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VOL. XLVII. No. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI AT NOTRE DAME,

His Eloquent Deliverance to the Congregation.

A Tribute to the Great Work Achieved by the Followers of the Venerable M. Olier in Montreal. A Word of Warning to the Educationalist Reformers in the Province of Quebec.

The Feast of the Holy Name of Mary was celebrated at Notre Dame Cathedral on Sunday last, and His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi officiated.

After the reading of the Gospel, the Rev. Curé Troie greeted the Archbishop and expressed the feelings of the clergy and congregation, who felt happy at the thought that the distinguished Metropolitan was himself a son of the parish of Notre Dame.

HIS GRACE REPLIES.

He began by referring to the many reminiscences which render the old Church so dear to him. Here it was that a pious father carried him, on the very day of his birth, to be regenerated by haptism. He could now see the family pew where for so many years he came to worship with beloved ones now gone to their rest. There, a few yards from the throne, he had made his first communion and received confirmation. Here again entered for the last time the remains of many of his cherished rela tives to receive the last rites and prayers of the Church. On account of all those blessed associations, when entering the bestowed here upon me.

Continuing, His Grace said that beeides coming to them as a brother, he also came as a bishop, since by a miracle of the grace of God he had now become the pastor of those whose disciple he had always felt so happy to be. In the capacity of pastor he felt happy to render a tribute to the venerable

M. OLIER AND HIS WORTHY SUCCESSORS They held the first rank in the founds tion of Ville Marie, and were ever afterwards its generous benefactors. They were given wealth, which was their right. as founders, but had they not made the best possible use of such wealth? 'Arise,' he said, 'ye priests trained by their z al, ye sisters of our convents, ye children of our schools, and orphans of our institutions, ye inmates of our hospitals and asylums, and ye students of our univer sities. I see you approach by thousands to testify to their zeal and unbounded generosity.' Generalizing then his views the Archbishop declared that the people would find the same devotion in every section of the clergy, and he said :- Be attached to your priests and bishops, and do not forget the debt of gratitude which you owe them. Had it not been for your priests and bishops, what would you be to-day, O Canadian people! Would you still exist, and if so what would be your name? Were not your bishops those who in the days of trouble supported, encouraged and consoled you? Vere they not the men who constituted themselves the

INTREPID DEFENDERS OF YOUR RIGHTS? Did they not go themselves to place at

the foot of the throne their victorious plea in your behalf? Beware lest by listening to the voice of passion, or through unfortunate divisions on questions of purely material and passing interest, the sacred alliance which God and ages have formed, and to which are attached our glory and our preservation, be broken. His Grace then referred to the modern cry of progress, and declared that the bishops and clergy were at the head of the movement in its true sense, taking as a basis the word of Christ him-self when he said: "Be ye perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect.' Progress, indeed, is nothing else than a continued advance march towards perfection, the ideal of which is God himself, and advancement in arts, sciences, trade and commerce all tend to come nearer to the ideal. Such progress the Church demands, and it earnestly works to secure it.

Said His Grace in closing :- How do we stand ourselves in that respect? If I

WHAT WE WERE A CENTURY AGO

and what we are to day as regards our numbers, our social condition, our temples, our educational and benevolent institutions, it strikes me that we have reason to be proud. God has blessed us and we have not gone back. I appeal to our foreign friends, to the representatives of France whom I see here and who must regret our separation from their mother land, to state whether we have made progress. Visitors who come from abroad very often envy our position, and the liberties which we enjoy to such a con-

eminent man as Cardinal Gibbons expresses a desire to see the Canadian educational system

ADOPTED IN THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC I beseech you as your bishop and your compatriot not to lead strangers to be-lieve, by too loud cries of reform, that we do not deserve the sympathies and admiration bestowed upon us and that we are in a state of deplorable inferiority.
On the other hand, let us agitate and improve what we already have, and to carry out that great work let the leading classes, those who hold a pen or address the multitude, journalists and legislators. come to us. Your priests and your bishops offer you their hand. Let us understand one another as sons of one tamily should do. Let us beware and not follow the example of those nations, that under pretense of reforms have forgotten or forsaken the rights of God, of the Church and of the family. Let us work in the spirit of devotion, sacrifice and generosity. Your bishops will be by your side to support and defend you, and you also will support and defend them What great things we can accomplish, united together.

On Monday afternoon the pupils of all the schools in the city, both under the direction of religious communities and Catholic School Commissioners, assembled at Notre Dame and presented an address to His Grace the Arch-

"CATHOLIC SOCIETIES AND THE INTELLECTUAL MAN.

Perhaps one of the most important papers read before the Catholic Young Men's National Union Convention in Boston was the one from the pen of P. J. Flatley, of Boston, and entitled, "Catho lic Societies and the Intellectual Man." After touching on the antiquity of temple he felt like prostrating himself to cry out with the prophet:— What shall the foundation of Catholicity on earth, I render to the Lord for all that he has the writer proceeds as follows: the writer proceeds as follows :-

> " We may not speak of the sodalities nestling in the shadow of the sanctuary, of the Holy Name societies who would fain make reparation for the revolting profanity that vexes our ears; of those of St Vincent de Paul who strive to bring forth the full idea of a lay apostolate, nor of many others whose works are fraught with temporal and spiritual benefit to the members and to the community. Our concern is mainly with societies of young men organized for the physical, intellectual and moral advancement of the members, and, therefore, for their elevation and dignity of character as citizens of the state and the republic.

> with so many distractions and temptations, such societies do incalculable good, For the stranger they sweeten the sad ness of absence from home, and furnish congenial companionship. To organize such a society is no easy task, to preserve its mechanism in good running order demands unceasing toil and tireless vigilance. For numberless things are to be done regarding its normal operation. Seasons of disaster may come, but as the farmer, by stress of weather, is forced to seed his crop three or more times before the prospect of a rich har vest smiles upon him, so the efficers must re ouble their exertions to stimulate the members and revive a drooping organization. The members must not be inactive; they should be at one with the board of government, observant of the by-laws, and kindly in demeanor to each other and to visitors. As far as means will permit it they should have a well-selected and well-stocked library, and

BE GENEROUS IN THEIR PATRONAGE OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS

in their homes and in the rooms of the association. In essays, debates, dramatic exhibitions, mental powers are brought into play, the views are broadened, both sides of a question are presented, and a noble ambition is fostered. Concerts are frequent, lectures are given, smoke talks furnish recreation. In a rare and exceptional case a member may try to exploit the society for his own advantage. This is frowned down as soon as attempted; all are pitted in generous rivalry with each other, animated by one motive, aspiring to one end. Mindful that this supernatural end can be reached only by observance of the commandments and precepts of the church—the divinely constructed lighthouse to guard against hidden rocks and shoals of error and guide into the haven of safety-they receive the blessed sacrament at stated times, and diffuse the glow of religion among the people. In the regular working of the society apnears to be exemplified the direction of St. Paul, "Let nothing be done through contention, neither by vain glory, but in humility let each esteem others better than themselves." Phillipp, chap. 2,

Young men in particular are influenced by their surroundings, affected by environment; therefore there is now such an overmastering desire for athleticism. A sound mind in a sound body is to be sought for, but we should never siderable extent. We can do still better, other, should never give undue attention cultivate the one at the expense of the we can further grow materially, intellect; to the gymnasium, base ball or the and they seem to say that no Rom n our duty to do so; for example, by important and spiritual requirements. We should they deliberately consign to hell (an ugly proving the education circumstant) and spiritual requirements. proving the education given to the period cherish cordial feelings for each other, ple. Such is the wish and desire of ail, so that, as the pagans of the early century of the pagans of the early century of the pagans of the early century of the early century of the pagans of the early century of the ea

clamation: "See how those Christians love one another." One glorious effect of this love would be not only a union this pity more than most men. But what a spectagle! The Blessed City, a from New York to San Francisco, but

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC

The difficulties to be overcome will fade away before the latent energies of our young men when fully aroused. In the beginning, however, it would be well to limit it to our own country and to Ire land, England and Scotland. Later on annex Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Austria, and when a consolidation is effected, establish, with the sanction of our beloved and august Pontiff, an official centre, which would overcome as one vast dynamo of moral force from which Catholic energy would be transmitted to the outermost rim of the globe. Then would open an epoch shrined in splendor, radiant with ideal possibilities, and awaiting its advent we should infuse new vigor into every breath of the organization. Every member realising the grandeur of his mission should actu alize his thought in noble action, be familiar with the best that has been said or done in the world, and aid in the solution of problems that confront us in way that will subserve the permament interests of city, state and nation. In our various callings we should be models of elliciency and integrity, faithful to the teachings of our holy religion, and follow with unfaltering step the lode star of

duty, lead it whithersoever it may. The Catholic Young Men's National Union will ever be a bulwark of the Republic, for the man that is true to his eed will never be false to his country. We should cherish, too, filial obedience to our ecclesisstical superiors-they are the dispensers of the mysteries of God working in season and out of season under the banner which we are conscientiously bound to honor and delend, "God and our Neighbor." And so as the years go by, as centuries roll past, may be said of American Catholics as the Holy Father, in words that are at once a history and a prophecy, recently said of the religious record of the Irish: "Nan quam defecerunt, nunquam deficient, they have never failed, they never will

A PAPER ON A SINILAR SUBJECT.

In discussing an almost similar subject, "The Young Men's Society and the Catholic Man," George F. Mulligan, of Chicago, also gave some trenchant ad vice before the convention. Mr. Mulli gan says:

"When a Catholic man begins to ne glect Catholic young men's societies his guardian angel takes an extra grip on the reins of his life. A single stick is essily broken; put many In cities where young men are beset the task becomes impossible. One Catholic man is easily led from the fold; band many together—they are all strong in the faith. A man may feel such con-fidence in his individual strength that he thinks that he needs no help, that he can stand alone. That is what Golisth thought before he met David. On the other hand a man may feel that he is not fitted to belong to a Catholic young men's society because he "isn't much of a church member," "not much of a practical Catholic." He is just the man who ought to join such a society. He needs the help, the influence, the grace, that the association with other Catholic men will bring to him. And when a young man joins a Catholic young men's society the devil gnashes his teeth and orders out a few extra scouts. And when Catholic young men unite to form a young men's society, to help each other and themselves, to form a small army for mutual protection in the faith, it is safe to conjecture that confusion reigns in hell's batalions and Satan has a terrifying spasm."

PASTOR CHINIQUY.

Rev. P. S. Cunningham, of Whitehaven, England, wrote a letter to the Gazette of that place (after attending one of Chiniquy's anti-Catholic lectures), a part of which we reprint below :-

"I have a horrible revelation in store! I beg therefore that you will summon all your fortitude. A dreadful Protestant plot is afont to dethrone her Majesty and to set the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes upon her royal seat! Now this statement is moonshine-but not a bit more moonshine than certain statements that were gravely enunciated in the town hall on Monday evening. 'They are stifling the Plot,' bellowed the fervent Protestant, Titus Oates, two hundred years ago. They are stilling the plot,' cried Chiniquy, Sterling & Co., with the Protestant Alliance as chorus on that occasion. There are great sufferers, these good people with plot on the brain. It is a terrible plot! A deep plot! A Jesuit plot! Woe! Woe! A Romanist king, the fires of Smithfield, etc., etc. So the Jeremish, the Rev. C. Sterling leading! Quite in vain, gentlemen! The common sense of Englishmen intends to smother your plot; will have none of your plot; derides your plot.

"At this point may I ask a solemn question of Pastor Chiniquy and his chief supporters? They evidently think word, but I beg them to face it honestly) Bernard of Morlaix, whose hymn, 'Jeru salem the Golden,' they have sung a but on this special point, when strangers tury spoke of the Catholics of that time, make no scoret of their admiration for those who follow in their footsteps may thousand times; Francis of Sales, Francis of Sa

the laws that govern us, when such an have good reason to reiterate their ex cis of Assisi, Damien the leper priest, what a spectacle! The Blessed City, a magnified meeting house. Its people a little band of amug and sellish Pharisees.

"Now to quit points of ethics and come to the matter of the lecture or ser mon, for it more deserves the latter than the former title. When a man stands forth with great demands, naturally credentials of some sort are required But Pastor Chiniquy has no credentials He tells a long story indeed of an ap pearance of our Lord to him personally which is a sort of adaptation of the visions of St. Francis of Assisi, with all the beauty and reverence removed, and of a commission which he received from Christ to proclaim and apparently to be stow 'a cift.' But as the gift is simply that which every Christian, Roman Cath olic or primitive Methodist, can and does obtain, there is nothing remarkable

herein. "But without argument, proof or anything else, Pastor Chimquy proceeds to ride a very high horse indeed, and having cut off the powers of the simple priesthood, proceeds to assume those of the Papacy itself. Personally, as an Anglican, I do not accept the Papal theory, but were I a Romanist I should certainly besitate to change the limited infallibility of Leo for the unlimited in

fallibility of Chiniquy.
"But the States are clearly a queer country when law is a oot, for the Pastor (Chiniquy) informed the meeting that for fitteen years he was out on bail in the custody of various officials, and that he was brought up tour times a year to answer for horrible crimes, every one of them the result of privatly perjury! Unlucky Chimquy! What with this and twenty-five accempts at murder (these attempts, however seem to have included every stone thrown in thy direction) thy life has been of an exciting nature, indeed, and thou has come a long way to pour thy tale of woe into our ears in this 'city' of White haven! Peace be to thee! Toddle back to thy beloved French-Canadiana! In the old times thou mightest have added one more to thy twenty five assaults and batteries, but on Monday the Roman Catholics were wise in their generation and added no gem to thy martyr's crown. And they may take my word for it that nothing said by thee that night was of weight enough to upset the religious convictions of a tomtit.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

A SUCCINCT REVIEW OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

It is Supported and Favored by the Pope -- vei stant the Head of the Movement Endorsed by Rome-Opposed by the Diff rent Governments it is Growing Strong r Ev ry Pay.

A special correspondent of the Liver pool Catholic Times writes to say :-

All the circumstances that attended

the French Workingmen's Pilgrimage go to for a a notable triumph for the party of Christian democrats of which M. Léon Harmel is one of the most earnest representatives in France. The memorable lesson is derived as much from the historical surroundings amidat which the Pontifical audience to k place as from the Roman demonstrations themselves. It must be acknowledged, indeed, that in spite of the decided atti tude of the Supreme Pontificate the reactionaries have never ceased to maintain a general system of warfare against Christian democracy in their communications with the Vatican and the Holy Father. Holding the foremost place in this strange coalition. King Leopold of Belgium has again and again begged the Holy See to disavow the Christian Democrats of Belgium, who have committed the unpardonable crime of combating his corrupting and highly dangerous militarism. The Court of Berlin, after having tried to detach the Centre from the work of social and democratic reform, has constantly de plored the instructions of Leo XIII. One of its ecclesiastical advisers, at an audience which has become celebrated, went so far as to arraign to the Pope the S cial and Democratic parties in the different countries. According to the reactionary theory the Conservative forces of the Prussian State and the Teutonic nation still preserve enough of resistance to oppose the modern world with success. The Kaiser sought to stop the new currents of Catholicism and to check the Providential stimulus coming from the Vatican. The French Government, for tactical reasons, made in its turn observations at Rome with the view of withdrawing the Social priests from the Democratic groups. In Italy the Quirinal, alarmed at the Catholic awakening and the strength of the movement, of which Signor Toniolo is, under the personal direction of the Pope, the doctrinal leader, multiplied the influences it brought to bear on certain Bishops and several conciliatory Conservative groups, in order to weaken the social action of the Pope's faithful followers. Reactionary parties in various Catholic countries protested to His Holiness against the bold initiatives and compromising undertakings of the Christian Democrats. To understand ALL THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE LESSONS

OF THE PILGRIMAGE, we must regard it in this atmosphere of noisy hostility and Machiavellian pressure. On the eve of the journey the reactionary journals announced a formal Concluded on eighth page.

DANGEROUS LITERATURE. AN ARTICLE WELL WORTHY OF CAREFUL PERUSAL,

Should or Should Nat Read...Tha Evils of Corrupt Books and a Sensational Rev. Professor Slack delivered houghtful and valuable address on Dangerous Literature," before the Young Men's Societies Conference which was held last month in Glasgow, Scotland. It is with regret that we find we cannot reproduce it in its entirety, but we copy the following summary of it

> It will be advisable (1) to consider the little rept dancers that lack in literature: (2) to review briefly the various classes of literature; and (5) to lay down some principles for practical guidance. And first as to the meaning of the phrase 'dangerous literature " I assume that it is the wish of those at whose behest and whose behoof I have undertaken to treat my subject that I should take the wordliterature" in a very wide seese. For oractical purposes we may consider it to nean "reading matter" in general. With egard to the adjective "dangerous," we now that implies the presence of some pecial elemen of risk. We also know. that, as tar at least as its direct and moral influice is conserned diterature. can affet numan beings only and adtreases i self, not to their bodily constiution, but rather to their minds and hearts. It will, then be sufficient for us to confine our attention to the following points: 1, dangers to faith; 2, dangers to morally; 3, dangers to man's mental corstination.

Rev r nd Professor Slack's AbleAddress

from the pages of the Boston Republic.

In his introduction the Pr dessor says :--

on the Subject - What a Catholic

I PUT DANGERS TO FAITH FORST because they are not only the most important in themselves, but also the most par reaching in their consequences Whatever tends to destroy or weaken our faith, tends in the same degree to dam. age our merat and intellectual being; and this, too, over and above the hurt which we suffer in our sail by the less of God's most precious gift. The vast body of modern literature, unit fluenced as it is by the teachings of Catholic Christianity, displays only too elearly various forms of unbelief. And this con | sidering these warnings as violations of tional presentment of false views cannot his liberty. He knows that the Church but tend to weaken or destroy the true low a him conception of the Gings of Lata. We new turn to the consideration of the dangers to morality. These are closely connects ed with the want of faith and naturally vary in character according to the varying forms of unbelief; but in all alike a certain common el ment o' danger pre sents itself. Owing to the absence of a definite and authoritative standard of teaching, the individual is driven back upon himself, and forced to combine in his own person the incompatible fund tions of advocate and judge. A comparatively slight acquaintance with modern literature suffices to show how the read ing matter of our day reflects this ten-

TO SUBSTITUTE INCLINATION FOR MORAL PRINCIPLE.

The average writer or editor betrays an unworthy willingness to ignore or oppose the dictates of reason and conscience, when they conflict with the corrupt desires of himself or of his readers. We now come to a third danger, whose existence in connection with reading is all too imperfectly realized. As in relation to our bodies we must carefully avoid certain forms of exercise, either because they are danger us in themselves or unsuited to our particular constitution, so in the exercise of our reason and emotions we must be carefully on our guard against an improper application of the powers of our mind and the feelings of our heart. Now, when we consider how easily passion, prejudice and self interest may mislead a writer, we are forced to admit the multitude of dangers that beset the reader. From an improper exercise of the reason and emotions many acquired angerous habits of loose reasoning and of false sentiment, and thus inflict permanent in jury upon the powers of mind and

"No Catholic," argues the Professor, secure in the truthfulness of his creed, may fear the truths of science. In no department of literature must greater of history. It ought to be the oracle of truth, but has often been degraded into the handmaiden of controversy. Hippily the general tendency of history nowadays is to become more favorable to the Church, but still the evil work of four centuries is not yet entirely undone.' "In the novel of to day irreligion and

immorality absolutely run wild. Religion is either ignored or only referred to in order to have its falsity calmly assumed. It is merely used as a foil to set off the agnostic's air of lofty superiority. \$1,000 personal and two securities of That somewhat inconsistent individual | \$500 cach. delights to blaspheme what he professes not to know. As to morality, it is not indeed ignored by our novelists, but that is because it must be continually outraged. What would the writer of fiction do without the three prohibi-tions, "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not commit adultery"? Were these eternal laws repealed the novelists would find their occupation gone. Modern novels may be said to be of two types of age, and has a child only nine months the historical novel and the hysterical old

novel. The historical novel is distinguished for its inaccurate presenment of historical facts. History is related in a manner to suit the views of the writer and the prejudices of the public. This is especially the case with novels published in these countries, when the authors touch on matters of Catholic doctrine or practice. And even Protestant writers confess their own subjection to prejudice. Stevenson says ('An Inland Voyage," p. 212); "I cannot help wondering whether a Protestant born and bred is in a fit state to understand these signs" (of Catholic devotion) "and do them what justice they deserve. For these believers are neither weak not wicked. I see it as plainly as a proposition in Euclid that my Protestant mind has missed the point, and that there goes with these deformities," (see how the evil crops out, even in the very act of protest) "some higher and more religions sport than I dream.?

Yet Stevenson is not the worst offender. As to the hysterical novel, whose object is to produce at any cost some strong, even coarse, semuation, it seems to be an impertation from France. When we think to the reckless waste of human life afeted by writers of the school of Mr. Hagard, do we not discover a new meaning to the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sound," mightier certainly as a weapon of destruction. Who can tell the bating evil done to the mind if the reader by such literature?

Referring to Protestant and Intidel ournels, Professor Shick continues :-When we consider the ignorance, prejudice and hostility of the public mind ti these countries with regard to Catholie faith; when we reflect mpon the strength of the temptation which editors must feel to prader to the passions of their readers; and when we realize how many motives tend to werp the polyment and to lead one astray in argument, it must be evident that the public press is a formidable source of danger at once to the faith, to the morality and to the mental health of the general reader.

