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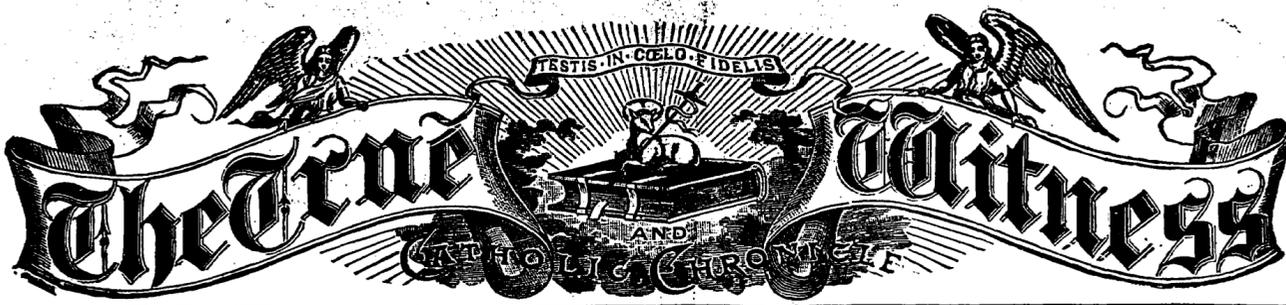
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VOL. XLVI., NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LEINSTER HALL CONVENTION

Foreshadows a Peaceful Solution of Strife in the Irish Party.

THE ALL-POWERFUL VOICE OF IRISHMEN IN FOREIGN LANDS EXERCISED A BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE.

The Patriotic Attitude and Splendid Sentiment of Unanimity Displayed by the Representatives of the Exiles—An Outline of the Stirring Speeches Delivered—Some of the Resolutions Adopted—Opinions Expressed by Mr. Dillon, M. P., and Delegates at the Close of the Proceedings—Other Interesting Features of the Great Gathering.

The Irish Race Convention, which closed its deliberations last week, was one of the most important gatherings in the history of the Irish people which has taken place during the present century. While a number of enthusiasts cherished the belief that the outcome of the convention would immediately result in uniting the different sections, the more sober-minded delegates, who gave the situation careful thought, rather inclined towards the view that it would take some time for the Healy and Redmond factions to realize the vast importance of considering the immense advantages and the great prestige which would be derived from co-operation with Irishmen in other parts of the world. The prevailing sentiment amongst the visiting delegates and the representatives of the Irish people on this continent was that unity must be secured in the Irish Parliamentary party at any cost, and that no man should stand in the way to attain that end. Bishop O'Donnell, who was elected Chairman of the Convention, spoke in that strain and was loudly cheered.

After welcoming the delegates from the United States and Canada, his lordship delivered an address pleading for unity. He referred to the publication, last June, of the report of the Commission on the Financial Relations of Ireland and Great Britain, which showed that Ireland was heavily overtaxed, and he said that this document proved how Ireland had been despoiled, and that this revelation of the Commission was sufficient to again bring forward the whole "Irish Question," and of itself alone justified the calling of the Convention. The report of the Commission showed that the increase of taxation in Ireland, between the years 1853 and 1860, was not justified by the existing circumstances. While the actual tax revenue of Ireland was about one-eleventh of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland, it was shown, does not exceed one-twentieth. Therefore it was evident that Ireland is now overtaxed \$13,750,000 annually. This showing, continued Bishop O'Donnell, is sufficient to crush all opposition to Home Rule.

Alluding to the disunion among the Irish National party, the Bishop said no man or set of men must put themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland. [This remark caused the delegates to cheer for five minutes.] The Bishop said he cared little which English party helped Ireland; but the Irish people should be independent of, and in opposition to, every party refusing them Home Rule. It was useless to talk strongly, unless they stood united behind their works; and he added—

"We must compass Irish liberty; and no power on earth can withstand the justice thereof."

This statement called forth another burst of cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

Letters were then read from Archbishop Walsh and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York. The statement of Dr. Emmet that "the man who is unwilling to accept an invitation to the peace convention is no true Irishman," was wildly applauded.

Mr. Alfred Webb, of Dublin, and Rev. Father Ryan of Toronto, moved a series of resolutions favoring the union of all National Irish parties, hailing with satisfaction the recent release of the Irish political prisoners, and declaring that the Irish Land Act could not be accepted as a final settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Justin McCarthy spoke on the subject of the reunion of Irish parties, and in the course of his remarks said he believed that the assembling of this convention was the result of a general acceptance of the principle of the rule of the majority.

ing that when any section of the Irish press charged them with not representing anybody they "flung back their lies."

Dean Harris aroused an intense outbreak of enthusiasm when he said:

"Men have said that they despaired for Ireland, but we in Canada have never despaired and will never do so as long as three Irishmen live."

Resolutions favoring a unity of the Irish Party was the occasion of bringing forth powerful and eloquent speeches from Mr. Blake, M. P., who spoke at great length and with more than usual vigor and force; from John Dillon, M. P., whose statement, that he was willing to retire for the cause of union, was greeted with the wildest cheering; also from Michael Davitt, T. P. O'Connor, and Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, of St. Mary's, of this city.

A resolution requesting information as to the disposition of the so-called "Paris Funds" over which there has been so much bitter controversy and legal complication for years, was withdrawn. These funds, which were banked in Paris, in the name of Charles Stewart Parnell, amounting to £40,000 (\$80,000), were, after a long litigation, following the death of Parnell, handed over to Justin McCarthy, M. P., the then Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and it was said that £10,000 (\$20,000) of this amount was handed over to John Redmond, M. P., leader of the present so-called Parnellite branch of the Irish Party, with which to pay some heavy debts incurred after Mr. Parnell's demise, the balance to be used in the propagation of Nationalist principles in Ireland. The so-called McCarthyites, it was understood, were pledged to devote their share of the funds, £30,000 (\$150,000) to the relief of the evicted tenants.

Michael Davitt moved a resolution in favor of granting amnesty to all political prisoners, without distinction; and in so doing he strongly denounced the "system of semi-starvation" meted out to them, and compared the treatment of the Irish political prisoners with that of Dr. Jameson and his companions, undergoing terms of imprisonment for participation in the raid into the Transvaal.

The resolution, which was supported by Delegate O'Hara, of Baltimore, Md., and the Rev. Father Phillips, a Pennsylvania delegate, was unanimously adopted. Father Phillips, in the course of his remarks, urged that renewed efforts be made to reconcile those sections of the Irish party which were holding themselves aloof from the Convention, which, he said, would open its ranks to everyone who was willing to come in.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., proposed the grateful thanks of the people of Ireland to the delegates from the United States and Canada amid tumultuous applause.

Several resolutions on the subject of land and taxation were amalgamated and unanimously adopted, as also were resolutions in favor of disseminating knowledge of Irish history, providing for the Irish language, and urging the purchase of articles of Irish manufacture; after which the Convention adjourned.

The foreign delegates issued the following joint declaration, in which they say—

"We deem it our duty to record our grateful appreciation of the courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated here. We came here without any bias toward any section and with a determination to form an independent opinion based upon our own observations. The delegates who were responsible for the arrangements for holding the convention scrupulously abstained from any attempts to influence our judgment. We have kept separate our own organization and asked nobody connected with the home movement to attend our conference. We are satisfied that the convention in its composition and character voiced the Irish national spirit. We watched the proceedings of the convention throughout and heard therein the fullest and freest possible discussion, and we were especially impressed with the unanimity that was displayed for genuine party unity, necessarily involving discipline and respect for the rule of the majority. We record our own entire belief in unity based upon the only foundation possible, submission to the majority, and we earnestly

call upon the people to stand together for the cause of unity and discipline in the Irish Party in Parliament. As citizens of countries engaging in free government we affirm that no other effective line is known than submission to the rule of the majority in political organizations. Upon returning to our home we shall convey to our people a sense of the magnitude, authority and order of the convention, and we pledge ourselves to give our unflinching support to the Irish Parliamentary party until self-government has been won for Ireland."

Hon. John Costigan, of Canada, speaking to a press representative, said: "The convention is an unquestioned success, and reflects credit upon the Irish at home and abroad. Irishmen and their descendants the world over will look back to it with pride. If there is not an absolute union of the Irish race to-day the foundation for a solid support of the Irish party has been well and truly laid. If the minority will be influenced by the solemn appeal of the convention to recognize the majority rule the aspirations of all Irishmen will soon be realized."

"The outcome of the convention will be of widespread influence for good in the United States," said Patrick Cox, of Rochester, N. Y. "As the Irish party is not composed of servant girls, as is commonly said, but of thinking men, the work of the convention is bound to result in lasting effect. If the Irish in Ireland doff their coats now and work in real earnest, they will receive strong backing in the United States, financial and otherwise. We have been surprised and delighted with what we have seen."

"At least 100 Parnellites and 150 Healyites have been present," said John Dillon. "Yet so impressed were they at the sincerity and unity of the delegates that none of them raised a voice of protest to deny or dispute anything. It is charged that the priests are against us; yet over 400 were present and were eager supporters. The success achieved far exceeds my most sanguine hopes. Regarding the future, I desire to say to the American people, in the most unmistakable way possible, that while I to-night, after the greatest success ever achieved for any Irish convention called as this has been, still uphold and repeat my offer to stand aside with Healy and Redmond, if they will come together and choose a leader for all of the Nationalists, yet if they are unwilling in the cause of Ireland to do this, then I will execute the mandate received from the convention and will fight for unity to the last gasp. We will have unity, even if we lose many members of the party and on unity we will go to the country. After such a demonstration as has just been concluded, I believe that we can sweep Ireland on this issue. I ask all firm friends of Ireland in the United States and Canada to support me in the same determined way as they will find I will work hereafter."

Mr. Moses Cornwall Travels Three Thousand Miles to Attend the Convention.

The first of the colonial delegates to arrive, says an exchange, was Mr. Moses Cornwall. He travelled seven thousand miles to give voice to the opinions of Kimberley Irishmen. Mr. Cornwall is a Dublin man by birth and is now one of the most prominent Irishmen in Kimberley. During the thirty-seven years in which he has battled with the ups and downs of colonial life he has never forgotten the old cause at home, as the substantial remittances sent through his agency for various national purposes sufficiently prove.

In conversation with a representative of the Evening Telegraph, Mr. Cornwall said that when he left Kimberley on June 30th for Ireland he was seen off from the railway station by all his fellow Irishmen, who came to wish him God-speed.

"The incomprehensible thing to us, and I fancy to all Irishmen who have sought out their destiny in other lands," said Mr. Cornwall, "is that Irishmen here at home should quarrel about non-essential matters that do not affect the national welfare; that the claims of country should be sacrificed to personal spleen is what they cannot understand."

"I think, too, that I may say the Irishmen of Kimberley have given plenty of proof of their devotion to Ireland. In '79 I was on a visit to Ireland, and when I got back to Kimberley we raised £1,200 for the Irish distress fund, and remitted it to Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, who was then Lord Mayor of Dublin. Since then we have sent home £800 for the Parnell Defence Fund, the Home Rule Fund, and the Evicted Tenants' Fund, and, in fact, we have never failed to assist the Irish movement by our sympathy and our purse whenever the occasion demanded."

"We would have done the same at the last general election were it not for the differences here in Ireland. Irishmen in the Cape refused to contribute as long as Irishmen at home were fighting between themselves, and instead of £200 was raised only £18 or £19."

"Irishmen at the Cape, as I might remark, are as free from religious as from political animosities. I am a Protestant myself, but we never stop to inquire a man's religion at the Cape. The last thing in the world I'd dream of is to ask a man's religion. I detest

THE IDEA OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY.

Among my friends is Most Rev. Dr. Gaughan, the Bishop of Kimberley, who, unsolicited, sent me a letter of introduction to Mr. John Dillon. The fact is, we live out there as Christian

men, and have never a shadow of religious difference. Why, in the Parliament in which I sat, though the majority of the electorate is non-Catholic, two of the five members were Catholics, one of them being the Premier, Sir Thomas L'ingston."

"Yes," said Mr. Cornwall in reply to a question, "some of the best men we have at the Cape are Irishmen, and they all fill some of the principal legislative and judicial positions. They came here of their own free will, and are a credit to Ireland and the country of their adoption. One of the most respected men in South Africa, whose memory is revered, was Mr. Porter, who held the position of Attorney-General, the uncle of the present Master of the Rolls. Then there is our present Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson that was, Mr. Justice Fitzpatrick, Mr. Justice Dwyer; and at Natal the Chief Justice is a distinguished Irishman named Galloway."

The Irish National League of Great Britain held a meeting at Dublin and elected Patrick Aloysius McHugh, member of Parliament for the north division of Leitrim, a Dillonite, as Vice-Chairman, in the place of Timothy D. Sullivan, M. P., for West Donegal, whom as a Healyite the meeting refused to re-elect.

Mr. Dillon, addressing the meeting, said he would rather lead a party of fifty, the members of which were united, than one of 70 each member of which was flying at the throats of his fellow-members. The past of anyone coming into the party and promising to work faithfully in accord with it would be obliterated. Mr. Dillon said, but so long as he remained leader he should insist upon the members adhering to the old doctrine of party purity.

THE RICHES OF THE OLD LAND.

ITS INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

IRISH CROPS AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION ESTIMATED TO BE WORTH \$500,000,000—THE PROSPECTS OF BEING EQUAL TO GREEK AGAINST CONTINENTAL COMPETITION.

(From the New York Sun.)

It will be remembered that, at the close of the last session of Parliament but one, Mr. Horace Plunkett secured the appointment of a non-partisan committee, which during the recess was to investigate the agricultural and industrial capabilities of Ireland. We call the committee non-partisan because, although the anti-Parnellites declined to take part in the proposed inquiry, the Parnellites and Liberals, as well as the Conservative party, were represented on it. The report of the committee has been published, and in order to secure the adoption of its suggestions a movement has been started for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Industry for Ireland who shall have at his disposal a fund drawn from the Imperial Exchequer for the development of Ireland's resources.

Although the anti-Parnellites preferred not to sanction the inquiry, believing that it should be deferred until Ireland had a government of her own, they acknowledge that the facts brought out by it are of great interest and value. There is no doubt that the committee evinced good sense in their investigations, indulging in no rainbow-chasing or computation of impossible but as yet unexplored sources of wealth. For the moment, therefore, they left unexamined the question whether Irish coal mines and iron mines can be profitably worked; they confined themselves to the industries which Ireland is now prosecuting and sought to discover how these might be prosecuted more successfully. Chief among them, of course, is agriculture, which, indeed, absorbs almost the whole of the energy and capital of the Irish people.

In their answer to the vital question whether Irish agriculture is capable of great improvement, the committee occupy a middle ground between the visionary calculations of some optimistic observers and what they deem the over-cautious estimate of students of the congested districts. Their encouraging conclusion is that the present value of Irish crops and live stock, which in 1894 was \$500,000,000, might by improved methods be doubled. This opinion is based upon the fact that, whereas the average yield of potatoes per acre in Continental countries is from fifteen to twenty tons, in Ireland it is only 2.6 tons. The condition of the flax, dairy, and pig-raising industries was next examined; and it is pointed out that for some time all of these have been declining. The diminution of the flax crop, which requires special technical knowledge, is attributed to a deficiency of skilled labor. In Holland and Belgium the requisite technical knowledge is imparted to the farmers by trained instructors, and the committee report that the only way to put Irish flax growers on a level with their foreign rivals is to follow this example. The experiment was tried in Ireland for some half dozen years preceding 1871, but it failed, apparently because ignorant home instructors were employed.

There is no doubt that Ireland ought to supply a large part of England's de-

mand for butter, bacon and eggs. England now annually imports from the Continent butter to the value of \$67,500,000 an amount of bacon worth \$55,000,000 and a quantity of eggs valued at almost \$20,000,000. Ireland could regain a large share of this trade, and perhaps might oust her Continental competitors if the quality of her butter were improved through the use of better machinery; if she would adopt new breeds of pigs and a more rational system of pig feeding; and if laborers' wives were taught to rear and keep better breeds of poultry, and to send eggs to market in better condition.

Another recommended means of increasing the resources of Ireland is the substitution of a dead meat for a live export trade. At present the living cattle are transported to England, which, of course, involves much needless waste. If the animals were killed in Ireland, not only would the loss of value in transit be saved, but all the industries connected with the slaughtering, including the Irish leather trade, would revive.

We come lastly to the fisheries, which within the last few decades have undergone a deplorable decline. Measures for their revival are suggested; but we repeat that, for the moment, the committee have laid most stress on what seems immediately practicable, to wit: the signal stimulation of agriculture, and the industries directly associated with it.

If it be true that with a little help from the imperial exchequer, the value of Irish crops and live stock might be increased by some 600 millions of dollars, no Irish patriot, whatever his political aims may be, can afford to repel such assistance.

SOME SIGNS OF IRISH PROSPERITY.

The usual half-yearly Parliamentary paper just issued gives statistics showing that the deposits and cash balances in the Irish Joint Stock Bank, which, comparing June with June, had gradually increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1895, to £37,491,000 in the corresponding period of 1895, further rose to £38,758,000 in June of the present year, being the highest amount yet reached for June, and showing an increase of £1,267,000, or 3.3 per cent, as compared with the amounts in the middle of last year, and an increase of 29,550,000, or 32.6 per cent, as compared with the amount in June, 1894. A review of the weekly trade returns of the Irish railways shows that the total receipts for the half-year are in excess of those for the first half of any previous year, and show an increase of £10,000 as compared with the first six months of last year, the receipts for which period were £31,203, or 2.0 per cent, above those for the first half of the year 1894. At the end of June of this year the estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Bank in Ireland stood at £5,919,000 as compared with £5,373,000 for the corresponding period of 1895, showing an increase of £546,000, following an increase of 550,000 in the twelve months ended with June, 1895, which increase is the largest in any year since the establishment of these institutions. The balance in the other savings banks in Ireland in June last amounted to £8,017,000, or £672,000 in excess of the balance in June, 1895, being £68,000 over the large increase for the year ended June, 1895, but £60,000 over the increase for the twelve months ending with June, 1894, which was equal to double the highest annual increase in any of the twenty years preceding.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO LANORAIE AND ST. OURS.

The pilgrimage to Lanoraie and St. Ours, Sept. 7, under the auspices of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, was what might be justly styled a most successful affair. The beautiful and commodious steamer Berthier had been chartered for the occasion, and at 8.45 a. m. Monday morning she steamed away from the Jacques Cartier Wharf with a very large crowd of pilgrims on board, bent on paying homage at the shrine of the Sacred Heart and enjoying the beautiful and ever interesting scenery of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers.

At 10.45 A. M. the pilgrims arrived at Lanoraie, and after assisting at Mass and hearing an eloquent instruction delivered by the Rev. Father Smith, they embarked again and continued their enjoyable trip. At 2.00 P. M. they arrived at St. Ours, where they assisted at solemn Benediction, after which they scattered themselves throughout the various streets and gathered impressions of "that picturesque little village on the Richelieu,"—some gathered flowers. At 3.45 P. M. they turned homeward, and arrived at Montreal at 9.30 P. M., thus closing the most enjoyable trip of the season.

HOW TO KEEP THE EYES BRIGHT.

Never rub your eyes nor allow your children to do so from their cradles. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern; so each veil when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on a sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write, or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes.

THE DESTINY OF IRELAND.

A STIRRING SPEECH BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

CANNONS AND COERCION LAWS CANNOT PUT DOWN THE IMMORTAL INSTINCT OF IRISH NATIONALITY—GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE MEASURE THE ONLY MEANS TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

Mr. William O'Brien, some days prior to the opening of the Dublin Convention, during the course of an able speech, made the following patriotic references to the present state of Ireland, as well as a view of the future hopes and aspirations of Irishmen which, to say the least, will receive hearty approbation from the exiles in every land. There is a ring of enthusiasm in the delivery, and a measure of clear-sightedness manifested which must carry conviction with it.

