McDonnell Accountant and Liquidator, 180 St. James st., Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates, Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms and public corporations a specialty.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Superintendence of Real Estate, such as Renting, Collection of Rents, and Repairs. Fire and Life Insurance. Valuations made of Real Estate. Personal supervision given to all matters. TELEPHONE 1182.

WM. P. STANTON & CO. 7, 9, 11, St. John Street. Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers. Church Pews and School Desks a Specialty.

Also Store and Office Fittings, Counters, Shelving, Partitions, Tables, Desks, Office Stools and Bed Counters, Portières, Tapes, Cushions, etc. Bought, sold and Reconditioned. New and Second Hand Desks always on hand. Terms: Cash. Telephone 2466.

Montreal and Toronto Service Over a Double Track Road in Wide Vestibular Trains. Live Montreal 9 a.m., 5 p.m., 7:25 p.m. Arr Toronto 9:23 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7:15 a.m. Arr Toronto 9 a.m., 9:30 p.m. Arr Montreal 9 p.m., 7:20 a.m.

Parlour-Cafe Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers on night trains Through Sleepers for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit and Chicago.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, SEASIDE SERVICE. Leave Montreal 8:00 a.m. and 8:45 p.m. Arrive Portland 5:45 a.m. and 6:40 a.m. Arrive Old Orchard 6:47 p.m. and 7:35 a.m.

Parlor car for Portland and old Orchard on 8:00 a.m. train and through Sleepers for Portland and Old Orchard on 8:45 p.m. train. City Ticket Office, 187 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

The Attention Of Our Readers IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT WE HAVE A FIRST CLASS Job Printing Department

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR PAPER AND ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF COMMERCIAL AND SOCIETY PRINTING. Neatness, Despatch and Right Prices IS WHAT EVERY PATRON IS GUARANTEED WHEN PLACING AN ORDER WITH US.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Users of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in a splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 18 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.

DR. PERS. DE SALES PREVOIST, SPECIALIST. Diseases of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS—9:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., at 408 Sherbrooke street.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

More than once we have drawn attention to the fact that reliable Catholic news of importance is rarely to be had in the secular press. It is almost always necessary for the Catholic organs to correct mis-statements, erroneous reports, and unfounded rumors. We have recently had an example of this in connection with their Lordships Bishop Rogers of Chatham and Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, in the Maritime Provinces. The former was consecrated on Aug. 15, 1880, the latter on April 15th, 1868—consequently both are pretty well advanced in years. Rumors concerning the appointment of coadjutors in both these dioceses, were given circulation through the press, and even the names of the priests to be chosen, or likely

to be chosen, mentioned. In an exceedingly able article the Antigonish Casket says: "Despite this fact—and it is well that this should be understood—these statements are mere floating rumors, without any solid foundation. Their publication in the press is a gross breach of decorum; and all that can be said in extenuation is that the actual publication is generally made by persons who, even if they recognized such a thing as decorum, are not aware of the fact that they are encouraging it in making use of names on the authority of idle gossip." Then the Casket proceeds to relate the exact facts and to discuss the propriety of having made public the statements referred to. We quote the remaining portion of the article as it contains a most salutary lesson, if

taken to heart. Our contemporary says: "The facts are that their Lordships the Bishops of St. John and Chatham, having each worthily discharged the onerous duties and borne the grave responsibilities of the episcopate for nearly forty years, recently petitioned the Holy See, each on his own behalf for the appointment of Coadjutors with the right of succession to their respective dioceses. The petition was granted and his Grace the Archbishop was asked to convene a meeting of the ecclesiastical province for the purpose of submitting three names for each place. This was done three weeks ago, and these names had probably not even reached Rome when the newspaper rumors began to appear. The appointments, it is to be remembered, will be made by the Holy Father after consideration and report by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which may not reach these cases for months. The Holy Father may, in making the appointment

When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted. They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock. Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail. Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

# Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

**IRISH JUBILEE OFFERING.**—It is indeed, a powerful evidence of the great faith of the Irish people that their shrines are to be found in almost every centre consecrated by sacred memories. In Rome they have their own church, their own college, their own holy places. But recently Ireland has placed a lamp in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, as a jubilee offering by the Catholics of Old Erin, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of their country to the Sacred Heart. It is thus the New Era tells of that offering:

"The lamp itself is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is wrought entirely of solid silver, its pendant dimensions being some 40 inches. The suspending chains, which hang from an exquisite corona, are received by three vine-pattern arms, which project gracefully from the foot of the lamp. The latter is twenty-six inches in diameter, and is beautifully worked in hand-chasing and repoussé work. In the symbolic treatment of the whole, the shamrock plays an important part. Beneath, from a terminal ornament of the lamp, hangs a silver heart bearing the following appropriate inscription:

"Anno XXV.  
A sancti Consecratione  
Coram Jesu Sacratissimo  
posuit me  
Salvatoris hominum  
in Loco Sacro  
Jerusalem  
Hibernia  
Grata et Devota  
A. D. 1898."

—which may be rendered into English—"To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her consecration to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Ireland, grateful and devoted to the Saviour of Men, placed me in the Holy Shrine of Jerusalem."  
The entire workmanship is Irish, having been wrought by the famous ecclesiastical silversmiths, Messrs. John Smyth, Wicklow Street, Dublin, to which firm its artistic execution is creditable in the highest degree.