What are the precastions and remedies which a reader must adopt? In the first place it is surely the duty of every byal child of the Church to hearken to the votce of warning which our spiritual guides are sometimes constrained to inter. Waether it be by means of the nmen shused "Index," or of the atterances of local authority, the true Catholic will always be ready to heed the wirnings that are addressed to him, and to shun all literature which his spiritual past are declare to be evil or dangerous. He will not make the mistake of con-

FREE IN ALL THAT IS FOR MES COOP and he does not yearn for the unitarity able liberty of becoming either wicked or toolish. In the see and place, I would arge upon all to eqitivate the mahit of xunining, and even en as examining, what they read, comparing it with the reandard of sound sense and of true faith. Tais habit will insure their being always alive to the dangers that may nick in the matter before them. As a man in anxious doubt about his bealtly health consults his physician concerning some particular form of food or ex reise, so the Catholic who is in doubt about what he may safely read can turn for counsel to one who has been made adequately acquainted with the spiritual and mental constitution of the inquirer; From such a counsellor a prudent decision may be expected; one free from the disturbing influence of personal bins and full of a sturdy consideration. At a time when the range of available literature is so vast, it cannot be pleaded that observance of the rules here laid down will ever be felt as a hardship. The quantity of reading matter is so immense that he who confines himself to the very best can never find his healthy appetite stinted. I may appropriately conclude with the advice of the great St. Basil, (De Legendis Libris Gentisium): "We must take all things as they come, but only such as are protitable. For it would, indeed be a shame that, while in matters of food we reject what is hurtful, we should exercise no discretion in those matters of instruction which are the nourishment of our minds."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is said that Sir Oliver Mowat has ing formed Sir Wilfrid Lurier that he wiff take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario providing that Hon. David Mills be given the portfolio of the Justice Department. Sir Oliver is anxious caution be exercised than in the domain | that Ontario should retain this important portfolio and that the representation in the Cabinet from that Province would not be weakened by his retirement to Government House. The matter is now under the consideration of the Premier.

> A despatch from Ottawa says that J. C. Shea, Joseph Troy and Frank Bissonette were committed for trial by Police Magistrate O'Gara for conspiracy in the Capital lacrosse case. They were granted bail of \$2,000 each,

Mr. A. J. Robillard, for ten or twelve years telegraph operator at the St. Henri etation, Montreal, did not return home on Thursday night, nor has he since been seen, and the finding of his hat and coat in a wood yard by the canal led to the latter being dragged for the body, but without result. In the? coat pocket was a letter to his wife: Robillard was about twenty-eight years

THE DEAD WHO DIED FOR IRELAND.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The dead who died for Ireland! O! these are living words To nerve the heart of patriots-to steel avenging awords-

They thrill the soul when spoken, and lowly bends the head With reverence for the memories of all our martyred dead.

The dead who died for Ireland—the noble ones-the best,

Who give their lives for motherland. who poured upon her breast, In freedom's cause, the blood she gavewho, with their dying breath Sent prayers to God to heal her woesthen sealed their love in death.

The dead who died for Ireland !- how hallowed are their graves! With all their memorie- fresh and green oh! how could we be slaves? How could we patient clang the chain?

How could we fawn and bow? How could we crouch like mongrels 'neath the keeper's frowning brow? Ye dare not, men of Ireland. Ye dare

not thus disgrace The dead who died for Ireland!-the guardians of your race. Twas blackest sin to bear the yoke, 'twas crime to kiss the rod-Their very blood would rise and cry for

vengeance up to God.

The dead who died for Ireland! Ab! what a sea of woes, What depths of foul oppression do those sacred words disclose;

On the field and on the scatfold, and wherever men could die, They gave their priceless lives without a murmur or a sigh.

The dead who died for Ireland! Oh! were they still alive, They would trample on the fetters-they

would bread th' accuracd gyve! They would fight for home and altars: they would fight for name and race-But they're dead; they died for Ireland -oh' who will fill their place?

Be proud, ye men of Ireland! Be proud not those who died; Never men o'er all the earth had nobler cause for pride.

Hope and strive and league for freedom; and again the soms will rise Of the dead who died for Ircland to cheer you to the prize.

The dead who died for Ireland are beacons in our night,
From the halo round their sacred graves

we'll catch the holy light That will beam on Mother Erin, when her sons no more are slaves,

And the dead who died for Ireland shall sleep in freedom's graves.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Rev. Father Nugent Discusses His Position.

The Financial Features of the Agricule tural Question-A Declaration That There is No Beylv 1 of Prosperity.

Rev. Father Joseph F. Nugent, at a meeting of the farmers of Grattan, Kent Co., Mich., addressed an audience of fully two thousand people. His speech was; one which appealed directly to the community in the midst of whom he was, eloquent speaker that he is, he had never before him more attentive listeners. The Reverend Father spoke for two hours and his theme might be termed a comparison of the future by the past. It was a ringing defence of the rights of the people and a scathing arraignment of the selfish capitalists of the present generation. He said:

The best minds had to-day come to realize that the people were not receiving what they should. They had said that when man shall deal with man according to the doctrine of St. Paul no man would do his neighbor wrong. If Chris tianity failed in this it failed in all. The rich had no need of Christ, they needed no statutes, gold was their wealth and their security. Within the last quarter of a century the best thinkers had found that the great problem is still unsolved. We might think because we are not put upon the block we are not slaves, but there is a feudal system put upon the people. The only difference between a slave and a freeman was the power to receive the pay for their own labor. One of the things which confronts the people is the great central ization of wealth. When the pioneers cleared their farms, they thought they were certain to be worth more in ten years. It had not proved so.

THE SAME QUESTION WHICH AGITATED IRE-LAND

when it asked for representation is now upon the people of this country. Poets had sung of the beauties of the country, but none had ever sung of a four-story brick block or a railroad. In coming from Grand Rapids he had found the country did not look much better than the battle-scorched land of the South. The reason was that the country had ceased to pay. There was no more poetry in the country. A reaper not paid for, or a mortgage, will knock the poetry out of 640 acres in one summer. The only poetry of the future in this country must be like that of the seris of the feudal ages. The people are leaving the country and crowd the cities. Boys becomes most anything and girls try to become typewriters, but never kitchen girls. Why is it that the land has ceased to pay? The owners say sooner or later the mortgages will eat me like a cancer, and they leave the old farm at

"THERE MUST BE A CAUSE FOR THIS,"

The cause is that the monetary laws

of a few. In 1860, 461 per cent of the wealth belonged to the people. In 1890 83 per cent was in the hands of capitalists and the people has but 17 per cens of the \$61,000.000,000 of wealth of the country. If like conditions continued twenty five years more there would be but 7 per cent left for the people. Then you can till the soil and hand your earn ings to your masters. The cap talist would not take the best farm in Grattan as a gift, so long as he can have a mortgage, and let the supposed owner pay interest and get just enough to live. The poet no longer sings of haunts of innocence and ease. He sings of a mortgage To find the remedy it is first necessary to know the disease. Money in the body politic is what blood is to the body physical. Money is the blood which circulates through the body of commerce, and where blood is scarce commerce shows it as quickly as the physical body shows the effects of losing its blood. He had been accused of going into politics. He denied that he was in politics, unless it was politics to raise the downtrodden and save them from the lash of their with England, by far our best customer, masters. He was in politics in that sense till the day he died. There were those who doubted the preacher who lived well and allowed the face of his poor flock to be ground by greed and they doubted rightfully. The only relief for society as it stands to day is the free coinage of silver.

ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE GOLD OPPOSE. No one opposes it except those who have gold. They say silver is good for the man who has debts, but not for the purchases of our foodstuffs and cotton man who has money to loan That is true and the reason the money loaners [farmers even a reasonable degree of proswere able to throw several millions into the Republican campaign fund last year. The government to day is controlled by wealth. The life of the nation is tremoing in the balance. Schoolboys, had learned to become patriotic by repeating the burning words of Patrick Henry and learn patriotism from Mark Hanna's struck at the trade of our country, we must never occur again," or Chauncey clock of our own maritime progress, our pepew's remark: "This is a country of vested interests." There was a remedy and cellars for weapons of commercial for this evil. It was to be found in sending men to Washington who are honest. This would be difficult, for most men are in politics for what there is in it. The trouble is that while the people would give the man only his salary, the money power would give him a fortune.

THERE IS NO PROSPERITY.

Prosperity is not here. It is worked to-day on the principle of the faith cure. They claim disease is only in your mind. Gold men say presperity is here. Try to pay a morigage by faith. The trust company will not be long in convincing y u that the mortgage is still running. They will try for four years now to fan you with the siry wave of presperity. It has been said \$29 000 000 of mortgages in Nebraska has been paid off. This was intamous falschood. The bank had taken the farm on mortgage and wiped out both the mortgage and the man. The Nebraska lie is one of the greatest cam-paign lies ever told. The loan companies are now trying to sell the bend and do it by lying about thepaying off of mortga-

If you ask any business man how times are now, he will say they are better now than a year ago. This is so. Just a year ago every bank was locked tight until McKinley should be elected. Keep your eve on this fallacy, it will be worked. The gold man says now that I wheat is going up and silver going down and claim that ends silver. Short crops make wheat go up. A year hence, with normal crops, wheat will fall again. English War Department is only follow Silver has been made a commodity and, | ing the example of the German and of course, had tallen with the lack of de- other Continental armies, all of which mand for coinage.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SHAFR

QUESTION. The talk of a bimetallic conference is fraud. The administration does not want to try the silver question now. They put off the case for years by the Bland-Allison and Sherman acts. The scheme now is to put it off for four years more by the talk of a bimetallic congress. This was the scheme to make the common people say we will seek first the Republican party and all other things shall be added to us. Under the constitution congress alone has power to fix coinage and no bimetallic congress could usurp those duties. There will be no bimetallic congress; England will have none of it, but it will be kept on tap until about a year before the next election, when the Republican managers will say, look at what a great congress we have built up. Stick to your party and don't swap horses with bimetallism and prosperity in sight. The gold men are not at rest. They know the tents of Bryan are pitched teside cheap corn and free silver. Seventy millions of freemen, educated to their rights, will not stand idly by and see their independence taken away. It is time to assert the right and, like the fathers of the revolution, win again the inheritance of independence from the grasp of monopoly.

A Mediæval Policy.

[Trade Review.]

That the better class of American bankers and business men were not in sympathy with the hostile attitude of the McKirley administration with its dealings with this country has long been known. Indeed there is no reason why they should be; while there are plenty of good reasons why the commercial relations between our neighbors and our and slash. The days when, as at Inkerselves should be fostered. This Domin man, the Cold Stream Guards crossed ion offers a good market for American manufactures and for some American food products, although we are both an the enemy when their ammunition fail agricultural and a manufacturing country ourselves. We do a considerable portion of our export trade through and gone. The conflict is reduced to a American ports in the winter, and the shortest route from the Northwestern States to the Atlantic seaboard lies through this country. In fact, were it not for the facilities of transit through Canada the grain and pork products of the North West would have to make a considerable detour to reach their points of shipment. And the hollowness of the pretext that the competition of Canada would injure American farmers or manufacturers is shown by the fact that nine The cause is that the monetary laws tenths of the very men who are urging face rifle bullets without hesitation can have turned the wealth into the hands commercial hostility to Canada on this hardly be expected to display the same

ground are in favor of annexation which would wipe out the frontier line and admit our products entirely free of duty. If Canadian competition could not injure them then, how does it do so now?

Here is what the leading commercial paper in the United States, the Daily Commercial Bulletin, has to say on the

"Our attitude toward Canada would be unwise were it nothing more than an application to the Dominion of the general theory of restricting importations. But it is more than that. The politicians who are now carrying on national affairs desire to injure our trade with Canada as compared with other countries. We are willing to make reciprocal trade concessions with all other American countries, but not with Canada, and yet in spite of trade ob structions Canada is as good a customer as all the rest of the American continent. We are willing to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the countries of Continental Europe, but not or with Canada, our best customer on this continent. We are trying to injure the nations that buy hundreds of millions of us and are soliciting trade favors from the people who buy hundreds of thousands. We have undertaken to prescribe our own commerce if it touches the soil of Canada, and some of our citizens are cackling with delight over the belief that they have struck a heavy blow at the shipping trade of a country whose are absolutely necessary to give our perity. With the perfectly obvious fact that the cost of transportation is the only protection the English farmer has, and that the lower it is the less there is deducted from the American farmer's receipts, we have undertaken to make the transport of freight across the Atlantic Daniel Webster, but they never could cost more than it does now. We have "We have had a close rub. It have turned back the hands upon the warfare that were discarded a century ago, and we are doing this at a time when our manufacturing plants far exceed the requirements of the home market and exports of manufactures are expanding in the most gratifying manner, and when our farmers, barring an exceptional year like the present, have more to fear from foreign competition than ever before."

> It is a pity that the requirements of politics prevent these remarks from being printed in every newspaper in the inited States. They would open the eyes of the American voter to the 'allacy of the belief that in the effort to injure Canada he is in any way improving his own position, and they would show him the light in which that policy is regarded by the more enlightened leaders in the commercial world.

FLAGS TABOOED.

Not to Be Carried Into Action Hereafter,

Whatever romance there may be in the grim tragedy of war has received a severe blow through the announcement by the Commander in Chief of the British Army that from henceforth no colors will be carried into action, and that in thus abandoning one of the most have decided that, under the existing conditions of warfare, it would be rank folly to order any soldier to carry the regimental colors into an engagement. This innovation is not altogether unex pected. For in the latest edition of the 'Infantry Drill," issued by the British Government a couple of years ago, the paragraphs dealing with the manceuvres of a regiment on the battlefield mention that "the colors, if present, will move with the rearmost battalion." In days gone by they were always carried at the head of the regiment, especially when charging upon the enemy, so as to serve as a rallying point to the troops, and as an emblem calculated to stir their patriotism and their courage to deeds of valor. Eighteen years ago General Sir Evelyn Wood, who has just been appointed quarter-master general of the British Army, passionately pleaded, and, as now appears, pleaded in vain, for the retention of the colors in action.

In the course of a public speech he remarked: "It is suggested that they are cumbersome and are the cause of sacrifices. After all, they are what? A colored rag on a stick, and is it worth while to risk men's lives for a piece of tawdry silk ? You might as well say that because honor is invisible and faith impalpable they do not exist as loadstars for the hu mand mind. Colors are potent to check disaster, to rally fugitives, to inspire attack. Whatever continental armies may ds, I hope that we will not give up this strong incentive for men to hang together. It is to my mind a moral question interesting to all Britons, and involving some of the brightest aspects of the gloom of warfare."

Sentiment, however, has no place in the modern battlefield; the pomp of war must be sacrificed to the panoply in the shape of quick firing rifles and Maxim guns, which deal death to an enemy whose face cannot even be seen. Bayonets and sword beades seldom if ever cross bayonets with their Russian foes eleven times in a single day, hurling stones at ed, and clubbing with their rifles when they came near enough, are passed mechanical interchange of volleys and salvos, whose point of departure, what with the use of smokeless powder and, the absence of noise, it is difficult, nay sometimes impossible, to determine. Indeed, war bids fair to be still further transformed, if the trials now in progress at Versailles result in the adoption by the French army of a new rifle which discharges vitriol instead of bullets. Heroes do not fear death, but naturally shrink from disfigurement, and men who

indifference to rifles squirting the burn-ing, searing vitriol. No decent looking soldier will be got to face them. They will have to be approached backward. If both forces are possessed of this novel weapon, the spectacle will be, to say the least, peculiar, and wounds received in front will no longer be considered as an indication of valor, but quite the reverse. In fact the more damage a soldier receives to his back the greater will be his hero-

But even without the vitriol rifle, there is no room for the regimental flag. To-day, the infantryman no longer stands erect when attacking the enemy, but approaches the latter crawling upon his stomach, his one object being to conceal his whereabouts and to prevent the foe from getting his aim. This being the case, where would the regimental colors come in? The best that could be done for them under the circumstances would be to trail them on the ground. But that, in itself, constitutes an indication of ignominy and defeat.

Thus disappears a feature of warfare that in the present shape has been in use since the days of William the Conqueror, nine centuries ago, the Bayeaux apestry portraying the battle of Hastings containing abundant representations of the flage of the period. its abandonment marks in a particularly fitting manner the close of what has unquestionably been the most iconoclastic century of the entire Caristian era.—N. Y. Tribune.

Lax Catholics.

A lax Catholic is the favorite of the world. There is nothing the world loves so much as a bad Catholic, with one exception only. A good Catholic is a re-buke to the world because his life is founded on a high standard. But a lax Catholic, whose lite falls below that standard, gives a consolation and a relief to the lax conscience by which the world lives. There is something, however, worse than this. A bad priest is the world's saint. When the world finds a bad priest, it coddles him with all manner of indulgences. Can anything be more in the spirit of the world than this? There is only one thing worse than a bad priest, and that is a bad angel who fell from the presence of God Himself. And the world in receiving a bad priest with so much love and favor, is acting in accordance with the spirit of the bad angel, who is the god of this world.—Cardinal Manning.

THE END OF THE P.P.A.

The P.P.A., which, some three or se rears ago caused a commetion in political circles, and stirred up some apprehension among Catholics, is dead in Canada, and is dying in the States. A Hamilton printer sued the high officers of the order for work he had done, which they refused to pay, claiming it was done for the order, and not for them personally. The judge found for the printer, on the ground that the P.P.A, had not been incorporated, and was, therefore, not a legal body to do business. The P.P.A., in its day, was proof of what secreey and impudence can do in giving a new order importance. The society never had any standing, and it was preposterous to suppose that any order with such designs could exist in an intelligent community. —Huntingdon Gleaner.

COL, GEORGE BLISS.

A LEADING AMERICAN CATHOLIC DEAD. faith, thirteen years ago, has been most devoted in practice, and most vigilant and serviceable in the interests of Cathoherty in America and elsewhere, died at his summer home, Wakefield, R. I., on the morning of September 2nd. He had suffered a long Hiness, but the end was sudden. His devoted wife, the Rev. John Prendergast, S. J., and Dr. Quimby, the family physician, were at the dying

Colonel Bliss was a native of Springfield, Mass., and of old Puritan stock. He graduated from Harvard in 1851, and after his law course came to New York to practise his profession.

In June, 1884, not long before his wife's death, Col. Bliss became a Ca-



but he is not taking chances, and is not going to disdain the assistance of help-ers with hot irons. The same is true of a wise man who is having a tussle with ill health. It is

barely possible that he may have the natural inherent resisting power that will enable him to conquer disease without the assistance of medicine, but he is not willing to

ance of medicine, but he is not willing to take the chances and will not disdain the help of the right remedy.

When a man feels out-of-sorts, when his head is achey, dull and heavy, his body lazy, his nerves jerky, his sleep broken, his appetite finicky, his skin sallow, his breath foul and his mouth bad-tasting, he is having a struggle with ill-health. If he is wise he will take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives edge to the appetite and makes the digestion perfect. It invigorates the larer. It makes rich, red, pure blood. It puts 'im into every organ and fiber of the body. It drives out all impurities and disease germs. It imparts the glow of health to the skin and the vigor of youth to the muscles. It lones the nerves and gives refreshing sleep. It builds firm flesh, but does not raise the weight above Nature's normal. It cures 98 per cent. Of all cases of consumption. All medicine stores sell it. An honest dealer will not su, west a worthless substitute for the sake of a liftle extra profit. tle extra profit.

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Com-mon Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid thousand page volume, with over three hundred engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing and customs only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, V. Y. Cloth-bound 50 stamps.

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version, but a conquest of the mind as well as the heart.

Later, in 1884, the Italian Government converted all the real estate of the Propaganda in Italy into national bonds. and the American College at Rome was threatened. Col. Bliss urged upon and persuaded President Arthur to protest against including this institution in the execution of the decree, and under the instructions of President Arthur, our Minister, Mr. Astor, succeeded in having it exempted upon the ground that it was used exclusively for the benefit of American citizens.

In the State Constitutional Convention of 1894, Mr. Bliss joined with Mr. Coudert in a vigorous defence of the Catholic charities of the State which were threatened, and prevented any adverse action. In recognition of these services, the Pope received Col. Bliss at personal conference early in 1895, and a little later in that year conferred upon him the title of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

BETIER THAN GOLD.

IS THE RARE TREASURE OF PER-FECT HEALTH.

A NOVA SCOTIA LADY SAYS "I CONSIDER DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PHAS A PRICELESS BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY."

From the Amterst, N. S., Sentinel.

The rugged and the strong do not appreciate to its full extent the blessing of perfect health. It is only those who have passed through a trying illness who feel that health is a treasure to be prized more than silver or gold. Among those who have experienced the truth of this is Miss Sabra Rector, West River Hebert, N. S. This lady has passed through a trying and wearisome illness from which hap pily relief was found through the medium of a medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands of others, and whose medicinal virtues will work equally good results in all cases where it is given a fair trial. Miss Rector says:—"I feel it is my duty to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they have done wonders for me. About two years ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. I was suffer ing with indigestion, biliousness and the resulting nervous disorders, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, and flashes of heat and cold. I began doctoring, and although I had the best of care I seemed to grow worse every lay. I slept but little, and when lying down would grow so hot and suffer from a sensation of smothering that I would find it necessary to arise. Then the other extreme would come and I would shiver with cold. Time wore on and there was no improvement in my condition. I was not able to do any werk about the house and even the exertion of moving about would tire | critic. me out. If I attempted to walk any distance or harried in the least I would gasp for breath and could scarcely speak. the first chapter. But they're all hope-I had a very poor appetite, and what lessly lost before the middle of the food I ate did not seem to agree with me or furnish needed nourishment, and I Colonel George Bliss, of New York, also suffered with a severe pain in my who ever since his conversion to the side and back. During this time I tried many remedies, but they gave me no relief whatever. I had become so weak, and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. At this stage my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I determined to give them a trial. After using four boxes I felt so much better that hope and encouragement came to me once more. I continued the use of the Pink Pills and

> Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a priceless boon to suffering humanity."
> Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$250, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations and substi-

found myself steadily gaining health and

strength. By the time I had used four

boxes more I had fully regained health

and strength and I am not only able to

do my full share of household work, but

also attend to my Sabbath school class

and other church duties. I look upon

The Crop Estimates.

tutes alleged to be "just as good."