"There is no disguising the fact that we have passed through and are passing through a period of deep depression for the Irish cause. But I ask you, are we the first men who have met rebuffs and disappointments in the Irish cause? Why, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves to compare our trumpery little troubles with those of the men who went before us in this light and who

NEVER GAVE UP THE SHIP.

Think of all the hundreds of years during which our forefathers had no more legal rights in this land of theirs than as many wild beasts in their own way, and to vote according to their conscience, and they were trampled down in every possible way. They were liable to be hunted at a moment's notice from the homes of their fathers without the slightest ceremony or without a farthing compensation the moment they encountered the frown of the agent or the bailiff, and they went through all this and still held a firm grip, and have fought on in this cause, and what is the consequence? What is the condition of the Irish cause today about which some faint-hearted people are wringing their hands? Let me recall for one moment how the position of the Irish people, but as it is in some respects, compares with their position in the old times. Today they have their fathers' free schools free, colleges free, and they have an acknowledged foothold on the soil of Ireland, a far superior foothold than the landlords have. No matter how the landlord may try for a moment to put back the clock, all the world knows, and it is completely recognized, that it is a mere question of time when the whole land of Ireland will belong to the people.

WITHOUT A BAILIFF OR A LANDLORD

even to darken their doors again. Again, they are free to give their votes now, thank God, in the secrecy of the ballot, and no man can make them afraid. They are free to elect an Irish party after their own hearts, and events have proved that that party has to be united to win every single item of the demands upon which the hearts of the Irish people are set. My friends, we sometimes forget, singularly forget, that it was only the other day that the supreme demand of the Irish nation, the demand for a national Parliament that would govern Ireland according to the wants and wishes of the people was conceded solemnly by the British House of Commons by a series of votes that can never be cancelled. It is a cause that has reached the summit of success, and some people ask us to despair, forsooth, because half a dozen men at the utmost choose to set up their own miserable, whatever it may be—ambition or temper—to set it up against the interests of a cause which involves the happiness of millions of people and the destinies of this old Gaelic race of ours. You need have no fear for Ireland; it is too big a feature in the world's history. The Irish race is too large a force amongst the races of the earth. It is far more powerful abroad, in the cities of England, and in the free land of the American republic and Canada and Australia and South Africa. No; believe you me, the Irish race have only to stretch forth their hands at the convention, and they will have the power not merely to frown down the petty ambition of men that would bring discord and disorganization into the Irish camp, but they will have the power to make it clear to England that while there is nothing in the world easier than to conciliate Ireland; that with all her ships and all her cannons, and all her coercion laws she will never put down the immortal instinct of Irish nationality, but that on this cause and race will go, whether as friends of England or as foes of England, whether in sunshine or in tempest, until we or those who come after us will have won the fullest measure of national self-government that Mr. Gladstone's bill proposed to give us."

Her eyes were red with weeping. "How can you be so cross when you promised always to think more of me than you did of yourself?" "Oh, that's easy enough," replied the unfeeling husband. "Since I married you I don't think very much of myself." New York Press.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE

PAY TRIBUTES TO RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

His Lordship Said the S.A.A.A. Tendered Him the First Distinctively Irish Compliment Since His Arrival on this Side of the Atlantic.

The Government at Ottawa Give a Banquet, the Bar of Montreal a Luncheon at the St. James Club, and the Shamrock A.A.A. Entertain the Lord Chief Justice to a Splendid Exhibition of the National Game.

THE members of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association enjoy the reputation of performing their allotted task in the lacrosse arena and in other athletic work with more than ordinary merit, but they may now be fairly entitled to lay claim to a victory in another direction which reflects the highest credit upon them. The manner in which they received Lord Russell and his party at their splendid athletic establishment on St. Lawrence street, on Thursday last, and the enthusiastic and dignified spirit which they manifested, serve to show that they can appreciate the position associated with the discharge of important social functions. The Club house was beautifully decorated with flags, bannets and streamers. At the front entrance the Royal coat of arms was placed over the doors, and at each side were two large inscriptions bearing the following: "Caed Meilla Failthe to Russell of Killowen." The large grand stand and general entrance for the public were also decorated with flags.

The weather was anything but pleasant for a reception, the principal feature of which was to be outdoors, but the boys of the Shamrock Association were not to be deterred by even a storm of rain. In the afternoon, however, shortly before the hour fixed for the function, the rain ceased, and the people began to enter the grounds in large numbers.

Lord Russell had arranged to be at the grounds of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association at half-past three, and promptly to the minute he drove up. The band of the Victoria Rifles under the direction of Prof. Quivron struck up the National Anthem as the party reached the outer entrance, where they were received by the secretary-treasurer. At the door of the Club house the president, Mr. Tobias Butler, assisted by Mr. P. H. Bartley vice-president, Mr. E. Mansfield Mr. W. H. Callaghan and Mr. G. A. Carpenter, members of the Board of Directors, welcomed the visitors. After signing the visitors' book a move was made to the large hall upstairs, where the members and their lady friends, and all the players of the senior, intermediate and junior lacrosse teams, were waiting the arrival of the distinguished party.

Mr. Butler took the chair, with Lord Russell on his right and Sir Frank Lockwood on his left. Amongst those present in the hall were Mr. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Justice Doherty, Mr. Justice Curran, Rev. J. Quinlan, parish priest of St. Patrick's; Hon. J. E. Robidoux, C. B. Carter, Q.C., R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., P. J. Coyle, Q.C., Sir William Hingston, Dr. J. E. Kennedy, P. H. Bartley, vice president of the Association; W. H. Callahan, E. Mansfield and G. A. Carpenter, directors; B. Tansey, M. Doheny, J. P. Clarke, J. Tumity, James White of the Capitals, Frank Gormley, M. P. McGoldrick, W. H. Dunn, W. Snow, M. Kinsella, P. McKeown, W. H. Kearney, J. Hoobin, and R. J. Cooke, president Senior Shamrocks.

Mr. Tobias Butler, President of the S.A.A.A., then stepped forward to the front of the stage and delivered the following able introductory remarks, previous to reading the address:

My Lord,—As President of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association of the city of Montreal, it affords me very great pleasure, indeed, to extend to you in their name a hearty Irish welcome, nay, a "caed meilla failthe," to our club house and lacrosse grounds to-day, to witness the lacrosse match we have arranged to take place in honor of your visit. We thought, my Lord, that during your rapid excursion tour through this country it might not be possible for you to witness an exhibition of lacrosse, Canada's grand and spirited national game. It was for this reason, my Lord, that our Association—an Irish athletic Association—presumed to invite you in order to afford you such an opportunity if it might be pleasing to you. We are now highly pleased, my Lord, that notwithstanding the limited time at your disposal in this country, and your, no doubt, many important engagements, you have been good enough to do our Association the very high honor of graciously accepting our very humble invitation and paying us this visit to-day. A visit from the Lord Chief Justice of England at any time would be highly appreciated by our Association and considered a very great honor indeed, but permit me to say, my Lord, that on this occasion, this very rare and exceptional occasion, when the Right Honorable, illustrious occupant of that high position is both an Irishman and a Catholic,

(loud cheers), let the world please excuse the pardonable pride of an Irish association, if we say that under these circumstances we appreciate the honor, we feel the honor a hundred times, yea, a thousand times greater. Yes, my Lord, we feel highly honored by your presence here to-day (applause), and we can assure you that this, the occasion of your very kind visit indeed, will be and ever remain a red letter day in the history of our associations. (Cheers.) I am, only sorrow, my Lord, and regret very much, that it is impossible for a member of an athletic association, a mere practical amateur athlete like myself, to give adequate expression to the joy that we feel upon this occasion and that is felt by all Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen the world over, as they proudly behold the most illustrious son of their struggling race and religion who has risen, Phoenix like, to the very highest pinnacle of fame, and from that dizzy height, from the chief seat in the greatest city of the greatest Empire that this world has ever known (cheers); dispense justice, even handed justice, to Jew and to Gentile, to rich and to poor, to all alike. (Applause.) We pray, my Lord, that Divine Providence may grant you a long, long life, many years of health and strength to enjoy the honors and emoluments of your high office of Lord Chief Justice of England, and as a living testimony to the truth of the saying of that great French wit, Max O'Rell, who has said and well said, that the greatest Englishman is an Irishman. (Cheers.)

Mr. Butler then read the following address which was printed on a pale tint of green satin.

To the Right Honorable BARON RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN:

My Lord,—On behalf of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, I beg to offer you a hearty welcome to our grounds. As the name of our organization indicates, we are the descendants of the race upon which Your Lordship has cast such a halo of glory. We seek to hold a place in athletic sports, which will tend to build up a vigorous manhood, and whilst proving ourselves true Canadians, give evidence that on the banks of the St. Lawrence the children of St. Patrick are not deteriorating.

On our roll of membership we can point with pride to the names of many eminent personages, amongst the number that of the distinguished nobleman who presides over the destinies of our Dominion, Lord Aberdeen.

Permit me to request the honor of placing the name of Your Lordship upon our life membership roll.

Tobias Butler, President.
Montreal, 3rd September, 1896.

Lord Russell, in reply, said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I beg to thank you, Mr. President, for the very eloquent and kindly speech with which you have prefaced the presentation of this address, and I thank the members of the Association for the address itself as well as for the compliment they have paid me in the beautiful decorations in this building. We feel that it was an honor to invite myself and friends here to-day. I need not say that as an Irishman it is with very great pride and satisfaction that I hear of any class of my countrymen asserting that character, bent or genius for which they are noted in whatever land they have settled. (Loud applause.) It is not given to you, Mr. President, nor to me, nor to any of us, to do great deeds or make great sacrifices for our country, but each of us, whatever our sphere, humble or high, may to-day have a high patriotic heart. (Applause.)

It is only the character of a people that tells. They become great by endeavoring, with regard to the rules and duties of life, to be guided by them and fulfil the obligations which come in their way in their profession or business, trying to discharge the duties which appertain to them like honorable and honest men. But after all the aggregate weight of a nation depends on the aggregate weight and influence and character of the individuals who make the nation. (Applause.) So, although unfortunately in the interests of the people, many Irishmen have been scattered over the earth under circumstances in which, in their new homes, they have had to struggle with difficulties, no one can fail to acknowledge that they have made a great and glorious light in face of these enormous difficulties to make honored and useful and influential the Irish name and race. (Applause.) I will cherish the recollection of this day. It is the first distinctly Irish compliment that has been paid to me since I arrived on this side of the Atlantic. I thank you all most heartily for your kindness, and I shall preserve with pride the address you have now given me and will hand it down to my family as an heirloom of the generous sentiment manifested towards me, by the young Irish-Canadians who have received us so kindly this afternoon.

When Lord Russell resumed his seat, the boys in green gave three ringing

cheers as an evidence of their appreciation of the great honor conferred by His Lordship upon their organization.

Three hearty cheers were also given for Lord Russell and party when they appeared on the balcony to witness the lacrosse game between the following teams: Senior Shamrocks, McKenna, Stinson, Sparrow, Dwyer, Moore, Murray, R. Wall, Tansey, Tucker, Danaher, P. O'Brien and M. J. Polan, captain. Young Shamrocks, Tierney, Hagarty, Lavery, Connor, J. Kearney, McKeown, Kelly, Hinton, Smith, Hogan, Stoba, and W. H. Cunningham, captain. The umpires were Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Tumity, Mr. Dunphy officiated as referee. Lord Russell tossed the ball from the balcony with a swing which sent it well out in the field to the great delight of the spectators and Jack Tucker who caught it was a proud young man. Some very good play followed, but the visitors had not much time to remain. At half past four they left amid cheers, the band playing the National Anthem and St. Patrick's Day.

The Metapedia was in waiting at Mile End Station, and was taken on by the 4-45 Ottawa train. Lord Russell will remain at Government House until Sunday.

NOTES.

Lord Russell's reply to the address was a gem in its way, and created no little enthusiasm during the course of its delivery.

Mr. Butler was heartily congratulated by all present on the able way in which he acquitted himself in discharging the duty of his position.

Lord Russell expressed the opinion during the course of the afternoon, while watching the match, that no man should play lacrosse after he had attained his 30th year.

Among the ladies who were introduced to Lord Russell in the main hall of the Club house were: Mrs. M. J. Polan, Miss Polan, Miss Gertrude Stafford, Miss Mamie Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Emerson.

The pen with which His Lordship inscribed his name in the visitors' book at the S.A.A.A. Club house was a beautiful gold one, and specially presented by a friend of the organization for the occasion.

The large arm chair which Lord Russell occupied on the stage in the S.A.A. hall was placed in position by a patriotic and enthusiastic Irish lady, Mrs. B. Dunphy, who said, after the reception, that she would not part with the chair at any price.

THE LUNCHEON AT THE ST. JAMES CLUB.

The members of the Bar tendered the Lord Chief Justice a luncheon in the St. James Club.

The judges and the members of the Bar assembled in the Club at 1 o'clock, and about ten minutes afterwards Lord Russell and his friends arrived. The members of the Bar and the judges were, one by one, introduced to His Lordship, and then the whole assemblage repaired to the dining hall.

Hon. J. E. Robidoux (Batonnier) occupied the chair. On his right, at the head of the table, which was arranged in the form of a large horseshoe, were Lord Chief Justice Russell, Judges J. A. Ouimet and Mathieu, and Acting Chief Justice Tait, and on his left were Chief Justice Lacoste, Sir Frank Lockwood, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Judge Hall and Judge A. Ouimet, and Mr. S. Bethune, Q.C. Mr. C. B. Carter, Q.C., and Mr. St. Pierre, Q.C., occupied the seats at the two extremities of the horseshoe, and the remaining members of the Bar filled the intervening chairs.

The discussion of the menu, which was a rich one, occupied about an hour and a quarter, and it was half-past two when Mr. Robidoux rose and proposed the usual opening toast, "The Queen," which was received with great enthusiasm, the whole assembly rising and singing the National Anthem.

THE TOAST OF "OUR GUEST."

Mr. Robidoux then spoke to the following effect in introducing His Lordship. After some introductory remarks he said: "The members of the Bar of Montreal, as soon as they heard of the coming of Lord Russell, decided upon giving him a luncheon and invited the judges on the Bench to join them, and it is a great pleasure to us all to have as our guest Lord Russell and his distinguished companions. We would have envied the good fortune of the American Bar if it alone had had the pleasure of entertaining him; and now that he is amongst us we are delighted that he answered the invitation of the Bar of the United States, because it gave him an opportunity of adding new laurels to his already illustrious name. He is not a stranger to us; we have known him for years as Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and as Sir Charles Russell through the telegraph and the press, which brought us the echoes of his eloquent voice, not only as a great lawyer, but as a prominent member of one of the great political parties of England. To a portion of our own population in Canada his name became endeared when he devoted himself, and used his valuable advice, eloquence and assistance to the great Irish Nationalist Parnell; and the gratitude of the whole Empire, and more particularly of Canadians, is due to him for his defence of our rights in the Behring Sea. We by no means receive our guest as a stranger, for, like him, are disciples of Themis. We have sat at the same table of science as himself; we ate the same bread of knowledge as he did, and an illustrious member of the Bar like him is always welcome. We are proud to know that the Lord Chief Justice is a Catholic, because it is a sign of the great liberality and freedom of conscience of the English-speaking people. Above the aristocracy of families there is a greater and a stronger aristocracy—that of knowledge. Some years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was passing through Paris, Madame Richambert invited him to a gathering of French literary and theatrical people. The conversation fell naturally on art, and mention was made of Ellen Terry as a great English artist, and Gladstone, after listening for some time, said there was a great artist in England, and he began to sound his praises, but, as he mentioned no name, the question was naturally asked, 'Who is this great artist?' And Gladstone said,

"My friend, Charles Russell." Then came, naturally enough, from Madame Richambert, "At what theatre does he perform?" And Gladstone answered, "At Westminster Hall." Madame Richambert had never before heard of Charles Russell, and since then she has found out all about him, and she knows that Mr. Gladstone rightly described him as a great artist.

LORD RUSSELL'S REPLY.

Lord Russell, who, on rising to his feet, received a tremendous ovation, spoke as follows: "I feel, indeed, highly honored at the fact that so distinguished a body of members of my own profession and judges of your courts have thought it within their gracious and kind hospitality to pay this marked compliment to me and my friends who accompany me. I have to thank your Lord Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Lacoste), and the other learned brethren of the bench for their presence here to-day. I am not sure from an incident whispered to me during the morning that there has not been an interruption of the business of the courts on the part of learned brethren on the Bench, for I learned that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ouimet and the other learned judges followed a course which only the greatest sense of hospitality could have prompted, and adjourned the courts that they might do myself and the friends who accompany me the honor of their presence on this occasion.

"You, Monsieur le Batonnier, have made reference to me and to my career in my professional character, and some reference even to my political career. As to my professional career, what I have most desired to obtain, what I flatter myself that I believe I did obtain, was the esteem and approval of my brethren in my own profession. You have made kind allusion to the fact that I had the honor of representing important interests of the Dominion in the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. I had that honor, and I am very glad indeed that the efforts I was able to make ensured at least some measure of success for those interests. A complete vindication was established of the legal rights advanced by Great Britain, and a vindication of the rights advanced on the part of the United States; and, although I am far from thinking that the Dominion interests were not somewhat lessened and somewhat restricted by that august tribunal, I feel most strongly that the fact of the establishment of that tribunal presided over by a great statesman of the Republic of France, the fact that the great English-speaking nations had agreed to refer their matters of difference to a peaceful arbitration, was

A GRAND STEP IN ADVANCE

in connection with the relations between sovereign powers. Monsieur le Batonnier, I cannot omit to mention that on that great occasion I was assisted not only by eminent brethren in England, but also in Canada; but prominent amongst able men and most zealous for the advancement of Canadian rights were my esteemed and learned friend, Mr. Christopher Robinson of the Toronto Bar, and another, although in the capacity of an advocate, but as the agent for the Dominion, was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who brought the utmost zeal and devotion to the discharge of the duty he had to perform, and which he discharged manfully and well.