**THE NATIONAL GAME.**—Recently the first tie for the championship of the county of Tipperary was played off between Drumbane and Moycarkey hurling teams in the grounds of the Thomas St. Patrick's Football and Hurling Club. The attendance was estimated at about four thousand. The leather was put rolling shortly after four o'clock, but owing to one man having accidentally got hurt on either side there was a prolonged delay. During the first half the Moycarkey team apparently had a decided advantage over their opponents, scoring quickly in succession, and apparently with ease. During the first half hour they registered their credit the handsome score of 5 goals and 12 points, while their opponents only scored one point. During the second half hour the Moycarkey team men continued to score rapidly, while the Drumbane team simply had to content themselves and failed to register more than one goal. At all times the score stood: Moycarkey, 7 goals and 21 points; Drumbane, 1 goal and 1 point.

**PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.**—The directors of the Munster and Leinster Bank, says the Dublin Nation, have every reason to feel proud of the report which has just been presented to the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders. These latter are to be congratulated on the splendid position to which prudent and far-seeing management has raised their property. The profits available for distribution amounted to £19,979. Out of this sum a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum was paid the stockholders. Everybody interested in the prosperity of the important agricultural area in which the Munster and Leinster Bank conducts its operations will note with pleasure the soundness of the position to which it has attained. The banks of the country are, so to speak, the mechanism which indicates the measure of its prosperity. Looked at in this way, it would seem that Irish trade in all its departments is enjoying a welcome revival of activity. The Munster and Leinster Bank, by its intelligent and enterprising policy, is doing much to stimulate this revival.

**WEXFORD'S ENTERPRISE.** Another step in the right direction has been taken in Wexford business circles. A group of local merchants have put sufficient capital together to start a new company for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and they

have joined hands with the well-known Wexford factory belonging to Messrs. R. and F. Keane, at Cappoquin. The amalgamated concern has for some time been known as the Wexford Engineering Company, and their implements made at Cappoquin, have won a world-wide fame. But the new company are by no means satisfied with the success they have already achieved. Aware of the sad fact that half a million sterling of Irish money annually leaves the country in exchange for foreign made agricultural instruments they are determined to make an effort to capture their share of that large sum. Mr. A. Chamberlain, at a recent meeting of the Kynoch Company let the world know that he has bright hopes for the future of factory industries in Ireland. The Wexford Engineering Company share the same view, and they, like him, have backed their hopes in a practical manner by planking down hard cash to test them, and give them a chance. Mr. Chamberlain said he saw no reason why the Irish coast should not be dotted with factories capable of giving profitable employment to the people.

**IN MEMORY OF A '98 HERO.**—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, recently laid the foundation stone of a large and handsome monument to that brave Irish soldier of '98, William Byrne of Ballynassau, who as the old ballad says was "a man of high renown."

The monument will be twenty-two feet high, the base in polished granite and the figure six feet six inches, in Sicilian marble. It will be situated in the market square of the town of Wicklow. The hero is represented as holding a pike in his left hand, the end of the handle resting on the pedestal, and his right hand raised aloft, pointing to the enemy. In the course of his speech the Lord Mayor said:

"The more that is known about the rebellion of '98, the brighter will be the heroic fortitude, courage and sufferings of the Irish people; and I feel that I am highly honored in being called on to take even a humble part in paying my tribute to honor and perpetuate the glorious deeds, the noble, patient, and heroic sufferings of William Byrne, and the Wicklow and Wexford leaders of '98. After the ceremony a public meeting was held at which the following resolution was passed:—"That we recognize in William Byrne, Michael Dwyer, and the other leaders of the insurrection in Wicklow the noblest type of Irish patriots, whose glorious deeds, self-sacrifice, and devotion to the cause of Irish liberty entitle them to a native homage, and that, while honoring their memory, we hereby declare our adherence to their principles as those by which Ireland's independence can be secured, and pledge ourselves anew to continue the struggle for freedom until their memory is vindicated by the restoration of our country to nationhood."

**IRISH MUSIC.**—Very beautiful were the words of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, pronounced recently at a reception tendered him by the Presentation Convent School of Lismore, in Ireland. His Grace said:

"I am charmed to see that besides the education universal nowadays, you cultivate two grand languages almost akin—the language of the feelings and the language of the fact. With reference to the latter, I must acknowledge that I felt literally ashamed of myself awhile ago passing through the Infant School. The babies welcomed and greeted me in Irish. I could neither understand or reply to their lisping in the speech of my forefathers. Children, dear, take part in the revival of the ancient tongue; atone to the great past for our sins against it. Cultivate music; you have given evidence to-day of high proficiency in the divine art. I am glad to hear the violin's sweet strains. I have a boyish love for the bow. You have a great scope for executive skill and expression in our own national melodies. It is surprising how persons with no affinities whatever for anything Irish get enraptured over our airs. They have some sympathetic power all their own. We are by nature a musical race, because we are an emotional people. Yet, with this accepted character of vivacity, I think we are like that tumultuous ocean referred to in your exquisite address—boisterous and undulating on the surface, yet in its depths calm and restful."

and Greek pilgrimages are under organization already, and a colossal pilgrimage from South America is promised from Buenos Ayres, every part of South America sending thousands of members to the mother city.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

See and get, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

# MISS ROSE MARTIN.

She Tells Other Girls How They Can Be Healthy, and How a Fair Complexion Can Be Secured—An Interesting Account of Her Experience.

Men say that women are vain. Who can blame them? Men are vain, too. Everybody wants to be good-looking. Handsome features are due to good health. A strong, vigorous girl or woman must necessarily be free of female troubles. Diseases of girls and women rob them of their beauty. A pallid, nervous, pale, weak, thin girl or woman cannot be attractive. She cannot expect to have admirers. Men admire womanly women. They are attracted by fair complexions and graceful figures. A wise man selects a healthy woman as his bride. He knows there will be no happiness for either himself or his wife if the latter be weighed down with leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and irregularities. He knows the children of such a union are apt to inherit the disposition and weaknesses of the mother.