Some ridiculous estimates are being put forward in the daily press of the imount of money the farmers of the United States and Canada will make by the advance in wheat. From \$200,000, 000 to \$250 000,000 are the figures given by papers that will not or cannot cipher. They might as well make it billions as it would be equally true and much more sensational. If the farmers get 550 000,-000 bushels of wheat and sell it all at an advance over last year of 30 cents, their gain would be \$165,000,000. But thirty cents is a pretty liberal estimate of the gain in price, for only a small part of the crop has yet been sold, and prices were pretty high last fall. The crop figures named above are near the maximum, and last week's news tended to reduce the estimates. On the other hand, the world's shortage may still be under estimated and prices go higher than they are now, but that is guesswork rather than estimate.

We may depend upon it that the far mers of the country are entirely aware of the European shortage; they have about as good means of guessing at their own crop as any one has, and they all knew what the price of wheat in Chicago and New York is. They made money last year, and few of them are forced to sell now against their judgment. Some are selling freely because prices and high; others are holding their wheat back, confident that prices will be higher. Most of them know the facts, and are,

tholic. It was not a sentimental con- with very moderate compulsion of necessity, following their own judgments. It is a fair inference that where farmers are selling wheat as fast as they can thresh it there are no signs of a small crop. Trade Review.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A gentleman was endeavoring to impress upon his hearers the benefits to be derived from attending a literary society, and in pointing out the special advan-tages of the society to which he belonged he said: "This society differs from many others of its kind, in that we not only embrace gentlemen, but we also embrace ladies." The announcement elicited loud applause during which the speaker sat down, evidently thinking he had better say no more.

"Here's a mighty good book." said the persistent train boy. "How to Win a Woman" "Say, look here," said the bald headed passenger. "If you've got one how to lose 'em, I'll buy it of you at your own price."

Doctor: Are you wealthy enough, madame, to spend the summer in the upper lake regions? - Madame: We have a very small income, sir.-Doctor: On closer examination. I find that yours is not a case of hay fever, but only a had cold in the head.

" Did you tell that young man to call here any more!" asked Mabel's father, severely. "N-no." "Why not?" didn't think that it was necessary. I don't see how he could call any more now. He calls seven times a week."

Arctic Explorer (recounting adventures of his last expedition): We certainly could have reached the Pole had not our dogs given out at a critical moment.-Fair Listener (breathlessly): Why, I thought that the Eskimo dogs were pertectly tireless creatures - Arctic Explorer (gloomily): I er-speak in a culinary sense, miss.

Professor of English Literature to modern young man): " How would you punctuate this sentence, 'The beautiful girl for such she was rode out into the night on her bicycle? Student: 'I think professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.'

"What is an average?" asked the teacher. The class seemed to be posed. but a little girl held out her hand cagerly: "Please, it's what a hen lays her eggs on." B-wilderment followed, but tue mite was justified by the lesson book. in which was written. "The hen lays 200 eggs a year on an average."

The Modern Novel-" Has that book any good characters?" asked the literary

"Well," replied the easiel reader, "a few of the people had good characters in

Eagan (at a Jersey resort)-Quick, give me a gun. Host-Great Scott! what's the mat-

Eagan-I've got one of these mosquitos cornered, and I want to despatch him before he escapes.

An excellent story was told at a London charity dinner the other night. Sydney Holland, the chairman of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, is reported as follows: -One day a man was brought who was thought to be dead. His wife was with him. One of the doctors said: "He is dead," but the man raised his head and said: "No, I am not dead yet," whereupon his wite admonished him, saying: "Be quiet, the doctor ought to know best.

Patient-Vot? Two dollars for takin' oud dem teeth?

Dentist-Two dollars if you take gas. Patient-Young man, I t'ought you vos a dentist. I didn't know you vos a gas gombany,-Puck.

Mrs. Swellington-Are your sure this is the Inshion?

Modiste-Oui, madame! Ze ver' latest. Mrs. Swellington (still doubthd)—Queer! It looks and feels comfortable.

"Just look at that kitten, will you?" said Mr. Lushforth. "What satisfaction do you suppose it gets in chasing imaginary mice?"

"I don't see why you should ask me," said his wife. "You know more about that sort of thing than I do."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Camso-Your husband dresses

very quietly. Mrs. Cawker-Does he? You ought to hear him when he can't find his collars, or his cuff buttons become mislaid.-Harper's Bazar.

"Girls are queer; often before a young woman falls in love she thinks more of a dog than of anything else on earth."
"Yes?"

"And after she has been married a while she goes back to the dog."-New York Truth.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula' salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are always doing each other injustice, and thinking better or worse of each other than we deserve, because we only hear and see separate words and actions. We do not see each other's whole nature.

"STAND BY."

(Rev. Robert McIntyre, in Chicago Times:Herald.) The swing of the sea, and the billows long beat Fill this tale that floats up from the down east for, Where a rude hearse was rattled along the old street, With no mourner in sight, not so much as a dog, Till seliver gray sailor, blown in from

Came nigh to the coffin where tumbled

Tacked in close behind and tied up at the dead, the grave Of the stranger, and bowed there with uncovered head,

Took a hitch in his trousers, heaved a deep sigh,
And said, "I thought some one should just 'stand by ' "

There's the moan of the blast, the rain on the beach, Curlews' cry, and salt spray, in this man's gentle deed. Did the wail of his weanlings, who wait

for him, teach This sun browned old saint such a heavenly creed, Or did some wild sorrow his own life

had felt Scud o'er his sad soul, as the pauper went past.

Till his heart breaking loss made his sympathy melt For this poor, friendless mortal, forsakin at last?

Did a sob sag his breast, or a tear wet his eye? I know not, and care not, but mates, he "stood by."

He "stood by" all alone on that wide vil lage road, He 'stood by" in the bonds of the great brotherhood,

He 'stood by" in the grand old Samaritan code That 'tis fine to be friendly, 'tis good to do good. Heaven bless him, and bring him with

favouring gales To his far away home. Should the wild tempest smite,

When waves take his deck, and wind take his suils.

Surely one will walk near, in the watch of the night, Who will say to our hero, Fear not, it

I know thee of old, and have come to "stand by."

JELLY-FISH CATHOLICS.

Too Much Afraid of Man to Confess Their Faith, and Too Much Afraid of the Devil to Desert It.

Every man, according to an old philosopher, has in his makeup something of the lower creation. Thus we find in some men all the qualities of the lion. while others evidence the characteristics of the tiger, and still others betray the traits which stamp the fox. How much truth there may be in this theory we do not know, but we do know that there are many Catholics who possess every qualitication which is popularly ascribed to the

What their place is in the scheme of silvation only the Lord knows; their position in the Catholic Church has always be no much afraid of man to confess stinence." their faith, and too much atraid of the devil to desert it. They annarently belong to a body which calls itself the Church Militant, yet their whole life is an apology and their tongue has 'excuse me" always dribbling from its tip. They claim fellowship in a society which has never been known to be afraid from the day that Peter and John confronted the Sunhedrim with the realy, "We must chey God rather than man," down to the days when Pins IX, and Leo XIII, met the victorious Italians with their immortal non possumine, and yet, like their pro-"Please let us exist."

abiding horror is to be counted among scholastics, Christian Brothers, and here the Pope's Irish, and the burr of the brogue in the pulpit sends cold shivers down his spine. He still calls himself a Catholic, though his views of life are as expansive as the landscape at the bottom of a well. And he imagines that he is truly religious, though his feelings never are strong enough to take the carefully pressed crease out of his inexpress

His religion is of the mild and soothing character. The Church of which he claims to be a member has never minced degma and has set her face like flint against kings and people when principle was at stake. Not so with the jelly fish Catholic. He does not know enough to defend the tenets of his faith, and his facile mind agrees with the latest speaker. When of the feminine gender, the jelly fish Catholic circulates around to all the preachers and grows sentimental at any and every tiresome and labored string of platitudes. The brotherhood of man is as blessed a word as Mesopotamia in the mouth of the jelly-fish, and one cannot understand why the Church is so uppish to these dear good men who look so sweet and speak so fair. One of the greatest trials of the feminine jelly fish is to meet a Catholic who knows the Catholic religion and who is not afraid to stand up for it. The infallibility of the lope grates upon her ears, and the doctrine of eternal punishment leaves a bad taste in her mouth.

Times like the present try the rudimentary soul of the jelly fish Catholic. Anything like plain speaking offends his cultured taste. It is so vulgar to say what you mean, and it is so ungentlemanly to call a spade a spade. That the Church should dare come out of the catacombs almost brings on a fit of ner yous prostration. That a Catholic should resent the calumnies cast upon his Church and on his people is to the jelly fish an evidence of shocking bad taste, and he appeals with a "pleasedon't wake the baby " air to those who are not minded to let insults pass by unresented.

We don't insinuate for a moment that

be good living people and Catholics after a sort, but "they are not of the seed of the Man by whom alvation was wrought in Israel." In religion, as in everything arraid to detend it will always be respected. Men love sincerity, and although involunt rily, they will acknowledge the power of truth. The Church and tor children have nothing to gain in this country by mincing dogmas or allowing calumny to go unrebuked.

"Irutn," said the old poets, "is naked," She is not made more attractive by robing her in mist. Right is right, no matter how contested, and right is never won by tamely submitting to wrong. Holywell Record.

Catholic Total Abstinence.

At the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in Scranton, Pa., Father Cleary, the president of the Union, was very severe in his denunciations of the selling of liquors on Sunday. In this connection all classes, and in various parts of the

"The Church has condemned the Sunday saloon and liquor selling on Sunday in the most plain and emphatic terms. but Catholics are found who patronize the Sunday saloon and who defautly attempt to justify their manner of desecrating the day consecrated by the Church to religion and rest. One of the duties of our Union is to influence our fellow-Catholics to a conformity with the spirit and the letter of the laws of the Church in this country. We should the question of home rule is for the probe the foremost defenders of the sanctity sent dead. Not that the people have of the Sunday. The Sunday is the creation of the Catholic Church. Shame, a thousand times shame, upon any man professing to be a Catholic who is not in perfect harmony with the aim of the Church to protect the sacred character of the Lord's Day.

"In our day the greedy spirit of avarice is slowly but surely encroaching upon the rights of God and the rights of the working people on the Sunday. If the people forget that, first of all, this day belongs to religion, and attempt to degrade it into a day of revelry and dangerous amusement, they must be warned that the spirit of avarice will never respect a day devoted by the people to pleasure, whatever hope we may have that hungry greed will stand in awe of a day devoted by the masses of Province of Mur ster, or, ! believe, in any the people to the worship of the

Rev. A. P. Doyle, C.P., the general secretary, announced that during the past year 74 new societies, with a membership of 3.459, had been organized. This does not equal the gain of the previous year, still "it indicates a healthy growth, and proves that the total abvinence sentiment is still making headway against an innumerable host of opposing forces of apathy and criticism, and the ever vigilant moneyed interests of the liouor power." The total membership is now nearly 80,000. Father Doyle said that "the policy which depends on the law slone for the cure of intemperance has been tried in the balance and found wanting. We do not hope to make men sober by law, but we do hope by law to prevent the saloon keeper from making his patrons drunk. However, our main hope and reliance is in multiplying the number of men, women and children who will pledge themselves to the practice of total ab-

Re-opening of Schools.

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, in an article on the above subject, thus reters to the responsibility of Catholic parents :-

Cathelic parents have a grave duty in this matter of the selection of a school for their children and one for which they will be held strictly responsible. They know, mostly from their own experience. of the importance of the choice of a totyp, they are always in a tremble and | Catholic school. The first impressions their mental attitude to the world is, prejudelible. How vividly each of us remembers his own! Tender and de-The jelly fish Catholic is usually very lightful are they, in most instances, to refined and excessively sensitive. His recall—the beloved Sisters, the kindly and there, distinctly recalled, the faces of good and honored priests-sometimes of visiting Bishops and even higher dignitaries. All this comes back pathetically later in life, and there is not a note or incident that has not its influence.

So the routine of duty in a Catholic gives a color to the young life which is absolutely imperishable. The early lessons of the Catechism are never forgotten; likewise those of the Bible History; and there is the discipline of daily and frequent prayer, of monthly conessions and frequent communions. All this becomes intertwined in the life and in the very fibre of our being, and let come what may afterward we never entirely lose it. One of the most interesting things, and unspeakably sad as well, in the lives of Victor Hugo, Renan and other French writers who afterward fell away from the practice of their religion, is the keen and sincere pleasure with which they dwell upon the memories of their youth amid the surroundings of religion. Victor Hugo speaks especially, with moistened eyes, of his first Communion; and there was a certain something about Renan, even when he had parted forever with the Church, that not only betrayed his Catholic training, but actually suggested the Catholic ecclesiastic. In spite of what these men wrote for the world it is impossible not to suspect that the faith was still in their hearts, or if they had really lost it, one cannot but believe that they were secret

ly unhappy. This, then, is the important thing in educating the child-the early atmosphere. Rarely will that child who has breathed it go astray in after years. In the Catholic school it is not alone the mind that is educated, but the heart. How can mere secular learning make good citizens and really upright men and women? We cannot truly understand the teachings of science and philosopy if we do not know God. And we cannot know God properly unless we honor and serve Him in the daily cus-

toms and business of our lives. Catholic parents fall dismally short of ground but have long since ploughed up these invertebrate Christians may not their duty if they do not have their the ridges and put in roots, which are

else, backbone counts. The Catholic stances of difficulty, and should be sup difficult to conjecture what will be the who knows his faith and who is not ported. Thousands of good men and result. women abandon the world expressly to engage in teaching; so there is no ex cuse on the score of the absence of opportunity or facilities.

HOME RULE'S ECLIPSE.

A Catadian Priest Tills of What He

Rev. Father Minehan, of St. Peter's, Toronto, who is at present in Ireland, writes to a friend in Toronto giving his observations of things political in Ireland. The letter is as follows:-

Sir,-I promised just before my departure on a visit to Ireland to give you a description of the state of that country. especially from a political standpoint. Lest I might jump at conclusions I waited to discuss matters political with country. I commenced my work of seeking intormation at Londonderry, before was an hour on shore, and continued it on my trip to Dublin and Limerick. Since my arrival home on the banks of Lough Perg, the largest and most beautiful of the expansions of the Shannon, I have cultivated the acquaintance of politicians in Clare and Tipperary, so that if I have not a tol-rably correct idea of how Ireland stands politically at present, it is not for want of hearing all sides. and the result of my investigations is that lost interest in the question, or do not desire Home Rule as ardently as ever, but they have no confidence in their present parliamentary representatives. What a contrast between the situation now and that of thirteen years ago Then there was a united parliamentary party under a great leader; great political demonstrations were of weekly occurrence; the people were full of enthusiasm. Today instead of a great united party, which compelled the respect of its foce, there are three or more jarring factions that provoke the contemptuous ridicule of their opponents. Instead of enthusiasm you have the apathy of despair. During the last month not a single political meeting of any importance has been held in the other Province. The people are so tired f hearing their representatives criticizing one another, instead of discussing grave questions, that they are sick of political meetings. One hardly hears a word about Home Rule from the Irish people now, whereas, some years ago, at every causal wayside meeting, that and similar questions would be sure to crop up before five minutes were spent in

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND. What the Weekly Cork Herald II a to

conversation.

Say About It The following review of the state of the

harvest in Ireland is taken from the columns of the Cork Herald:-The reports which we have been re-

ceiving from our correspondents in varions parts of Munster all tend to show that the harvest prospects are snything but bright, and as regards the pot to crop, the worst auticipations are indulged in In Clare and Limerick it has suffered considerably from bligh. In North Cork the dread disease has also been extensive, and in many places has caused a partial failure, worse than that of 1890. In West Cork the great bulk of the farmers are already using bread altogether, because they have practically no potatoes. Owing to the continue! moisture the greater portion of the grain crop is also lest, and the tear is that the year will be one of the worst of any ter the last half century. The following are come of the reports received .--

BALLINGARRY, County Limprick,

Large fields of oats are "levelled" to the ground from the unceasing downpour of rain, accompanied with strong wind, and farmers say should fine weather even now set in (of which there is not the least indication) to ripen it in this position, it will never come to anything likely to be remunerative. Then there are fields of oats fit to be cut, but the reapers are prevented from engaging in this operation by the continued inclemency of the weather. A "bad year" is gloomily looked forward to.

GLIN, County Limerick, Tuesday. We have been having fearful weather here for the past fortnight or more, and its effects on the crops is dreadful. The potato fields present a saddening sight, as the blight and the terrible rains have done their fell work. There will be absolutely no potatoes in this and the adjoining districts this year. Hay, too, which promised a more than ordinary yield, is in a bad state. Whole fields are cut down and cannot be saved. Dur ing the fine weather of three weeks ago about a third of the crop was saved. Turnips and mangolds are pretty fair. There is little wheat or oats sown here.

SKIBBEREEN, Tuesday. The state of the potato and grain crop in this immediate and surrounding districts is such this year as to leave sufficient room for gloomy and dispirited meditation. Not probably since "Black '47" was there such a general failure of the potato crop as we have this year, while owing to the continual rains the grain crop is at the present in a deplor able and hopeless a state, with the ears shedding their scanty fruit and the reed rotting in the fields, while that portion of it that has been cut down is little better off in the stooks, where it is also rotting and shooting out afresh befor-the influence of the constant moisture. The loss of the potato crop is, however, the most serious for all classes, both in town and country, some of our largest farmers not having one fit to put on the table, while those that may suit cattle or pigs are either blackening or rotting in the ground. In many places, farmers would not waste their time digging the

children educated in Catholic schools. | now well advanced and flourishing. The Very often there is a penalty visited for hay, which was the most abundant crop this neglect. The Catholic schools are of any, is also suffering for want of maintained, sometimes under circumdrought to eave it, and altogether it is

KILLORGLIN, Tuesday.

A great change has come over the so ne in the farming way within the last few weeks. The incessant and heavy rains during that time have effected a terrible and destructive c ance in all sorts of crops. The cat crop, which gave great signs previous you give gan unprecedented yield is in a deployable condition everywhere. It is ledged and rotting in the ground. In fact the heavier the crops the worse the blight. Hay has also suffered terribly. The rain has even interfered with that that part of it already saved. There is no hope for meadows that still remain uncut. The case is all the worse, owing to the bright prospects which were everywhere apparent before now. The yield in hay and outs never looked brighter than it did betere the heavy rains intercered with them. The potatoes, although so bad previously, are made still worse by the unfavourable atmospherical conditions. The outlook for farmers during the coming winter cannot be considered bright in any respect. The farm produce will undoubtedly be scarce, and there is every sign of flour and breadstuffs being very dear for some time to come. Small holders in the poorer districts will feel their positions most keenly, and it is leared that great distress will prevail amongst them during the coming season. The weather is showing signs of picking up a little just now, but the havee wrought of late cannot be made up for, no matter how good the weather conditions will be in the

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian Inventors by the United States G vernment. This report is prepared specially for this paper by Mesers Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, Head Office, Teneple Building, 185 St. James street, Mont-

589 405-Andre Baly et al, means for preventing translatent refilling of buttles

589 603 - Robert W. King, Toronto, temperature regulator. 589 604 - Alexandre Lemieux, Mont-

real, antire filling bottle 589756 Daniel A. Riscisthiel et al. preserving foods.

589766-Jules Ville, red dye. 580574 -Michael Redlinger, cork ex-

589 750 -Wiber J. Pine, bicycle. 589 700 - Rodney D. Hardy, nut lock, 589 428 - Cyrns E. Harvey, Waterloo,

Canada, fire escape 583603-Alvin Brown, street sweeper

CANADIAN PATENTS. 57 311-Habbard Sine, Harold, Out., cabbage cutter.

57 000 -James Nisbet, Hamburg, Mic., animal trap. 57 221-Fred. R. Dakin, Pagwash, row

57 344 -S. S. Butterfield, Three Rivers, bark cutter. 57 240-Chas. E. Ra; ley, Loneardville,

clotnes dryer. 57 180 - Geo. Limerise et al. Sault Sie. Merie car coupling

77 281 -Wm. Orr, Bousey ur, Mana

GOLD DEMOCRATS OF CHID.

Text of the R solutions Adapted at a R cent Convention.

The National Democrats of Ohio held a convention last week and adopted the icllowing platform : "We, the representatives of the

National Democratic Party of Onio, instate Convention assembled, reathronallegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1899 Criticism and attack of that platform have vindicated its strength and wisdom. We declare for the maintenance of

the gold standard, for the retirement of | the greenback, and for the extension of the civil service merit system wherever possible in the Nation and in this State. "We demand retrenchment of expenses and scope of government so that there be left the utmost freedom of individual effort consistent with safety and

' We denounce the recent tarif. legis lation as encouragement of extravagance and abridgment of private right, an unfair tax on all for the benefit of some of the people, and an arbitrary interference by legislation with the natural laws of trade.