"You have made reference to one part, at least, of my political life which touches closely upon politics, still possessing a living interest, and dividing parties—the humble part I took, in conjunction with that most distinguished man, Gladstone, on the Irish question. I regret nothing that I did on that question. I am no longer an active politician, but I look back with pride to the fact that on the back of the first bill to give Ireland rights of local government, that on the back of that bill, in conjunction with that of Mr. Gladstone and that of Mr. Morley, my own name appears. I have said that this is a question which divides political parties; and I will not further dwell upon it, beyond saying that while in the part I took I was anxious to serve the interests of the land of my birth, my advocacy of that cause was not merely given for Ireland itself, but because in giving it for Ireland I was giving it for the interests of the whole Empire. I turn now from the allusions to myself and the friends who accompany me; and let me say a word about

OUR OWN PROFESSION

in this land. There is nothing that has struck me more in Canada than to find the exalted and important place which the profession of the law has in the public affairs of Canada. It was only last night that I was alluding to the fact that in the Government of Mr. Laurier they are all, with one or two exceptions, men who have been, or who are now, in the profession of the law. Even as to Sir Richard Cartwright I find that, although not admitted, he studied for the Bar for two years. It speaks volumes for the confidence which the community place in the ability and integrity of the lawyers. The lawyers are not in these positions merely because they are barristers. The electors who elect their representatives know that they have the qualifications for the positions they occupy. It shows that there is confidence placed in the integrity and honor of the great profession of the law. But when all is said and done the words of the great orator and lawyer, Webster, are true, that the greatest adding interest of any nation is the law, the settled, honest administration of the law. I have sometimes thought that in the case of the judges charged with the great and responsible duty of the administration of the law, the State did not recognize sufficiently the position that these judges fill. Even in England it is true to-day that in the cases of nine out of ten appointed to hold office in the Supreme Court they have to make great sacrifices in taking a seat on the bench. I do not mean to say that

THE PAYMENT OF JUDGES

should approach the very great incomes of the leading individual members of the Bar; but I venture to say that, in England and here, where we, independent of the judges, and the high respect in which they are held is undoubtedly high, the remuneration and position of the judges ought to be such as to attract the ambition and desire of the men in the profession. It certainly does so in this land and in England to a great

extent; but there is a great discrepancy between the incomes of the leading members of the Bar and those of the great body of the judges on the Bench. I think it in the interests of the community, not in the narrow sense of the profession, that the position should be looked up to as an elevated one, worthy of the noblest and highest ambition. One word more; you are working out on this great continent an experiment which the world is noticing. You are showing to the world, demonstrating to the world, that men who are of different races, different nationalities, different creeds and different languages can yet live in harmony together.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

The following is a full list of those present: Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Judge J. A. Ouimet, Hon. Judge A. N. Hall, Hon. Judges Tait, Loranger, Mathieu, A. Ouimet, Doherty, Curran and de Lorimier; Judge Dugas, of the Court of Sessions; Messrs. J. E. Robidoux, Q.C.; Strachan Bethune, Q.C.; John Dunlop, Q.C.; R. D. McGibbon, Q.C.; H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C.; J. Alex. Bonin, Q.C.; F. L. Beique, Q.C.; James Kirby, Q.C.; G. Lamotte, Q.C.; C. B. Carter, Q.C.; H. Abbott, Q.C.; Selkirk Cross, Q.C.; P. B. Mignault, Q.C.; R. D. McCord, Q.C.; L. W. Scotte, Q.C.; G. C. G. B. Cramp, Q.C.; P. J. Coyle, Q.C.; H. J. Kavanagh, Q.C.; Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C.; F. de S. A. Bastian, W. J. White, C. S. Campbell, A. Falconer, R. Dandurand, F. S. McLennan, Peers Davidson, R. A. E. Greenshields, J. A. Drouin, Ernest Pelissier, R. G. Delormier, Hon. P. E. Leblac, J. T. Cardinal, E. N. St. Jean, J. F. Mackie, Chas. M. Holt, J. U. Emard, Jas. Crankshaw, Geo. G. Foster, Edmund Guerin, Lomer Gouin, T. Brosseau, Albert J. Brown, D. C. Robertson, E. Lafleur, E. W. P. Buchanan, R. L. Murchison, L. T. Marechal, A. R. Hall, A. R. Johnson, Honore Germain, Gordon W. McDougall, J. Herbert Burroughs, N. Driscoll, L. J. Loranger, A. G. Cross, H. A. Hutchins, W. Ritchie, Arch. McGoun, A. E. Delormier, M. Hutchinson, A. E. Beckett, L. E. Bernard, Chas. Raynes. Lord Russell's travelling companions, Sir Frank Lockwood, Jas. J. Crackenthorpe and Charles Russell, were also present.

BANQUET AT THE RIDEAU CLUB.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, during his visit to Ottawa as the guest of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, was banqueted at the Rideau Club by the Dominion Government Wednesday evening last, and Parliament adjourned at 6 o'clock for the occasion. Cabinet ministers, ex-ministers, members, senators, and a few others, participated in the ceremonies.

The first minister presided, and on either side of him were the guests of honor, Lord Chief Justice Russell on his right and Sir Henry Lockwood, Q.C., M. P., on his left. The others who had seats of honor were Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Crackenthorpe, Mr. Fox, Speaker Pelletier of the Senate, Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong, Hon. L. H. Davies, and R. W. Scott. Others in attendance were Hon. I. D. Tarte, Hon. William Paterson, Hon. J. W. Longley, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sheriff Sweetland, Senator Bernier, Senator Lougheed, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Senator Adams, Senator Baker, Hon. W. B. Ives, Senator Kirchoffer, Senator Miller, Senator Masson, Sir A. P. Caron, Martin O'Gara, Q.C., E. L. Newcombe, Senator O'Donohue, Sir Charles H. Tupper, Hon. David Tisdale, Senator Poirier, Justice Sedgewick, Capt. Sinclair, A.D.C., Speaker Edgar of the House of Commons, Hon. J. B. Vail, Hon. E. G. Prior, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. John F. Wood, Hon. W. H. Montague, Senator Wood, Mr. Justice Burbridge, Judge Mosgrove, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Mayor Borthwick, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Senator Power, Dalton McCarthy, and the following M.P.'s:—M. C. Cameron, R. L. Borden, J. McAllister, L. P. Brodeur, A. Choquette, L. A. C. Angers, N. A. Belcourt, B. M. Britton, J. G. N. Bergeron, H. G. Carroll, L. A. Chauvin, M. K. Cowan, O. Desmarais, N. F. Davin, J. A. C. Ethier, T. B. Flint, G. Fortin, J. A. Gillies, F. Langelier, J. Laverge, H. J. Logan, Wm. Hount, G. V. McInerney, J. A. McGillivray, Mr. W. B. McNeill, D. Monet, A. Morrison, A. McNeil, C. F. McIsaac, C. E. Pouliot, R. Prefontaine, M. J. F. Quinn, P. V. Savard.

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MR. BLAKE'S PATRIOTISM.

[Chicago Record Correspondence.]

I hear that the new Liberal Canadian Premier, having the right to nominate one judge, to be added to the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, offered the post to Edward Blake in recognition of his long services in the Liberal party in Canada, which he left to join the Irish party. This Judicial Committee decides all constitutional questions arising in connection with the British colonies, and is the final court of appeals from decisions of colonial courts and legislatures.

Mr. Blake, since he has been resident in London, enjoys one of the largest practices before the Judicial Committee, and in point of ability, knowledge, and standing, admittedly no better appointment could be made. But he declined this tempting offer without hesitation, considering that his pledge to the Irish party precludes him from accepting it, although he might fairly have thought that it had no connection with his relations with the Irish party.

These judgeships carry a salary of £6,000 (\$30,000) a year, and are among the most dignified and coveted distinctions in the British judiciary. This is only the latest of many sacrifices, pecuniary and otherwise, made without a murmur by Edward Blake in the thankless task of attempting to aid the Irish home rule movement.

He has been subjected to insulting personal attacks by Healy, who has never lost an opportunity of sneering at him publicly, but Mr. Blake has tolerat-

ed it with astonishing patience, because he desires to aid the majority of the party in its efforts to rescue the cause from the destruction which is threatened by a faction.

THE RIGHTS OF PRIVACY.

[North American Review.]

The illustrated journalism now prevalent finds its finest achievements in the publication of photographs surreptitiously taken. The value does not seem to lie in the fact that the photographs are of notabilities, but that they have been taken by stealth when the subjects were unconscious of the purpose of the person manipulating the camera. Indeed it is a well known fact that at least one of the newspapers of New York keeps a photographer busy in the streets of the metropolis taking "snap shots" at every person who appears to be of consequence. These are used at once or filed away for use when occasion arises. Now, such practices are unquestionably invasions of the right of privacy, but we are told by the courts that the victims of such practices may not restrain by injunction the publication of photographs so taken, but that the remedy lies in a recovery for damages.

This is no remedy at all, for the chances would be that some demagogue of a judge would declare that the hurt was but fanciful and too inappreciable for a merely earthly tribunal to estimate.

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IN ANSWER TO A REQUEST FROM A DELEGATION OF PROHIBITIONISTS WHO VISITED OTTAWA LAST WEEK—THE PREMIER'S SPEECH TO THE GATHERING.

The most successful prohibition delegation which ever assembled at Ottawa listened to the promise of the Government last week to take immediate steps to carry out their policy of a plebiscite. Among the large number present were the following:—The Hon. J. C. Aikens, Messrs. J. J. McLaren, Toronto; J. R. Dougall, Walter Paul, Montreal; Dr. Christie, M.P., S. J. Carter, A. M. Featherston, S. P. Leet, J. H. Carson, the Rev. John McKillop, Major E. L. Bond, all of Montreal; the Rev. W. L. Scott, Ottawa; William H. Orr, F. S. Spence, John T. Moore, James Scott, all of Toronto; John Gemmill, Lanark; W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; T. D. Craig, M.P., S. Gillies, Ailsa Craig; the Rev. Dr. Sanders, Ottawa; Mr. Hale, M.P., and Mr. Ganong, M.P., New Brunswick; Joseph Kidd, Prospect; Thomas Coates, Prescott; A. D. Stewart, Ottawa; Mrs. A. D. Scott, Ottawa; Miss Mary Scott, Mrs. Alexander, Ottawa; Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, Ottawa, and a large number of others.

The delegates assembled in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons. Senator Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, presided at a preliminary meeting of the delegates at 9.30. He opened the meeting in a few remarks in the course of which he said that he considered a plebiscite an expensive and unnecessary way of getting an opinion. A discussion ensued as to the best means of addressing the government and it was resolved on a vote that three delegates address the government. Mrs. Alexander was chosen to represent the ladies and Mr. J. J. McLaren was next selected. The names of both Mr. W. W. Buchanan of Hamilton and Mr. John R. Dougall of Montreal were mentioned for the third spokesman and on a vote Mr. Dougall was elected.

THE DELEGATES SPEAK.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Premier and the Hon. Sydney Fisher entered the room and were heartily applauded. Senator Vidal urged the supreme importance of this question in a brief address. He was followed by Mr. McLaren, who put himself on rapport with the Premier at once by alluding to the fact that Mr. Laurier was one of the promoters in 1875 of the Dominion Alliance Convention in Montreal. He referred to Mr. Fisher as one of their warmest friends and supporters. After speaking of the vote of the provincial plebiscite he added that the new government had been endorsed on their policy at the polls by a large majority and the government was pledged to a plebiscite. That, however, was merely a means. They come to ask for prohibition, which they believed to be of such great consequence.

Mrs. Alexander of Ottawa next addressed the government. She said she represented the W. C. T. U., an organized body of ten thousand. She dwelt on the helplessness of the woman and children. In the past it had been said that women weep because men made the laws, but happily they had fallen on better days and she was quite willing to leave their cause in the hands of the new Premier. (Loud cheers.)

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Laurier—I fully recognize the great importance of the meeting and the delegation which I see before me, and of the object they have in view. I fully agree with every word spoken by Mr. Vidal and Mrs. Alexander as well, when they said that the cause of temperance was, perhaps, the greatest and most important in all civilized communities at the present time. (Cheers.) I am glad to say, though perhaps you have not reached the point you are aiming at, that I can bear my testimony to the fact that the cause of temperance has made immense progress in the last twenty or twenty-five years. As a gratifying evidence I may tell you that as leader of the Opposition I have held no less than three hundred meetings in all parts of Canada and I am here to bear witness that in all these meetings, with the exception of three, I never saw a man under the influence of liquor. (Cheers.) Such a thing was impossible thirty or perhaps fifteen years ago. Let us hope that the leader of the Opposition twenty-five years hence will be able to bear the same testimony without making even three exceptions. But what is temperance? We are here as practical men. You hold that it is absolute abstinence. Many people believe that temperance is moderation and this we cannot forget. When the Liberal Convention met here in 1893, having to deal, as we thought we had to deal, with the interests of our common country, we thought to have the opinion of the people properly tested so as to ascertain what the feeling of the country was, whether it should mean absolute abstinence, as you think, or moderation, as others think. We thought the taking of a plebiscite the best way and we decided to divest it of every other question which might more or less bias the judgment of the people. We thought it better to go even further than Sir Oliver Mowat's Government went

when it took a plebiscite in connection with municipal elections. We wished the question divested of every other consideration, so that we might have the judgment of the people on this question itself.

THE LAW IN QUEBEC.

There are other views. The people of Canada are not a unit on the question of abstinence or moderation, and there are also local interests. Take the Province of Quebec, which has had a prohibitory law which dates back from 1864. Previous to Confederation, Municipal Councils were empowered and are still empowered to enact such prohibitory by-laws with the municipalities. There is no need to appeal to the people, but the Council itself has the right to enact a prohibitory law, and in some sections of the province this power has been largely exercised. In the Counties of Lotbiniere, Drummond, Arthabaska, Portneuf and Megantic, the sale of liquor under the sanction of law is almost unknown. In Arthabaska, out of eighteen municipalities, there has not been a drop of liquor sold under the law, or a single license issued, except in two. In Megantic, out of fourteen municipalities, my impression is that the same thing is true, except in one municipality. In Lotbiniere and the same is true of Portneuf. (Cheers.) It remains to be seen whether the people there are in favor of a change, and the plebiscite will show that.

A PLEBISCITE PROMISED.

The plebiscite is part of the Liberal programme adopted at the Convention of 1893. Our policy has been before the people who have pronounced upon it. It now becomes our duty to carry out our programme, and I say frankly it is our intention to do so. (Cheers.) As to the time when it should be done, my answer is this:—It is the intention of the Liberal party to carry out the letter every article of its programme within the very shortest possible limit. There is no intention to delay. On the contrary, speaking even politically, it is perhaps the best policy of all to deal with the question within the shortest time. It is not our intention on this session, but I have every hope that next session, and not later, we shall introduce the legislation we have promised. (Loud cheers.) This is a question in which the women are, perhaps more than the men, interested. Mrs. Alexander has not the right of suffrage, but all will admit that she could not influence the government of this country more if she had a vote than she can do simply speaking. (Cheers.) Hon. Mr. Fisher also addressed the meeting.

THE PHYSICIAN'S AID.

THE NURSES' CO-OPERATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MISS TREW, ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, GIVES A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK DONE BY THIS ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED NURSES—THE ROYAL VICTORIA OF MONTREAL EQUAL TO ANY HOSPITAL IN THE OLD WORLD.

Those who are under the impression that the medical practitioners of the British Isles place the greatest importance in securing the aid of trained nurses at the bedsides of their patients, either in the wards of the metropolitan hospitals or in private cases, will have such opinion strengthened if they should meet Miss Trew, the Assistant Lady Superintendent of the Nurses' Co-Operation, an institution founded in London, G. B., some years ago. This clever lady, who has been visiting her brother in Chicago, and also seeing the leading hospitals of the Eastern States, was in this city last week, the guest of Mr. Charles Drinkwater, Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and with that gentleman, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital. Miss Draper, the Lady Superintendent, cordially received, as is her wont, the English lady, and made her acquainted with every feature of the institution of which Montreal is so justly proud.

After Miss Trew had returned from her interesting visit to the Royal Victoria, she accorded an interview to a reporter of the Gazette, to whom she imparted her impressions of Canada's greatest hospital.

"What shall I say?" began Miss Trew. "In fact I cannot say too much in praise of the Royal Victoria, which, in my opinion, compares most favorably with any hospital I have visited, either in the Old World or the new. The operating theatre is especially up to date, and from what I can see the governing body has been successful in securing a most competent staff of officials. The nurses appear to be eminently well qualified for their work, and Miss Draper's reputation is not confined to Montreal by any means."

Miss Trew then stated that it was also her intention to visit the other hospitals in the city, and proceeded to refer to the institution in London to which she belongs, "The Nurses' Co-Operation," she said, "was established for the purpose of assisting physicians to secure efficient professional nurses for private cases, and, at the present time, 350 names are on the association roll. There is no fee, but each nurse contributes 7 1/2 per cent of her earnings at each case to which she has been sent by the Co-Operation. Before participating in the benefits of the Co-Operation, the nurses must be possessors of certificates as to character and capacity, and, consequently, when a call comes, either from London, the provinces, or the continent, the capabilities of the members being so well known, a professional nurse, well adapted to the requirements of the case in question, can be immediately despatched."

"Do you supply the hospital demands?" Miss Trew was asked. "No, our institution treats with private cases, although a great many nurses, who desire a change of work, join the Co-Operation and accept private cases." "What are the trained nurses of England generally paid for their services?" the reporter asked. "From two to three guineas per week, with their travelling expenses, which is no small item when we have to send

them to the different countries in Europe. We have at present four or five nurses in South Africa, others in Algiers, and, in fact, we receive daily calls from Germany, Austria and, as I said just now, most of all the European States."

Speaking of the profession generally, Miss Trew declared that until about thirty years ago the question of trained nurses in England had not received that attention which its great importance demanded, but ever since great progress had been made, and at the present time the leading hospitals of the land were so many training schools for those women who devoted their days and nights to the relief of the sick, and who had become such important factors in the treatment of those afflicted by disease.

"From what classes in your country are your nurses generally recruited?" "They are, for the most part, educated women, and not a few of them are widows, who, losing their husbands early in life, adopt the profession of trained nurse."

Miss Trew was born in the south of Wales, and this was her first trip to Canada. She left for Liverpool on Saturday, by the steamship Parisian.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

IGNORED BY THE DAILY PRESS.

(From Catholic Review, New York.)

Either the management of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg has failed in furnishing accounts of its proceedings to the news agencies of the daily press or these agencies have not thought the Summer School of sufficient importance to give space to it. Whichever of these causes is responsible the result is unfortunate. The secular press has this year made at most a brief mention of the fact that the school had opened its sessions. And yet, the papers that were read and discussed were certainly of a character to appeal to the general interest of American newspaper readers, regardless of their religion. While, of course, the great majority of the intelligent Catholic readers of these papers would be deeply interested in reading at least synopses of the papers discussed.

Probably, however, this remarkable silence of the daily secular press as to the Catholic Summer School is only another proof that if Catholics really want to keep themselves in intellectual touch with one another as Catholics, on Catholic interests and affairs, they ought to make an effort to put the established Catholic press on a basis to do this work, for no secular press can, or will do it. Had the intelligent Catholics of this city properly understood their powers and duties they would long ago have strengthened by their hearty support the few periodicals that have always merited Catholic support by their course, and more than that, they would long ere this have seen a Catholic daily with a sufficient capital and a suitable staff as a flourishing member of the daily press of the city.

Now that the scheme of the Greater New York is under way, perhaps the idea of a Catholic daily for the enlarged, with an enlarged field of operations, may be realized. Certainly the considerable body of wealthy, intellectual and honorable Catholics dwelling in the Greater New York, can be depended on if rightly appealed to in the proper way to welcome with good will and with generous pecuniary support any scheme of such a daily paper that would furnish all the news that decent people care to read and give in addition attention to all those matters that belong to the intellect and the heart and soul of the great Catholic world.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Branch 210 of the C.M.B.A., held on 2nd Sept., 1896, at Grand Falls, N.B., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Bro. J. B. Chouinard and seconded by Bro. Rev. M. A. O'Keefe: That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call out of this world the beloved mother of our esteemed president, P. A. McCloskey

Resolved, that the members of this branch hereby extend their heartfelt sympathy to Bro. McCloskey and his family in their sorrow and affliction.

Be it further Resolved, that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this branch, and copies of the same forwarded to Bro. McCloskey and the Catholic press.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

The promise made that the concert of the season of this Club would take place at their ball last Thursday evening, was well kept. Mr. Gordon, occupying the chair, opened the programme and distributed another bunch of gems, every one of which, when presented, was received with loud applause. The following was then the order:—Mrs. Tygh, song; Miss Wheeler, piano; Geo. Donaldson, "Irish Jig," in good style. A. McLennan's "Highland Fling" and "Sword" dances, were artistic. Jas. McLean, seaman, of S.S. Parisian, is a capital singer, and several other seamen took part. Mr. Greenwood was there also, to prove that "Bill Adams" was the hero of Waterloo.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

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insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lead and in building up the business of their favorite paper.

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OPEN ALSO EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

The special gem was St. Patrick's Church choir, under the skilful direction of their talented leader, Prof. Fowler, and they were splendid in their choruses, "Davy Jones" and "Kerry Dance." During the evening the following members of the choir favored the audience with some fine singing: J. P. Curran, J. J. Rowan, J. Murray, J. Kennedy, C. Smith. Also, the old friends, Messrs. Read and Milloy, were good in their comic duets. The chairman, on behalf of the Club, especially thanked Prof. Fowler and his choir, for their great kindness.—F. C. L.