Miss Rose Martin, 880 Glass street, Suncook, N. H., writes: "I can't tell you in words how thankful I am to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. You don't know how healthy they have made me. Before I took them I was a great sufferer from female weakness. I had leucorrhœa, headache, backache and bearing-down pains. I was irregular in menstruation. My complexion was bad, and it made me down-hearted to see other girls with pink cheeks and clear skin. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, however, have cured all my female troubles, and today my complexion is as fair as any girl's. I wish every girl and woman would take



the Red Pills like I did and cure themselves at home."  
Dr. Coderre's Red Pills make women and girls beautiful of face and figure by restoring strength, tone and health to the distinctly feminine organs. The pills fit them to become happy wives and mothers. This medicine reaches deeper than any other. It goes clear down to the roots of female trouble—clear down to the starting point. It cures permanently, and there is no guesswork about the outcome. After you take the pills, you know the result will be beneficial. Take hope from the words written by Miss Rose Martin. Follow her example. Cure yourself at

home, and restore your youthful complexion.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a really wonderful medicine. They are far better in their action and last longer than liquid medicines sold at \$1, and still they cost only 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are fifty pills in a box, and they are never sold by the dozen, or hundred, or at 25 cents a box. There are many imitations and counterfeits of which you should beware. They are all worthless and will not do you a bit of good, and are apt to do serious injury.

If you wish the best professional advice, write us a letter about your sickness. Tell us just how you feel and all about your troubles. Your letter will be answered by our long-experienced specialists, and no charge whatever will be made for it. All women and girls should feel free to write us. Their letters will be considered sacredly confidential, as we use no one's name without full written permission. Personal consultation and treatment can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal. Send your name and address on a postal card today, and get a free copy of our great doctor book, "Pale and Weak Women."

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order, or express order to us. We mail them all over the world; no duty to pay. Address all letters to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.

## Random Notes For Busy Households.

**MAKE YOUR WILLS.**—It would be a good usage if every man made his will when he was thirty years old, remarks a writer in the Augustian. It might become the rule to regard the thirtieth birthday as the starting point in will making. Men are usually settled then in business or in a profession, and the majority are married before that time. The 30th year is a good starting point. Then every five years afterward the document can be carefully examined and changes indicated in a codicil, or a new instrument can be drawn up, if necessary.

The final suggestion is that we return to some of the old formula in making wills, and that we recognize in every will the cause of Christ. In the olden time a Christian man's will began: "In the name of the Blessed Trinity." In the name of the commit my soul into the hands of the Lord, and my body to the ground, in the hope of a joyful resurrection; and I dispose of my partly possession thus:—  
"These old formula brought vividly before the mind of the testator, the fact that he was the Lord's steward, and that, therefore, he must dispose of what he had that no injustice would be perpetuated and no wrong done."

"One heir who should always be remembered in a Christian man's will is the Church of Christ. Let it become a principle among Christ's followers to give something, be it much or little, in every will. It is not despoiling the estate of the widow and the orphan, nor is it paying the price for Heaven's favor. It is the recognition of a claim that is made upon every Christian. Inasmuch as it was his duty to help forward his Master's cause while in health and strength, now in surrendering his stewardship he still recognizes the claims of that Master's Kingdom. No heir should ever complain of the clause: 'I give and bequeath to the Church the sum of \$— to be used for the support of religious education, etc.'"

"Think of that clause, as, in a sense, sanctifying the whole document, inasmuch as it honors the Lord's cause, it is a prayer. 'Thy Kingdom come,' and it indicates to a man's heir that the Lord has a claim upon all one's possessions. Whatever comes into any one's hands as the result of toil, or in the form of a bequest, comes to him not as his absolute possession. He is simply a steward, to use it for a while and is accountable to the Lord for the use he makes of it."

**ON HEARING MASS.**—Strange as it may appear, there are some people who are always late for Mass. The Catholic Sentinel in referring to the obligation of hearing Mass, has this to say:

To hear Mass is to hear the whole Mass, and consequently the command urges all to be present at the celebration of the great sacrifice from beginning to end. Whoever is absent, therefore, from any portion of the Mass, through his own fault, is guilty of sin and the sin will be greater the greater part of the Mass be that he is absent from. And if he be absent during any of the four principal parts of which the Mass is composed, he sins grievously and does not comply with the obligation no more than if he had been absent during the whole of the sacrifice; so that he would be under the necessity of hearing Mass again that day, if the opportunity of doing so presented itself.

To understand this we must remember that the celebration of the Mass is divided into four parts.

The first part is the preparation of the people, which is from the prayer that the priest recites at the foot of the altar, until the end of the Gospel. The second part is the preparation of the matter of the sacrifice, that is,

labesoon of granulated sugar, and get aside until cold. Beat to a froth with one-half cup of powdered sugar, the whites of six eggs, mix with the fruit, and bake in a buttered dish, for fifteen or twenty minutes. The secret of the delicacy of this pudding lies in the baking—in having the oven just right and in so timing it that it will be done only before the moment of serving. It will not be so nice if it stands after it is done. Whipped cream is the best sauce for this dessert.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." Dirt and depravity go hand in hand. This is just as true of the inside body as the outside. Constipation clogs the body and clouds the mind. Constipation means that corruption is breeding in the body, poisoning the blood with its foul emanations, befogging the brain with its tainted exhalations. Constipation is the beginning of more diseases than, perhaps, any other single disorder. The consequences of constipation are legion. Headache, pain in the side, shortness of breath, undue fullness after eating, coldness of the extremities, nervousness, indigestion, flatulence, and a score of other ailments are directly caused by constipation. Care constipation and you cure its consequences. The quickest cure of this evil is obtained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are small in size but wonderful in result. They cure permanently. They contain no injurious ingredients. The use of them does not breed the "ball habit."