"We denounce in the Dingley bill the heavier, duties on lumber, wool and hides as increasing the cost of clothing and shelter to the people.

"We condemn the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as introducing into our Union a large Asiatic and tropical population utterly unlitted for American citizenship : as the beginning of a policy of territorial expansion certain to entail upon our country large taxation to sustain strong armies and navies in distant lands and on distant seas; and as constituting a menace to peaceful industry by exposing our country to foreign wars.

We disapprove the hortile action of the Republican Party of Ohio in its attack on civil service reform, and we express our thanks to President McKinley for his support and extension of the merit system."

Constipation

Lauses fully half the sickness in the world. It returns the directed food too long in the bowels

gestion, bad taste, coated longue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its

results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CELTIC RACE.

The Boston Herald of a recent 1-suc contains an interesting interview with

Hon. Patrick A. Collins on the influence have seen the Lord." of the Celvic race in the afficies of the world. Mr. Collins says:-"Tois development of the Col to type in the last ouar er of the nin wenth century is, of course peculiarly interest-

ing in the United States. The process

may be studied by the philosopher all

over the world. In all countries and

under all flogs we find the Celt buttling

for that cause in which ectriment or

circumstances, conviction or tradicion, have enlisted his energies. Everywhere he his prospered save to his own land. " l'ake England, fir example, a coun try in which an Irishman is no yet at home. Of the greatest generals in her of each department. armies, Land Wolseley the commander in chief, is a naive of Kudare, and Lord Roberts of Cardeber, whom Kipling sings as 'Bobs' one idol of the Indian armics, comes from county Waterford. In the navy the names of those funous lighting brothers, Lard Charles and Lard William Beresterd, occur at once to the nund. They are Irishmen bern, as is Lord Russell of Kullowen, the Chief Justice, the only Catholic of the live; the Marquis of Dutlerin, the greatest diplomatist of his time, is now at home in the county Down, seven miles from Beltaet - He is the grandson of Richard Brinsley Sucridan the son of Helen Sheridan, the beau itul and gifted author

TRISHMAN FAMOUS IN CONTEMPORARY DIFFORMAL

of "I'm sitting on the Sale, Way." Au-

is Sir Nicholas O.Camor, naväster to Russia. In Australia, Sir Charles Govan Dully has made a name for himself; in Canada, Bloke, Costigan and Thomas-D'Arcy McGee. In British purnation the Celt is everywhere to the fore, begin ning with my venerable triend Justin McCarthy, which as for years written the imperial conforms in the Dally News, the great laboral organ. Gladscone and Balfour are Celts. "The survival under histilly it theness

and amid understably or at least aliensure undimes of the Celtic individuality reap wer at evidence of the strength. and vensor the Calife granater. In the England of tool ty we find along-ide the Cent the Danien type and the Sixon. type. Of course, there was no Norman type to survive, for William, the Conqueror left in pure blooded No. mans at home to guard his own hard beset duchy of Normandy, which bad to fight for icv.ry existence, withe ne carried the neighboring states for knights of the sword, adventure is of whatever national ity, to hear his bonner into say on Eng-Land. There were plenty of Celis among William's solciers of fortune, 'or even as that early did with the crossible part be ginning, the life on an with ins sword in his hand and les fortune en his buck was seeking service all over the carin ent, wher ver relevable find the sturdlest fighting and the least r wir l. Tentens Florance and Sometro avec as to a cut side by side with the Cats under Wortsma agai, at the bray's patient out at lid and inav witted Saxons, at oscil sceneralis we for tho day in almost prime ive char acteristics to med England

" In the succeeding, 800 years the Celt has gone on head ag.

OND HAS TRESTAMED PUBLISHED THE CAR his racial characteristics. A man with out a country, so has mid-all lands bisonce. The times of broken relied or him to preserve their fives, es a body gnard, against to sen at their course. The Dagald Dalgery were in evidence in other times to as these described by Scott, and was a Recoeffed especied. The conso of the Probs and League against Waller stein it was a Cel, who removed the great Turken. The Marshal Neil and the March dand President McMahan

of later days we all remember are

nonor. "In Spain the O D unells have been premiers and generals. In Russia an O'Brien became an O'Branteneff an O Dan ell an O'Dantehoff and a Me Carthy a Makr II, to the glory of the Czar and the success of the Russian arms. In Austria Count Taute has made Austrian diplomacy famous, as premier of the empire. Debrett names Count Taxle not only a count of the Holy Roman empire, but an Irish peer of the realm. He is a descendant of the trish nobles who if d abroad a ter the defeat of King James, described as 'The Flight of the Wild G car.' Buron Hoen ning O'Carroll is to-day secretary of the Austrian legation in S fia Since the siege of Limerick the Catholic nations

HAVE BEEN PERVADED BY CELTIC GENIUS. Even in India, against the English, the name of Lally-Tollend ill comes proudly to the bind. Chili has her Admiral Lanch and her warship the O'Higgins. "In America there are other great

names bosid s Jackson, Buchanan, Calhoun and Arthur, already mentioned as coming from a single vale in a single county of Ireland. There was Patrick Henry, the immortal champion of revolution in Virginia. Ulysses S. Grant, General and President, was a Celt. Even the McKinley of our current administration and the Bryan who opposed him are Celts. Besides the great fighter, Grant, there were lighting McCooks, Mc-CleHans, McClernar ds, McDonougus and McDowells in the Union army and Stonewall Jackson in the Confederate ranks, with many hundred other brave Scotch-Irishmen of Virginia and Ten-

In the navy, John Burry of Wexford was the first ranking officer, and Captain John O'Brien won a tamo is victory off the coast of Maine, which is still cited as an example of the Celtic prowess on the seas.

It is always a pleasant thing to have been at Mais; it sweetens and savors the whole day. It is indeed a wonderful thing, as we walk about, to think that "we have seen the Lord,"—seen Him with our eyes, have actually been in His company, have stood within a tew feet of Him! What a privilege to enjoy over ordinary men and women whom we pass by in the street! No one, therefore, who can do it, should miss this seeing of Our Lord every day. Continued Witness.

day after day during life, it forms a strong habit of piety and a sure protection. It brings confidence and protec-Its Inducace in the Atlairs of the World. tion, and may be a stepping stile to better things. We think of accidents and sudden death with less apprehension; for we know that we are the humble friends of Almighty God,-we

TOWN OF ST. PAUL.

The most attractive and largest bazaar held for some years began Tuesday, 7tb institute the best ment on the Parish Church, Town of S., Paul, and will contime to the 23rd just. The proceeds of ne Bizuar will be used for charitable purposes. There will be a be cutiful display of ornamental and useful articles. which may be purchased at a nominal

The feature of the Baziar will be a competition among the rady Presidents

THE POTENCY OF PRAYER.

No matter how you are circumstanced in life, no matter what your tempt drens. no matter bow little relish or satisfac tion you may take in offering up you? supplications, it you pray and continue to pray, even with apparent dryness of heart, those prayers will reach the throne of the increital Saviour, and you will not and cannot be lest .- Rev. Father Walsh San Jose, Cal.

"In an agound country, characterized as this is, by insufficientism towards religious being and laxuv of principle in world merality, -when reading of all kinds trads its way in othe household and fathers and mothers and sons and laughters meet all some of people in their associations a religious journal He a necessity, abs late and positive, in (CV) IV Ctristian To me."

Tre story is tool or certain popular minister with the haspy faculty of giving and taking a joke, who asked his cours one summer to grant him a bin for vacation than usual, stating varijour reas us, and finally ending with the up legatic one seriously mentioned. Moreover, I really need a prolonged test." A distinct effer, who had a vein of bunner beheath an austere expression, quickly responded, "That is true, costor, and, ich me fell you, we need the rest just as much as you do. New York Observa-

Anamia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fat roed. Scott's Emulsion is an c. v food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes he blood rich in in t tho e elements necessary to robust her'th, by supplying it with red corpu.cles.

Turning of the default from be all the with the Storil LOWISH, Barers, O. S.

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WEDNESDAY ... SEPTEMBER 15, 18 7

THE SHIP FEVER VICTIMS.

On Sunday next there will be a grand demonstration in St. Ann's Parish Church, which will bring sad recollections to the breast of every Irish Catholic in Montreal. For years we have heen advocating some tangible recognition of the memory of those exiled Irish men, wemen and children, who either here or at Gresse Isle delivered up their souls to God on the soil which they had chosen for their new home, after escaping from the persecution and famine of the

At 2.45 p.m., all the Irish societies, not only of St. Ann's Parish, but of all the Irish Catholic parishes of Montred, will assemble in procession at the Church and proceed thence, accompanied by hands, to the huge grave on the banks or the St. Lawrence, where rest the bones

A large platform has been erected from which Rev. Father Brown, P.P. of St. Hugues, will deliver a funeral oration. The Rev. Father MacAuley, Vicar-General of Sherbrooke, will be the celebrant of the day. The parents of both these venerable priests were among the victims of this terrible scourge, and their presence on this occasion will be pecu-

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has stated that if he can possibly postpone an engagement he has for that hour he will certainly be present. The order of procession is as follows: Ancient O.der of Hibernians, Catholic Order of Fores ters, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Young Men's Societies, Temperance Societies, Irish Catholic Benevolent Societies, St. Patrick's Society, Members of Parliament, Aldermen, Clergy, Irish Citizens, not members of any society.

CIDER DRINKING.

Clara A. Raworth, a woman temper ance writer in the States, through the Union Signal, has drawn the attention of the public to what may prove, and according to her conviction, has already proved, a dangerous and growing evil. It is the habit of cider drinking she bids people beware of. It becomes alcoholized so rapidly that one hardly knows when sweet cider becomes as intoxicating a drink as whiskey and brandy. This is a point well taken, and if one is to be temperate then it would be well to be on one's guard in all things. Alcohol is alcohol whether it is under the guise of peppermint, aquafortis, high wines or apple jack. It has all the elements of intemperance, and one must remember the old saying that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and it is not because a man gets drunk on cider that he is not less a drunkard than the man wholets himself get filled up on whiskey. An apple cider man and a straight whiskey man are both travelling the same road.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S NEW MOVE.

It is an old axiom that "all roads lead to Rome," and the truth of the ancient aphorism is proven by the peculiar proofs of it which are ever and always springing up. One would scarcely think in the ranks of the Salvation Army the Church would find a champion, but here is Staff Captain Douglas of the Salvation Army, (English Division,) publishing a Jife of St. Francis of Assissi, and claiming that Saint as a prototype of the movement of which that lady (in the Salvation Army there is no salic law) is one of the leaders. No one will deny that the Army has accomplished much good in that it has pointed out to the fat incumbents of English rectories, that benches are not the only duties imposed amiss to ask who to-day are the real district.

upon them. Staff Capt. Douglas and inhidden weapon of heresy and its fellow comrade misrepresentation of facts

The lady faithfully delineated the point out the one act which made him and his noble order true servants of Christ. Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, C.S P. has taken issue with Capt. Douglas in the present issue of the Catholic World. pen of fact to the flattering quill of out where the Silvation Army soldier of today and the humble follower of St. Francis differ, quotes the following incident in the career of that great saint

It was in the year 1210, and St Francis had called his disciples about "Our good and merciful Lord," said the Saint. "wishes to extend our little family. We must submit our way of life to the most holy Pontiff of Rome For without his consent and approval it seems to me nothing can be stable or good in matters of taith or in the religious life. Let us go, then, to our mother the Holy Roman Church. Let us make known to the Pope what our Lord has begun to do for us We will then continue our work according to his will and

nis commands." The Salvation Army requires a new guide. It is true that they have adopted St. Francis into their ranks but it they want him as a leader they must obey him. It is easy to take an ideal and make it one's guiding star through life, but to live up to your ideal you must follow it throughout. The Salvation Army in this instance is like the privates ordering the general and not the general the privates.

A COURTSPONDENT to the St. James Gazette writes as follows:

A fitting conclusion to the visit of the Dake and Duchess of York to Iroland would be the creation of a new title. linking the sister island still closer to the Royal family of Great Britain. Why should not the Queen make Prince George "Prince of Ireland." and settle this title as the permanent style for the eldest son of the Prance of Wales?

There is an old saying that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and it is peculiarly adapted to the above insane proposition. To link the sister isle of Erin in closer tics to Great Britain re quires more than an empty title. It requires justice. Let Wales keep the honor, if such it is; the Irish want none of it. What they want are laws which will prevent their land being depopulat ed to please the rackrenting and absentee landlords, a policy which will encourage her manufactures and enable her to take her place in the ranks of the commercial nations of the world. The time for mock sentiment is past. This is a practical age.

If there is any truth in cabled reports Ireland is face to face with another famine which promises to rival that of 1847 of terrible memory. Should such unhappily prove to be the fact we will watch with interest the measures taken for the relief of the peasantry. Millions were subscribed for the Indian Famine Fund and the greatest enthusiasm was manifest on all sides to preserve the lives of the Hindoos of the Far East. Now that there is every probability of those of our own race suffering the terrible pangs of hunger the philanthropists who like to advertise themselves at the expense of other people will then have an opportunity of doing good by stealth.

St. Patrick's Society did a noble and generous act, when, at its last meeting, held Tuesday evening, it donated fifty dollars of the proceeds of the annual picnic to the Sadlier Testimonial Fund. The report of the Picnic Committee showed that the affair had been a financial success, and the members thought no better method could be adopted of evincing their gratitude to one of the greatest defenders of our faith than by sending into the fund the amount mentioned above. It is sincerely to be hoped that the example set by the parent Irish National Society will be followed by the other kindred organiza-

THE Republic on the other side of the line have what is known as "Knownothings," a term applicable to those who pride themselves on the fact that they are of unmixed American descent, though by-the-bye, how they arrive at this reasoning it is hard to imagine. On the other side with an indefinable dis like for everything Irish the English. man with insular ignorance nurses the belief that the only thing that is au fait is "English, you know." One of these petty people has found space in an English journal to remark that of all the colonial premiers who attended the Diamond Jubilee not one was a native of Ireland. It would be taking too much space to permit the long roll of Irishmen who have been ever the bulwarks and stay of the British Empire, but coming drawing salaries and preaching to empty down to the present times it may not be

rulers of the destinies of the Empire. In cidentally the whole Salvation Army all its days of progress its brightest get great credit for broad mindedness of lights, its best generals and most keen spirit and willingness to give credit sighted politicians have been Irishmen. where credit is due on account of this We will not speak of Canada and the adoption of St. Francis, but with all this | position of our race here. The history apparent generosity there lurked the of Confederation is the history of the Irish Canadian race, but we will follow the enemy into his own country and sak this English Kuownothing if has heard life and character of St. Francis, but of such persons as Lord Dufferin, Sir either designedly or in error failed to Charles Gavan Duffy, Lord Mayo, Lord Laurence, Lord Wolesley, Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., and hosts of other natives of the Emerald Isle, whose influence on the progress of Great Britain and its dependencies has been second to none. It The Reverend writer applies the caustic | was a low minded sneer coming from a low minded man, one who was either ill emotional hysteria, and after pointing | read or ill bred; certainly one-more likely both. To Irishmen and their children Queen Victoria owes the present stability of her Imperial throne.

> THERE seems to be a peck of trouble between the Free Will Baptists and the Regular Baptists of Compton. It would appear that the Free Wills were first in the field there erecting a church, manse, etc., in 1868. Since then the sect has begun to decrease in numbers until a year ago they sold out to the R-gulars. A minority of Free Willers, however, failed to see the point and as the original deed gave the property to this particular sect only they went to law about it. The case has list been decided in the Superior Court by which the Regulars have been ousted and the Free Willers are again in possession. It would be inter esting to know what are the distinctive earmarks of a Free Witter and a Regular. Down South they have hard shell and soft shell Baptists and the rivalry between them is quite pronounced. Religious nomenclature is a peculiar thing to say the least and the Baptist denomination has its share.

A TAX EXEMPTION CONVENTION has been in session in Toronto, and one of the most interesting subjects taken up was the question of Church property. Ald. Carlyie startled the Convention with what might be called a blanket resolution calling for the levying of taxes on all kinds of properties whether churches, graveyards government proj erty or schools. He wanted the Convention to recommend that to be put on the pallots at the next municipal elections, but it met with a warm opposition, but was finally adopted. His resolution to have Church property taxed was given a twelve months hoist. So far as the discussions of the convention can be judged it would seem that the taxing of church property is not a favorite subject with its members and that Ald. Carlyle will have to wait some time before he sees the fulfilment of his dream.

Ir cable despatches are to be believed, Kaiser William is making every effort gainst Great Britain. First, the Kaiser has met the Czar, then the Czar the President of France, then the Kaiser and Humbert of Italy hob nob at Hamburg, and this week will see the Kaiser and Francis Joseph of Austria embrac ing each other. It would seem that the German's great effort is to get Russia and France to act in unison with him in worrying Great Britain and persuading the other nations to stand aloof. It is a consolation to redect, however, while this would be Alexander is play ing the fool with high and mighty in terests, he has the bull-dog of anarchism at his heels which may rend him at any moment. So far as an unprejudiced observer can judge, Humbert will have all he can do to keep on the throne he has usurped. President Faure in dodging the pistol of the assassin, and the Czar of Russia in accustoming himself to an egg diet as a precaution against poison. The three big European powers just now bear a resemblance to big air bubbles; any incident, even the prick of a knife, may burst the combination.

The Church News says :- The neces sity of Catholic journals has so often been impressed upon the Catholics by the Holy Father, the Bishops and the clergy that there is no excuse for the Catholic parent who does not supply his family with one or more good Catholic publications, and yet not a few Catholics refuse to subscribe for a Catholic weekly because it is not a newspaper or because it is not sensational. They should ponder over these words of the Christian at Work: "Satan himself could not which he has been called upon to pass devise a better agency for the advance- and that he be spared to his young chilment of his kingdom among men than the will of the Lord, is the earnest prayer the sensational newspaper of our day."

A BAPTISMAL CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning next, at the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, St. Jean Baptiste, the ceremony of administering the sacrament of Baptism to a family of converts will take place. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Auclair, P.P.. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Lev. Father O'Bryan, S. J., Superior of the Loyola College.

Rev. Father Casey, who has duly in-structed and prepared the family for this important event, will also be in attendance and will act as god-father, with several distinguished gentlemen of that

The control of the state of the

Before Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for the scene of his European trials, a depu-tation composed of members of the Catholic League of Montreal, and representing all the Catholic English speaking people of the city, went to Ottawa and placed in his hands for transmission to the Queen a petition praying Her Majesty to extend her clemency to the Irish political prisoners on the occasion of her Jubilee. The Premier accepted the trust offered him, and now that he has returned, the English speak ing Catholics of Montreal are anxiously awaiting some information from the chief minister as to its reception by the Imperial Government and the answer voucheased to it. Now that Sir Wilfrid has had time to look about him, he may probably find an opportunity to satisfy the pardonable curiosity expressed on the subject.

A despatch from New York says there was a savor of the Emerald Isle about the Battery on Wednesday when five hundred Irish girls, who had arrived on the Teutonic, were landed at the Barge Office. It was said that every county of Ireland was represented, Mayo, Cork and Galway being strongest. The girls were in the main nicely dressed, and they were a ruddy, healthy lot. Many were met by friends, and a large number were taken in charge by Father Henry, of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

This is a terrible commentary on the state of affairs in Ireland, when five hundred of her fairest daughters have to seek homes and a living in the land of the stranger. And yet the question is being constantly asked why is Ireland losing in population? Those who ask it well know the reason why but pretend ignorance How different is the cause of dwindling population in Ireland from that in France. There it is the result of a century's defiance of God and man. In our own dear isle it is the offspring of that desire for true liberty which burns unamenched in the bosom of every true lrish m n and woman. "I am Irish wherever I go," they say, "and when the time comes Ireland will see me and my children in the front ranks of her detenders." Ireland in itself is losing its people only to gain them back fourfold in the end.

The special correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" in Ireland telegraphs to his paper-"I hearthat the Queen, to whom long telegrams are daily sent, is delighted with the reception accorded her grandchildren, and it is not improbable, from what I bear, that Her Majesty herself may make a communication of an important and gratifying kind to the

Irish people." It is a matter of congratulation that the Queen is delighted about anything in which Ireland is concerned. From Her Majesty's persistent boycott of the dear old lale one would imagine that pleasant news from the Barbadoes would suit her better. In the course of her whole reign Her Majesty has emphasized the fact that she had no use for Ireland.

The kidnapping of a little boy, for the purpose of extorting money from his father, is one of those odious crimes for which there can be hardly any legal punishment too severe. It is generally only the forerunner of murder, and, we have no doubt, the little Conway boy's to get together a European combination life would have been taken, if the representatives of the Albany Argus had not erreted out the kidnappers. The amateur detectives did not write sensational articles. They used their brains for a better purpose.—Sacred Heart Review.

> Macon, Georgia, or rather the district around it, was the scene last week of another lynching. The man, it was a negro, may or may not have been guilty, the chances are that he was not, but the Southern blood was up and demanded a victim. Ignorance, lack of religion and brutal instincts always go hand-in hand.