PRIEST PARALYZED.
ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE LEAVES HIM IN A PITIFUL CONDITION.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—While he was robing himself to celebrate Mass in St. Joseph's Church in Verona, Rev. Father Vogt was stricken with paralysis. Several weeks ago his church was struck by lightning. The priest was in the parsonage at the time and felt the shock. Had he not been filled with an iron magnetism, the doctors say, he would not have been paralyzed. For thirty-six hours he has been unable to move or talk. The paralytic stroke is attributed to the susceptibility of his temperament to atmospheric disturbances.—N. W. Catholic.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOURSELF.
It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be useful to himself and to others. But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum, eczema, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

PATENTS ON HARVESTERS.
The following information is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Engineers and Patent Solicitors, Temple Building, Montreal.
Ten thousand three hundred and thirty-three patents have been granted for harvesters. In 1871, some of the essential features of the modern harvester had already been invented and some experimental machines had been tested in the field, but farmers were then using nothing more than the ordinary mowing machines and reapers, from which the grain was raked in gables and bound by men who followed the machine.

Since that time the art of harvesting grain has been revolutionized by the invention and introduction of the automatic self-binding machine. The patents to Locke, No. 149,233, 21st March, 1874, and No. 121,290, November 28th, 1871, show a wire-binding attachment for harvesters, under which a great many machines were built, and which continued in use until the development of the twine binder.

The patent to M. L. Gorham, No. 159,506, February 9th, 1875, was probably the first twine-binder to operate successfully in the field, and was considered a pioneer invention by the court in the recent case of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs. C. Aultman & Co.
Almost all the twine-binders built in the United States have been built under one of two patents—one to H. A. & W. M. Holmes, No. 210,533, December, 1878, and the other to Appleby, No. 212,420, February, 1879.

"GIVE ME PROFIT!"

The Motto of Those Who Retail Common Package Dyes.

There are still a few business men in Canada who care more for money profits than they do about satisfying their customers. These are the business men who sell inferior and imitation package dyes for home dyeing. They buy these common dyes from the makers two to three dollars per gross less than the Diamond Dyes cost, and then retail them at full price—10 cents—asked for the reliable and genuine Diamond Dyes.

HUXLEY'S TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC TRAINING.
The Monitor says:—In the current issue of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Wilfrid Ward contributes some personal recollections of Professor Huxley, whose lack of orthodoxy is well known. Thirty years ago Huxley visited Maynooth, and recorded his impressions:
" It was my fortune some time ago to pay a visit to one of the most important institutions in which the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are trained in these islands, and it seems to me that the difference between these men and the comfortable champions of Anglicanism and Dissent are comparable as the difference between our gallant volunteers and the trained veterans of Napoleon's Old Guard.
The Catholic priest is trained to know his business, and do it efficiently. The professors of the college in question—learned, zealous and determined men—permitted me to speak frankly with them. We talked like outposts of opposed armies during a truce—as friendly enemies."

And after recording the confidence with which the professors professed that a church which had survived so many storms would survive the existing infidel movement, and describing the systematic training given to the Divinity students with a view to refuting contemporary attacks on Christianity, he adds:
" I heartily respect an organization which meets its enemies in this way, and I wish that all ecclesiastical organizations were in as effective a condition. I think it would be better not only for them, but for us. The army of Liberal thought is at present in very loose order; and many a modern Freethinker makes use of his freedom mainly to vent nonsense. We should be the better for a vigorous and watchful enemy to hammer us into cohesion and discipline; and I for one lament that the bench of Bishops cannot show a man of the calibre of Bishop Butler of the Analogy, who, if he were alive, would make short work of the current a priori infidelity."

Visiting Foreigner—What are these "fresh-air funds" I hear talked about?
Miss Flufflyhair (from the hammock)—Why, don't you know? They're what we're always having lawn teas and little plays for.

" If Miss Gay devoted as much time to mental culture as she does to dress she would be a very learned woman." " Yes, but she wouldn't have the satisfaction of making other women green with envy." —Life.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The great Convention of the Irish race which met last week in the capital of the nation has fulfilled the expectations of the millions of Irishmen throughout the world. No such thoroughly representative and influential delegation of the various communities that compose the Irish people ever met together to deliberate on common interests. Doubtless, there were some delegates unavoidably kept away whose presence would have strengthened the Convention. We have already expressed regret for the inability of some of our own choice to make the journey to Dublin, and it is reasonable to suppose that in other places there were nominees similarly circumstanced. On the whole, however, there was no lack of oratorical gifts, deliberative wisdom or patriotic devotion, and the spirit of forbearance and self-abnegation manifested on behalf of the cause of peace and unity was admirable throughout. There was just one thing to be deplored, the refusal of Messrs. Healy, Redmond and Sexton to accept the offered olive branch, and thus at the outset, by a timely and gracious concession to the preponderant desire, to crown the assembly with reconciliation and assurance of unity. With that single exception the utmost harmony prevailed. The opening meeting gave the keynote to the character of the Convention. On the motion of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, known for his patriotic promotion of the use of the Irish language, was elected permanent chairman, and an excellent chairman His Lordship made. He ruled the proceedings with judgment and impartiality. Almost at the beginning of the deliberations, the Papal Benediction gave the Convention the sanction of the Holy See, His Holiness also expressing an ardent desire for the settlement of the difficulties that had supervened. In speaking to the resolutions passed for the reconstruction of the party on the principle of united effort in the cause of Home Rule, the Right Reverend chairman said that they demanded self-government as a right, and gave allegiance to no British party that did not pledge itself to support their demands and faithfully keep its pledges. Within the Irish Parliamentary Party only one rule could prevail—that of recognition of the will of the majority. Messrs. Blake, Dillon and Davitt took part in the discussion, and the resolution received additional force through the reading of a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, expressing hearty concurrence in the objects of the Convention. Bishop O'Donnell was happy in his words of welcome to so many members of the Irish race who held prominent positions in the United States, in Australia, in South Africa, in Canada and, in fact, represented the greater Ireland over the sea. When His Lordship, referring to the unhappy disunion within the party, said that no man or set of men should place themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland, this sentiment evoked intense enthusiasm. Equally telling was the language in which, by statistics from the report of the financial commission, and by arguments based thereon, he showed that only by complete self-government could Ireland look for justice or such an administration of her affairs as would

prove satisfactory to her people and assure to the nation its due development. Among the more remarkable speeches were those of Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Edward Blake, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, members of the Imperial Parliament, the Hon. John Costigan, M. P., of Ottawa; Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Montreal; Very Rev. Dean Harris, of Toronto; Mr. Michael Davitt, Rev. Father Marshall, of Manchester, N.H.; Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Scranton, Pa.; Mr. Alfred Webb, of Dublin; and Rev. Father O'Callaghan, of Boston. As soon as it was recognized that the dissentient minority had determined not to participate in the Convention, the members of the latter, as if moved by a common impulse, declared in favor of acknowledging the claim of the majority to take the lead. At the same time, in view of certain misrepresentations which had been published regarding the delegates, charging them with partisanship, and a merely sectional representation, the secretaries issued a circular setting forth the true circumstances under which they had been nominated and that they had come to Dublin at their own expense and without pledges to any section or leader. On this ground they claimed courteous treatment from the Irish people and press of every party. Mr. Healy took occasion, after the Convention was over, to speak with respect to the Canadian delegates, who were evidently, he said, men of rank in their own land. The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., spoke at considerable length in favor of unity of purpose within the ranks of the party, claiming for the judgment of the majority the right to prevail on all occasions when there arose a difference of opinion. As a jurist and parliamentarian of experience, Mr. Blake's opinion reasonably carried weight. Mr. Blake also proposed that the control of the funds should rest entirely with the Irish Parliamentary party. The Hon. John Costigan spoke warmly in favor of majority rule. He considered the Convention a genuine representative meeting of the Irish people all over the world. He rejoiced in being able to bring back to Canada a message to the effect that unity had been practically established by the acknowledgment of the principle of majority rule. In fact no other principle was practicable. Much interest was naturally attached to the language of Mr. Dillon, whose position was an extremely delicate one. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the meeting. He was, he said, quite willing to resign his place as chairman of the Parliamentary Party and equally ready to follow any leader who might be selected as his successor. This generous offer to serve even under those who had maligned him if the party deemed their election to be in the interest of the cause, won the hearts of all the delegates and Mr. Dillon was re-elected or rather confirmed by cheers of unusual fervor and duration. Several resolutions were carried—one in favor of an Irish university. An address or appeal to the Irish at home and abroad, signed by all the foreign delegates, supplemented the Convention. It bore witness to the fact that the members of the parliamentary majority and their friends had scrupulously abstained from attempting to influence their judgment, so that they were left perfectly free to reach conclusions purely on the merits of the facts which they had come to learn. The utmost unanimity prevailed in favor of genuine party unity on the basis of respect for the rule of the majority. On that principle they asked for common action among Irishmen throughout the world. For their own part, they pledged themselves to give the Irish parliamentary party their unflinching support until self-government was restored to Ireland and they were called to yield allegiance to an Irish Parliament sitting in Ireland's ancient capital. Thus hopefully did the great Convention come to an end.

OUR WORKINGMEN.

A celebrated writer, who has devoted many years to the study of the social and political characteristics of our neighbors, grows eloquent over the pleasant life of the American workingman. "In Connecticut and Massachusetts," he writes, "the operatives in many a manufacturing town lead a life far easier, far more brightened by intellectual culture and by amusements, than that of the clerks and shopkeepers in England or France. In cities like Cleveland or Chicago one finds miles on miles of suburb filled with neat wooden houses, each with its tiny garden plot, owned by the shop assistants and handicraftsmen, who return in the horse cars in the evening from their work."

This is certainly a pleasant picture. But, notwithstanding the comparison which makes it to some extent invidious, to say that it is peculiar to the industrial life of the United States would be saying rather too much. That there is in American cities a class of successful clerks and artisans who, without seeking to be raised above their fellows into the ranks of millionaires and merchant princes, are intelligent enough and steady enough, and, we may add,

fortunate enough, to acquire a competency and have sense and taste enough to use it in making for themselves happy homes, with resources for the intellectual and esthetic faculties, no one will deny, and no one ought to wish that there were grounds for such denial.

But the existence of such a class is only one phase of American cities. There are other phases not so desirable, as the same writer has acknowledged. There is misery in New York and Chicago as well as in London and Paris. Mr. Stead has written a book on Chicago which he doubtless believed necessary to humble the pride of that mighty metropolis. Whether he was justified or not, he certainly showed that the halcyon life of the suburban tradesman, travelling to and from his work and enjoying the delights of a refined and cultured household, was not the only feature in its development to be noticed by the observant stranger. We do not approve of Mr. Stead's theology, nor do we think that his ethical elevation makes him worthy to sit in judgment on his fellowmen. But some of the conditions to which he drew attention were already well known to the world. In fact, the American city is like the cities of other countries in containing many diversities of character and many conditions of life. The larger cities of the United States have their "slums," and clever American writers have vividly depicted the wretchedness and vice that abound in them. How far this drawback to their social and industrial advancement is due to immigration we cannot say. If we believe some writers, the original settlers must have been superior to the ordinary failings of humanity. Yet the records of the past do not bear this out. There seems to have been from the earliest days of colonization a pretty fair sprinkling of the discreditable element, and immediately after the Revolution lawlessness had to be held in check, as at present. There is no perfect community.

As to the claim that for the industrial classes there is a better opportunity of rising in the world, or that employment can be always obtained by worthy workmen, or that mechanics and clerks and operatives are intellectually more richly endowed and better educated than elsewhere, in the United States, we are not disposed to admit it. We are rather inclined to believe that the conditions which Mr. Bryce regards as so exceptional, furnish evidence of a general improvement in the ranks of labor everywhere than that they mark an amelioration monopolized by the United States. No person who has attained the years of middle age can fail to have observed this welcome change. Labor is held in honor to a degree surpassing anything known to the generations that went before, and this fact is quite independent of those fluctuations in business and industry to which all commercial and industrial enterprises are liable. Democracy, which is not confined to this continent nor to countries nominally republican, may in part account for it. One writer—a millionaire—has characterized the rule of his adopted country as "triumphant democracy." But the sentiment of democracy which his compatriot (who lived not in a Scotch castle but in a Scotch cottage) explained as the feeling that "a man's a man for a that," has pervaded civilization and has modified the old order of things amazingly. In some respects it may find more definite and frequent expression in the United States than in the old world. The growth of enormous fortunes and the desire for them have, however, a tendency to repress it among our neighbors; aristocratic society in New York or Boston or Chicago assumes the tone and exclusiveness of aristocratic society everywhere. And yet those massive fortunes have added to rather than detracted from the respect that is paid to intelligent labor.

The day is past when the steady, sober, aspiring workingman could be looked down upon from any eminence. To assign all the causes that have combined to produce this salutary change of sentiment would require a dissertation, rather than an article, even if some of those causes were not likely to elude inquiry. The main thing is that we have the advantage of it, in Canada as in other more or less favored regions. If there is still room for improvement—if, even for the best trained head or hand, there is not always remunerative occupation—if, even in prosperous times, all men cannot be masters—if, when fortune is most kind, a competency is all that most workers can reasonably expect and wealth is allotted to the few,—we have, nevertheless, a good deal to be thankful for in "this Canada of ours" and in this fine old city of Montreal. There is one feature of Montreal that may be mentioned as in happy contrast with many an American city of the same population. There is very little of what may be characterized as sordid poverty—nothing to which it would be justifiable to apply the name of "slums." There are poor neighborhoods, no doubt, but in the poverty there is nothing repellent, while the air of contentment and even of good taste—the love of flowers and of pets—that cheers and adorns the lot of hundreds of humble homes—re-

flects honor on those who in past generations laid the foundations of such a character. Cheerfulness, politeness, piety—where these qualities reign—and they are essential in the Gaelic and Celtic temperament—even poverty is enriched and the hardest life is blessed. Nor are they necessarily distinct from the more aggressive and self-assertive virtues of perseverance and assiduity and ambition to excel. The *suaviter in modo* implies the presence rather than the absence of the *fortiter in re*. At any rate, those who know something of Montreal's workingmen, skilled and unskilled—and we had an opportunity on Monday last of estimating their strength—will admit that they have a fair equipment of both sets of qualities, and they should never be divided, for, great a thing as success is, it may be purchased too dearly.

A GREAT CRUSADE.

Of two movements set on foot by the late Cardinal Lavigerie, one, a movement of reconciliation, was both patriotic and Catholic; the other, a movement of philanthropy, was also essentially Catholic, and as to its bearings, ecumenical. Until that great churchman spoke with authority and humane sympathy, the nations that had partitioned Africa among them could hardly be said to have been truthful as to the conditions of slavery and the slave-trade in the Dark Continent. Their agents did hesitate, when occasion offered, to condemn the Arab trader of the interior, whose most profitable business was the traffic in human beings. They even went so far at times as to give a vivid enough picture of the operation of the system; to describe the raid on unsuspecting villagers, the slaughter of the extremely old and of infants, of the sick or the maimed, of all indeed who might delay the march to the coast and thus impair the vile gains of the kidnappers. It is from the missionaries, however, that we obtain the most explicit and authentic accounts of the evils of the execrable traffic. Unhappily the reports of the missionaries are addressed to the societies or denominations by which they are commissioned, and are seldom printed in a form that appeals to the community at large. If it were not for the anti-slavery organizations, which are of course especially interested in the collection of statistics in support of the objects they have at heart, it is doubtful whether the mass of such reports would ever be even heard of by the generality of readers. The influence of such societies is, moreover, restricted. Although the Church is strongly opposed to slavery and to the terrible traffic by which it is maintained, the number of persons who have had any opportunity of seeing the outrages on humanity against which the Church has set her face is, comparatively speaking, extremely small. And, as a poet said long ago, what men see with their own eyes affects them more powerfully than mere hearsay could be. Slavery and the slave trade being matters of hearsay to the millions of Christendom, it makes little impression on them, save when some strong and sympathetic voice arouses them for a moment from their indifference and makes them try to realize what a fearful evil it must be. Seldom has the Christian world been more deeply stirred by any appeal to the sense of wrong and the duty of righting wrong than when Cardinal Lavigerie raised his voice on behalf of the poor African, robbed of every natural right, of home, of liberty, of parents, wife and children, and driven like a brute beast, to be sold at a slave-mart. Not young and vigorous men only, but women and children, provided they were able to stand the strain of the march, were subjected to this treatment. It was not as a novice that this prince of the Church, in a land once rich in bishops, theologians and preachers, began what he hoped would be a crusade worthy of the name. He had for years been engaged in a mission which had enabled him to receive regularly the fullest information concerning the organized traffic in natives carried on by Arabs and half-casts. His missionaries were among the most successful of modern evangelists and their influence for good was felt over a broad range. But this evil of slavery was beyond their power to repress. One of the chief strongholds of the traffic was south of the Sahara just opposite the Archbishop's jurisdiction, in central Soudan. Some years ago this vast region, which has its eastern extremity on the confines of Egypt and the western south of Morocco, was one mighty hunting ground of the slave trade. The native city of Koko in Bornou was the central mart whither the wretched captives were collected like dumb driven cattle from far and near over that savage domain. A dozen years ago it was estimated that 19,000 were brought there every year. Bent only on gain, the nimrods of this dire chase disregarded the sufferings of those who grew faint on the long march, leaving them to perish by a lingering anguish when they did not more mercifully end their torments by summary despatch. As in the Northwest piles of bones along the trails remind the traveler of the slaughter of the now extinct

buffalo, so in that torrid region the bones of the victims tell the story of "man's inhumanity to man." In this field of diabolic industry Morocco has a centre of its own at a place called Sidi Hamed ibn Mousa, seven days' journey from Moqudor, and from this point the slaves gathered from great distances are forwarded in gangs to Fez, Mejjinez and Morocco, a duty levied on them, like any other merchandise, forming part of the Sultan's revenue. The basin of the upper Nile and the lakes was another strong will circumented the traders, but since the Mahdi's conquest the system has again taken root. What is known as East Africa, with Zanzibar for outlet, forms the third great centre of the traffic having its source of supply in the Nyassa regions. Portugal was long blamed for encouraging a system so out of keeping with the profession of Christianity. If, however, Portugal has to bear the stigma of being the last of the Christian nations to engage in the slave trade, it must be remembered that Portugal had interests in Africa greater than the other powers, as well as vast possessions in tropical America. That is no excuse, it is true, but recent years have shown very clearly that in this, as in many another sphere of duty, it is much easier to preach than to practice. Notwithstanding loud professions, there is not one of the European nations which have shared in the partition of Africa that can, with a clear conscience, take up the stone of reproach to cast it at Portugal. It is just twenty years since King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, held the famous conference which resulted in the exploration of the Congo and the establishment in 1885 of the Congo Free State. Now, one of the principal objects held in view in that policy was the abolition of the slave trade. Slavery is illegal within the limits of the State, and if the authorities are always as rigid in dealing with offenders against the law as they were with the unfortunate Stokes, whom Capt. Lothaire so summarily hanged on the charge of selling arms to the slave traders, its example ought to be beneficial to all Africa. The present crisis in Zanzibar has forced the question of slavery into a predominance which cannot be ignored. A commission sent out last year by the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society reported slavery in full blast in that British protectorate, and demanded prompt abolition. But vested interests, represented by the Consul-General, are against such a step as virtually ruinous to the industries of the Sultanate. The inconsistency of a policy that deals with the slave traffic at sea as piracy, while recognizing the necessity of slavery ashore, is too glaring to be longer tolerated. The readiness with which resort is made to arms for purely selfish considerations, while outrages on humanity that shock every sense of justice are permitted with impunity, has become a scandal to Christendom. Not far from Zanzibar is one of the best equipped of the Church's missions in Africa; in Uganda there is another, and farther west are others. Cardinal Lavigerie's plan of crusade contemplated a union of all Christian nations for this one great object. Their moral sentiment he won to his cause, but rivalries and antipathies, avarice and ambition stand in the way of common action and render impracticable what, with a common aim and the exercise of a Christian spirit, could be accomplished with comparative ease. At last the moment has arrived when for Great Britain a definite avowal of policy and a strict and impartial enforcement of anti-slavery principles can be no longer postponed. It will now be seen whether the great African Cardinal has left a successor in the church of St. Augustine and St. Cyprian worthy to wear his mantle in this noblest of crusades.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

At the recent session of the Columbian Summer School at Wisconsin, Mr. R. G. Frost, of St. Louis, read a paper on the subject of Marriage and Divorce in the United States, in which he made the following statement:—

"It is generally admitted that divorce is detrimental to the integrity of the family and to society, which is built upon it. In the United States the number of divorces is alarmingly great, and while the increase in population from 1870 to 1880 was 30 per cent., the increase in divorce was more than 70 per cent. In other words, it is twice greater than that of population. In Connecticut, during the period of twenty years, there was an average of one divorce to every eleven marriages contracted during that time. According to the report of Carol D. Wright on this subject, published in 1889, the number of divorces would be much larger were it not for the widespread influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which teaches that marriage is a holy sacrament, and cannot be dissolved for any cause save death."