Ask your druggist for them.

**STEWED PRUNES.**—The wholesomeness of prunes is generally acknowledged, and for those appetites which soon weary of stewed prunes, here is a baked pudding which is delicious:—  
Cook until very tender and mash through a colander one quart of prunes. Add a pinch of salt and one

Send 21 one-cent stamps, the expense of mailing only, and receive Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers. This work contains 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. For 31 stamps it can be had in substantial cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Effervescing Coolness.**

When the warmth of the day has extracted all energy from the system, and breathing seems a burden, there is nothing so delightfully refreshing, cooling and invigorating as a teaspoonful of

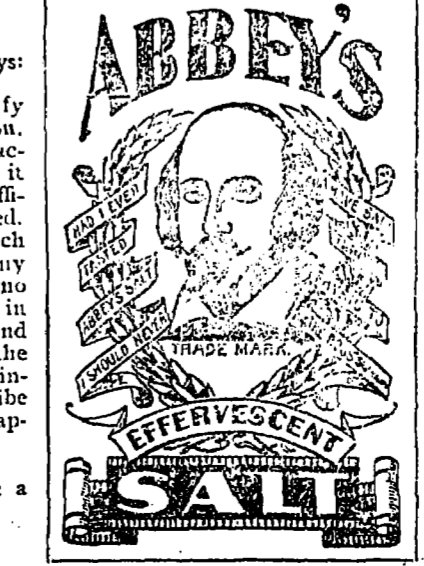
## ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

in a tumbler of water. It soothes the stomach, cools the blood, and gratifies the thirst. It may be taken at any time with beneficial results.

Dr. G. P. Sylvester, Toronto, says:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of your preparation. I have been using it in my practice for some time, and find it one of the most pleasant and efficient laxatives I have ever used. To the weak and irritable stomach it is soothing, and overcomes any acidity that may exist. I have no doubt it will be very useful in many forms of Rheumatism and Gout, assisting to neutralize the uric acid and also help to eliminate it. I will continue to prescribe it on all occasions where it appears suitable."

Sold by all druggists. 60c a bottle, trial size 25c.



**Surgeon Dentists.**  
**DR. J. G. A. GENDREAU,**  
SURGEON-DENTIST,  
No. 22, ST. LAWRENCE STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Bell Tel., Main, 2818. Office Hours,  
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S.**  
Surgeon-Dentist.  
7 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal  
TELEPHONE 6261.  
Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. ELEGANT FULL GUM SHED. Rem. Food (best of kind.) Washes before set for shallow jaw. Upper sets for wanted. Gold crown plate and bridge work, porcelain extracting without charge if teeth are insured. Teeth filed; both required in 30 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

**Business Cards.**  
**DANIEL FURLONG,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in:  
**CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, Pork**  
54 Prince Arthur Street.  
Special Rates for Charitable Institutions.  
Telephone, East 474. 11-G-9

**DRUNSWICK LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE.** Fine Carriages and Road Horses for hire. Special attention given to Boarders. 63 and 69, Alexander Street, Montreal. Bell Telephone 1939.  
D. McDONNELL, Proprietor

**CARROLL BROS.,**  
Registered Practical Sanitarians,  
PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.  
795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine  
Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.  
Charges moderate. Telephone 1884

**LAWRENCE RILEY,**  
PLASTERER.  
Successor to John Riley. Established 1860.  
Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.  
TELEPHONE, 8368.

**THOMAS O'CONNELL**  
Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.  
137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Of Ave  
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,  
GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER.  
RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE, CHEAP.  
Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1854.  
**C. O'BRIEN**  
House, Sign and Decorative Painter.  
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING  
Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate.  
Residence 645 Dorchester St. East of Bleury Office 647 Montreal.

**LORGE & CO.,**  
HATTER - AND - FURRIER.  
21 ST. LAWRENCE STREET  
MONTREAL.

**J. P. CONROY**  
(Late with Paddon & Nicholson)  
228 Centre Street,  
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.  
ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS etc.  
.....Telephone, 4552

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

During the coming School Term of 1899-90 we respectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the supplying of the following Catalogue and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

**SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES.**  
Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of Colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.  
Sadlier's Dominion Speller, complete.  
Sadlier's School First Reader, Part I.  
Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part II.  
Sadlier's Dominion Second Reader.  
Sadlier's Dominion Third Reader.  
Sadlier's Dominion Fourth Reader.  
Sadlier's Outline of Canadian History.  
Sadlier's Grandes Lignes de l'Histoire du Canada.  
Sadlier's Outline of English History.  
Sadlier's School History of England, with colored maps.  
Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 23 colored maps.  
Sadlier's Edition of Butler's Catechism.  
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I.  
Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part II.  
Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition.  
Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster Illustrated).  
Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard Exercises.  
Sadlier's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert.  
Sadlier's Edition of Nugent's French and English and English and French Dictionary, with pronunciation.  
Sadlier's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

**D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,**  
Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers.  
1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que.  
123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Have your Job Printing done at this office.



CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

The Catholic Bishops of Scotland are organizing a national pilgrimage to Lourdes for next month. Their Lordships have issued the following joint pastoral letter on the subject: "The time fixed for our National Pilgrimage to Lourdes is now approaching, and it is important that all who wish to take part in it should have timely information about the arrangements which are being made by the central committee, acting under our authorization and sanction: "1. This pilgrimage forms part of the programme of devotional exercises with which his Holiness desires the present century to be solemnly closed, and the coming century inaugurated. 2. The objects which he wishes to be kept in view are briefly: (a) Thanksgiving for blessings received, and reparations for sins committed during the present century. (b) To implore the Divine blessing on the church and on its visible head during the new century on which we shall shortly enter. (c) In our case to pray with special earnestness for the return of these countries to the true Faith.

"3. Those who are unable to join the pilgrimage in person, may, and ought to join with actual pilgrims in prayer for the above intentions. They may also associate themselves even more closely with the pilgrimage, by giving a sum of money sufficient to send a substitute to Lourdes, or by joining with others in providing such a sum. "4. All are invited to make a small donation towards the Scottish Banner which will be present at Our Lady's Shrine, that it may be, in the fullest sense a national offering. "5. A special service will be held in the Cathedral Church of each diocese, on the evening of Sunday, the 3rd of September, to implore the Divine Blessing in our pilgrimage. It is desirable that on the 8th of September, the Feast of Our Lady's Nativity, the faithful at home should in a more special manner unite in prayer with their pilgrim brethren at Lourdes, and that at least on Sunday the 10th September, the evening devotions in every church be offered up for this intention."

IRISH NATIONALISTS AND THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

Irish Nationalists view the Transvaal question from a point of view opposite to that of the members of the Canadian Parliament. At a recent meeting of the United Irish League, Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., delivered a stirring speech in favor of the policy of the Boer republic; and when he finished speaking resolutions were passed sympathizing with the Transvaal in its courageous opposition to the attacks of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British Ministry.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

Was Troubled With Palpitation of the Heart, Extreme Weakness and Nervous Headache.

In the little hamlet of Montrose, Welland County, resides a lady who gives much praise to the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The subject of this testimony is Mrs. Richard Hanna, an estimable lady who has resided in that locality for many years. A reporter seeking an interview with Mrs. Hanna found her willing to give full details which are given in her own words. Five years ago I was taken ill, I attributed the trouble at the time to an injury sustained by a fall. Time went on and I did not get better. The symptoms of my complaint were palpitation of the heart, extreme weakness, stomach troubles and terrible headaches. I was very nervous and had no appetite and experienced much wakefulness at night. Finally I was compelled to take to my bed, being too weak to sit up any longer. In this condition I was treated at different times by three doctors, and took a great quantity of medicine but realized no benefit. Not one of my neighbors thought I would get well. In the meantime I thought myself that death would soon end my sufferings. One day Mrs. Smith, of Port Robinson came to see me and persuaded my husband to procure for me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he purchased six boxes. After taking the six boxes I had improved very much and was able to be up, though yet too weak to walk. I sent for another six boxes and as a result consider my cure complete. I can relish food better, sleep soundly, and stand more fatigue than I could for years previous. Although I have passed the meridian of life I feel as healthy as when I was in my twenties. With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony. The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

Some of the most valuable as well as important inventions have been patented to women, among which may be numbered the first cook stove, a permutation lock having 3,000 different combinations, a machine for making screws (invented by a little girl) which revolutionized that industry, and the valuable Burden process of making horse-shoes, which resulted in a saving over the old process of many millions of dollars per year. The first patent to a woman was granted in 1808, and since then the number has increased to many thousands. These facts are interesting, not only because indicating the rapid and almost marvellous growth of woman's intellect, but also from the fact that the inventive genius of women invades fields in which one would scarcely credit her with any interest much less knowledge. We would not be surprised that a hat-pin, corset, glove-fastener, etc., should be invented by women, but when we learn that such inventions as telescopes, making marble from lime-stone and dams and reservoirs, are evolved, people begin to be interested. In Canada, also, women are becoming interested in inventions, as is evidenced by the large number of women applicants seeking patents through Marion & Marion, of Montreal.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 19, 1899.

SHOPPING BY MAIL AND THE NEW SUMMER CATALOGUE.



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. The store's service to mail-order customers has been improved and facilities increased to make it as nearly perfect as it is possible to do. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it means a great saving to you annually. If you have not received a copy of our new summer catalogue, just published, drop us a post-card with your name and address; we'll send you one by return mail.

THOUSANDS of Visitors Throng The Big Store Daily!

Many's the pleasurable and happy hour's sightseeing may be spent at The Big Store viewing the immense collection of NOVELTIES brought together from every corner of the globe for your profit and instruction. If the day be overcast or gloomy a stroll through the LACE STORE is suggested. The novelties in neckwear will win many a long and lingering look from feminine eyes; or better still, visit the COSTUME AND DRESSING SKIRT SALON, which is filled to overflowing with the newest and finest of goods. After shopping the spacious and elegantly fitted REFRESHMENT ROOMS are at your service. Fair or gloomy, you will enjoy a day spent in The Big Store.

Linen Table Cloths at Half Price.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS. 219 Fine Irish Linen Tablecloths in the best of the newest patterns, in sizes about two yards by three yards, handsome border and centre patterns, full bleached. Prices range from \$1.45 to \$4.00. 168 Extra Fine Irish Linen Tablecloths, superb quality and newest patterns, in the ordinary way these cloths are worth 50 per cent more money. Prices from \$1.75 to \$4.50. LINEN TABLE CLOTHS. 187 Linen Table cloths, size about 2 yards square, in a splendid variety of patterns, special value at a half more than marked price. This lot ranges from 90c to \$2.90. 210 Linen Table cloths, size about 2 yards by 2 1/2 yards, in all the newest and best designs. This lot ranges from \$1.10 to \$3.50. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Specials in Silks and Dress Goods.