Talking about Southern Culture, news comes from that section of the United States that a negro of New Orleans has confessed to having murdered a Spaniard named Alexis, for which crime two Italians were lynched by the chivalrous and highly intelligent citizens of that great city. A lynching, murder more or less, is little thought of in the South, owing of course to the higher culture prevailing there.

C. M. B. A.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY. At the regular meeting on Monday

evening last, of Branch No. 1, of Quebec Council, the Secretary was instructed to convey their sincere sympathy to Bro. John Hamilton, in his sad bereavement by the death of his beloved wife, through the will of Almighty God. Great indeed was the expression of regret on learning that their respected fellow member had been so deeply afflicted by the death of so amiable a wite and so exemplary a mother. May God have been pleased to receive her soul into His own heavenly kingdom, there to abide and enjoy the glorious happiness of heaven for evermore; and may God in His mercy bless our brother with the requisite grace to bear up in the painful ordeal through dren, and accept in humble submission of the members of Branch No. 1. F. C. LAWLOR, Sec.

PERSONAL.

The TRUE WITNESS is always pleased to note the progress of Irish Canadian Catholics throughout the Dominion. Among the latest to branch out in archchi tecture is Mr. Henry P. Smith, of Kingston, Ont., son of the late Patrick Smith, a greatly esteemed gentleman and an old subscriber of the TRUE WITNESS.

too great for him, that he does it not, Times,

Twenty-two Miners Killed.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Hazelton massacre is likely to cause serious complications between the United States, Austria and Russia. The murdered men were foreigners, as Sheriff Martin states, and were either Hungarians or Russian Poles.

Russia and Austria have already cabled their ministers here for full particulars of the murders with a view of demanding compensation. Italy compelled this from the United States for the New Orleans murders and the two Slav nations are showing a disposition to follow suit. Correspondence between the White House and the Austrian and Russian ambassadors has already taken place the tone of the two latters' communications being respectful but very

HAZZLTON, PA., Sept. 13 -The slaughter of twenty-two miners here by the Pinkerton deputies, while they were walking along the high road, has roused a terrible feeling in the community, and Sher iff Martin, who acknowledges he gave the order to fire past, is just now the most hated man in the whole State. The facts of the tragedy are as tollows :- At halfthree in the afternoon of September 10th word was brought to the waiting deputies that the advance guard of the strikers was coming over the turnpike. Three companies of deputies were then drawn up across the roadway, barring further progress of the strikers

Sheriff Martin was in command, with Thomas Hall, S. B Price, son of ex-Judge Samuel B. Price of Carbon county, and E. A. Hess, as assistants. They stood in the front of the line when the strikers appeared. When the strikers had approached in force the Sheriff read the Riot Act and commanded them to disperse and return to their respective homes. This the strikers remed to do, and, urged on by their leaders, charged upon the Sheriff and the posse of deputies. In a moment the order to fire was given, by whom it is not quite clear, and was promptly obeyed by the deputies.

The report seemed to shake the hill sides, and a cry of dismay went up from the strikers. They scattered, those of them who could move, and another volley was fired into the retreating and disorganized band, killing and wounding several.

The moans of the dying filled the air, while the relatives of the dead men rushed frantically about screaming at the top of their voices. In the outer edge of the strikere' crowd were a number of women and some children, who immediately became panic stricken.

After the first two volleys the strikers were completely disorganized and most of the crowd fled, leaving the dead and dying on the hillside. Along the trolley road and in the woods adjacent men were lying here and there.

The firing of the deputies had been so sudden and its effects so terrible that those who had assembled with the Sheriti could scarcely realize the extent of what had occurred.

METHODS OF A BIG BANK.

Unexpected Internal Framinations Made by Committees of Em-

In one of the largest of the National banks of New York City there is a system of internal examinations which is as unique and interesting as it is effect-There are about 110 persons employed in the bank, and the methods of appointment and promotion are so adjusted that they tend to make each employee feel a personal interest in the eneral welfare of the institution

Each department of the bank is sutected to a searching examination by a committee of clerks at least three times a year, and frequently four or five times. In each instance the examination begins at 3 o'clock P.M., and the President does not send word to his committeemen until just before that hour, and the head of the department which is to be examined does not know that his work is to undergo investigation until the members of the committee appear at his deak ready to go to work.

For illustration, the receiving teller's department is to be examined. That officer has no inkling of the fact, nor has any one else except the President and Vice-President, and possibly the cashier. Just before the close of banking hours the President summons three heads of departments, or responsible clerks, and quietly instructs them to take complete charge of the receiving teller's department at the stroke of the hour of three.

The teller meanwhile finishes his labors in the usual way, makes his final entries and counts and picks up his money. Without any warning whatever the committee appears and takes immediate possession of his books and his currency. Under such circumstances a dishonest teller would not have a single second's time to change a figure or conceal his book. He must surrender his department to the examiners on the in-

This method of examination has been applied to every department of the bank in question for a number of years, and the President says that since it has been in practice there has not been a trace of dishonesty in the institution. In each case where an examination is made the members of the examining committee receive extra compensation for their

work. through the year without an error being lovely. It is only a pleasure trip, leadcharged against him also receives a stipulated bonus, and it is furthermore the policy of this bank to husband its employes' time by furnishing them with daily luncheons on the premises without charge. The bank, in fact, maintains for its use a daintily appointed restaur-

Another feature of this great banking institution is its credit department, which was the first of its kind to be established. It has been in operation since the beginning of 1890, and its remarkable effectiveness is demonstrated by the Whoever neglects a thing which he fact that in the handling of an average suspects he ought to do, because it of \$12,500,000 of commercial paper yearly seems to him too small a thing, is de | the net loss has been less than one coliving himself; it is not too little, but twentieth of 1 per cent. New York.

THE HAZELTON MASSACRE. OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our own Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, '97.-In

time, some impression must be made, upon the public and the Press, by the sound and reasonable complaints called torth from various quarters by the abuse of journalism. The Ave Maria deals telling blows, and does not heaitate to plant them in the very face of the sensation of the hour. Contempt and scorn of such things are very much needed, and, as is always the case, where there is a real need, what it calls for is soon supplied. Our feelings have been harrowed up, and our indignation poured forth upon Spain, on account of Miss Cisneros, whom we were led to believe not only a prisoner, but a tortured and anguished one, innocent, helpless, beartiful and despairing. But here comes our own countryman, General Fitzhugh Lee, tresh from the scene of her woes, and, as Consul-General representing the Government of the United States there, officially able to tell us the truth as he is qualified to tell it by his position as a man of honor, and he he says our sympathy and our indignation are both out of place—that she has not been treated as we have been led t believe, that no such atrocities are in contemplation towards her as those against which some of us have protested to Pope and Sovereigns-in short, that we have been again victimized by the sensational journalism of the day. Very pleasant hearing, no doubt, for a good many of us! But there always remains the consolation that the sympathy and indignation were well meant, and ought to redound to our credit. There also re mains the suspicion and incredulity born of confidence abused, and we have to guard against a state of mind that may easily cause us to distruct and turn the cold shoulder " towards the next real case of suffering, cruelty and hardship. Taking a wide outlook across the world we are often led to doubt if the much vaunted daily press is the blessing we have been told it is. But the discussion of this subject may be left to others with a clear conscience. It has started, the cry for reform has been raised, is being urged, will be insistently urged, until its object is achieved. You may fool all the people some times, and you may fool some or the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.' In that homely truth lies the wisdom that, sooner or later, comes to the people's aid. Those who are the first to discover that "sensational journalism" is not only wounding and destroying the finer qualities of our countrymen and country women, but, perpetually and outrageously "tooling" them, will leave no stone unturned, no hole or corner uninvestigated, until they have convinced the too credulous readers of the use made of them. Then, "a long adieu" to the sensational journal!

As usual, it is not the use but the abuse of the press that is complained of by the wise and well-balanced. Abuses grow, unconsciously, out of the greatest blessings, as weeds apring thickest and strongest from the best soil. But weeds can be rooted out and made to give again of their life and strength to the soil they robbed-after their death and decay. So quered, put down with iron hand, they have strengthened the came of virtue and wisdom by the struggle and by the wider outlook that guards against their revival. We shall yet have a noble and vivifying press. When journalism has gone down far enough, it will "strike bottom," and prove the beginning of things so much better that we cannot even imagine them. But, not to eacrifice too many souls in the laying of that foundation, let us each and all protest and protest, and cry down, early and late, the horrible, deadly, mocking "yellowsheet" journalism that makes its sneering boast of "fooling all the people all the time."

The opening of the schools, and the bright energies the little folks bring in to the school room with them, are much more cheerful and hopeful themes than the evils the "grown ups" have brought upon us in their race for fortune. It is quite wonderful that the summer carries away so little, in reality, of what they gained last year in the way of "book learning." The first day or two in some things are rather "off days," but not in all. I hanpened in at a parochial school in the first hour of the first day of classes, and, at a word, the little fingers in several rooms closed on the crayon and rapidly and skilfully put on the blackboard the designs and figures of their "free-hand" drawing lessons of last year. Want of practice does not count for as much with those lithe and nimble fingers as with older experts.

At present, there is a "hot spell's upon us, and we are having the weather we did not have in August. It is real suffering now to live at mid day, but there is always the cool evening to look forward to, and the ever present comfort of the trolley ride. This summer has tested the "Park Trolley," a line that encircles our beautiful and extensive Fairmount Park, every foot of which is ing nowhere in particular and going up hill and down dale, by river brink and woodland shadow, across a fine bridge and into remote fastnesses of the forest in a bewildering and delightful manner. The scenery is perfect, particularly the long vistas up the Schuylkill river. It runs night and day-that is, until quite late—and the trip costs five cents per adult, (with two children free.) Is not that a blessing for our mothers and their little ones?

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

The first dose of Menthol Cough Syrup gives you instant relief, and three doses will cure an ordinary cough cr cold. Menthol Syrup is on sale every where,; price, 25c per bottle.

WILL SHANROCK

That is the Question Agitating the Minds of Thousands of Canadians.

The Deciding Match for the Championship -- An Interesting Review of the Work of the Senior Teams---A Prediction that the Boys in Green Will Be the Champions, and that the Match will be the Greatest Exhibition of the National Game Ever Witnessed---Premier Laurier to Face the Ball

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS]

Soon the varicolored autumn leaves lacrosse season, and the swift stickhandlers will give way to the tousled football kicker and his chrysanthemum accompaniments.

The lacrosse season of '97-so farhas been the most successful in the history of Canada's great national game, and the indications are that its finish will be a memorable one, and in the future it will mark an era in the game. At the beginning of the season the

prespects for awbile appeared far from was announced that the

MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB WOULD WITH-

from the senior ranks, it was regarded as a calamity, and the wiseacres predicted the end of lacrosse as a popular sport. Montreal's withdrawal was a blessing in disguise, and the Senior | bounds of reason that they should waltop League people may thank the M.A.A.A. for a portion of their success. It must be candidly admitted that for the past down occasionally. Now for a word few seasons the Montreal team was merely a set of figureheads on the lacrosse field, and, together with Cornwall, acted as a drag on the other teams. Their methods were slipshed and inefficient and thoroughly out of date. standing of other teams. At the meeting at which the question of breaking from the Senior League was discussed, repeated attention was called to the fact were referred to as "workingmen." shows what a lot of rot emanated from Mansfield street. Anyway, Montreal dropped, and Toronto and Cornwall, rejuvenated, placed strong teams in the

THE NEW SCHEDULE

meeting twice, each team played four matches with each other. This gave an equal chance to each team and made thorough training an essential.

Thoroughout the season every match has been thoroughly contested, with two exceptions, and the public have been treated to splendid games of lacrosse. The two exceptions were the last Cornwall-Shamrock and the last Toronto-Shamrock matches. Both were due to the immeasurably superior condition of the Shamrock men, and really did not reflect on the Cornwall and Toronto aggregations.

In spite of every effort on the part of Toronto and Cornwall the final result has dwindled down to a

CONTEST BETWEEN THE SHAMROOKS AND CAPITALS.

and in a few days everyone will know which of the two will bear the proud title of "champions."

The Shamrock's race for the championthip has been a brilliant run and deserves to be ranked among the most remarkable athletic achievements of the year. They started out badly by losing lost again to Capital, and on Dominion Day another defeat was administered by the Cornwalls. But here the tide turned,

and seven consecutive wins followed. The Capitals opened with their usual meteoric style and kept winning until the Toronto's clipped their wings, and then Cornwall got them in their little box and forced them down again. Their next defeat was to the Shamrocks on August 28.

Toronto had a splendid team; good men were chosen and well placed, but there appears to be a lack of executive ability and a notable absence of the perfect training methods apparent in the Capital and Shamrock teams. This is the only reason why Toronto occupies such a poor standing in the League. They contested every game thoroughly but did not have the stamnia to stay out a fast game,

CODNWALL PLAYED SUCH PECULIAR LACROSSE

that it is almost impossible to say why they did not figure out any better. The Factory Town team was frightfully erratic Old time methods would appear to be the cause of the trouble.

Coming down to the Capitals and Shamthe lacrosse situation it bas been re-

ing the defeat by the Shamrocks, that the Capitals have lost the services of a number of men. But I contend that will have fallen on the close of the with the exception of Michael Shea they have been replaced by better men. Every new man on the Capital team is a young man and has had the eplendid training of the Young Capitals. It was about time for changes on the Ottawa team. Some of the men were getting played out and an infusion of new blood was needed. Regarding Toronto's defeat of the Capitals a careful perusal of the evidence given at the recent trial leads one to believe, that, in spite of Wm. Stewart's thirty years experience" he was wrong when he stated that he saw poor play on the part of the men who were 'expelled." Now, in spite of the ominous look of bright, but succeeding events changed this affair, from what I glean from coneverything, and from probable failure versation with those who witnessed the bright success has sprung. When it have played their usual game. It did not strike me as being strange at the time that Toronto should defeat the Capitals, or any other team. When it is remembered how they pressed the Shamrocks in Montreal and almost adminis-tered a defect in Toronto, the Snamracks only escaping by the narrow margin of one goal, it is perfectly within the

APOUT THE SHAMROCKS.

the Capitals. Really, these Capital people

have the impression that they are invin-

cible, and it is a good thing to let them

If they win the championship, and there does not appear to be any extraordinary reason why they should not, they will rave earned it thoroughly and well de serve to get the trophy. Those who talk Their standard excuse for defeats was of the changes on the Capital team genthat they were "amateurs," and spent erally overlook those that have taken much time casting reflections on the place on the local team. Murphy and Kayanagh were strangers to the Sham rock style and had to be trained into it. but it must be said that they made adept pupils. Hayes was an addition from the Intermediate ranks and has improved that the M.A.A.A. team was composed steadily from his first game. Dade was of "office hands," and the Shamrocks has proved to be a wonderful player and promises to be another Johnny Powers. Now there is not any disgrace in being Wells, who is really one of the finest called a "workingman," but it simply stick handlers in the senior ranks, immed from a junior team and handlers. jumped from a junior proved a worthy choice. These changes could demoralize most teams, but the Shamrocks managed to pull through without any ill effects. Then, too, the accident to Kelly was rather serious and it was no joke to be deprived of such an excellent centre man in the early part of doubled up the games, and instead of the season. However, Dick is back again and all's well that ends well.

The stick handling and the combination play of the Shamrocks is well nigh perfect and the men are in such splendid condition that it is well worth travelling to see them play.

THE DECIDING GAME.

On Saturday, as you are all well aware, the Shamrocks and Capitals meet for the last time. This will finish the Shamrock's season. At present they have won 8 m tches and lost 3, and the Capitals have won 7 and lost 3, and have, after meeting the Shamrocks, to play Toronto in Toronto. The importance of next Saturday's match is very evident. If the Shamrocks win they are champions, and if they lose they have to depend on the forlorn hope of Toronto defeating the Capitals, and placing them tie for first place. On careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the Shamrocks will win, and by a good margin. In Ottawa the Shamrocks played a defence game for the greater part of the two hours. The field was off and the infection spread to the home with such effect that they saw but little of to Capitals, then won from Toronto and the ball. The Shamrooks won by the remarkable good judgment of the home men. They got but few chances, but they took advantage of every one of them. Now, if the Shamrocks, playing a defence game in Ottawa, succeeded in winning, how much greater are their chances of winning at home.

GIVE 'EM A CHEER.

It is one thing to play with the jeers and gibes of several thousand people in your ears, and only an occasional half spirited cheer to help you along, and another to meet your opponent with the cheers of many friends to urge you on to deeds of strength and glory. And this is the Shamrock's great advantage. Although they played a plucky up hill game in Ottawa, their game here will be far superior, taking everything into consideration.

A PREDICTION.

I predict a score of probably 5 to 2, or 6 to 2 in the Shamrocks favor. If, perchance, the Shamrocks lose, then farewell to the championship, for Toronto cannot play to win against the Capitals. But this will hardly matter, as the Shamrocks will surely earn the confidence placed in them to win out. Saturday's Tooks, one finds the whole history of the | contest, I think, will be the finest game season in those two clubs. In discussing seen here since the memorable game in the lacrosse situation it has been re '92, and all lovers of our National game peatedly pointed out to me, in explain will not be disappointed if they witness better, for worse, as his portion.

the match. The Shamrocks deserve a banner attendance and they will doubtless have every available seat filled.

As an incentive to good playing, the ball will be placed, for the first game, by Sir Wilfred Laurier, and no doubt the boys will be stirred to brilliant efforts by the thoughts that Canada's foremost man will witness their every movement.

Well, here's luck to the best team. C. JAMES HANRATTY.

MRS. SADLIER TESTIMONIAL

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the tressurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street. Montreal, P.Q.

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Rev. Father Ryan. rector St.
Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.\$ 10 00
Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur,

Ont......P. F. Cronin, Toronto..... M.&D.O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. Mrs. Bernard McNally, " 5 00 5 (0) Mrs C. McDongali, Montreal...... 6 00

5 00

Madame Ryan, " J. D. McElderry, Guelph, Ont...... Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge,

A Friend from Wisconsin Rev. P. O'Connell, Grey Nunnery, City Felix Casey..... M. J. Casserly, Tottenham, Ont ... John Hoelatian..... M J. F Quinn, M.P., Wontreal....

John A. Rifter. St. Patrick's Society, Montreal... 50 00 Michael Barke, Minired Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S. Montreal

The list of subscribers to the fund will be closed during the coming week and will appear in our next issue for the last time. Intending subscribers will be kind enough to accept this notice.

MONTREAL, 11th September, 1897. Mr. M Burke, Treasurer S. T. Fund:

Sin,-Please find enclosed \$500 (five dollars) as my contribution to the above fund. I regret that our people have shown so little interest in the undertaking, which all admit to be a worthy one. We have always been considered a generous race; in fact it was thought that were it not for our open handed willingness to assist any one appealing o our sympathy, we would be much better off in a worldly sense. But the case in point goes far to prove that our generosity has been over-estimated, and that that generous disposition which we hear so much about is confined entirely to the se of our people who have nothing to give Of course it is easy for them to be contritable and listen to every appeal that is made to them, but "there are others" who are different

T. J O'NEILL.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE JUBILEE,

Preliminary Arrangements Entered Cpon-Appointment of Committees

There is a great deal of enthusiasm in the ranks of the graduates of St. Mary's College in connection with the prepara tions for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the institution which will be held next summer. The following committees have already been appointed :-General Committee-Honorary presi-

dents, all the presidents of associations of old pupils of the college.

President—Mr. Damase Masson.

First Vice-President—Mr. J. A. U.

Beaudry. Second Vice President-Mr. H. Kavan

Secretary-Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers. Assistant-Mr. Paul Lacoste. Treasurer-Mr. Alph. David. Assistant-Mr. J. C. Walsh. General Council-Presidents of differ-

ent committees. Day and place of meeting of General Committee, Monday evening at eight clock at St. Mary's College.

Press Committee :-Hon. President-Mr. Alph. Leclaire. l'resident-Mr. A. Lionais. First Vice-President-Dr. E. G. Asse

Second Vice-President--Mr. T. Cardinal.

Secretaries-Messrs. H.G.de Martigny and J. C. Walsh. Council-Messrs. L. J.O. Beauchemin, G. Desaulniers, E. Pellissier, Henri Trudel, Eugene Bastien, Dr. John Mount, Leo Hudon, Dr. J. Parizeau, L. de Mon-

tigny, A. Lemieux, E. L. Desaulniers, with power to add to their number. The committee of honor, of the religious festival, of the meetings, of music, of the banquet, of amusements, of trips, of finance, of invitation and of reception, will proceed later to the election of offi-

Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers, general secretary, is commissioned to receive the names and addresses of the old pupils of St. Mary's who wish to spirit at the jubilee celebration of the Alma Mater.

Should your child cry, give it Menthol Southing Syrup. The syrup being soothing and efficacious, it is indispensable for children's sickness. Menthol Soothing Syrup is on sale everywhere; price, 25c per bottle.

How sad is his plight who has no sacred self; who never falls back on a conviction, as a believer on his gods, whose soul is the empty mirror of the world's passing fashions and shows. - week

There is a time in every man's educa tion when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide, that he must take himself for

DUBLIN, September 6. - The initial steps preparatoty to the holding of an Irish Exhibition in Dublin, were taken last week at a meeting of prominent business men when the subject was thoroughly discussed. As a result the following resolution was unanimously adopted:-"That in the opinion of this meeting it is advissable to hold an Irish Industrial Exhibition next year, and that a requisition he presented to the Lord Mayor asking him to call a meeting at the Mansion House to make the arrangements necessary to carry out that object." In seconding the resolution, Dr. Thomas Kelly, of Enniscorthy said that there were several industries in this country, and notably in the County Wexford, able to hold their own with any other country if they only got a fair chance. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the traders, manufacturers, and agriculturists of this country would contribute liberally to the project and help to carry it out. He had no doubt that it would be a great 3 00 success if worked on true business lines.