LORD RUSSELL'S ADDRESS AT SARATOGA.

When we read the address delivered by Lord Russell of Killowen before the Law Congress at Saratoga we readily understand how it was that at its close the audience burst into enthusiastic applause, and how for a quarter of an hour cheer after cheer rang through the hall. It was a splendid speech, worthy of a

great occasion—not merely well-knit and powerful in its language, but inspired by ethical principles, which naturally command admiration. To our mind Lord Russell took up the absolutely correct attitude on the question of international arbitration. Cases will, he holds, always occur in which arbitration would be even a greater calamity than war—cases involving the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny; but in by far the largest number of international disputes arbitration can and ought to be applied. We are glad to see that the Lord Chief Justice attaches due importance to the influence of religion and the Press as factors which make for peace. It may be, as he declares, that the time is not ripe for the establishment of a permanent board of international arbitrators, but there can be no question that the beneficent power of religious leaders and newspapers in repressing international jealousies and animosities is decidedly on the increase. And, in truth, never were there pacific efforts more generally required than at the present day, when nations are armed against nation, and each nation is watching for the decisive moment "to let slip the dogs of war."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

MR. FRANK LANGAN NAMED ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF DRY GOODS OF THIS PORT.

The announcement has been made to the effect that Mr. Frank Langan, brother-in-law of the late James McCready, has been appointed assistant appraiser of dry goods in the Custom House in this city. Mr. Langan has had a long experience in that special line both in Ireland and in this country. The appointment of Mr. Langan will, we have no doubt whatever, give general satisfaction to the trade in this district, as he is a man of high integrity, and will not fail to discharge the duties of his new office in an impartial and careful manner.

FREE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND INAUGURATES THE NEW POLICY.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says Archbishop Ireland has issued a letter announcing that hereafter in the Catholic parochial schools no tuition will be charged, such tuition being considered an obstacle to the growth of these schools. In the course of the letter he says:—

"Of course the expense of maintaining the schools must be provided for in some way. Pastors will take the amount of these expenses from the regular church receipts of the parish, or will rely upon ordinary measures which their own judgment may command."

"Catholics will, we are very sure, cooperate with their pastors in maintaining the parish schools. The proper view to be taken of the Catholic school is to regard it as a great religious work in which all were concerned, whether they have or have not children attending it. The Catholic schools—the future will prove it beyond a doubt—are the most fruitful of all institutions for the preservation and perpetuation of faith in this country, and the Catholic who takes a deep and abiding interest in his religion will love the Catholic school and prove his love for it by his generosity towards it."

The letter closes with an appeal to Catholic parents to support the parochial schools and to send their children to them, saying:—

"Pupils of Catholic schools learn thoroughly their religion and are made to practice it in daily life. If the faith of our children is to be with them a strong and living faith when they have grown to manhood and womanhood, it must come to them now as it were a second nature. This is what is done by a Catholic school. Faith is there grounded into children, so that it never leaves them afterwards."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

A dispatch from Winnipeg says: The Cabinet of the Local Government was in session for several hours last Saturday on the settlement of the school question. When the Council rose Hon. Mr. Sifton said to a reporter:—"All I have to say is that we have had the question under consideration. It seems likely that another conference will be necessary before a conclusion is arrived at, but the indications are that a settlement will be reached."

As to when the conference would take place, or where, Mr. Sifton would offer no suggestion, and he did not think there would be any need of a special session of the Legislature to consider the matter. Premier Greenway stated that there was a full meeting of the Cabinet, at which the settlement question was discussed. "It is hoped," said the Premier, "that a settlement will be reached, but before that it may be necessary that a further conference take place with the Dominion Government. If it is settled I have no doubt it will be on a basis quite satisfactory to the people of Manitoba."

The Ministers, when asked if there was anything in the report that Mr. Laurier would send delegates to Rome, simply laughed and said it was all unbecome.

Members of the Government are silent on the subject of a second conference which has been spoken of by Hon. Mr. Sifton. The opinion prevails that the portfolio of the Interior will play an important part in the settlement. But neither as to this will the Premier or his colleagues commit themselves. Mr. Tarte said yesterday that he was not in a position to give any information upon the question, and he doubted if any announcement would be made.

MRS. PARNELL ILL.

Mrs. Delia L. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who was injured on the steamer Pennland while on her way from the United States, is lying dangerously ill at her daughter's house in Dublin.

**A GOOD CIVIL SERVANT,
SAYS PREMIER LAURIER, IS SAFE
IN HIS POSITION.**

**PARTIZAN OFFICIALS WILL RECEIVE NO
QUARTER—THEIR CAREERS WILL BE CUT
SHORT—THE GOVERNMENT IS UNANIMOUS
ON THAT POINT.**

Ever since the victory of the new Government there has been an unusual stir in the ranks of a number of political workers who have been anxiously looking for some reward for their toil during the recent elections. There has been also a great feeling of anxiety in the minds of the civil service employes, lest the new administration might be tempted to introduce the principle to the "victors belong the spoils." The Premier, however, has in a measure allayed that feeling through having made the following statement, during the course of a recent debate in the House:—

"What is my opinion?" asked Mr. Laurier. "My opinion has been expressed more than once. I gave it in 1888 and again in 1891; when a public servant of the people, the High Commissioner himself left his post in London and returned to Canada to take part in an election; and then to the scandal of the whole people he returned to England and charged to the country the expenses of the trip."

Here was a hard thrust and Liberals fairly howled with delight. The British visitors were certainly getting the benefit of the ventilation of long-standing Liberal grievances.

Continuing, Mr. Laurier said he was opposed to the American spoils system, and justified only dismissal for cause; but, said he, if a civil servant chooses to be a politician, this Government will give him every opportunity to be one.

Why, asked Mr. Laurier, had it been the practice in the United States upon a change of administration to dismiss the public employes? Because every one of them was an active politician. They took part in the political battles of their party, and when their party lost, they, too, went down in the defeat. A partisan official could not be trusted.

Here was Mr. Laurier's rule—a good civil servant, be he Liberal or Conservative, should vote as he saw fit, without hindrance or enquiry as to whom he gave his support. But if he took an active part in a campaign, wore party badges and appeared on public platform, to promote the interests of a particular party, then he took his political life in his hands and could not complain if his political life was cut short. Of course, such cases should be investigated, but where the Minister saw with his own eyes the partisan action then he was certainly justified in acting upon his own personal knowledge, as Mr. Davies had done, and make the dismissal. There was no difference of opinion in the Government regarding this. Partisan conduct was a good ground for dismissal, but complaints should be enquired into, and a chance for defence given. But this he declared again: If a civil servant wished to be a politician he should be given an opportunity to satisfy his ambition.

THE GLOBE'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

The Toronto Globe answers a correspondent regarding the matter in the following sensible manner:—

"A correspondent, Mr. Jonathan Ellis of Port Dover, advocates 'an almost entire change in the civil service.' His reasons are, first, that the Conservative party have never shown the smallest consideration for generosity or fairness in the treatment of their opponents, and, second, that the civil service list is packed with heeled and bootlers, the dismissal of whom would be a gain to the country. About the unfair treatment accorded by the Conservatives to their opponents there is no doubt. But we are of opinion that many of those who supported the gerrymander and similar outrages were accustomed to quiet their consciences with just such arguments as Mr. Ellis is using. They argued that the Grits were a bad lot, who would ruin the country or sell it to the foreigner if they got the chance, and were therefore deserving of no consideration. If we assume that every Conservative officeholder is a heeler or a bootler, or a person who has done some dirty work for the party, and is therefore to be dismissed unless he can prove his innocence, we shall act upon the same idea, and shall take a course which will help to perpetuate mis-government.

The argument virtually ignores the claims of the country, of the taxpayer, as distinct from the claims of either political party. It is no particular concern of the taxpayer whether the officeholder is a Liberal or a Conservative. He wants public duty discharged well and faithfully without extravagance. What he requires of a civil servant is that he shall know his business and shall mind his business. Would Mr. Ellis' plan tend to maintain the civil service in that condition? Quite the contrary. Once let it be understood that there is to be a general sweep of the service after each election, and the result is that almost every civil servant becomes an active political worker, not from love of politics, but in defence of his job. He argues that as he is likely to go anyway if his party is defeated, he may as well have a fight for his life. On the other hand, if the rule is laid down that a good servant whose heart is in his work, and who does not make himself offensive in politics, is fairly safe in his position in any event, a premium is set upon good work and a check upon partisanship in the civil service. There are of course heeled and bootlers in the civil service, but we think it is absurdly unjust to say that that is the general character of the service."

ELECTRICAL FORCE

TO BE DEVELOPED AT CHAMBLEY, P.Q.

The Chambley Water Power Company is evidently determined to push matters in earnest. It is now almost certain that in a few weeks time several hundred men will set to work to dam the Rich-

lieu River at Chambley. Some time since this company gave a contract to the Stillwell-Biere and Melle-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio, amounting almost to \$1,000,000, the work to be handed over complete in the month of October, 1897. Tenders have also been invited for sub-contracts to the amount of \$550,000, and they are expected to be opened within the next few days, and the fortunate tenderer started at once on this great undertaking.

A concrete dam will be built across the river, which is about 1,100 feet in width where the company's works are to be treated, and the height of this dam is to be about 25 feet. The power house will be constructed midway from shore to shore, and it is estimated that 500 men are to be employed, as the work is to be rushed along in the fall and winter, while the water is at its lowest. It is also stated that the force to be here generated by the new company would reach some 20,000 horse-power, and it is understood that the Royal Electric Company have contracted in advance for half this amount.

The power from Chambley will have to travel about fifteen miles to reach the city, but as the Niagara Falls supply Buffalo with power twenty-five miles away, the distance from the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence is considered no obstacle to the success of the new undertaking. It is not yet decided whether the river will be crossed by using the Victoria Bridge or by cable, but the latter plan is so much more expensive that it will not probably be entertained.

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE MURPHY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. George Murphy, one of the best known Irishmen in this city, which sad event occurred last week.

When the announcement was made, it created a widespread feeling of profound sorrow and came as a great shock to the members of the various national organizations. Beyond the immediate circle of his family, and that of a few intimate friends, none suspected that the hand of death was so soon to fall upon the genial and warm-hearted Irishman, whose life was one series of sacrifices to the great



THE LATE MR. GEORGE MURPHY.

work of his fellow countrymen. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Murphy has been one of the central figures in the St. Patrick's Society.

He occupied for a long period the position of chairman of the charitable committee of that organization. Nobly did he perform the duties of the office. Always unostentatious and fearful of public notoriety,—calm and cheerful in temperament, his presence in the household of many a distressed family was like a ray of sunshine, bringing hope and courage.

In later years he filled the office of treasurer of the society, and to know him was to place the most implicit confidence in him for all time.

He was for many years Chief of the Montreal Harbor Police, and remained in active service in that organization until it was disbanded. Since that time he held a position of trust in the well-known establishment of Gault Bros.

Mr. Murphy was universally esteemed for his genial manner and high integrity, for his unflinching devotion to the cause of the Irish people in this city. He was proud of the race from which he sprung, and cherished the fondest aspirations for the future of the Old Land. He never swerved from any task where it was necessary to courageously proclaim his convictions for his religion and nationality. He was in all sincerity one of the many notable Irishmen whose deeds are recorded in the prayers of widows and orphans, and whose simple, truthful and noble life was spent in silently doing good, without seeking after public approval or reward.

His funeral, which took place on Sunday last, was a striking evidence of his popularity in the community. Hundreds of Irish Catholics and a large number of citizens of other nationalities and creeds followed in the funeral procession, which was the largest seen in this city for many years.

ST. MARY'S BAZAAR.

The St. Mary's Calendar says:—

On the 15th of September we have had in St. Mary's for three years. In spite of the dull times other parishes have managed to keep their annual bazaars going, and to realize very handsome sums thereby. It is in order, now, for us to make up for lost time and for each one to do at least a little toward making the present venture a great success.

No doubt all are anxious to see the church cleaned and decorated, but there is only one way in which this very desirable end may be accomplished, and that is for each parishioner to do his and her best. We know there have been many calls upon the purses of our people within the last year, and that some who would gladly give generously find themselves unable to do so; but, good will on the part of all, those drawbacks may be overcome and a substantial sum realized.

The ladies who are interesting themselves in the bazaar will do their best to make visitors comfortable and happy.

Every evening there will be an attractive programme, consisting of tableaux, fancy drills music etc., so that even those who may not be able to indulge their desires for the possession of all the pretty things offered on the tables, may still depart pleased and satisfied.

We invite in a special manner the attendance of the men of the parish. It is a lamentable fact that as a rule men, especially young men, are more conspicuous for their absence on such occasions than for their presence. Probably this is due to bashfulness, but if so, we invite our boys to lay aside this excessive modesty and come in to give a helping hand to the ladies. Collections will not be importunate, so there need be no fears on that score.

On account of the absence of our Reverend Pastor the bazaar will be under the patronage and management of Rev. Father Shea, whose energy and zeal are too well known to need eulogium here. Let us then all do our best for the furtherance of the good work, so that it may no longer be our reproach that St. Mary's is the most forlorn looking church in Montreal.

ELEVEN FIREMEN KILLED.

CRUSHED UNDER A FALLING WALL.

YORE'S OPERA HOUSE, AT BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN, DESTROYED BY FIRE—LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6.—

Yore's Opera House and adjoining buildings were burned early this morning, causing the death of eleven firemen and injury to a number of others, and entailing a loss of about \$65,000. The killed: Frank Watson, married; Edward H. Gange, married; Arthur C. Hill, married; Frank Seaver, married; Robert Rolfe, single, all of St. Joseph. John Hoffman, married; Thomas Kidd, single; Frank Woodie, married; Will Maiten, married; Scott Rice, single; Louis Hoffman, single, of Benton Harbor. The seriously injured are: Ex-Fire Chief John A. Crawford, Benton Harbor, burned and overcome by heat and smoke; Frank Paget, St. Joseph, legs crushed by falling brick; Will Friend, St. Joseph, cut about the head and burned; Jack McCormack, Benton Harbor, legs broken and internal injuries. Several others were injured by falling walls, but will recover.

Shortly after midnight Yore's Opera House, a large four story brick structure, was discovered to be on fire. It had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and when the four city companies arrived the building was a mass of flames. The St. Joseph firemen were sent for and arrived soon after. The fire continued to gain and was spreading to other buildings when the hook and ladder companies went into the rear of the building, hoping to be able to direct a stream into the flames from a second storey window. Hardly had they arrived there when the wall came down upon them, burying fifteen men under red hot bricks. Other portions of the walls were tottering, and the rescue of the firemen was deterred some time, as it was expected every moment the remainder of the wall would fall. Finally some of the crowd rushed into the mass to rescue the shrieking and struggling men. Frank Watson, of St. Joseph, was the first man rescued, but he was dead and his body was a mass of broken bones and mangled flesh. The search continued until 5 o'clock, when the last victim, Arthur Hill, was recovered. They were carried to offices and private houses, where doctors from both cities were in waiting to render aid. Some of them died en route and others while being cared for. The dead were taken to the City Hall, which was turned into a temporary morgue. Some of the men were so badly mangled that their identity was only learned by letters and papers in their pockets. After the falling of the rear wall the roof and other walls soon collapsed, one of the side walls falling upon a two storey brick building owned by William Frick, completely demolishing it and its contents.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

TERRIBLE FATALITY AT VANKLEEK HILL.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., September 2.—One of the most serious fires which ever occurred at Vankleek Hill took place last week. It originated in the kitchen of the Grand Central Hotel about 10.15 p.m. Five persons were burned to death, all women. Two bodies have been recovered, the other three were burned beyond recognition. The victims are Catherine McLeod, of Kirkhill, Ont., aged about 60; Mrs. Finn, widow, aged about 60; Marie Louise Yarleau, aged 17; Christie Villeneuve, aged 20, and Josephine Deschamps, aged 35. The three latter are employes, the former a guest and the other Mrs. Constantineau's mother. Notwithstanding the efforts of citizens the stables, sheds, sample-rooms and outbuildings belonging to the hotel, also McKinnons Bros.' ware-rooms, were reduced to ashes. The furniture belonging to the house was saved, although badly damaged by rough handling. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

AN INDIAN SISTERHOOD.

One of the most gratifying of American tributes to Leo XIII. must be contained in the following letter from Elbow Woods, North Dakota, which has appeared in the columns of the "Roman Post":

"The Reverend Prioress General and all her Sisters are of the tribes of Dakotas, Chippewas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans. Their existence and history will, no doubt, interest your readers, as theirs is the first religious congregation of American Indians in the history of the Church and its missions. Moreover, the success of their congregation has finally settled the question, so long in dispute, as to whether it were possible for Indians of the first generation to step from barbarism to the highest civilization.

"For four centuries the Indians have been very anxious to have priests and Sisters of their own race. In their own

tribal organization they had orders of 'Sacred Virgins.' Their religious and philosophical systems had given them a moral and mental development which enabled them to understand and follow at once, with proper training, the Christian precepts and counsels. Missionaries did not understand this, nor did they believe that the wish of the Indians could be readily, if indeed ever, realized.

"When the Indians were informed of the progressive policy of Leo XIII., an Indian girl, Sacred White Buffalo, the chief Sacred Virgin of the Dakota Confederation, born in the Dakota war camp, but educated in a convent school, felt that there was at least some hope for her race and wished to found a congregation of Sisters to carry out the policy of the Holy Father. She applied to Rev. Francis M. J. Craft of Fort Berthold, North Dakota, for assistance. With his aid she was enabled to send her candidates to a convent school. After passing through a novitiate she made her religious profession. In religion she took the name of Sister Catharine.

"In a war which broke out between the Indians and the troops Father Craft was wounded and it was believed mortally, at the battle of Wounded Knee Creek. An attempt was then made to send the candidates back to the Indian camp, but fortunately Father Craft was enabled to leave the hospital and reach the convent in time to prevent it. Sister Catharine then came with her candidates to Fort Berthold Indian Agency, founded her congregation and became the Prioress General. In May, 1888, she died before the altar in the chapel of the convent, after receiving the Papal Benediction through His Eminence Cardinal Satolli.

"The congregation of the American Sisters is now regarded as the most progressive religious congregation in America.

"The success of the Sisters is due in part to their heroic perseverance under the severest hardships and tribulations, but chiefly to the enlightened policy of the Holy Father, which has reached even to the wild tribes of Western America and has enabled the Indians to do at once what the Christian missionaries had been unable to do or had considered impossible during four centuries.

There is something almost miraculous in this wonderful fact, which reveals to the world that the progressive influence of Leo XIII. has wrought great good in such unexpected quarters.

LABOR DAY.

The Sons of T. H. Hold Morning and Afternoon—A Public Holiday—Banks and other Public Offices Closed

Labor Day in this city is becoming quite an institution. There was a time when a proposal to close up the public offices and large manufacturing establishments, to give the workmen a holiday would be looked upon as a beautiful dream of an individual who wanted to play the part of a philanthropist without having the necessary means to garish his illusions in a practical way. This year, however, all these places of business were closed, and even in the C.P.R. and G.T.R. orders were issued to the employes that they could take a holiday. The large procession of workmen which marched through the leading thoroughfares in the morning was a most creditable demonstration to the sons of toil and to this city.