Wonderful news of DRESS GOODS and RICH SILKS. Table after table piled up high with the cream of style in Colored Dress Goods that come to the Big Store Direct from the famous looms of France and Germany. Special reductions have been made on every piece to make this one of the most remarkable silk and Dress Goods sales Sales The Big Store has ever known. SILK SPECIALS. DRESS GOODS SPECIALS. NEW SHOT GLACE SILKS—In a handsome variety of the newest shades, light and dark effects, specially new styles at this special price, 75c. FINE GROS GRAIN SILKS, self colorings, select assortment of new shades, specially for late summer wear. Special price, 95c. STRIPE GLACE SILKS, in a beautiful assortment of bright color effects, on a white foundation, splendid quality. Special price, \$1.10. MUSCOVITE CLOTH, all Wool, in a splendid variety of shades, specially suitable for travelling costumes, regular \$1.50. Special price, 77c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

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

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.

A NEW CHURCH.—The Most Rev. Fitzpatrick, a member of the Order of Dr. Brownrigg, Lord Bishop of Ossory who has recently interested himself deeply in the effort to provide a beautiful new church for the ancient parish of St. Kieran's a few miles from Birr, has approved of the plans, etc., and has fixed next week as the date for laying the foundation-stone. The parish priest, Rev. Thomas Phelan, has had this project in view for many years, but in consequence of other church-building schemes the matter had to be deferred. Now, however, it becomes absolutely necessary to proceed at once with the work. The old church is in a most unsafe condition.

THE PARNELL MONUMENT.—A meeting convened by the Lord Mayor in compliance with a requisition was held recently in the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of furthering a movement for the erection in Dublin of a statue of the late Mr. Parnell. Much opposition was given by representatives of the Wolfe Tone Memorial Association, who considered that the success of their enterprise would be seriously interfered with by the new movement, and who therefore suggested that the Parnell statue project should be postponed until after the Wolfe Tone monument had been completed. The Lord Mayor moved resolutions approving of the Parnell statue project, appointing an Executive committee to carry it out, and expressing confidence that this movement would not obscure the claims of the men of '98 to be honored by the land for the freedom of which they fought and died. After a lengthy debate the resolutions of the Lord Mayor, which were seconded by the Mayor of Waterford, were carried by a large majority.

AN IRISH NUN DECORATED.—In the list of recipients of civic decorations published a few days ago in the official Monitor, of Belgium appeared the name of Sister Teresa, Hickey, of the Congregation of Apostolines of Berchem. This Irish nun is a member of the community of her Order at Oudenbosch, in East Flanders, and during an epidemic which prevailed some time ago, in the locality she displayed an admirable zeal and devotion in nursing the sick and dying. In consideration of the valuable public services she rendered on the occasion Sister Teresa has been awarded the civic medal of the first class, a distinction of which she has shown herself eminently worthy.

A TIPPERARY PRIEST DEAD.—The death is announced of the Rev. John Hennessy, Holy Cross, County Tipperary. The deceased clergyman had been engaged for six years as a missionary priest in America. Subsequent to this he acted as curate in different parts of his native country. He was held in the highest esteem and affection by all who knew him.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT UNITY.—A correspondent remarks, "Father"

IRELAND'S MISSION.

"THE IRISH EMPIRE."—The British Empire is a phrase with a meaning for everyone who can read and write. An anonymous writer in the New Ireland Review digresses a little from the rut of those who never tire of singing England's "far-flung battle line" to discuss the influence of another empire which, he declares, "will endure when that of the British Empire will have vanished into the dim past, into which have receded all other preceding Imperial dominions." The Imperial race, whose eternal heritage the writer proudly expatiates on, are the Irish, and the empire founded by this race cannot be destroyed, "because it is a spiritual one." The upbuilding of this empire was the handiwork of many generations, for "when the countless Irish missionaries went forth to spread the light over the north and west of Europe they founded the Irish Empire, establishing a spiritual sway over many races." In the present century the flag of Faith has been carried aloft by Irish hands through Australia and America, and at the present moment they are unfolding it to the breeze in the coming federation of South African territories. At home, the centre of the Irish Empire, the signs do not point to decay or disintegration. "In the hour of trial Ireland will be found true to her trust as the repository of the spiritual forces of the western world."

THE WAVE OF MATERIALISM sweeping over Europe will at length be broken on the rock rising out of the northern seas—Eire, Isle of Destiny, home of a spiritual, idealistic people who alone have kept alight the divine fire while others have followed Will-o'-the-Wisps or grovelled in the mire." England has bent her energies on the

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

August Sale of HIGH CLASS DRESS FABRICS.

- SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES. Only four shades left. These goods were excellent value at \$1.30 per yard, but we want the room for Fall goods now on the way, therefore we will clear the balance out at 50c yard. FANCY SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS. In all the new color effects: were \$2.40. To be cleared at \$1.75 yard. CANVAS CLOTH. Only a few ends of our Colored Canvas Cloth, whilst the balance lasts 25c per yard.

Special Sale of Remnants. The balance of our Remnants will be placed on tables during this month—all marked at clearance prices. Come and make your selection. All desirable lengths.

A NEW SHIPMENT.

Just to hand a shipment of NEW COVERT CLOTHS for Suitings, in all the new colors for Fall wear. Ladies desirous of having their new Costumes early should see this new line of Covert Cloths.