DISTRESS IN WEST CLARE.

The terrible agriculture depression at present prevailing in Clare Co. was dis bussed at the last meeting of the Local Union of the district. Mr. M. Mexall the chairman said he viewed with anx iety and alarm the gloomy state of affairs. The hay was destroyed, and there was a total failure of the potato crop. The spring was very bad owing to the severe weather, and the summer and harvest, so far, were worse; therefore the crops were gone. The price of cattle had not improved, as they could see at all the late fairs. The green crops in general were decaying away, and consequently the outlook for the people was of a most melancholy description. He begged to propose the following resolution :- "Recolved-That we, the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union, desire to bring under the notice of the Unief Secretary for Ireland that, through the wet weather during the past season, and the sad prospects of the winter, we earnestly beg Her Majesty's Gov ernment to grant a reduction in the indicial rents, which are now acknow ledged as rack rents-a similar reduction being granted in former years, as the present year mas completely ruined the prospects of the farmers. The crops in general, particularly the potatoes, are all a complete failure.

A COMPLETE WRECK. A Queenstown telegram states that the wrecked lightship Putlin is nowfully exposed at low tide on the strand at Rushbrooke, in the harbour. A preliminary examination was made on Satur day by an expert surveyor of the Board of Trade and Irish Lights. The vessel is a complete wreck, she is completely gutted, and with loss of greater portion of bot om, all fittings, furniture, e c., excepting one chest and one hammock, have been washed out. Not a vestige of the remains of the unfortunate members of the crew is to be seen. Other surveys will be made. Some time, however, will elapse before the official report will appear.

The Registrar General's annual report on the births, deaths and marriages of Ireland possesses several features of satisfaction this year. There is an increase recorded in the number of marriages and births and a decrease in the proportion of deaths. The birth-rate is the highest since 1884, and the deathrate is the lowest reported for the past twenty-six years. The emigration statistics, which are also included in the report, show, however, what a serious drain is still made yearly upon the population of Ireland. The emigration returns indicate that 38,995 people took their departure for other lands during the year, and the suggestion contained in the report that this outflow is made up for by immigration is simply a statement which can hardly be satisfactorily tested.

A RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD EXPECTED.

From present indications it looks as if there is to be an increase in the price of bread shortly. The evil day has been staved off up to the present by the fact that some firms have large stocks of flour on hands, and they have forced the others to keep to the lower price, with the result, so the bakers say, that some traders are losing as much as £250 a week. There was a decline in the price of wheat on Tuesday, and a corresponding fall in the price of flour, but this is not expected to be maintained. Al ready the price of bread in London is 61 for the 41b loaf, and in various centres

of Hood's Sursaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its mest effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparills the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Barsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, sait rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. Me.

EVICTED TENANTS' COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Committee, a series of resolutions were .passed with a view to aiding the evicted. Unfortunately the response to the appeal up to the present has been insufficient to enable the Committee to do much, and it is imperatively necessary that collections should immediately take place throughout the country. The case of the evicted tenants appeals to all classes. They are the victims of the dissension which has passed over the land, and they have autlered and are suffering for having successfully fought the battle of the tenant farmers.

A SAD CASE,

The Evil Effects of a Matrimonial Alliance With Protestants.

The Terrible Plight of a Cutholic Woman -A Protestant Husband orders Two Priests to Leave the Budside of His Wife.

The wages of sin is death, but even the bitterness of death can be overcome by the happiness of religious consolation-Here is the account of the death-bed of a Catholic woman who so far forgot her faith and her religious teaching as to live with a divorced man. It is true that there was some kind of a marriage ceremony performed by a Protestant minister, but what account is that in the eyes of God. The extract is taken from the columns of the New York Sun:-

Charles Evald, who lives at 518 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, stood guard at his home last night to prevent two priests of St. Patrick's Catholic Green Strage, also taked with darnet and Red Stripes and other steb is und popular colorings. Charles Evald, who lives at 513 Com Thurch from seeing his wife, Mary, who was dying in an adjoining room. Etwald: alleged that the priests, Father Kelly and Father Monahan, worted to see his plan colors wife for the perpose of inducte ng her to make a will in their layer. The clergy men declared that Etwald was a bigot.

SkiRTS Lanies street skirts in that, and who circulated the story for madicious reasons. They said that Mrs. Etwald was a Cathelic, and that her nucle, John experienced shirt makers and perfect latting. Conway, had requested them to admin-ister the last rites of the Church. They lackes Under Skirts in Moreen and Fancy Stripes. Conway, had requested them to adminhad called upon her, and, not finding her WRAPPERS Ladies Plannelette Wrappers, in the latest in a repentant mood, left the house with-out giving her absolution. It is not their wrappers in Opera Flaunch in exquisite patterns. intention, they say, to attempt to see

the executors of the estate Mrs. Ewald seas a specialty, became ill about the distance of the estate. became ill about ten days ago, and then her uncle sent word to the priests, asking them to give her the last rites of the Church. Mr. Conway added that Ewald and all First Class Corsets kept instock. was not the sort of man to send for the SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT—A pretty as clergy if Mrs. Ewald requested him to, sortment of Jewelled Hat Pins at 10c and 20c each. clergy if Mrs. Ewald requested him to, and that he was so bitterly opposed to; the Catholic Church that he would be liable to eject forcibly any priest who called upon the dying woman.

Fathers Monahan and K lly visited she was not in immediate danger of dea h. Ewald, it is alleged, told the priests that he would put them out of the house if they called there. the house if they called there again. But they did call on Friday night, when Mrs. Ewald's uncle notified them that the woman's condition was critical. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts. Ewald ordered the priests out, and, it is alleged, threatened to eject them if they refused to go. They went away, and further trouble was avoided, but Mrs. Ewald's friends declare that before going Father Kelly administered the last rites of the Church to the woman. Ewald stated yesterday that this was

"The priests called here on Friday night," he said, 'and lit candles. They also sprinkled holy water over my wife, and then asked me to step out of the room. This I refused to do. They asked my wife to renounce her marriage, and she refused Seeing that she was growing excited and nervous, I ordered the clergymen to get out and leave her alone. They got out. My wife is an orphan. Her father left her \$5.000, and some of her relatives have designs on the estate. That was the reason the priests came here. My wife is suffering from heart trouble, and I decided that she was being annoyed too much. They told her she was living in adultery because she married me-a divorced man-and that we violated the laws of the Cnurch. As I

the prices have been raised, the loaf in care nothing for the laws of the Catholic Birmingham costing 8d, and the corres- Church, I put the priest out. That's all

ponding price in Paris being the same amount. In Dublin the proposal is to raise the price of the loaf from 51d to learned that the couple had been market and that ried by a Protestant minster and that Mr. Ewald was a divorced man. After talking with the couple we found that Mrs. Ewald had lost caste with the Church and the case seemed to be a hopeless one. Still he desired to save the woman's soul and paid a second visit to the house. The result of that visit I do not care to discuss."

MARRIED.

SAYERS-RODDEN-On Sept. 2nd, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., of St. Gabriel's Parish, Angus Sayers, son of the late Daniel Sayers, to Elizabeth Rodden, daughter of the late Denie Rodden, both of this city.

What is indispensably social is the harmony of good people under whatever flag the hazard of circumstances and toe necessity of position may have placed them.—Nodier.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITORS

MONTREAL P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building. Beil Telephone 1233.

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Our increased business and space enables us to buy on a larger scale, buying better, giving shops jurs greater values than ever better.

NEW GOODS.

We have placed into stock a range of

LADDES' WOOL BLOUSES. Funcy Turtans are much to tayor, this Tall for Blouses. We have a nice range in the most effective coloriuss. Also in

LADIES BLOUSES. Wade to order from any selected material.

WHITEWEAR Our Whitewear Department the woman again

Mrs. Ewald is 21 years old, and was about to come into possession of \$5.000 left to her by her father, Michael Conway. Her nucle, John Conway, is one of the eventual of the expension of \$5.000 left to her by her father, Michael Conway. The nucle, John Conway is one of the expension of the expen

CORSETS P. D., the New Short Waist Corset,

Mail Orders promptly attended to-

Store in Canada.



Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.78

We have 5 different patterns equally angood which we will close out at \$4.95 each.

Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month.

We will store your parchases free till wanted.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

STOCKS BEYOND COMPARE.

SHERRY WINES.

Romano, Choice Old Golden Sheriy.....
The Duke of Magenta, Superior Old Brown Sherry.
1850, £150, the very linest Superior, Rich Pale
O. E. G., "Old English Gentleman," Superior Old
Amontillado.
Club Superior, Rich Pale
V.D.P., very finest, Vino de Pasto.
V.P., Special Amontillado, Extra Dry.
F.O., Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry.
S.D., Superior, Rich, Pale, Dinner Sherry.
S.D., Dry, Light Amontillado, Very Rich, Delicate.
T., Table Sherry, Full-bodied.
P., Pale Sherry, Superior, Sound
S. Coeking Wine

We will deliver a case of one desen bottles of any quality at any railroad or steamboat station within a radius of 300 miles of Montreal, freight prepaid by us, at the following list prices:—

CHOICE OLD PORT WINES.

The Royal Wine, £150, Particular Oldest
Old Reserve, £100, Oldest and Cuoicest.
Private Stock, Tawny, Very Old Delicate
E. P. No 3, Extra Particular Old.
Four Diamond, Choice Old Delicate
No. 10, Very uperior Rich Old Wine.
No. 4, Fine Fruity Wine
No. 2, Superior Sound Young Port.
Tarragona, Genuine Wine.

FRASER, VIGER

-IMPORTERS

207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

WOMAN'S WORL

THE FASHIONS.

The Fashion writer of the N. Y. Evening Post says :-

Odd effects, combining features of a fancy short skirted jacket bodice and a slashed bolero, appear upon the newest gowns for autumn wear.

The overskirt continues to put in claims for favor this season, and models pointed in effect and quite as long as the underskirt before they are draped appear among approved fashions for the fall and winter.

On French overskirted gowns, some have very long snarp shawl points trim with triple frills, some wide, sometimes very narrow. On such gowns the underskirt is trimmed to match, but the greater portion of the underskirts are finished with a deep machine stitch-

The slashed models, giving the effect of a long square apron front, reach quite to the bottom of the second skirt, and on tailor costumes of cloth, mohair, tweed, cheviot, etc, the slashed edges are d corated with silk gimps put on in vari ous fanciful designs.

A very closely fitted sleeve with a crisp little puff that has not the slightest superfluous material under the arms is one of the favored models both for dress and utility wear this fall. Quite as popular also is the much modified mutton-leg shape, smooth and snug from wrist to elbow, but generally with leaf-point finish or flaring tabbed cuff falling over the hand. A number of new sleeves in light wools show a very close forearm portion buttoned nearly its entire length on the outside with three upstanding tucks between the buttons, or three rows of Milan braid are used instead of the tucks. This arrangement continues until the small shoulder puff is reached.

At an importing house in New York a small crowd of coming-and-going admirers were continually grouped around an effigy of a young lady attired wholly in black velvet—the gored skirt untrimmed, but elegantly hung, and lined with damask-red taffeta, the waist a belted; shortskirted Russian blouse fastened on the left shoulder and down the left side to the waist, and there trimmed with full frills of black accordion-pleated mouseline de soie and beaded rosettes of black satin beberibbon of the narrowest width. and, finally dying out to a mere ring, The hat was a large wide Rubens with broad drooping black ostrich feathers on much rubbing to remove at all. In fact, crown and brim. No color of any description appeared upon the hat, and no other trimmings were used. As a whole, the model presented a remarkably rich, elegant, and distinguished appearance quite in contrast with the light, perishable, and pale colored toilets of summer still exhibited in close juxtaposition to the one described, and nearly every woman, as she passed in review, received a personal inspiration for the designing of a new cold-weather costume, all black and all velvet, and a hat to match, all feathers as to decoration, and with not a particle of overdone "coloring" or "tone" about it.

Among dress trimmings the season opens with a very beautiful and elaborate exhibit of silk cord gimps, beaded galloons in new colorings in monochrome, and also tri-color effects; very handsome appliqué ornaments, a very few of which impart great elegance to the gown; charming sets, comprising girdle, standing collar sleeve points, and Etons. There are likewise extremely fine jetted garnitures, shaped as halfbodices, braces, flat and standing epaulettes, revers, oddly shaped vests, and very novel ornaments for the sleeves. arranged in modified styles to suit their reduced shapes. These decorations are in every variety of design, and certainly not extravagant in price when one remembers the future use that can be made of them.

The small basque pieces this season have no deep in-and out curves, ripples, or even tiny wavelets. They are flat, silk-faced, and fitted smoothly, and they may be tabbed, cut in short or long Vandyke points, scalloped and bound or knitted on the front and sides, with natty button-trimmed position backs, Regarding the arrangement of bedices, while many of the new gowns show them fastened directly down the front, with a line of handsome buttons very much en evidence, invisible fastenings are still much favored, and they are set in very odd places, and irregular and one sided effects prevail extensively. Very few of the youthful French bodices are trimmed alike on both sides, and in many instances only the left side is decorated after the fashion of the finishing of the new Russian blouse.

In the elaborate display of autumn millinery, the hets decorated with all the various deep or brilliant shades of red the shade, so to speak. This color, once so tabooed, and used so sparingly, even as a relief to other dark or black dyes, seems season after season to have gained a little more in general favor, and lost as gradually the prejudice against it. Fashions as well as customs "change with times and climes," and at the summer resorts this year all shades and tones and semi-tones of red, from gorgeous poppy and brilliant cerise to deepest damask, mahogany, and nasturtium, have so raged in millinery among jackets, parasols, dress foulards, chiffons, muslins, etc. that a woman wearing this once most conspicuous and showy color now attracts little more attention on that account than if she wore blue or green. There are hundreds of people, however, whose

sight of red in every possible shade, sea son after season, for several years past, has greatly modified the general dislike for garments, millinery, and trimmings of every description made of it. Very handsome looked some French round hats, shown this week, formed of sunburnt straw-much like ccru Milanstrimmed with a chaplet of exquisitely shaded Jacque roses and foliage, with high loops of wide satin ribbon of the same rare red color arranged at the left side. Other hats of the same color, or of dark reseda etraw, were bound on the edge and trimmed with amaranth red velvet, with clusters of velvet damask roses devoid of foliage set on one side.

Concerning various skirt models, the three piece and five-piece skirts will be favored for making up autumn dress fabrics. The modified seven and ninegored shapes will be used for dark satin foulards, light wools, and soft repped goods. For very slender figures are new French skirts with breadths of the dress goods left the entire width with the exception of the gored front broadth. The full breadths are adjusted either by pleats or gathers. Other styles follow a model heralded last spring, i. e., a skirt with a deep hip yoke, with kilts, folds, accordion pleatings, or alternate wide hox pleatings, and five flat pleats attached to the lower edge of the yoke. This model will be used in plain light wools, and many of the French fancies and Scotch plaids in silk and wool or all wool. With these pleated skirts will be worn either a Russian blouse matching the skirt in kind, or of velvet, or else one of the new pretty jerseys or jersey shaped bodices.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

In Norway, where superb coffee is made, a bit of butter is added to the beans while they are rosating in the covered shovel used there for that purpose. In France, as well, a piece of butter the size of a walnut is put with three pounds of the coffee beans, and also a dessert-spoonful of powdered sugar. This brings out both flavor and scent and, moreover, gives the slight caramel taste which will be remembered as a pleasing part of French coffee.

A housekeeping journal remmends the application of beazine to a paint spot upon a garment. It will truly remove the paint, but any one who has used berzine will know that a round spot of the stain from that application remains, stays in that shape beyond the power of salesmen of the benzine often declare that, admirable as it is for taking away other stains, it leaves one that is beyond eradication. This is not so with naphtha, which cleanses any grease spot thoroughly, and, if rubbed faithfully, will finally totally disappear. There is just that difference between the two, and no one tile liquid, under the idea that "they are all the same thing." They are not

number, and sound like professional work. But the following makes a couple of dezen of small pulls, which may be baked in gem pans, and then filled with whipped cream, custard, or whatever is desired: Boil together for one moment one cup of water, one half cup of butter, and one cup of flour. Set away to cool and then stir in, one at a time, three eggs not beaten. Drop into the greased pans, and bake. Surely there is no easier cake to make than this, and none surer to "turn out well." After baking, which must be done in a steady oven, let them cool, cut a slit in the side, and insert the filling as fancied.

A thrifty housewife's query is why every popular toilet soup should not come in different sized cakes. "One wants to keep a fresh cake, always, in the guest room, of course," she explains, "and if the coming visitor is to stay for but a day or two, it is a clear waste to have only a bulky article for use; and so it is in travelling. A very small cake would be more economical for a short journey, as a tourist hardly cares to bring home a moist cake of ever so choice a cleanser. Another suggestion is that many of the finest soaps come rather too highly scented-a fault that could be easily remedied to-day, when every breath of perfume, to be modish, must be of the faintest and most subtile description."

Some housewives are, even so late in the season as this, preserving rhubarb for winter use. The process, as adopted by them, is so extremely simple that any one might make the experiment of a few cans at least. The fruit is peeled seem to put all the lest of the exhibit in and sliced and then placed in cans. These are filled to overflowing with cold water and the tops screwed on. "Only this, and nothing more." The rhubarb keeps in perfect condition. Nor is it to be despised, in the coming cold months, when used in the shape of an open tart. For this the pie plant is stewed, sweetened, and put into a dish lined with puff paste when baked, and while still hot it should be eaten, with an abundant supply of cream. It is not, of course, the most digestible of sweets, but it is, indeed, delicious.

So-called "safety" matches never should be thrown away, as extinguished beyond the possibility of harm, without close examination to see that they are dislike to the color is so marked that no longer burning. Care should be nothing will change their projudice taken also to guard against the sparks against it, but a constant and continued which hy from some of them, and belie their name. One country house has caught in an umbrella, and there smouldered into a final and rather dis astrous blaze. Another time a match thought to be spent did similar mis-

Double chests of drawers sometimes, and very acceptably, take the place of the chiffonier. These may be bought, in the style of Queen Anne, of beautifully marked wainut wood, with brass fittings, and are called tallboys.

There has always been a sense of sur prise that women did not oftener invent women's tools—that is, something need ed peculiarly in feminine work. But among recent patents issued to women are those for dish-covers, for sleeve and cuff-adjusters, for an improved table fork, for dress-pockets and the material thereof, and for a ventilating device for boots and shoes.

To cut parsley for seasoning, bunch the stalks together in the hand and double the tops over until the whole is bent in half, holding it down against a table. Then chop vigorously, and it will be as thoroughly shredded as re-

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Its Importance Dwelt Upon in an Interesting Manner.

Some Striking Instances of its Benefits to Children-The Power of the Needle in the Hands of Invalids.

To the house of a well-known retired physician one day came the well appointed carriage of a wealthy citizen of New York, and from it, with her parents, descended a feeble young girl who seemed can comprehend the calming power she found in those first awful hours, in which to find the stone steps to the front door she could neither go to him nor do difficult of ascent. This visit had been aught else but mourn, in thus keeping expected, and the family of the physician waited with anxiety to hear the judgment he would pass as to the future of this frail life, so inestimably precious to those who loved her and awaited his

In an hour the good doctor was ready to speak: "I told them to dismiss her attendants, and let her not only dress herself, but take care of her own room, especially requiring her to sweep it once week. I do not think they will do it: her mother was angry, and the girl cried bitterly; but if they would obey me I think she might live. She is dying from want of using her limbs; her arms are like those of a little child."

This incident was the means of first

drawing my thoughts to the necessity of the systematic use of the limbs, and particularly of the hands and arms, and my attention so called has followed up the subject by persistent observation for

mother who has watched over a delicate child, or the nurse who has had charge; of a nervous invalid it seems a puzzle that it should take rank among helpful discoveries; it has long been patent to

The city child who takes its daily walk with one little hand held tightly by its careful nurse, runs no chance with the country boy or girl who picks up chips, or weeds the little garden, or looks for eggs, or trundles his barrow. The brain of the latter, pleasantly stimu lated, is all the time directing the busy fingers, and the whole body is alert and refreshed.

That love of home and the care for a house which comes with it provide the man's hands, there can be no doubt, and for restricted means. The need to see the whole house from garret to cellar once a day includes the need for a thou sand touches, innumerable handlings. The ordering of the linen-closet, the examination of the store room, the arrangement of draperies, the filling of the flower-vases, the happy tossing of the baby; every sweet, light hearted performance of these home making duties is insensibly giving tonic exercise and perfect circulation, and keeping brain and body in beautiful equipoise.

Dr. Arnold at the time of his heaviest work at Rugby, and when his zealous ex citement concerning his country, his Church and his faith was keeping his brain at a point of dangerous activity, wrote that he felt able for anything, now that he had "a gallows" built where he could use his arms again, and was once more pole vaulting with the boys as if he were one of them. Even these artificial uses of his arms and hands were to him absolute resentials to the maintenance of his physical and mental equilibrium. Doubtless gymnastic substitutes do women and children great good also, but the high water mark of gain is at-

For your lam an experienced woman's nurse, and I have A Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will state and description upon receiving your with stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can'explain fally by letter the action of Women my remedies.