The English carters and freight handlers, K. of L., headed by an Irish jaunting car, opened the line of societies. The Finfare Nationale marched before the Heavy Carters' Union some 60 strong, and St. Peter's Temperance Band led the International Plasterers' Union No. 144. The Police Band, the Harmony Band, the Victoria Rifles Band, all supplied splendid music, and the pipers and fife and drum bands made matters lively with a choice programme. The Jacques Carrier Typographical Union 145, with their splendid banner, and the Montreal Typographical Union put in a good appearance. The strongest muster was that of the Cigarmakers' Union, which ran up to nearly 300. The International Plasterers' Union, 144, and the Painters and Decorators' Union had pretty full ranks. The Journeymen Horsehoers' International Union of America, Local Union No. 71, were led by an allegorical car containing a smithy in full operation. The Journeyman Barbers were represented.

The procession, which took about twenty minutes to pass a given point, was brought to a close by the delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Council and invited guests, among whom were the Acting Mayor, Ald. Connaughton, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., and ex-Ald. Martineau, M.L.A., who walked with Mr. P. J. Ryan, the President of the Central Council.

In the afternoon there was a monster gathering at the Exhibition Grounds, where the Central Trades and Labor Council organization held its regular annual picnic.

Are you satisfied with your handwriting? Do you understand book-keeping, short hand, type writing, telegraphy, arithmetic and correspondence? If not, The Ladies' Business College, 247 St. James street, is the place for you. 8-4

The Duke of Norfolk has secured for £13,000 the site of a Catholic college at Oxford. It is about three acres in extent, and near Mansfield and Manchester colleges. It is understood that the proposed establishment will be separate from the hall under the care of the Jesuits, which is about to be founded by Father Clarke at St. Giles's, Oxford. This latter is the first instance of the return of the religious order to their former connection with the learned headquarters. The new college is in agreement with the strongly-expressed wishes of Catholic laymen, as it will enable them to hold a prouder and more independent position with regard to the University, availing themselves of the advantages of the Alma Mater, which may become a benign mother in the true sense of the word, extending to them its fullest intellectual advantages without offence or detriment to the delicacy of their religious scruples.

Montreal School of Elocution.

JOHN P. STEPHEN, Principal, assisted by the best teachers. Thorough training for all needs. Rapid Progress. Certificates granted. When desired, arrangements are made for pupils to appear in public while studying. Graduates assisted in securing positions. Call, writer tele. box 3418. CLAUDE BARRY, Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Building, Dominion Square, Montreal. Special inducements to pupils from a distance.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

"I suppose," said the school teacher's acquaintance, "that you are sorry to see vacation coming to a close." "No," was the reply, "I think it has lasted long enough to serve its most important purpose." "You mean that the pupils and their instructors have had a chance to recuperate?" "No; that is an unimportant incident. What I mean is that vacation gives parents a chance to realize that their children are not the angels they always assume them to be when they get into trouble at school."—Washington Star.

HAIR.

MATTRESSES,

\$7.00 and \$10.80.

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FALL LINES.

The Right Goods at The Right Prices..

Our stock of New Importations is increasing daily. If the "right goods at the right prices" will do it, our Fall Trade of 1896 will certainly prove the largest on record. We invite inspection of the value we are offering in

- New Mantles,
- New Dress Goods,
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- New Hosiery,
- New Underwear,
- New Blankets,
- &c., &c.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Laurent Auguste Horace Heroux, of the same place. Montreal, 14th August, 1896. SAINT-PIERRE, PELLISSIER & WILSON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

THE BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED OF

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER—Quarts, \$2.50 per dozen, or \$14.00 per original cask of 12 dozen quarts.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER—Pints, \$1.50 per dozen, or \$11.00 per original cask of 10 dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

1,000 TINS MORTADELLA SAUSAGE, BOLOGNA, ITALY,

IN HALF-MOON TINS, JUST RECEIVED. Each.

Mortadella Sausage, in tins.....(125 grammes)..... 25c

Mortadella Sausage, in tins.....(150 grammes)..... 30c

Mortadella Sausage, in tins.....(250 grammes)..... 50c

Mortadella Sausage, in tins.....(500 grammes)..... 75c

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

We offer a few odds and ends in RHINE, MOSELLE AND FRANCONIA WINES.

At a special discount of 10 per cent. off our list prices, taken in case lots.

HOCKS. List Prices Per Case.

1 case quarts Henckell's Hattenheimer..... \$ 8 00

1 " pints Henckell's Hattenheimer..... 9 00

2 " quarts Henckell's Niersteiner..... 7 50

2 " pints Henckell's Niersteiner..... 11 00

3 " quarts Henckell's Liebfraumilch..... 14 00

1 " pints Henckell's Liebfraumilch..... 15 00

1 " pints Henckell's Hochheimer..... 18 00

1 " pints Henckell's Steinberger..... 26 00

quarts Henckell's Steinberger..... (Duke of Nassau's Cabinet.) 30 00

quarts Henckell's Johannsberg Castle..... (Prince Metternich's Estate.) 7 00

pints Saarbach's Laubenheimer..... 13 00

pints Saarbach's Liebfraumilch..... 12 00

quarts Saarbach's Hochheimer..... 13 00

pints Saarbach's Hochheimer.....

MOSELLES.

quarts Saarbach's Mosellum chen..... 9 00

pints Saarbach's Mosellum chen..... 10 00

pints Saarbach's Berncastler Doctor..... 16 00

FRANCONIA WINE.

quarts Henckell's Steinwein..... 11 00

pints Henckell's Steinwein..... 12 00

pints Saarbach's Steinwein..... 13 00

(All in original box/bottle bottles.)

SPARKLING HOCK.

quarts Saarbach's Sparkling Hock..... 18 00

pints Saarbach's Sparkling Hock..... 20 00

Off all the above prices we will allow a special discount of 10 per cent. for cash in case lots, subject to the wines being in stock.

Orders by mail, telegraph or telephone promptly attended to.

Order quickly, as we have only single cases in many of the lines. First come, first served.

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CHOICEST NUTMEG MELONS.

Some of the Finest and Cheapest yet now coming forward. The season will be over in a very few days. Some Magnificent Melons on view at our store this morning.

POTATOES. POTATOES.

Choicest quality, in full weight 90 lbs. bags.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND CEYLON TEAS.

Popular Grades at Popular Prices. 35c per pound to one and all.

Choice English Breakfast Tea..... 35 cents per one and all

Pure Ceylon Tea..... 35 cents per one and all

Both in 1 lb. packages, caddies of all sizes and half-cheats.

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207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

SISTER ANGELE

By CAMILLE DESCAMPS.

[Translated from the French, for the TRUE WITNESS, by Miss R. C.]

The President of the French Republic had formally promised not only to the mayor of X—, but to the member of the House of the Chamber of Deputies of which it is the principal town, that during his official visit to that part of the country he would spend a few hours at X—.

I obeyed. I was at X— on the day of the official visit of the President of the Republic. My venerable aunt had not the slightest idea of the sacrifice I was making in once more returning to my native town, tramping again those streets, disturbing the dust of things long since dead to me.

boyhood days, had sat Margaret Dumont, one of the attachés of our household, the protégé of my mother, a young girl of sixteen, as innocent as she was handsome and polite, working away modestly and with intelligence, never raising her eyes from her occupation, and wearing at all times a fresh ribbon in her hair.

My dear aunt, do you not remember a family called Dumont. I think the mother used to come to our house, and the daughter, if I remember well, her name was Margaret, (oh! what a hypocrite I am!) used to work for us; they were honest folks?

"My aunt was a good woman, a saint, I firmly believe, but she was a woman all the same, and had a prodigious memory. All my little devices and circumlocutions did not deceive her in the least, and perhaps, after all, she had discovered a slight trembling in my voice. She gave me one long look over her spectacles, which she wore on the end of her nose, and then, with a peculiar accent, she finally said:

"Oh! after all, you do remember something about poor little Margaret. Well, she never would get married, she refused every offer. For several years she came to ask me news about you, telling me that she was praying you might succeed in your career. Oh! she loved you, just as much as your mother did or myself."

"No, but you need not rejoice, because it is now too late."

"It is too late to marry her," she replied. "She has joined a religious order. She is one of the Sisters who accompany the ambulances and live in the military hospitals. Oh! yes, she loved you very tenderly, and she confided to me the secret of her vocation. You had gone to be a soldier and she determined to be the friend and servant of the soldiers, begging of God, as a recompense of the sacrifice of her youth and beauty, no other reward than to be useful to you on the battle-field, to care for you should you be wounded, and to help you to die well; to be allowed to say a prayer on your tomb. Poor Margaret! It is now twenty years since she went away, and I am told they call her sister Angele."

"We did not speak for some time. Our feelings nearly overcame us. I was profoundly touched at the proof of this affection so true, so pure and so rare as that of the little friend of my infancy. My aunt wept, possibly from the remembrance of some personal sacrifice which had made her an old maid just as that of Margaret had made of her a noble Sister of Charity. I offered my arm to my aunt to lead her to the President of the Republic, whose approach was now announced by the ringing of bells, salvoes of fireworks and the strains of the civic band. To be more at our ease, and to miss everything in safety, my aunt desired that I should bring her directly to the hospital, in the court of which the President was to distribute his gifts, and where the Superioress had offered her old friend a reserved chair. There we went, and the President who had only three hours to spend at X—, reached there almost as soon as ourselves. At the request of my aunt, I had donned my uniform, and as soon as the Mayor saw me he rushed forward, seized me by the arm, and introduced me to the President as a noble son of the town and an officer of the army who had won his decorations. In the midst of the sound of instruments and of the clapping of hands of the inmates of the hospital who lined the front of the building, a Sister, still young and bearing upon her handsome features that yellow tint which the children of France invariably bring back with them from their service in the colonies, advanced modestly, escorted by the Municipal Council. The President of the Republic, in his most gracious manner turned towards me and said:

dent, and, much agitated myself, pinned it on to the brown robe of the good Sister. Imagine my feelings. There stood Sister Angele, the friend of my boyhood, Margaret Dumont. We recognized each other on the spot, for neither of us had been warned, and the whole plot was the work of my dear old aunt. Sister Angele was as pale as death. She staggered for a moment, and I thought she would have fallen. But only for a moment. She raised her eyes to heaven and returned thanks to God, and turned towards me with an expression of angelic happiness. She had received her reward, and perhaps I alone knew of the worth of the heart that beat beneath that cross and its red ribbon. During ten years Sister Angele's name had appeared regularly in the orders of the day, where mention was made of her heroic deeds. The fearful climate of Cochinchina, with its fevers, had undermined her constitution, and she was now the Superior of the hospital of X—, where she was destined to end her days. My aunt had found her there. She had not forgotten the old story of our boy and girl affection, and had managed the whole affair with that tact woman alone possesses. She, too, has been rewarded, to a certain extent, for now I return every year to X— and hug my dear old aunt and shake hands with dear Sister Angele. We are still the warmest of friends. I am serving now in the army of my country. She is the servant of the poor and God is with both of us. Sister Angele has made me a present of the cross which the President of the Republic presented to her. I have discarded my own and wear the one she so kindly gave me, and in return, at the end of each month, she receives for the benefit of the poor under her care one-third of my meagre pay. The inmates of the hospitals we look upon as our own children.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TO TAKE THE STEAMER FOR FRANCE ON HIS WAY TO ROME.

On the occasion of the departure of Mgr. Fabre for Rome, on Thursday last, His Grace was the object of a very cordial demonstration. An itinerary service was held in St. James Cathedral, at which a great number of the priests of the archdiocese, as well as the representatives of all religious orders of Montreal, were present. Mgr. Fabre left by the 6.20 train for New York, from which place he will sail for Europe on the French liner La Bourgogne. A large escort accompanied His Grace to the Bonaventure Station. The procession was headed by the Police Band and a detachment of forty patrolmen, under the command of Captain Charbonneau. Mgr. Laflèche, Bishop of Three Rivers, and his Secretary, Rev. Mr. Beland, accompanied Mgr. Fabre to the train. Following are the members of the clergy who were in the procession—Rev. Canons Trepanier, Racot, Bourgeault, Bruchet, Archambault, Vaillant, Cousineau, Martin, Savaire, the Superiors of the Jesuit, Redemptorist and Oblat Fathers; Rev. Fr. Lecocq, Superior of the Grand Seminary; Rev. Fathers, Bastien, P. S. S.; Gaveau, Roy Dauth, Chamy, Dupuis, Rioux, Kelly, C. S. C.; Gervais, Comtois, Forgue, Bonin, Godin, Marsolais, Rabreau, Giguere, Adam, Lepailleur, Sic. Dubuc, and 30 brothers of the Christian School and Viator Brothers, besides a great number of other members of the clergy, and a great many of the laity.

During the absence of His Grace the Grand Vicar, Rev. Mr. Bourgeault, has been appointed administrator of the Archdiocese. His Grace will first go to Paris, thence to Rheims, France, where he will be present at the celebration of the 14th centenary of the baptism of King Clovis. Rev. Mr. Dubuc, Chaplain of Hochelaga Convent, will accompany Mgr. Fabre as Secretary.

DREYFUS ESCAPED. HELPED AWAY FROM THE ISLAND ON WHICH HE WAS CONFINED BY HIS WIFE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Capt. Hunter, of the British Steamship Nonpareil, which has arrived at Newport, Monmouthshire, from Cayenne, French Guiana, reports that Captain Alfred Dreyfus, formerly of the French Army and attached to the Ministry for War, who was sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined for life, after having been convicted by court martial of selling plans of French fortifications, mobilization schemes, etc., to a foreign government, has escaped from the Isle du Grand Salut,

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP, KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL, IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL. PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VINCENNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

where he was taken after leaving the Isle De Re, off the French coast. In an interview Captain Hunter is quoted as saying that Captain Dreyfus escaped on board an American schooner with the help of his wife, who at the urgent request of the prisoner had received permission from the French Government to join him at his place of imprisonment. Mme. Dreyfus was always a firm believer in the innocence of her husband, and when she reached Cayenne, the French authorities there offered her the use of a steam launch to take her to Du Grand Salut Island, where her husband's prison was situated, but she declined, saying that she wished to become accustomed to the climate before going to the island. Thereupon the steam launch left Cayenne. According to Capt. Hunter Mme. Dreyfus must have lost no time in perfecting plans for her husband's escape, or else she must have had assistance from her sons, who had reached Cayenne some time before she did, for the same night he says an American schooner, with Mme. Dreyfus, appeared off Du Grand Salut Island, sent a boat ashore and brought off not only the prisoner, but several men who had been detailed to guard him. Appearances indicate that everything was arranged for the escape before the prisoner's wife reached Cayenne. Captain Hunter says that the schooner left the coast, heading in a northerly direction, and it is believed that Captain Dreyfus and his wife eventually reached the United States.

Captain Dreyfus, arrested in October, 1894, was tried by court-martial, and was sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined in a fortress for life. His formal degradation took place on January 5, 1895, on the parade ground of the Military School and in the presence of 5,000 troops. His sword was broken, his buttons and insignia of rank were cut off and he was compelled to go through what is known as the "Execution parade," being marched, with drums beating, along the four sides of the square composed of the soldiers detailed to witness his punishment. He was cursed as a traitor, but always maintained his innocence, and claimed that it would eventually be proved, a belief that was shared by a number of people at the time, it being claimed that he had been made the victim of a foul conspiracy.

THINK IT OVER. Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hobson—See that man there? He's a living contradiction! Dobson—How's that? Hobson—Funny man on the newspaper, and makes joking a serious business. The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had at all chemists for 50 cts. the bottle.

For Mothers, Wives and Girls.

The Ablest of Women Journalists Indorses Paine's Celery Compound.

Mrs. H. B. Sperry, who is now the eminent and respected president of the Woman's National Press Association of the United States, is a lady journalist of note and reputation. The active profession of journalism has kept Mrs. Sperry up to date in information and progressive in thought. When there was evident need of a remedy in her family, she was well aware that Paine's Celery Compound was the best medicine to use. The following enthusiastic letter, sent to Wells & Richardson Co., shows the happy results from the use of this best of all medicines: DEAR SIRS—A few weeks' use of Paine's Celery Compound by my 83-year-old mother has been of great benefit to her, and proved to my satisfaction that there's nothing like it for the headaches and sleeplessness incident to impaired digestion. A niece in my family was also cured of insomnia by using one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Yours very truly, HANNAH B. SPERRY.

ing the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Women, old and young, know well that this medicine is specially adapted for all the ills peculiar to their sex. When it is used, the sick and suffering ones are seen to gain steadily in health, strength and vigor. No room is left for doubt to the skeptic and stubborn-minded individual. The joyous transformation from sickness to health is going on in thousands of homes all over this broad Canada of ours, and those once alarmed about the safety of loved and dear ones now rejoice as they see the bloom of returning health lighting up and beautifying features once pallid and wan. Dear sick friends, remember that you cannot trifle much longer with life. Your troubles, if not banished at once, may take you off at any moment. Bear in mind that Paine's Celery Compound is guaranteed to cure; it will meet your case no matter how bad it may be. May heaven give you faith sufficient to use at least one bottle of nature's curing medicine, in order that you may be convinced that it is what you need. To cure and make you well you must get "Paine's"; substitutes and imitations will never do the work.

FOR A C.M.B.A. Piano OR A C.M.B.A. Sewing Machine GO TO A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, 708 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. Where you can buy at C.M.B.A. Prices and Conditions.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed \$5,000,000. Investments in Canada: Forw Million Dollars. \$1,783,487.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

School Books. During the coming School Term of 1896-97 we respectfully solicit the favor of your orders for the supplying of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites. SADDLER'S DOMINION SERIES. Saddle's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Reading Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted on 14 boards, size 29 x 32 1/2 inches. Saddle's Dominion Speller, complete. Saddle's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Saddle's Dominion Second Reader. Saddle's Dominion Third Reader. Saddle's Dominion Fourth Reader. Saddle's Outlines of Canadian History. Saddle's Outlines of History of the Dominion. Saddle's Outlines of English History. Saddle's School History of England, with 50 color-plates. Saddle's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 200 color-plates. Saddle's Edition of Butler's Catechism. Saddle's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I. Saddle's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part I. Saddle's Bible Catechism Illustrated. Saddle's Elementary Grammar, Blackboard exercises. Saddle's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robert. Saddle's Edition of Nugent's French and English, English and French Dictionary with pronunciation. Saddle's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing. Saddle's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 5, primary short course. Saddle's (P. D. & S.) Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 12, advanced course. Saddle's Patent Cover and Blotter, for primary short course. Saddle's Patent Cover and Blotter, for advanced course. Saddle's Edition of First Steps in Science. Saddle's Edition of Primer of Literature. Lessons in English Elementary Course, Pupils Edition. Lessons in English Elementary Course, Teachers Edition. Lessons in English Higher Course, Pupils Edition. Lessons in English Higher Course, Teachers Edition.

CANADA'S Great St. Lawrence Valley EXHIBITION Three Rivers, P.Q. SEPTEMBER 14 to 19, 1896 Agricultural and Industrial. \$10,000 IN PRIZES! Open to the Industry of the Country. Four days RACES: 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of September: St. Louis in Pursue, Complete Programme of Attractions, Balloon Ascensions with Parachute every day, Trapeze, Acrobats, etc., etc. Twenty thousand dollars have been expended in new buildings at New Grand Hotel, with a capacity of 5,000 people. The Dominion Government will send complete Exhibits from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. For Prize Lists, and other information, apply to P. E. PAXTON, J. A. FRIGON, President, Secretary-Treasurer.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXHIBITIONS. Toronto and Return. TICKETS GOOD GOING Sept. 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. All tickets valid for return until Sept. 14, 1896. Ottawa and Return. TICKETS GOOD GOING Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. All tickets valid for return until Sept. 25.