STYLISH BLOUSES. \$1.25 to \$1.50 Blouses laid out on table, 25 cts. each. \$1.50 to \$2.25 Blouses for 50c each. The above are two special lots.

LADIES' COSTUMES. A nice lot of Handsome Summer Costumes for Ladies' wear at half price.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS

PROVINCE of Quebec, District of Montreal—No. 8970. Circuit Court. James P. Cullen, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Tucker, Defendant. On the 28th day of August, 1899, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at No. 403 Guy street, in the city of Montreal, and at eleven of the clock in the forenoon at No. 177 Courcelle street, in the city of St. Catherines, and at twelve of the clock in the forenoon at No. 204 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of the court, in this cause, consisting of household furniture, library, etc. Terms cash. H. LAJUNESSE, B.C. Montreal, August 11th, 1899.

TOOTHACHE STOPPED IN TWO MINUTES WITH DR ADAMS' TOOTHACHE GUM. 10 CENTS.

THE CARPET MAN. Who succeeds will not do it on the lines of cheapness only. Our idea is "the lowest possible price for good material." More cheapness is a snare to many. The Carpets are cheaper than that really good and yet inexpensive. Our lines of Wilton Carpets at \$1.50 per yard will give you pleasure. We have plenty of cheaper ones too. THOMAS LIGGETT, 1884 Notre Dame street, 2446 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 175 to 179 Sparks street, Ottawa.

MARKET REPORT

FLOUR AND FEED.—A well known company reported a sale on Wednesday of 7,500 barrels of flour for export. If the market had not broken much more export business in flour would have resulted. Advices from the Old Country indicate that stocks, all over, are rather low; but the large wheat crop has given dealers the idea of lower prices, which was somewhat shaken by the recent sharp advance, resulting in inquiries from all the European centres; but buyers have quieted down with the reaction of yesterday. The local demand is for small lots only. Consumers and dealers are expecting lower prices, and buy only for immediate use. Orders received are usually for assorted cars of flour and feed, with the demand for feed very much out of proportion to that for flour. The demand for flour is not only from usual customers, but enquiries are being received from Montreal millers, from Boston and other American centres, where dealers are very anxious to place orders for future delivery. With mills running to full capacity, the supply is very insufficient for the consumption. Dairymen are feeding heavily to keep up supply of milk, and it is said also feed cows inside during the day to keep them from the attack of flies, which are very numerous this summer. Flour quotations are unchanged. Manitoba strong bakers at \$2.70 to \$3.80; patents at \$1 to \$1.10; western patents at \$3.70 to \$3.90; Manitoba bran in bulk at \$14; Ontario bran in bags at \$13.50 to \$11.50; shorts at \$17; meal at 20c; corn meal at \$1 per bag. Receipts were 11,511 barrels of flour.

EGGS.—The country offerings are considerably larger, though prices have not yet been affected, the tendency is decidedly easier, and lower prices will likely rule next week, if warm weather continues. The English market is not responding to Canadian offerings; the price there being too low to permit of much export business. Fresh laid are quoted at 15; candled at 14c; straight gathered stock at 13c to 13 1/2c; No. 2 and culls very low side at 10c to 11c. Receipts on Thursday were 775 cases by rail and 180 cases by canal.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues firm at the recent advance in hams, and bacon. The Liverpool quotation for tallow is up 6d, but bacon has declined 6d from yesterday's advance, being now quoted at 32s 6d for light, long cut, 32s for heavy do., and 30s 6d for heavy short cut; tallow at 24s; Am. Ref. lard at 28s 3d; American mess pork at 50s. Receipts at Montreal on Thursday were 1,158 boxes of hams and bacon, mostly for export; 7 cases of meats and 100 tierces of lard. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 16.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 23,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 12,496; shipments, 3,218; left over, 2,392; estimated receipts to-morrow, 23,000; market slow generally, 10c lower; light mixed \$4.60; mixed to \$4.90; mixed packing \$4.95 to \$4.87; heavy, \$4.20 to \$4.40. The receipts of cattle were 23,000; fancy steady others 10c to 15c lower.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—While it would not be correct to report any break in the butter or cheese markets the keen edge has gone, for buyers have found that they could not obtain orders at the high prices they have been paying. The English butter market never warranted more than 20 cents to 20 1/2c, and Montreal quotations are going back to these figures, though some buyers may pay 21c for 'pot' creameries rather than lose their stake; but at this figure buyers feel rather insecure. Cheese has been a little dull so far this week. Campbellford sold some at 10 1/2c yesterday, but the most were had, buyers being unwilling to pay the top price of last week. It is probable that country markets will run about 10c to 10 1/2c during this week, as factories have no reason to sell, having been well cleaned out with every advance. Spot quotations continue about 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c for western, and 10c for eastern cheese. Receipts on Wednesday were 4,310 packages butter and 13,778 boxes cheese.