Mr. E. Woons, 576 Str Paul Str Montreak my remedies. WY UITIGII Mrs. E. Woons, 576 St. Paul St., Montreak

tained by occupations which are natural, their name. One country house has tained by occupations which are natural, been twice set on fire since it was built, and brings about good results to home four years ago, by careless handling of and husband, or to some one who is resuch a match. Once a flying spark lieved and benefitted by what they do. and husband, or to some one who is relieved and benefitted by what they do.

To be healthily tired every day in some one's service is the beat safeguard against disease and sadness that the against disease and sadness that the world contains.

For a delicate and convalencent child whose strength comes slowly, if one can incite him to think of a little plan and work to carry it out, a sure good has been attained. If it is but to gather twigs to build a bonfire, he has found a motive which steadies and stimulates his weak steps and makes him enjoy an exertion otherwise difficult. When the effort becomes a means to an end, you have turned it into a pleasure.

And, apart from muscular exercise. there is a nerve rest to every tired woman in any use of her hands by which she makes something. How many hours of dread, how many days and nights of apprehension, when unavertable sorrow has overhung her home, have been made endurable by the quiet, steady move ment of the needle which fashioned s garment, or the growth of a stocking quickly and silently knit?

If it were only for this reason, every girl should be taught to be a skilful needle-woman, and learn the ready use of knitting pins and crochet-hooks, and every pretty implement by which she can make useful and pretty things. The sewing-machine has no such helpful nerve influence; its noise, its speed, its mechanical haste, as if greedy to be fed, all are disquieting and irritating; but the silent little needle which can do nothing but obey has kept many a broken hearted woman from wringing her hands in despair, and permitted her to keep her quiet watch in sick-chambers, when she would otherwise have been as restless as a tiger and forced to move incessantly.

It is said of the wife of Gen. Lowell that she had begun to embroider a pair of shoulder straps for her heroic husband in anticipation of his swift-coming promotion, and that, hearing of his pathetic death, she kept on to their completion, and that he carried these insignia of his just won rank to his grave, decorated by her fingers busied in doing yet one little thing for him, and in giving material expression to his nobly won honors.

To those who are ill and incapacitated for active participation in the life of the world, the use of the needle, and other implements by which the thousand varying teminine industries are carried on, affords a relief which only those can estimate who have shared the blessing. An idle invalid is doubly affiicted and in certain peril of becoming absorbed in herself. To be able to transform the wearying consciousness of pain which will not cease, to picture some happy mother with her baby wrapped in the soft blanket you are knitting or to fancy a jolly boy, rejsicing in the protection of your home-knit scarlet mittens, is like having lovely tableaux thrown upon a screen by magic lantern light for your diversion. Picture after picture will rise vividly before you as your busy fingers ply their trade; your world will enlarge, and your thoughts take happy flights from the tired self whose limita

nands in increasing brain power and read in great variety. And if, to the storing lost action of the will. To the amusement of making or cutting cut, mother who has watched over a delicate can be added a purpose, the preparing of a gift as a love-token or a help to child ren suffering like themselves in hospi tals and asylums, a positively beneticial influence upon the spirits and general welfare of the child is sure to be exerted. The most fuscinating amusement contrived for them to enjoy inactively, by watching or looking on, soon loses its charm, but the most imperfect results of their own handiwork have an enduring

charm. To apply this scientific medical truth of which the shortest practical experiment will give proof, to either a weary idler in health or a suffering idler in pain, will convince any one of the great value it contains in enriching and keep wisest and the pleasantest use of a wo- ing in sound condition both the minds and bodies of the well, and in the amelihere is one of the largest compensations oration and relief of the afflictions of the chronically diseased. And to the ag-d women once able actively to rule their households, the useful occupation of their feeble hands is an inexpressible boon.-N. Y Evening Post.

Water Drinking.

According to Professor Allan, says the Medical Times, we should drink from one third to two fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds. Therefore, for a man weighing 168 pounds, there would be required fitty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one-half to

This the Journal of Hygiene regards as a very indefinite answer. The quantity of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser quantity passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily.

If the food oe stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it be bland. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those

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any food or fixed rule. For ages they much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to desc adants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the

It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential, and that impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks, than to know how much of it is required daily. I one live in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in an ice chest, and in addition one should eat all the fruit one can, if fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully in the functions of life.

FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

A Few Rules That, Followed, Will Bring Con entm at to Them.

Try to be satisfied to commence on a small scale. Try to avoid the too common mistake

of making an unwise effort to "begin where the parents ended." Try not to look at richer homes and

covet their costly furniture. Try going a step farther and visit the

homes of the suffering poor when secret dissatistaction is liable to spring up. Try buying all that is necessary to work with skillfully, while adorning the house at first with simply what will

render it comfortable. Try being percectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms. Try to cultivate the moral c urage that will resist the arregance of fashion. Try to co operate cheerfully in arranging the family expenses, and share equally in any necessary self-denials and

economics. Try to be cheerful in the family circle, no matter how annoying may be the business cares and the housekeeping

Try to remember that it matters but little what "people think" provided you are true to yourselves, to right and duty and keep your expenses within your

Cooking by Electricity.

Cooking by the means of electricity is one of the conveniences to which the good housewife may look forward to as a reality of the present, or the very near future. In a paper on 'The Economy and Utility of Electrical Cooking Apparatus," read at the recent Eliot meeting of the American Institute of Elecin, and, it rubbed faithfully, will histopear. There is just that difference between the two, and no one should consent to take the coarser volatile liquid, under the idea that "they are all the same thing." They are nowhen it comes to this point.

Almost every one likes the delicate but almost every one likes the delicate but almost every one imagines that they are too difficult for an amateur cook to attempt. Directions given for them in the receipt books usually are for a great number, and sound like professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of obsked in gem pans, and then filled with whipped cream, custard, or whatever is desired.

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Almost every one likes the delicate but almost every one imagines that they are not be professional that not only is disease. To define the receipt books usually are for a great number, and sound like professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the professional work. But the following makes a couple of deem of the form many promose the professional form the freed self whose limits are taken as your check of creating, materials, and the first line lighted the pretty materials, and the first line legat trical Engineers, by Prof. J. P. Jackson, An exhibition of this electrical cooking is to be made on a large scale at the ormal opening of the Lachine Hydralic works, and visitors will have an opportunity of sampling the articles cooked. A number of electrical firms have prom ised to exhibit at this opening, among them being the Canadian General Electric Co., Wagner Co., of St. Louis; Trudean & Co., of Ottawa; John Forman & Co., representing a Detroit company, and R. E. T. Pringle, of Montreal.

Be Cautious in Your Selection.

Look before you leap into a friendship as well as a marriage, says Mrs. Lynn Linton. A friendship once established is not to be lightly thrown aside If not so indissoluble, not so close, nor yet so sacred as marriage, it has its own clamps and chains; and these hold fast on the one side while often the other wishes them loosened, and does its futile best to break them. You find her tiresome, exigante, intrusive, inconsid erate? Why, then, did you not prove before you chose? She is exactly what she always was, and you have no right to blame her for the characteristics you were simply too rash to probe - too precipitate to study and dissect. You made her your friend and now you find you have grappled to yourself a burr and a bore. You leapt without looking, and when you are smarting with the prick of the thorns and briars and nettles in the midst of which you have landed, knowledge comes too late, and you will have to put up with the consequences of your own act. We do not make enough account in our day of the seriousness of friendship. We call everyone friend, and scatter the sacred name like so much bird seed upon the garden walk. A chance acquaintance of pleasant manners and unknown antecedents becomes a friend at a day's notice. Of his parentage and his lineage, of his upbringing and his experiences, we know nothing, and, not looking before we leap, we plunge headforemost into an intimacy which perhaps lands us in disaster-now

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who eat sait fish and pork, and often get | to our repute. now to our purse. If only along on none except what is in their we had remmembered the sage advice of tood. In most cases our is stincts tell us our motto and looked well before we had how much water todrink far better than leaped into this close association!-it only we had heaitsted before trusting to have been acquiring a knowledge of how impulse and the foolish flattery of imagination!

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In institution, directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Capada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 5 and 1; years. They receive all the care and attention to which they are acoustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. French and English languages are tauch, with course course, how received to research. with equal care. Boys received for vacation L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Pres. 30-13

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For Boys.

How To Succeed.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the rights of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others with equal abilities fail to do.

This is where the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people that you are unselfish and honorable and truthful and sincere. This is what eociety is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and quefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life.

People will not, in the long run, have about them persons who make themselves offensive, and they yield position and influence quickly and gracefully to persons who make themselves useful in a genial way. This is the point where friends are at once most forgiving and most exacting. They will overlook great neglects if they can be assured of the losing heart behind the outward sight: but the moment you do rude things in a rude spirit, and with personal coldness or selfishness, the friendship is severed. This is why the best friends make the bitterest enemies.

It may be set down as a rule that one can never afford not to be a gentleman. It is best to learn this rule early and practise it late. It is not well to say mean things of another, because in most cases you will have to take a'l back in bitterness of heart when he does you any unexpected favor. It is not wise to treat anyone brusquely, because you cannot always judge a bird by the feathers it has on, It is not well to look down on anybody, because the time may come when he may look down on you.

There is a certain selfhood in everyone that should be respected. We have no right to infringe upon it. It is not a mere conventional rule, it is not merely a social regulation, it is something in the nature of things that you should always show a delicate regard for others. One who does not fail here is never known to fail elsewhere.

Fearless and Honest.

A Scotch lad landed at Castle Garden, the brightest, yet the lonelist passenger of an emigrant ship. He was barely fourteen and had not a friend in America, and only a sovereign in his pocket.

"Well, Sandy," said a fellow passenger. who had befriended him during their voyage from Glasgow, "don't you wish you were safe now with your mother in the old country."

"No," said the boy; "I promised her when I left that I would be tearless and honest. I have her fortune to make as well as my own, and I must have good

courage." "Well, laddie, what can you do?" asked a kind voice behind him.

'I can be loyal and true to anybidy who will give me something to do," was

the unick response. A well known lawyer, whose experi-

ence with applicants for clerkship in his office had been unfavorable, had taken a stroll down Broadway to ascertain whather be could find a how to his liking.

"As an old railroad man of forty-five years" experie are, who has served in every capacity from train boy to general crowded way—lew and Roman, Greek A canny Scotchman himself, he had noticed the arrival of a Glasgow steamer, and fancied that he might be able to get, a trustworthy clerk from his own country. Sandy's fearless face caught his eye. The honest ring in Sandy's voice touched his faithful Scotch heart. "Tell me your story," he said kindly.
It was soon told. Sandy's mother had

been left a widow with little money and a child to bring up. She had worked for him as long as she could but when her health failed, she had bought his Passage to America and given him what little money she could spare.

"Go and make your fortune," she had said. "Be fearless and honest, and don't torget your mother, who cannot

Work for you any longer." Sandy's patron engaged him as an

office boy.

"I'll give you a chance," he said, "to show what there is in you. Write to your mother to day that you have found a friend who will stand by you as long as Your are fearless and honest."

Sandy became a favorite at once in the office. Clients seldom left the office without pausing to have a word with him. He attended night school and became an expert penman and account ant. He was rapidly promoted until he

was his patron's confidential clerk After sharing his earnings with his mother, he went back to Scotland and

brought her back with him.

"You have made my fortune," he said, "and I cannot have luck without you."

He was right. When he had studied law and began to practice at the bar, his earlessness commanded respect and his honesty inspired confidence. Juries liked to hear him speak. They instinctively trusted him. His mother had impressed her high courage and sincerity upon him. His success was mainly her work.

Reeping Your Own Counsel.

It is an old saying among schoolboys and college men that the fellow who keeps his mouth shut is always the big man; that he who deliberately says little quickly wins for himself the name of wisdom. Such statements are quite true in the outer world to a certain degree as they are in college and school. The pith of the matter is that if in any way you arrive at a position of any importance the less you talk to every-one the more credit you receive for care, for thoughtfulness, for sound, well considered opinions. Here is something which urges a boy to have no opinions or to never express them; and in fact

as often, perhaps, covers up an empty mind as it does the wisdom of Solomon. There is, however, a good rule to fol-

this "wise silence" at school and college

you have thoroughly made up your mind, and then do not hesitate in your statements. The temptation of the average man is to express some opinion at once, but if that is changed later, the

full force of the final opinion is lost Let others do the wrangling. Your opinion will have all the more influence if you come out strong with it at the close of the discussion, when not only are the others considerably in doubt as to what they do want, but you had the advantage of hearing many sides of the

That is to say, that in your daily be-havior towards the others in school it is well to keep your "talk" in reserve. It is a habit that is easily acquired, and one that in the end works both ways. It adds both to the value of your advice, and the advice has an added value so far as others are concerned; and when you only say a little, that little has the more consideration.

Make Your Mark.

Because you are without money, riends and talents, it does not follow that you are of no account in the world. Each school boy knows that Lincoln was a poor boy, that Grant was nobody in particular until the late war gave bim his opportunity, that Livingston, the great Airican explorer, was a poor weaver boy, and Burns a plough boy.

Application, industry and honesty were the magic keys that opened to them the doors of success. Others with friends, money and matchless talents, started in the race also, but came to naught because they lacked one thingan unalterable determination to succeed-like many boys of to-day, they said, "I can't" and "I won't" instead of "I can" and "I will." You cannot make your mark in a day, you cannot achieve success at a bound, some men have apparently done so, but in reality it was the work of years which had been patiently waiting its sure reward. In a word, it is the patient endeavor and faithful work of every day which enables a man to make his mark.

Six Things a Boy Ought to Know.

1. That a quiet voice, courtesy and kind acts are as essential to the part in the world of a gentleman as a gentlewoman.

2. That roughness, blustering, and even foolhardiness are not manliness. The most firm and courageous men have usually been the most centle.
3. That muscular strength is not

health.

4. That a brain crammed only with facts is not necessarily a wise one. 5 That the labor impossible to the boy of feurteen will be easy to the man of twenty.

6. The best capital for a boy is not money, but the love of work, simple tastes, and a heart loyal to his friends

Deserved Tribute to the G. T. R.

An attaché of the "Canadian American" and an old soldier, who recently visited Buffalo, N. Y, bears the following deserved testimony to the efficiency of Canada's great railway system, the rushing to the sport, for the populace, Grand Trunk :

passenger agent, I cannot refrain from bearing tertimony to the excellence in every respect of the equipment and service of the Grand Trunk system. Along with many of my old comrades I took passage on the G. T. R. train on Monday evening, 23rd ult., from Dearborn station: Being the last train to carry the G.A.R men to Buffalo, Assistant General Passenger Agent E H. Hughes was a fellow traveller, and the train was in charge of Conductor C. R. Martin, as far as Port Huron, and I never saw a train more carefully handled in my life. From Port Huron Conductor Dick Furness, an Englishman who had been on the road beautiful ladies and their rich dresses, 45 years, was in charge, and the same scrupulous care of the lives of the pas- thee," sengers was observed. There could not be a more carefully handled train, which was especially observable at meeting points, where every precaution against accidents was taken in getting in and out of side tracks. An accident under such circumstances would be an impossibility, and it is no wonder that the record of accidents on this system is so trifling. Noone needs to take out acci dent insurance while travelling on the Grand Trunk system. I feel it both a duty and a pleasure to bear the above testimony.

Hochelaga Ploughing Match.

The county of Hochelaga is making a strong effort to induce the farmers to whips had lashed him, and the tears compete in the annual ploughing matches, and is offering fifteen prizes for the best four arpents in sod and eight arpents of plougning in stubble or in the Christian die!" potato land. Entries should be made to the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Hugh Cyrilla, in a sudden impulse of sym-Brodie, on or before October 20. This pathy. He looked up and then pointed ploughing competition is separate and to the arena, where, tied to a stake, distinct from the ordinary autumn surrounded by faggots, was an old, old ploughing match for the two best man with long white hair and shoulders ploughed ridges, which will take place bent. It was the friend and disciple of

How much business can a man do whose system is in a state of disorder? Headache is only a symptom. It is not a disease. The pain in the head is the sign of rebellion. There have been mis-

takes in diet and other abuses. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a gentle, effective renovator and invigorator of stomach, liver and bowels. They assist nature without threatening to tear | little fellow's bruised body shook with the body piece meal. There are no grip- his sobs. ing paine, no nausea. One is a laxative.

A book of 1008 pages, profusely illus trated, written by Dr. R. V. Pierce, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," will be sent free for 21 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

A fragrant flower fills the house with There is, however, a good rule to follow, which may be given briefly, to the know that it is near. So with Christian effect that it is well to say little until example.

A Little Convert.

There is a story in every heroic life and death-s thrilling story, could we Christian. but read it from the imperfect record of perfect sacrifice. So we all like to weave stories about great men and great deeds, their influence and their example.

St. Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna (feast January 26), was martyred in 167 A. D., seventeen hundred and thirty years ago. A writer in the Standard, of New York, tells a story of one who witnessed the sainl's martyrdom. It was a bright Spring morning. The air which the if we believed in Him, believed that He breezes carried from the purple hills of was the Son of God and tried to do His Asia Minor down to the silver bay of Smyrna was sweet with the scent of we die and be happy for ever and ever

The day was so fair that it was no wonder the birds sang; all nature was singing, and Cyrilla, a little Greek maid of ten years, was dancing in the sunshine, laughing joyously at the gambols of a little dog whose four weeks old legs were never meant to chase butterflies.

Cyrilla was happy because she was going to have a treat. She was going to a grand festival—to the great circus—to an old man burned to death, and for that and what who was dressed in her finest clothes, a they kill him?"

"Because they do not understand,"

"Because they do not understand," sandals, and her hair was perfumed and bound with a gold fillet, and she danced and sang in the highest spirits.

It seems horrible to us but Cyrilla knew no better. To burn a Christian, or throw him to the lions or torture him, was a patriotic, almost a religious act in those cruel pagan days, and the whole heathen world enjoyed the spectacle, even the children begging to be taken.

Cyrilla did not know that these shows" were, in a certain sense, the Palm Sandays of the Courch, that out of the little band of Christians at whom she had heard her father scoil and call eaters of hum in flesh," "Christian dogs" and even "pigs," one after another was chosen by His Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, to wear the palm

of victory, to win the martyr's crown. She knew that palms waved whenever famous conquerors came home from war. She miself and once carried them in a procession of white robed children in honor of a battle just won. But she did not know-no one had ever told her-of the pilm branches that had been strewof on the road to Jerusalem by the eager crawd to greet the greatest conqueror the world had ever seen, when the Saviour of mankind rode to the anouts of "Hosan-" meek and lowly, sitting up manass," and yes in triumph, to meet his death and accomplish His Father's will. And on this fair, fresh Spring morning another of the faithful band was to follow in his Master's steps; it was to be in the truest sense a Palm Sunday.

S e. father," cried Cyrilla, charrots begin, to pass along the public way. It is time to go to the race course. The people are crowding and I hear the music; shall I put on my white veil?" "Yes." answered Onesimus. "We will go, for we must get good seats that thou mayest see well, for it will be a fine wight Look every one is in holiday dress and holiday mood; all the world is too, have gotten wind of it. Come, little

and Syrian, justling each other in their mud desire to reach the race course, which was the amphitheatre of Smyrna. Onesimus drove up in his gilded carriage, and drawing the silken reins stopped his firy steeds, while his slaves rin quickly to assist the little Cyrilla to alight and make way for their lord through the crowd

Handinhand he proud, scornful Greek noble and the dainty little maiden

passed through the throng. " Wait here with Philomenes, Cyrilla," said her father, "until I find thy aunt. My eyes are dazzled by the number of and I do not see her. I will return for

Cyrilla pressed closer to the side of her father's triend. She was breathing fast from excitement, for never before had she seen so many people or been pushed this way and that.

"Thou shouldst not have come, my whiteflower."said the grave Philomenes looking down kindly into the flushed

face; "it is no place for thee, no scene for thy young and innocent eyes
"Oh!" cried Cyrilla, eagerly, "it will
be a grand sight!"

Just then she heard the sound of sun pressed sobbing close to her shoulder and turning quickly she saw a little slave boy, who was in the train of Philomenes, crying bitterly. His shoulders were scarred where the cuel were streaming from his eyes faster and laster as the crowd began to shout:

"What makes you weep?" said Cyrilla, in a sudden impulse of sym-St John, the noble Polycarp, Bishop of

"l)eath to the false Polycarp!" "Let

Smyrna. "They are going to kill him," said the little slave boy; "to burn him to death."
"But he is a Christian," answered
Cyrilla, wonderingly; "it is good to kill

"It is cruel, wicked!" cried the boy, with quivering voice, "for he has done no harm. He is my teacher, my master. Oh, how I love him!" and the poor

"How canst thou love him if he is a Christian?" persisted Cyrilla, and Poilomenes listened earnestly for the answer. He had rescued the Parthian slave from being beaten to death for believing in Christ by his former master, and after buying him for a large su ... Philomenes

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed STRENCTH.

had questioned him about this same Christ, who made people love Him so that they were willing to bear anything for His sake, even a cruel, shameful death. And now he, too, was almost a

"Why do I love him?" said the slave. Because," his eyes kindling, taught me about God-the true God, our Heavenly Father, who made the world and made me and you and everybody, and loves us so that He sent His own Son to save us from our sins. And the Jews crucified Jesus, but He rose again from the dead and was alive, walking about in Jerusalem, and many, many people saw Him and His disciples talked with Him, and then He went up into Heaven to His Father and told us that will, we, too, should go to Heaven when and ever."