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THE FASHIONS.

[From New York Post.]

With many of the new velvet boleros and jacket-bodices will be worn lovely broad collars of Venice point, point applique, or of very sheer batiste embroidered in quaint and beautiful Flemish or Renaissance patterns or old Roman arabesques, with deep cuffs to match, turned back over the close coat-sleeve, or edging in dainty frills, the mousquetaire point falling over the back of the hand.

Many of the autumn silks have a faint mottled ground figured with small brilliant Persian designs. This mottled effect is very pretty—"Hambli," the Persian silk manufacturers call it, obtaining the name from the technical vocabulary of the French glass-blowers. There is a growing favor shown for rich Oriental designs in place of the Dresden and Pompadour patterns that have reigned for two seasons past. These effective devices will appear among the early importations, also, for tailor costumes, very pretty silk and mohair novelty Jacquard goods crossed with black. These fabrics will be trimmed with black satin or with black velvet either wide or narrow. Paquin and Rouff are making great use of these ribbons, also satin striped patterns on the large ribbon ruches and sequins, which they add to gowns of mohair, canvas, ladies' cloth and repped silk.

Some new gowns from the noted houses of Felix, Pasquier, and Sara Mayer are in princess style, open at the back and finished either with full elbow sleeves and bodice part cut out square in the neck, or cut half low and sleeveless to admit of a pretty French guimpe and sleeves of some elegant material either very rich and heavy or very diaphanous. On the latter gowns a series of very frilly caps standing out exceedingly full, one above the other, finish the armhole. On still other gowns the bodice portion is high in the neck and richly decorated on its entire front and over the shoulder. The sleeves are in the long mousquetaire style, flaring at the wrists, with a full short puff at the top. These new princess dresses are either of velvet, black brocade, striped satin, or some of the handsome textiles in fancy silk or satin.

The new Louis XV. coats are made with short basques, elegant waistcoats, high standing collars, and deep gauntlet cuffs. The Louis XIV. models have revers, wide hip pockets on the waistcoat, and show no cuffs. The cloth models are elaborately braided, the brocaded coats have revers of embroidered satin, the velvet models have waistcoats of Persian-figured satin, or plain satin nearly covered with iridescent bead passementerie. For very special wear, the vest of the velvet coat, also the revers and deep cape collar, are decorated with elegant applique designs in Honiton, Venetian, or Russian point lace.

The silk waist, as a set-off and complement of a separate skirt of some handsome description, has taken another lease of life and will retain its present popularity through the autumn season at least, spite of opposing prophecies and declarations against its continued vogue. For autumn it is proposed to make it chiefly in rich dark silks—the heavier qualities of fancy taffeta, plain lustrous, fine repped faille, unpatterned or woven of two colors, velvet, striped Liberty silks and satins, fancy satin surahs in Oriental effects, etc., and to harmonize them as much as possible in point of color with the skirts they will be worn with.

Fawn colors, silver grays, and soft sun's grays with a touch of cream in them appear among the fall sample lists of some of the most beautiful taffetas, Liberty satins, lustrous corded silks, mohairs, alpaccas, and sheer silkwrap wools. Formerly gray was looked upon as a color for elderly women alone, but fashions, like customs, "change with times and climes," and now gray in endless tints and tones, in lovely monochromes, is chosen by girls scarcely out of their teens, and is worn by fair and dark alike. Pink or violet chiffon is used with good effect on the bodices of gray gowns, and a very stylish dress included in the trousseau of a prospective St. Louis bride is of silver-gray crepe de Chine over gray taffeta silk trimmed on the bodice with gold and silver gimp and pale yellow mousseline de soie, dotted with gold and silver sequins and beads.

Liberty silks and satins have found such great favor with French ateliers on account of their pliable texture, light weight, yet rich, lustrous quality, that they are becoming universally favored for entire gowns, as well as for the accessories of bodices and fancy wraps for evening wear. They make lovely dresses for young women and charming tea-gowns for matrons. They come in exquisite evening tints and in medium shades in flowered stripes, with satin bars or glaze, with two colors beautifully blended, with crossing satin lines of a third shade contrasting with the background. Many of the prettiest fancy wools for autumn are in mixtures of fawn color with stem green, brown, or blue. Gowns of soft gray blue and glowing pansy tints have vest, revers, and collar of heavy corded silk, edged with glittering metallic gimps showing a blending of rich Persian colors. Hyde Park woollens are among the early fabrics designed both for tailor-gowns and coats. They are of medium weight and show irregular woven threads in light gray, green, or brown mixtures with white, or in cream and chestnut shades woven in wide diagonals. For those who have tired of the blue and black mohair costumes for utility wear, one of the stylish tailor-gowns for early fall wear will be of Oxford-gray suiting, in which only a little gray is woven with brown, yet every atom of the gray is visible. The autumn covert suitings differ from the familiar French covert costings in being very much less weighty, and therefore more desirable for making an entire

costume. These have tan, gray, green and blue grounds, also a warp of tan and white that is of ten crossed with a weft of Russian blue.

Many of the double-width soft woollen fabrics to be used this autumn again show the effective close fleecy surface woven on the reverse side that makes them most appropriate for jackets and capes, with gowns matching them in color, but of lighter material. Some of the goods for cold weather garments are thus fleecy woven. They are as warm and durable as beaver cloth, yet extremely light and pliable, and of the best quality and purest dye. These are called "special goods," but German experts manufacture them in this country.

Most of the new tucked evening gowns of gauzy material have rows of handsome lace insertion between, and this forms an exceedingly pretty addition. Other charming toilettes are made with full skirts of diaphanous fabric, with Gainsborough fichus of tulle or mousseline de soie crossed over the corsage, passed under the arms, and tied at the back; and another very noticeable fancy is the Rubens cravat of white tulle, finished with a broad hem edged with Valenciennes or Honiton lace, and fastened in a great bow under the chin. This is worn, not only with all sorts of picturesque house dresses for day and evening, but also with the little boleros, the Louis coats, jacket bodices, with church and theatre costumes, tea-gowns, dinner-dresses, and particularly with the new Empire coat—the saque shape so popular in Paris this summer. This coat falls straight and loose, the pleats keeping their outline for a few inches below the shoulders and chest, then falling in unconfined fullness to the edge of the garment. On a slender svelte figure the saque looks very chic and rather striking. A stout woman can very well select it, not so much to greatly enhance as to nicely conceal the expanse of her figure. Not a few adipose women have this summer worn these Empire coats made in pique mohair, linen lawn, etc., at fashionable summer resorts, but if they selected them for good appearance alone, a half-fitting jacket-bodice would have been the better choice. Some of these loose coats match the autumn costume made of silk and wool novelty goods of high price, of tweed, chevrot, mohair, both plain and fancy, etc. Other distinctive suits show gored skirts of moderate width, bolero jackets with revers, and a very high ceinture of black satin. These jackets and ceintures are still the rage in Paris, and the girdle made in satin or velvet is likely to continue in favor throughout the autumn season. It is worn, not only under the bolero and French guard jackets and open-fronted basque bodices, but above the princess gown of tulle, Henrietta cloth, mohair, or brilliantine, and the ceinture thus far has been invariably of black satin.

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TRAINING SCHOOLS IN BELGIUM.

BY ADA M. FRIEDRIKSEN. [American Kitchen Magazine] While in America and in Paris cooking schools are trying to teach on a scientific basis economic and hygienic cooking, preparing girls for positions as housekeepers and cooks, Belgium has started a practical sort of training schools for the workingman's children. In the few public cooking schools in Paris the girls and young ladies are taught several hundred different dishes and entrees. In Belgium all such things are excluded. The object of the schools would be defeated if the girls went into service.

A teacher who exultingly told the inspector that one of her pupils had been engaged at high wages at the chateau, and gave satisfaction, was severely reproved, and told that if such a thing should happen again she would be dismissed.

The working classes' homes were rapidly breaking up in Belgium, especially in factory towns where father, mother and even the children go to work as early as possible. The meals are rapidly prepared and quickly disposed of, the family goes to bed or takes a walk in the evening. Cheap clothing, so cheap that it does not pay to mend it, is the rule. The children are very independent and self-willed, considering work at home mere drudgery.

They have learned to sew in the schools, but are too tired after their day's work to want to do anything; then they just take a walk after dark and are often led astray; married, they do not take any pride in their homes.

When Mr. Rambout first started these schools the committee intended to take in pupils as they left school, at an age of fifteen or sixteen, but they soon found that there were few of the girls that had time or inclination to attend steadily. Numbers came in, but soon left. The committee then decided to take the pupils while still in school, from eleven to twelve years old, and this plan met with success.

Housekeeping classes were also formed, meeting four times a week, two hours at the time, twice a day. These classes have to be very elastic and vary in almost all the districts; they are held when the children can come, and depend upon the school hours. They are generally held mornings and evenings in some house near the school.

An ordinary workingman's home is rent'd and furnished decently, in order to give the children the surroundings they are used to and that they will have to work in later, with a large room or shedded for the laundry work. When the house is ready it is furnished neatly as a workingman's house, only with a profusion of kitchen utensils.

Here twenty-four little girls go to work in classes of six—the usual number in a family. They go to the market, learn to buy and to choose to make bargains. When they come back they prepare a meal, set the tables, and eat. The table is set neatly, and good manners are taught. The girls like this first-rate; to them, especially to the younger ones, it is "playing at house-keeping," and they try to make their table as attractive as possible. Having the same sum to spend on the meal, under the direction of the teacher, the stimulation of doing better than the others gives a certain zest to the work, even to the dishwashing.

They learn to make a bed, to dress and undress little children by the means of a doll, when no little sister or brother can be had. They learn to make blouses, children's clothes, to darn and repair. The family mending is always done at school, together with the laundry work. At first they did not like to bring their clothes, but as they had to, and the mothers soon found out that the quality of the underwear was about the same, they found, too, that it was "handy" to have the work done gratuitously.

The difficulty is, not to teach too much. These schools and classes are not industrial schools and are not intended to turn out cooks or seamstresses; but to train the girls to be good housekeepers and take pride in being so. Strange to say, the opposition to the schools came from the mothers who did not care to see their daughters leave the home such as it is. "We then addressed the fathers," said Mr. Rambout. "Ask your father to let you cook next Sunday and let him give you a certificate to tell us if you did well." Next Monday the girl brought a letter praising her work; we had it framed, and soon we had all the girls cooking on Sundays, and voluntary certificates coming in.

The cost of the meal for each child is twenty-five centimes, the cost for each group one franc, twenty-five centimes. The bill of fare is, soup, meat and a dish of vegetables; the ordinary bill of fare of the people. They prepare the same meal four consecutive times, so as not to forget the different dishes.

In the country the girls learn to milk, to work in the garden and to take care of poultry.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen visits the school regularly. Generally this committee has had part in the

foundation of the school. The commune that wants such a school sends in its programme and the names of the members of the committee.

There are no set of rules for the work, no rules for the teaching; everything varies with the locality as does also the budget of the school. In an industrial district the commune generally pays two-thirds of the expense, the state one-third. Belgium is doing a good deal for public education; it has a work of peace and is rapidly progressing.

"This work began five years ago—and there are now 230 schools. In one or two years more we shall have 400," said Mr. Rambout. The schools were entirely free at first; now a small sum is paid on entering the school and forfeited if the pupil leaves the school or classes before graduation, it is divided among the other pupils at the end of the year. A child of an average intelligence graduates after one year's work in the classes.

There is something extremely conservative about these schools. Girls of some ambition will want more, but it is a good foundation for other work; and nothing hinders the children in entering an industrial school after graduation.

Relief for Lung Troubles. The D.L. EMULSION. IN CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APETITE, WEAKNESS, the benefit of this article are most manifest. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Belmullet has lost a familiar figure by the death of Bryan Carey. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Carey had been long in business in Belmullet, and his death severs perhaps the connecting link between the first business people of that town and the present generation. He and his brother the late John Carey, did much for the town in building, in creating and extending trade and otherwise.

A company is being formed to provide high-class amusement of a varied and novel character for Tramroes's frequenters. An hotel of the most improved description will be erected; the race-course will be taken over and carried on, as hitherto, in a thoroughly up-to-date way, and commodious gardens will be laid out. Mr. Murphy's lake at Kettlewells, now in course of formation, and the golf links will be absorbed by the company.

The Rev. William O'Callaghan, parish priest of Lixnaw and Ireemore since October, 1894, up to which time he had been administrator in Tralee, went to Tralee on the 10th ult. to visit the prisoners in the county jail in his capacity as chaplain. Having completed his visit he left for the town, but had only gone a short distance when he became ill. Dr. Hayes drove him to the residence of Mrs. O'Sullivan, on Nelson street, where he died two days later.

A branch of the Irish National Foresters has been formed in Enniskillen. The officers are: Chief Ranger, P. McGoldrick; Deputy Chief Ranger, Michael Flanagan; Secretary, Francis Creegan; Treasurer, P. Toner; Woodmen, Edward Brady, James Meehan, Beadles (or doorkeepers), Jackson and Gormley. A committee to draft rules, subject to the approval of the central branch, consisting of Henry Duffy, James Gallagher, Thomas Smyth, Wm. McLaren and Charles E. Healy, was appointed.

The most destructive fire which has been experienced in Mullingar for several years broke out on August 10 in the licensed premises of Owen Sullivan, the Town Commissioner and Poor Law Guardian. The premises were reduced to ash-s. as were a number of stores adjoining and also some houses in the same block, the locality being the Fair Green and adjacent to the military barracks. The damage is estimated at about £2,000, whilst the premises in which the fire originally broke out are insured for upwards of £7,500.

Between eight and nine thousand men found employment in Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding yards, at Belfast, which received such serious damage from the recent fire. A large proportion of this number will be unemployed for some time. For four years in succession the tonnage output of Harland & Wolff's has exceeded that of any other firm, for while other yards produce more vessels the Belfast firm make up for it by the size and weight of theirs. For nearly a

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

quarter of a century the fleet for the White Star Line has been launched there, and two of the greatest achievements of the firm have been the building of the Majestic and the Teutonic.

The decisions of the Land Sub-Commissioners, who heard applications to fix fair rents on a large portion of the Colclough estate, demonstrate the extortionate character of the rents exacted from the landlord's victims. The total sum paid per annum by the 155 farmers was £2,959 9s 4d. For years they have been agitating for reductions, and more than once during the past decade public attention has been called to their grievances. Just as frequently were they blamed for their persistent efforts to have these redressed. That they were justified in their action is now proved by the fact that from the total rental named, the Land Commission has taken off £1,036 2s 10d., or more than one-third, fixing the future rents at a total of £1,823 6s. 6d.

For many years past the language of Ireland has received special attention in the Diocesan Seminary at Letterkenny. It is carefully taught by masters in St. Emmons; and every candidate for entrance into any of the ecclesiastical colleges is examined orally by the Bishop on his knowledge of the native tongue. On public occasions, whether social, political or religious, the Irish language is not forgotten. Rather, it holds the place of honor, as it ought. Then a still more hopeful indication is given by the fact that the teachers in the primary schools have joined the preservation movement with great earnestness. As one result of their action the board of education may be expected ere long to give the Irish language a far more prominent place on the school programme than it hitherto occupied.

A few days ago the Right Rev. Monsignor Walker, P.P., arrived at Burtonport to take charge of his new parish. Notwithstanding that he came unexpectedly, the news of his arrival soon spread throughout the parish, and numbers hastened to give him a *cordiale pater*. Were it not for the death of his brother, the late beloved pastor, Father Bernard Walker, the hills would have been ablaze to express delight at Monsignor Walker's appointment to the parish, as it is certain no other is more worthy to fill the place of him whose demise is so deeply mourned. On Sunday, both at Burtonport and Kinasslagh, the new parish priest referred in feeling terms to the marks of sympathy manifested on the occasions of the funeral and Month's Mind of his late brother, and he expressed his gratitude to the priests and people. Monsignor Walker only returned from America a few weeks ago, where he had been collecting funds for the erection of the Letterkenny Cathedral, and he has left on a well-deserved vacation after his arduous work in the United States.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que. Mr. J. H. HURTY, Chemist, 23 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-pectorol is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL.

WE SELL Rutland Stove Lining IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold, First Class Securities, suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand. 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER. The sub-committee of the Greater New York Commission makes public the chapter on appropriations. There is to be one Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments to be appointed and removed by the Mayor at pleasure, and a Board of Assessors to be appointed by the Commissioner. In this chapter the charter provides that the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes

and Assessment shall constitute the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The board shall meet annually, between August 1 and November 1, and by affirmative vote of all the members make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city of New York.

The Commissioner of Taxes is authorized to change any entries of taxes where such change is necessary for equalization. He will appoint three persons, known as judges of appeals, to hear all objections by property-owners or taxpayers to any of the acts of the Board of Assessors. The usual exemption is made for churches, religious institutions, school-houses, etc. It is provided that when any of the land owned by the city of New York is required for any benefits or improvement such land may be taken, but the city shall be entitled to compensation for any damage done or loss suffered.

The Board of Education is to consist of forty-two commissioners appointed by the Mayor, the present commissioners in this city being legislated into office by the charter, and there are to be also a City Superintendent of Schools, a Superintendent of School Buildings, and Inspectors of Common Schools, to be appointed by the Board of Education. The chapter on education deals with the public schools and their management, the College of New York, and other institutions of learning in the city.

TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER. Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Sheet Workers. 705 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation especially. Charges Moderate. Telephone 1824. ESTABLISHED 1864.

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 646 Dorchester St. East of Blouin. Office, 647 MONTREAL.

DANIEL FURLONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK. Special rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET. TELEPHONE 644.

GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS & AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREET. TELEPHONE 2895.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations. MEAT EATING AND BALDNESS.

A new idea is that meat eating and baldness go together. A diet of milk, eggs, and fruit, combined with local treatment, has checked cases of falling hair. Rustics who live on bread-and-milk diet nearly always have heavy hair to an advanced age, while people who lunch and dine on meat are often bald at twenty-five. In the Italian parliament nearly all the members' heads are as bald as billiard balls, while the peasants of Italy rejoice in heavy growths of hair. The men peasants of Brittany have hair almost as long and heavy as that of the women. A man in the South of France, who was abstemious as to food had a head of hair, made up of close curls four or five inches in length, but when stricken out they were a foot long.—New Moon.

TO THE POINT. Lord Charles Bressford is a man of few words, and those very much to the point. Speaking in the House of Commons one day, in reference to the Arab slave-dealers, he said, with great emphasis: "Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial, and then hang 'em." Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough House one evening, he replied by wire: "Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post."

DANGER IN CUTTING CORNS. At a recent meeting of a county medical society Dr. Salling reported a case of gangrene in a person suffering from diabetes. The slightest injury to the feet of individuals afflicted with diabetes is liable to cause fatal gangrene, and such persons are especially warned against allowing their corns to be cut or pared. Oxygen was used in this case with partial success, but death finally resulted from a second injury.

Father—Wait a year, my son, and you may feel very differently. Son (confidently)—I've tested my love for Miss Higgins thoroughly, and I know it cannot change. I've played three games of golf with her, and I still want her for my wife. HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

DR. GALLAGHER.

His Arrival at New York

He is a Mental and Physical Wreck
—A Sad Commentary on the
Rules and Usages Prevailing
in British Prisons.

[From the New York Sun.]

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was released from Portland prison, England, arrived on the steamship St. Paul on Friday last. Dr. Gallagher left this country on March 14, 1883, on the steamer Parthia. Ten days after his arrival in England he was arrested, charged with complicity in the attempts made to blow up various public buildings in England with dynamite, and after a trial that lasted four days was sentenced to life imprisonment. When he left America he was a virile young man and a successful physician. Those Irishmen that went down the bay on Friday to meet him, having in mind the reports of his mental break-down, had their worst fears realized.