FRUIT SALES.—On Wednesday there was a very active sale of Californian fruit at Montreal Fruit Auction Company's warehouse. The Earl Company had a car of 764 packages of pears and peaches, and the competition was equal, or near, to Mr. McLean's expectations of this market. His Bartlett pears brought \$2.15 to \$2.25; Crawford peaches, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Mr. John T. McBride had a car for the Porter Brothers' Company, and he also was content with the results; peaches 90c, to \$1.15; pears, \$1.95 to \$2; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.35; grapes, \$2.20. Mr. Potter, of Messrs. Potter and Morin, conducted the sale.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—Reports from East Buffalo, N.Y., say that for cattle there were no offerings, but in view of the higher prices on Wednesday, and the decidedly higher prices in Chicago, the tone of the market was stronger. Calves in light supply, fair demand, steady. Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market was steady with light offerings, only five loads, including one load of Canada lambs, which sold at \$6.40; native lambs, choice to ex-

tra, were quotable at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.25. Sheep, choice to extra, \$4 to \$4.65; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40. Hogs—There were fair offerings, 20 loads, The demand was fair and the market ruled steady at the quoted figures. Heavy were quotable at \$4.75 to \$4.80; mixed \$4.95 to \$5.00; yorkers, 5.00; pigs \$4.65 to \$4.75; grassers, \$4.75 to \$4.85; roughs, \$3.95 to \$4.05; stags, \$3.40 to \$3.60. Reports from New York, just as we are going to press say: Beeves—Receipts, 592; no trade of importance; feeling firm. Cables firm; exports, 650 cattle and 6,340 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 445 cattle, 3,708 quarters and 30 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 113; steady, all sold. Veals, \$5 to \$7.50; buttermilks and fed calves, \$4.

creamery, 13c to 15c; state dairy, 14c to 18 1/2c; do., creamery, 17c to 21c. Cheese, firm; large white and colored 9 1/2c; small white, 9 1/4c; small colored, 9 1/4c to 10c.

FRUIT SALES.—On Wednesday there was a very active sale of Californian fruit at Montreal Fruit Auction Company's warehouse. The Earl Company had a car of 764 packages of pears and peaches, and the competition was equal, or near, to Mr. McLean's expectations of this market. His Bartlett pears brought \$2.15 to \$2.25; Crawford peaches, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Mr. John T. McBride had a car for the Porter Brothers' Company, and he also was content with the results; peaches 90c, to \$1.15; pears, \$1.95 to \$2; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.35; grapes, \$2.20. Mr. Potter, of Messrs. Potter and Morin, conducted the sale.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—Reports from East Buffalo, N.Y., say that for cattle there were no offerings, but in view of the higher prices on Wednesday, and the decidedly higher prices in Chicago, the tone of the market was stronger. Calves in light supply, fair demand, steady. Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market was steady with light offerings, only five loads, including one load of Canada lambs, which sold at \$6.40; native lambs, choice to ex-

tra, were quotable at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.25. Sheep, choice to extra, \$4 to \$4.65; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.40. Hogs—There were fair offerings, 20 loads, The demand was fair and the market ruled steady at the quoted figures. Heavy were quotable at \$4.75 to \$4.80; mixed \$4.95 to \$5.00; yorkers, 5.00; pigs \$4.65 to \$4.75; grassers, \$4.75 to \$4.85; roughs, \$3.95 to \$4.05; stags, \$3.40 to \$3.60. Reports from New York, just as we are going to press say: Beeves—Receipts, 592; no trade of importance; feeling firm. Cables firm; exports, 650 cattle and 6,340 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 445 cattle, 3,708 quarters and 30 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 113; steady, all sold. Veals, \$5 to \$7.50; buttermilks and fed calves, \$4.

creamery, 13c to 15c; state dairy, 14c to 18 1/2c; do., creamery, 17c to 21c. Cheese, firm; large white and colored 9 1/2c; small white, 9 1/4c; small colored, 9 1/4c to 10c.

FRUIT SALES.—On Wednesday there was a very active sale of Californian fruit at Montreal Fruit Auction Company's warehouse. The Earl Company had a car of 764 packages of pears and peaches, and the competition was equal, or near, to Mr. McLean's expectations of this market. His Bartlett pears brought \$2.15 to \$2.25; Crawford peaches, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Mr. John T. McBride had a car for the Porter Brothers' Company, and he also was content with the results; peaches 90c, to \$1.15; pears, \$1.95 to \$2; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.35; grapes, \$2.20. Mr. Potter, of Messrs. Potter and Morin, conducted the sale.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR THE BOYS!

CHOICE of 500 BOYS' SHORT PANT SUITS. Double Breasted styles, ages 8 to 16, all wool Cheviots and Tweeds, light and dark shades, and Blue Serges, \$4.50 grades, Saturday, \$2.95. Choice of a Splendid Lot of BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS. Ages 14 to 19, made of fine all wool Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Serges, single and double breasted styles handsomely tailored. They are real \$10.00 values. On Saturday we will offer them at the low price of \$7.25.

Children's Vestee Suits, Ages 3 to 5, Sailor Collars, solid regu. Early at \$4.50 Saturday \$2.95. J. G. KENNEDY & CO. The One-Price Clothiers, 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

creamery, 13c to 15c; state dairy, 14c to 18 1/2c; do., creamery, 17c to 21c. Cheese, firm; large white and colored 9 1/2c; small white, 9 1/4c; small colored, 9 1/4c to 10c. FRUIT SALES.—On Wednesday there was a very active sale of Californian fruit at Montreal Fruit Auction Company's warehouse. The Earl Company had a car of 764 packages of pears and peaches, and the competition was equal, or near, to Mr. McLean's expectations of this market. His Bartlett pears brought \$2.15 to \$2.25; Crawford peaches, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Mr. John T. McBride had a car for the Porter Brothers' Company, and he also was content with the results; peaches 90c, to \$1.15; pears, \$1.95 to \$2; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.35; grapes, \$2.20. Mr. Potter, of Messrs. Potter and Morin, conducted the sale. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—Reports from East Buffalo, N.Y., say that for cattle there were no offerings, but in view of the higher prices on Wednesday, and the decidedly higher prices in Chicago, the tone of the market was stronger. Calves in light supply, fair demand, steady. Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market was steady with light offerings, only five loads, including one load of Canada lambs, which sold at \$6.40; native lambs, choice to ex-