Dr. Gallagher is a mental wreck, at times almost a raving maniac. The best his friends can hope for him is that in a year or two a quiet life, nourishing food and freedom from worry may restore him to health. The reception was a sad affair. Twice before the doctor left the steamship he had violent spells, and had to be restrained by force from doing harm to himself or others. Most of the time he was nervous and irritable, and he had to be watched constantly.

When it was learned that he had sailed on the St. Paul, accompanied by Dr. McBride of the Political Prisoners' Fund Association, the Irish societies of this vicinity decided to charter a boat and go down the bay to take him from the steamship at Quarantine. Later they were to have a demonstration in Madison Square Garden, with Dr. Gallagher as the central figure. The programme, however, was made dependent upon the doctor's condition. When Whitehead, another alleged dynamiter, was released from Portland prison on August 25 last, it was said that Dr. Gallagher was mad, but the English authorities denied it so strongly that the Irishmen of this city hoped that while he might be physically weak he was mentally sound. One of the Brooklyn Annex ferryboats was accordingly chartered, and Friday morning a large party, representing the Irish societies of this city, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia, boarded her. There were about 200 all told. From Philadelphia came Patrick O'Neil, Owen Kelly, and Capt. John Flanagan; from Brooklyn, Congressman Magner, P. F. Gilmore, and James McAuliffe, and from New York Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Michael Kerwin, William Lyman, Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, Wauhope Lynn, Col. James Moran, P. J. Byrnes and Jas. T. Eagan. In addition to these there were on the boat Mrs. Kate Conolly of Brooklyn, Dr. Gallagher's sister; Mrs. Kate Rose of Buffalo, a niece, and James and Daniel Gallagher, his brothers.

The boat left the Barge Office shortly after 9 o'clock. There was but one marvellous incident of the start. In honor of the event there had been hoisted to the top of one of the boat's flagpoles a green flag, in the lower corner of which was the harp of Ireland and in the upper corner an English Union Jack. When the Irishmen saw this union of Ireland and England in the flag they got so angry and protested so vigorously that the skipper hurriedly pulled down the flag and put up in its place the real banner of Erin, and on another pole the Irish revolutionary flag, a tricolor of green, white and orange.

After the run down to Quarantine the boat was fastened to the dock, and there was a wait until half-past 2 o'clock before the St. Paul poked her nose around Fort Wadsworth, during which time the band on board entertained the party with "The Wearing of the Green," "Garryowen," "Come Back to Erin," and other famous melodies. The committee in charge of the reception tried to arrange some definite plan. It had been originally intended to take the doctor to the Savoy and entertain him there, but it was finally decided to wait and see what his condition was. When the St. Paul reached Quarantine the tug Gov. Flower put out, having on board the Reception Committee, which consisted of James Gallagher, Daniel V. Clancy, William Lyman, Capt. O'Meara, Condon, Gen. O'Beirne, P. J. Byrnes, and J. J. Joyce. Gen. O'Beirne led the way below, where they were to meet Dr. Gallagher. When they saw him they were shocked beyond measure. Not one of his old friends would have known him. The handsome, stalwart Irishman of thirteen years ago had become almost an old man. His form, still strong, is bent and emaciated. His sunken cheeks are covered with a closely-clipped gray beard, and his hair has become but a narrow rim of white about his bald head. His deep-set eyes gleam with the restless light of an unbalanced mind. He was dressed in a gray tweed suit and wore on his head a visorless golf cap of light gray. The doctor was standing with Dr. McBride when the party advanced. Without waiting for a greeting he singled out his brother James and said:

"How do you do, Jim? How is Kate?" meaning his sister.

Gen. O'Beirne advanced and said: "Gallagher, I'm glad to see you, my boy."

The doctor drew back as if in distrust, and then, with a light in his eye, cried out: "The United States must uphold her dignity. This is a nice way to treat a citizen."

He clenched his fist and pounded a table fiercely, and then began to strike to the right and left. He broke through the circle of those about him, and went along the passage, shouting about politics and religion, until two of the

stewards who had been guarding him for the past two or three days caught him and put him into his stateroom. After a while, when he had quieted down, his brother went into the stateroom, but the doctor had forgotten him and did not recognize him.

It was evident to the committee that Dr. Gallagher could not be taken off the ship then, and Dr. McBride said that it was absolutely necessary to keep him quiet, for he had slept very little on the trip, and was in a highly nervous state.

The St. Paul came up to the pier with her party, and the Annex boat followed. On the way up the bay Dr. Gallagher was kept in his stateroom with his guards, and Dr. McBride told the story of the trip across. Dr. McBride said that the unfortunate man had been brutally treated in the prison. His body has many scars on it, and there was evidence that three ribs had been broken. The doctor said that a keeper had knocked him down and jumped on him.

For the first three days of the voyage, Dr. McBride said, Dr. Gallagher had been comparatively lucid, but he slept hardly any and was terribly restless. Each night he would get out of bed and dress many times, and Dr. McBride, who feared that he might jump overboard, was kept continually on the watch. During the last three days of the voyage he had become very much worse, being violent at times. Chief Steward Thompson was the only one who seemed to have a quieting influence on him, and Dr. McBride was often compelled to give him opiates. He developed a religious mania, and several times it was necessary to confine him in his stateroom under guard of two and sometimes three stewards.

On Thursday night he became very violent, and at one time it was thought that he would jump overboard, but he was caught in time and confined in his stateroom until yesterday morning. Dr. McBride said that Dr. Gallagher was a mental and physical wreck, and that it would require a year or two of rest to put him in condition again. Often when he raves he thinks that English spies are after him. Yesterday he accused the reception party of being spies.

When the St. Paul arrived at the pier and just before Dr. Gallagher reached the gang plank to go on shore, he became violent and nearly knocked Dr. McBride down with a wild backward sweep of his arm. The ferryboat had tied up and the women relatives of the doctor were on the pier to meet him. He walked down the gangplank and when they rushed up to him he waved them aside, shouting that he didn't know them and wouldn't go with anyone he didn't know. Two of his fellow passengers got him and walked him up and down while the baggage was being examined, and succeeded in quieting him considerably.

The condition of the doctor made a radical change of plan necessary. It was decided to take him to the Savoy over night, and then to the sanitarium at Poughkeepsie until he was in a condition to go home. He was taken on the ferryboat, and after an hour's ride about the harbor, during which he quieted down, the boat put into the Staten Island ferry slip and he was put in a carriage and taken to the hotel. During the ride on the boat the women took charge of him and he recognized them.

The arrival of the boat at the Battery brought together a large crowd. When the carriage containing Dr. Gallagher, his sister and niece, came out of the ferry house the people almost to a man took off their hats in silent greeting. This seemed to excite him greatly, and he stood in the carriage and, waving his cap in the air, shouted out incoherently. The trip to the hotel was made without further incident.

Dr. Gallagher was one of the eleven men arrested, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1883 for blowing up with dynamite public buildings in London. Born in Glasgow and coming to America, was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1880. In the spring of 1882, having acquired a large practice in Greenpoint, he went abroad on account of ill health. He arrived in London on March 15, and almost immediately after his arrival the unsuccessful attempts to blow up the Houses of Parliament and the Tower of London were made. He was arrested, together with Whitehead, Featherstone, and others, on April 6, and, five days later, after a trial of four days and a half before Chief Justice Coleridge, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, the jury having been out an hour and a half.

In the minds of Americans there has always been much doubt that Dr. Gallagher was in any way connected with the dynamiters, and it is on account of this that so many attempts have been made by the United States Government to secure his release. It was thought that Scotland Yard, in its desire to arrest some one, took into consideration Gallagher's recent arrival in London, and "fixed up" a case on him. The chief testimony was given by a man named Lynch, who falsely swore that he worked in a carriage factory in Brooklyn. In Lynch's room was found a quantity of dynamite, and when he was arrested he turned State's evidence. Dynamite was found in Gallagher's room, but he claimed that it had been put there by detectives, and he also denied all acquaintance with Lynch.

Sensors Evans and Plumb interested themselves in the case, and President Arthur and Secretary Freylinghuysen took the case up. President Cleveland, during his first term of office, took charge of the matter, and the Hon. Perry Belmont, at that time Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an exhaustive examination of the case in connection with that of John Curtin Kent, another convict. In consequence of Mr. Belmont's report, Minister Phelps was instructed to appeal to the British Government. Nothing came of these attempts, nor of one made by President Harrison.

In the meantime reports came that both Whitehead and Gallagher were insane. These were investigated by Ambassador Bayard, and, although at first denied by the English officials, they later admitted it, and on August 25 Whitehead and Gallagher were released.

The following notice appears in the Official Gazette of the province under the heading:—"Department of Public

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Hundreds Can Testify. 7

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 1894.
I was stricken with paralysis about two years ago, so that I couldn't use my right side. Three physicians treated me but without any success and I lost all hope, until I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It worked miracles on me; I would have never believed that such a cure was possible, but hundreds of my acquaintances can testify to it. Now my mind is perfectly clear again. I can transact my own business affairs, thank God for it.
J. L. WINNER, 22 Market St.

Fearful Paroxysms.

CARTHAGE, O., Jan. 1894.
We have used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in many cases with the best effect, especially in those of hysterics, in which it suppresses those fearful paroxysms.
SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a complete list of 1000 Remedies. For patients also get the medicine free.
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KCENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.
Large Size \$10 for \$45.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLLETTE & NELSON
1605 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. McGALE, 2123
Notre Dame Street.

Instruction.—To detach from the school municipalities of Saint Louis du Mile End and of Coteau Saint Louis, County of Hochelaga, the territory forming the parish of "Saint Edouard de Montreal," such as erected by proclamation published in the Official Gazette of the 4th of January last (1896), and annex it to the municipality of the City of Montreal, under the control of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, the annexation to affect Roman Catholics only, and to take effect only on the 1st of July next (1897).

THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

THEIR DERANGEMENT THE SOURCE OF MUCH SUFFERING.

A GREAT SUFFERER FOR THIRTY YEARS TELLS HOW HE OBTAINED A CURE—HIS ADVICE SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS SIMILARLY AFFLICTED.

From the Caledonia, N. S., Gold Hunter.

Mr. George Uhlman, a well known farmer living near New Elm, is loud in his praise of the benefits he received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently while visiting his daughter in Hemford, he was interviewed by a reporter and to the scribe's salutation, "Well, Mr. Uhlman, you are looking ten years younger than you did two years ago," he promptly replied, "yes, and I am feeling better than I did when I was thirty-four. It is pretty generally known hereabouts that I suffered intensely for upward of thirty years from kidney and liver trouble, during which time I was treated by different doctors, and I can hardly tell how many different kinds of patent medicines I used, but can say 'heaps' of it, but I got very little relief from them. Eventually I began to think my case incurable. But I have found a cure, and one which I believe is permanent, and if you are interested I am willing to tell what it has done for me. While having a very bad spell and suffering intensely from the effects of liver and kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them. After beginning their use I found a gradual improvement, and having suffered as long and as severely as I did, you may be sure that I determined to continue the treatment. Very steadily the improvement went on, and after a few months treatment with the Pink Pills I felt that the last vestige of my trouble had disappeared. New blood seemed to course through my veins, and the organs which for so many years imperfectly performed their functions now work like a charm and give me not the slightest trouble. In addition to this my weight has materially increased, and I can stand a day's work on my farm better than I have been able to do in years before. Of course this may sound enthusiastic, but I know what

Pink Pills have done for me and I naturally feel grateful, and I never lose an opportunity to say a good word for this grand medicine."

The secret of health, strength and activity is pure blood and sound nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves, and this is the secret of the marvellous success with which this medicine has met—the reason why it cures when other medicines fail.

The list of diseases having their origin in impure or watery blood, or a shattered condition of the nerves is a long one, but in every case Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore health and strength if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

The Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—There was an unsettled feeling in the cattle market and prices were somewhat irregular. Choice States were quoted at 11c to 11½c. Canadians at 10½c to 10¾c. The market for Canadian sheep was stronger and prices advanced ¼c since this day week to 11c, while Argentines and Americans were lower at 10c on account of the inferior quality.

A private cable from Liverpool stated that Canadian cattle were selling badly on account of heavy supplies of Irish.

A private cable from London quoted choice States cattle at 11½c and Canadians at 11c.

Another private cable from London reported a sale of pretty good Canadian cattle at 214 5s per head, which is equal to about 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies at Deptford to-day were considerably shorter, only 1,234 head of cattle were for sale, which together with a better demand in the dead meat markets and cooler weather caused the prices to rise a strong ¼d. Good States cattle made 5½d to exceptionally 6d for small choice cattle, Canadians 5½d to 5½d. For sale were 1,137 States cattle and 97 Canadians; especially prices for middling cattle had improved as no South American cattle had arrived.

MONTREAL, September 7.—There was no improvement in the character of cable advices to-day received from Liverpool and London, they being of a conflicting nature, some report a decided change for the better in the markets, while others are much worse in tone and give lower quotations. Cables reporting actual sales, however, should be more reliable, and those from London were not of a very encouraging nature, in fact, it is doubtful if the cattle let out at the price reported. The local market was without any new feature, except that the first shipment of Canadian cattle by way of R. S. N. will be made by Messrs. Gordon & Ironside this week. The export business in cattle to-day was quiet, and as there were no choice stock offered only a few lots of fair to good were picked up at 3½c per lb. In regard to ocean freight rates the market is somewhat unsettled, as steamship agents are working hard to get an advance on old rates, while shippers are trying hard to get a reduction. Some space, however, has been let to Liverpool at 50s for cattle and to London at 45s, with sheep at 50s. Rates on horses to Liverpool have advanced 10s to 24 and to Glasgow 21 to 25 per head. The shipments of cattle last week show a decrease of over 1,500 head and sheep over 4,800 head as compared with the previous week.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 600 cattle, 500 sheep, 500 lambs, and 150 calves. Although the supply of cattle was smaller than this day week, there was no improvement in the tone of the market and prices were about the same as on Thursday last. The demand from local buyers was better, owing to the cool weather and a more active trade was done. There was no demand from shippers on account of the fact that there were no suitable stock on the market for this trade. Really choice heaves were scarce and the best stock offered sold at 3c to 3½c; fair, 2½c to 2½c; common, 2c to 2½c; and inferior at 1½c to 2c per lb. live weight. There was a good demand for sheep for export, and the bulk of the offerings were taken at 3c per lb., while butchers paid \$2 to \$2.50 each. An active trade was done in lambs at prices ranging from \$1 to \$3.50

each as to size and quality. The supply of calves was small, for which the demand was only fair at \$2 to \$7 each as to quality.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market there was a fair run of cattle, of which the bulk was butchers' stock. There was some demand for export cattle, and two loads changed hands at 3½c per lb. There was a firmer feeling in the market for live hogs, and prices were 10c per 100 lbs. higher on the inside, as compared with those paid this day week. The offerings were small, there being only \$00 on the market, for which the demand was good, and sales were made at \$3.85, \$3.90, \$4, and \$4.15 was paid for one small lot of choice light-weights.

NEW COMPANIES.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Messrs. J. Damien L-clair, Joseph Gratton, Hubert Gratton, Ferdinand Hebert, farmers, and Jean Roux, artisan, all of the parish of St. Therese de Blainville in the county of Terrebonne, to deal in milk and dairy produce, by the name of "Appropriationnement de Lait de Sainte Therese," with a total capital stock of \$8,000, divided into 320 shares of \$25 each.

Messrs. Jacob Laroche, gentleman; Chas. George Brouillette, both of Sawyerville; Joseph Lemieux, merchant, of St. Malo, in the County of Compton; Alred Adam, merchant, of Paquetville; Philippe Antoine Barbeau, merchant, of Cookshire; Narcisse Gregoire Bedard, artist, of Saerbrooke, in the province of Quebec, have been incorporated by the name of "The Canadian Telephone Company," with a total capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 100 shares.

"Officer, I want you to lock me up for shooting game."

"Well, where's the game?"

"Oh! I haven't hit anything; only I want my friends to think I have; and if you'll have my conviction inserted in the Evening Snoozer, I'll give you a river."

USE ONLY ...

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

Hamilton's New Carpets

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.

We sell only first quality, but our prices are lower than those at which inferior goods are frequently sold elsewhere. Intending purchasers should pay a visit to our Carpet Department before placing their orders.

We buy direct from the manufacturers. We sell for cash only, thereby guaranteeing you better value than any house in the trade.

Just now we are offering best quality Tapestry Carpets, handsome Parlor and Dining Room patterns, borders to match; usually sold at 75c. Our cash price 58c yard.

Special lines of Tapestry Carpets, new colorings, regular values, 45c, 55c, 65c. Our cash prices, 38c, 43c, 50c.

Tapestry Stair Carpets, very special, at the following price: 18 inches wide, at 30c and 35c; 22 inches wide, at 35c, 38c and 45c; 27 inches wide, at 38c, 43c, 48c and 55c.

Extra special value in Axminster Stair and Body Carpets, worth \$1.10, our cash price 75c yard.

Best quality Brussels Carpet, choice new patterns and colorings; border to match, carpet stores' price \$1.15, our cash price 95c yard.

Ask to see the two special leasers we are now offering in Tapestry Carpets at 48c and 55c yard.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets.

THE NATIONAL DRESS CUTTING ACADEMY.

88 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

COURSES OF :

CUTTING AND SEWING,

Under the direction of MRS. E. L. ETHIER,

Lately a Pupil of the Superior and Professional Schools of ABEL GOUBAUD, of the City of Paris. The Leading House of the whole World for Fashions and Dress Cutting.

OUR COURSES COMPRISE

Pattern Drawing, Cutting, Joining, Rectifying, Moulding, Transforming, Trimming Skirts and Cloaks.

These courses, as may be surmised, are not only for Seamstresses, but for ladies and young girls, to whom we most specially recommend them.

In order to proceed safely and give the kind of teaching suitable to each one, our courses are divided into two series, as follows:

1st Course for ladies and girls. 2nd For Seamstresses.

Let us add that when the course is finished we do all in our power to place our pupils in a special establishment where they can command a good salary.

The names are registered at Mrs. E. L. Ethier's model-pattern parlors.

Concessions are made for persons of the same family; the conditions are discussed and settled when the name is registered and according to cases.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 9035.

A LAPIERRE, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. A. CRAIG, Defendant.

On the 19th day of Sept., 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 475 Bleury street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, consisting of household furniture, etc.

H. A. CINQ-MARS, B.S.C. 8-1
Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1896.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. ANNE.

Extract from the statement of Expenses of W. J. F. Quinn, Q.C. of St. Anne du Bellevue, in the County of Jacques Cartier, Advocate, for the election held on the 23rd day of June, 1896.

To Committee Rooms.....\$20 77
To Printing and Advertising.....307 29
To Typewriting.....12 50
To Caterer's hire and travelling.....37 50
To Expenses.....78 25

\$721 17
HECTOR VERRET, Agent.

(True Extract.)
FRANK J. CURRAN, Returner Officer.

BICYCLES,

SOILED AND SLIGHTLY USED,
\$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00.

NEW—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00, \$80.00.

Just what others ask \$100.00 for. You can't mistake this is the place to buy.



Family Carriages.

\$75.00, \$80.00, \$90.00,
\$100.00 to \$250.00.

Express Waggon.

\$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00.
Very Heavy, \$100.00.

Carts.

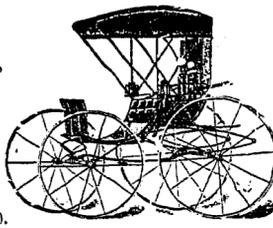
\$16.00, \$20.00, \$25.00,
\$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00.

Farm Implements

MOWERS, . . . \$36.00.
RAKES, . . . 16.00.
REAPERS, . . . 50.00.

Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St., Montreal.



Open Buggies.

\$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00.

Covered,
\$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00.

Specials.

Rubber Tires and Ball Bearings, \$175.00.

Beautiful Occasion Phaetons,
\$100, \$110, \$120.

All Lather Trimmed