"But thou art a slave," said Cyrilla. "God loves slaves," replied the boy, and His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, died for us, too-for the poor and miserable just as much as the rich and great. My master, Polycrap, told me so, and he put a cross upon my forehead to show that I was a soldier and servant of Christ, though I was Fravius' slave, when he baptized me in the name of the Father

and the Son and the Holy Spirit."
"I don't understand," said the little
Cyrilla, "But if the old man is good see-what? A Christian die! To see Cyrilla. "But if the old man is good an old man burned to death, and for that and what thou sayest is true, why do

> said Philomenes, taking her hand gently; "but some day they will learn, for Christian triumphs like this will teach

> Poor little Cyrilla was only more puz-

Calmly and quietly, his soul going up to God in prayer, stood the old man. He had been given every opportunity to recant, to deny Christ, but even in the face of death, like thousands of others, he

The Irenarch Herod and Nicetes, the

"What harm is there in saying the other things and getting off free?

to roughly that he bruised his shin, but went on the race-course cheerully. When he arrived there was great shouting, and a voice was heard, saying: "Polycarp, be strong!" and every one heard the words, but no one knew who uttered them.

Then the Pro-Consul said: "Art thou

"Then have pity on thine old age. Swear by the fortune of Canar and say 'Away with the atheists?' "

saint, looking up to Heaven.
Then the Pro-Consul said: "Revile Christ "

served Him," answered Polycarp, "and He never did me any barm. How, then, can I blaspheme my King and my Saviour?'

beasts, but he would not recant. will have you consumed by fire said the Pr) Consul, "if you despise the

"You threatened me," he replied, with fire that burns for a little while and then goes out; for you do not know that there is another fire of the judgment to come and of eternal punishment, which fire is reserved for the wicked."

And as he said this his countenance was so glorified that the Pro Consul wondered, and again they sent the heralds to proclaim on the race coarse: 'Polycarp has professed himself a Christian."

When they wanted to fasten him with nails to the stake he said: "Let me alone as I am; for He who granted me the gitt to endure the fire will give me grace to remain firm." So they fied him with

ack, be to sked up to Heaven and prayed, blessing and glorifying God; and Cyrilla watched him, wondering and greatly

der of wonders-the flanie played round his body and the odor of burning was like sweet perfume and spices, and yet his body was not consumed. Then the crowd grew wild with rage, and, to satisfy them, the Pro Con-ul ordered that he be put to death by the sword.

Little Cyrilla covered her face as the tender flesh was pierced, and the blocd streaming out extinguished the fire.

"Take me away, father; take me away," she begged, as the cries grew wilder and wilder. "I cannot bear it; something is hurting me inside," the added, piteously, looking up to Philomenes with imploring eyes.

and Onesimus nodded. He was amusing himself and was, besides, a little ashamed of his daughter's weakness.

Down through the crowd they made their way, while the Jews besought Herod that the pierced and dead body of Polycarp be put on the fire and burnt, "lest the Christians worship him, too," they said, and after some contention it was done, and when Philomenes called the little slave boy to his side and with his train left the race course the smoke

"Thou art not crying?" said Cyrilla,

his sufferings are over-for him I am

"Dost thou permit, O noble Philo menes ?" "With all my heart," replied the

us all, but so new and strange, and wonderful and beautiful to the little Greek | 8-5

Lord.

them."

zled, but the begged the slave boy not to cry and then followed her protector to the lofty seat between her father and her aunt, who looked down in patrician scorn and amusement upon the victim.

stood firm.

father of Herod, had met him as he was being led by a company of his persecutors on an ass to the city, and taking him into their carriage they argued with him

'Lord Casar' and sacrificing and doing said Herod. But he answered, after a paus»: "Lam not going to do what you Then they put him out of the carriage

Polycarp?'

"Away with the atheists," said the

' Four score years and six have I

Then they threatened him with wild

wild beasts."

Now the Jews and heathen together shouted: "Let him be burnt alive," and the fire was prepared.

And with his hands bound behind his

Then they kindled the pile, and-won-

"With thy permission I will take her home," said Pailomenes to his friend,

from the burning body filled the air.

in wonder.
"He has gone to the Lord Jesus," answered the Parthian slave, "and all

glad." "Tell me about Jesus," said Cyrilla.

Greek. And the old, old, story, so familiar to

This soap

TIRED? OH, No.

greatly lessens the work lts pure soaplathers freely. rubbing casy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics

SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

maid, was told in simple words by the slave boy as they drove along the high road of the great city of Smyrna. Eagerly Cyrilla drank in every word, and when her father came home at last ne found a grave little maiden awaiting him with a look in her eyes that made him fear, for in them shone the faith and determination and lofty courage which he had seen in the eyes of those who would bear and

And so it was, The day on which Cyrilla went to the circus to see the sport of killing a Christian because the turning point in her life, and St. Polycarp's glorious death was the means of winning one more pure, childlike soul for Christ. —Catholic Standard and Times.

auther anything rather than deny their

PRACTISE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaaverage, taken according to directions. to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

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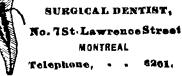
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A BACHELORIC BALLAD.

ove to sigh as I have sighed ... Times numbered by the score realize how grand it is To be a bachelor.

Minve to sew on buttons or Put neckbands on my shirts And run the needle through my thumb-Gee whiz, but how it hurts!

- I love to put a patch upon My trousers and to know That life is full of trials for The man who tries to sew.
- I love to crawl far underneath The bureau and to swear Because my collar button's gone And vanished in thin air.
- I love to darn my socks and things-The accent on the things-I love to note the ruined clothes My washerwoman brings.
- I love to come home at an hour I do not care to state And realize no one will ask Why I've been out so late.
- I love to est my lonely meals At some chesp restaurant Where I can get all else on earth Except just what I want.
- I love to laugh as I have laughed So often heretofore And realize how grand it is To be a bachelor.

L'ENVOI.

I love-ah, me, but she is fair, The maid that I adore! She's promised very soon I'll cease To be a bachelor.

-Baltimore News.

NEW YORK

A Shocking Elevator Accident-Two Lives Lost.

The Difficulties in Collecting Duties on Personal Effects; Protest From Merchants; Sisters of Charity to be Placed in Charge of the Grace Industrial School; A Woman Serves on a Jury; The Mercury Runs Up: Busy Politi cians; A School Consus to be Taken.

New York, September 13.—Richard Neilson, engineer, and Isaac Bachrach, elevator boy, were instantly killed at 3:50 o'clock last night in a fall of nineteen stories in Elevator Car No. 6 of the American Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce Streets. In some manner, as yet not comprehensively explained, the car was released from all of the cables, wires and safety attachments at the nineteenth floor and was plunged into a tangled mass of iron and woodwork with its human freight in the basement.

The engineer and the boy were the only occupants of the car. They were killed outright, and their bodies were frightfully mangled. Neilson was twenty-seven years of age, was married, and lived at 477 East Seventy-seventh Street. The boy lived with his parents on Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and was eighteen years of age.

When the car started on its trip from the ground floor there were two passengers, besides the two men who were killed. They were boys, carrying messages. One of them, William Young, got off at the ninth floor, and the other, Joseph O'Brien, employed in the New York Times Building, got off at the eighth floor. As O'Brien left the car, Neilson told him to hurry and he would wait for him, as none of the other cars were running at the time.

On the seventeenth floor of the building a woman was on her knees scrubbing the marble floor of the hallway in front of the iron grating of No. 6 elevator. She saw the car as it passed up, and received an idle word from the elevator boy. The smile was still fresh upon her lips when a gust of wind struck her, and a great black form shot down the shaft with frightful velocity. Following the long screech of the iron chains and cables that told of the descent of the car there came a crash that shook the building and that was heard in every nook and corner for a block. Janitor Henry Laundau, followed by the various employees, rushed to the basement, while people from the streets and neighboring buildings poured into the place. After gazing hopelessly for five minutes at the great tangled mass at the bottom of the shaft, which contained two human bodies, the janitor sent in an alarm of fire. It was responded to by Trucks 1 and 10 and Engines 7 and 12, with Battalion Chief Charles W. Kruger in com-

It is believed that the cables parted, for the reason that the heavy counterweight was found beside the wrecked car. The engineer and the elevator boy, after working on the attachment, made the ascent to see if all was right. The indicator on the ground floor registered the car at the nineteenth floor. The fall is estimated at about 240 feet.

Although almost every one in the building at the time of the accident was questioned last night, it was impossible to get any intelligent details of the failure of the safety gear to work. This is a mystery which will be investigated today. Even the statement and the g-neral conviction that the cables attached parted, cannot as yet be entirely relied on, and is only a conclusion accepted from the appearance of the wreck and from the fact that the counter weight was on the basement floor. There were many such conclusions drawn last night

Menthol Southing Syrup is an indis-pensable syrup for children. For sale everywhere; price, 25c per bottle.

but the real fault and the party or parties to be blamed can be brought out only by the investigation which will

GRACE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The Grace Institute, founded by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, to furnish industrial training for young girls, will be in charge of Sister Marie Dolores of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Marie Dolores of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Marie Dolores was Miss Euphemia Van Rensselaer, sister of the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S. J., who took recently final yows in the Society of Jesus. Sister Dolores's first mission. mission was among the negroes of Nassau, Bahama Islands, where she labored auccessfully from 1889 to 1894. She was recalled to take charge of the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, then opened at Spuyten Duyvil, which institution she will leave to resume the direction of the institute.

PERSONAL PROPERTY IMPORTS.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met on Thursday at the board's rooms, 241 Fifth Avenue, and the matter of the adeged undervaluation of personal property imported by the passengers of the steamship Teutonic some time ago came up for discussion. It was reaffirmed that the amount of duties collected by the customs officials from the Teutonic passengers was greatly below that which a fair valuation of the goods imported would have produced. Detectives were on the track of the negligent officials, it was said, and already the board had evidence that justified it in condemning the cuatoms people for remissness

The board adopted the following resolution, copies of which will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Collector of the Port: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that the dock officials have been and still are wilfully neglectful of their duty in the matter of inspection of baggage of first class passengers, that examinations are purposely imperfect, and a spirit of opposition to the law is to a great extent in the service : that this spirit can only be over come by the transfer or removal of such of these officials as have already openly expressed their disapproval of the law. and have in this and other ways laid themselves open to charges of disloyal-

In connection with this matter Collector George R. Bidwell said that he was responsible for the execution of the Treasury regulations in regard to passengers' baggage and not for their provisions. On the Teutonic \$12,000 was collected, and this taking of national revenue under the rules promulgated by Secretary Gage demanded time. Expedition in such cases could be had with a large force of custom officers, but the work had to be done with the present force. Mr. Bidwell added that he simed both at serving the Government and avoiding delay and embarrassment to

* * * A WOMAN ON THE JURY.

A young woman has just sat in the jury box in one of the city's courts and acquitted herself admirably. She is the first female juror in this State. It was at Judge Goldfogle's Fifth Judicial District Court, in Clinton Street, when a landlord and tenant case came up for

John Duane wanted to dispossess Fannie Meisel from her small shop in Division Street. He claimed that her month was up on Sept. 1, and he had served the required notite on her to quit, and she, on the other hand, claimed that she was a yearly tenant, and had a right to stay until May, 1898. Mr. Duane and his agent, John J. McAdams, are well known on the east side, and the counsel on both sides kept challenging talesmen until two panels were exhausted and it seemed a hopeless task to get a jury.

Judge Goldfogle suggested that perhaps the vacant seat in the jury box might be filled by one of the lawyers present. The counsel objected, but when they looked in the direction in which the court's eye was turned and saw a weil dressed young lady they smiled and said they would be much pleased to have Miss Rosalie Loew fill the vacant chair.

Miss Loew was admitted to the bar a year ago, and was in court on business for clients. Judge Goldfogle called her up, and, after informing her of the lawyers' wish, asked her whether she would serve on the jury.

"I shall do so with great pleasure," replied Miss Loew, and she took her seat and was sworn in with the remainder of

One of the counsel in his opening address addressed the jury as "Gentlemen of the jury. The judge, however, did not make the same error, for he addressed them as "Mr Foreman and jurors."

Afterward Judge Goldfogle remarked that Miss Loewmade a model juror She paid the closest attention to all the testimony, and at no time did she allow it to be noticed that she wanted to be more lawyer than juryman.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

The mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer on Friday broke all records for the summer. It was warm at sunrise, warm at breakfast, hot at noon, hotter an hour later, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole of Greater New York was sweltering. In the streets many thermometers registered as high

The extreme heat resulted in many prostrations. Men and women in many vocations were attacked. Some were overcome indoors, but the majority were

AN AUTHORITY.

MONTREAL, March 27, 1893. - Messrs. Roy Boire Drug Co., Manchester, N. H., U.S A -Since the 8th of last February we have used your Menthol Cough Syrup, for cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This remedy has given general satisfaction, a few doses being only required to cure ordinary colds. It is agreeable to the taste. The small cost for a trial bottle will produce such beneficial results as to compensate you for the outlay.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, General Hospital of the Gray Nun. Menthol Cough Syrup is on sale every. where; price, 25c per bottle.

prostrated in the streets. John O'Nell, twenty two years old, a longshoreman of 214 Morris street, Jersey City, was sunstruck on the Fall River Line pier, at the foot of Murray street, and removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

This hospital is said to be the best equipped institution in the United States for the treatment of such cases. Formerly the victims of heat were first subjected to a bath in ice, ground fine. This proved too great a shock for many patients, and a substitute treatment was evolved.

A large tank of ice water was erected on the roof of the building and connected with the ground floor by pipes. Now the physicians, instead of giving the former ice bath, spray the patient. First the water is ice cold, and then gradually brought down to the normal temperature of the body. O'Neill's was the first extreme case to be treated in this manner, and when he was brought out of danger the hospital staff was jubilant. When he was brought in they had very little hope of saving his life.

SCHOOL CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

Superintendent Charles R Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has completed the arrangements for the compilation of the biennial school census which was provided for by the Legislature of 1895. In a circular letter on the subject, Supt. Skinner says :

"By a ruling of this department, the cesus will be taken in all cities, and also in incorporated villages of the State having a population of 10,000 or upward. Villages claiming a population of 10 000 will have their claims taken under consideration. A aufficient number of enumerators should be employed to faithfully and accurately perform the required work within the time specified. The expense incurred in taking this census will be a charge against the villages and oities respectively."

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

condemnation of the Democrats by the

Papacy. Rumors were spread with a wily persistency for the purpose of suggesting difficulties to men's minds and consciences. And this, despite the policy of Lee XIII., who had just imposed silence on The Corrier Nationale, of Turin, which, from motives that I shall abstain from analysing, had carried on an invidious and vigorous campaign against the Christian Democratic party. his, too, at the moment when the Holy Father had commissioned his social confident, Signor Toniolo, to publish in the Revista Internazionale, of Rome, a remarkable study on the Christian idea of Democracy, "Il Concetto Cristiano della Democrazia," a study which was a powerful justification of the existence of the new party, and which supplied a portion of the contents of the Encyclical "Rerum Novarum." These intrigues and premeditated measures bring the utterances of Rome into strong relief. A moderating power, obliged to be keenly alive to all the complex interests of the central government of the Church, the Holy See not only does not condemn Christian Democracy but blesses it and approves of its being put forward as an object of high esteem. Hostile newspapers have pretended that the word Democracy was not pronounced that the Pope dislikes it. What peculiar reasoning! What a strange conception of traditional doctrine! At all periods and in all circumstances Demo-cracy has been recognized as legitimate velopment in views of public policy and in the matter of their practical applicaby the Doctors of the Church—even by those who for accidental social reasons have given the preference to other forms of government. How could the Holy See, the Church have always held to be in agreement with the Gospel and tradition, whilst absolute power enjoyed. at a time when the tide of Democracy is whilst absolute power enjoyed every privilege? This is more than an error : it betrays a complete ignorance of the "sensus ecclesiasticus et Catholicus." as the Fathers express it. If the Pope has not pronounced the word, he has praised the thing. And he has approved of the address of M. Leon Harmel,

JUSTIFYING THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS. As is customary the "Bon Pere" had submitted this address to the Holy Father, who authorized the character istic passage. What more is necessary Leo XIII. encouraged, praised, and blessed the priests who "go to the people." This is clear enough. These democratic abbés," as opponents disdainfully call them in France, are exactly the men whom all the courts and the reactionaries desire to see put on the Index; and these social priests, as they are termed on the Continent, are precisely the clergy whom Leo. XIII. takes under his sovereign protection as the most faithful interpreters of his instructions. Cardinal Ferrata in presenting the pilgrims to the Pope insisted on this approbation and encouragement. And in a brilliant discurse Mgr. Radini Tedeschi, the bearer of the Pope's words of guidance to the Catholic Congresses, not only recognized the right of the Democratic priests, but pointed out how strict a duty it was for the clergy "to go to the people." Cardinal Agliardi, ex-Nuncio at Vienna, went still lurther. In his fervorino he warmly extolled social reforms and measures of protection for the workers Another former Nuncio. Mgr. Domenico Jacobini, has traced Christian Democracy to the eternal sources of the Christianity which brought to the world the glad tidings of liberty, equality and fraternity, that glorious trilogy of the social credo. Thus then we have the approbation of Christian demo cracy: a blessing and encouragement bestowed on the Social priests; and the appropriation of the democratic programmes. If adversaries consider these indications a disavowal of the Christian democratic party we must admire alike the case with which they are satisfied their ability in interpretation, and their unmeasured loyalty. The importance of the historical teaching is raised by the ensemble of the utterances on the subject. For the first time

WE WITNESS THIS CONCOLING SPECTACLE. Prelates it is the Cardinals with the hardening the character to that temper ry. experience of di lomatists who have re which will work with honor—if need be coived those ideas and hose groups with in the tumult or on the scanoid.

THE FURTHER WINDESS MAND COMMITTION OF STREET STATES.

A SIGHT CONVINCES

that Cloak Selling here is the biggest thing in Montreal at the present time, in fact no one can touch us in this line. We lead and we are determined to keep to the front for Cloaks. Our assortment this season is really immense, and as for values we retail in most cases at less than wholesale houses ask for similar goods. This department is the largest in Canada, and everything in it is up to

Over 5000 Mantles

Put to stock this season already, and all hought in the best markets in the world.

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Examples

Black All Wool Bousle Cloth Capes. braided fronts and collar, only \$3 00.

Fancy Check Heavy Reversible Cloth Golf Capes, very stylish and well made.

only \$3 85, Navy and Black All Wool Cheviot Cloth Jackets, well finished and stylish, price only \$3.50

Capes with Fur Linings and Fur Collars, full sweep and fancy coverings, orly \$13 50.

For Jackets, Capes, Ulsters, we are headquarters, every conceivable style shown in qualities, up to \$125 00.

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TERMS, CANH

profuse encouragement. Men who have just lately been Nuncios and who are acquainted with all the forms of opposition which democracy everywhere encounters and also with the intentions of the Vatican, whose representatives they have been, do not heattate to show their adhesion to Christian Democracy. Have we not here a striking proof that Rome is permeated by a social atmosphere and democratic sympathies? Not only the Pope himself, aided by Cardinal Rampolls, but every member of energetic and enlightened "Young Rome" traces the saving Sign of the Cross on the structure of democracy. When Léon Harmel some years ago led the ambassadors of "the Fourth Estate" to the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, M. de Vogue and other acute observers described this social phenomen n as "the coming of the people to the Vatican." Formerly it was the sovereigns and the great who were received with the warmest cordiality; now it is democracy—the humble and the lowly. From that period the Roman mind has undergone a wonderful de tion. To day the triumph of these ideas is complete. To the regret of the reactionaries, the Papacy guides, directs, and approves of the new currents in order to barmonise the eternal doctrines Pope of strong character and exceptionally broad views, who effects this adapta tion by means of the high gifts with which Christ has adorned the mind of His Vicar.

RESPONSIBLE RECOMMENDATION.

CONVENT DES SAINT-ANGES, West Manchester, N.H., March 2, 1893.

Messrs. Roy Boire Drug Co.:-It is with haste that I avail myself of this occasion to thank the Messrs. Roy, Boire Drug Co. for gratuitously sending their Menthol Syrup to our Convent. I may add, that all persons in our Convent who used Menthol Syrup fully recovered. One of our patients, suffering from a serious attack of lung trouble, in consequence of which she passed sleepless nights, was treated with this marvelons syrup, and to day she has recovered her health and is at present employed in performing her ordinary duties.

> REV. SISTER RHEAUME, Superioress

Menthol Cough Syrup is on sale everywhere at 25c per bottle.

"Why is it." asked the young lad, who was being shown through the estab lishment, as she stopped beside the man who gets up the "funny column," "why is it that you humorists always look so

"Because if a fellow has to make a living at it this joking becomes a mighty serious business." solemn?

Then of course she said:
"Why, how funny!" - Cleveland Leader.

A little fresh-air child saw a herd of cows for the first time, and, after watching them chewing their cuds, in amazement he said deprecatingly to the farmer: "Oh, mister, do you have to buy gum for all those cows to chew?"

C. T. C. Pills give instant relief to all who are suffering from healaches. U. T. C. Pills are on sale everywhere. Price 25c per box.

The unremitting retention of simple It is not the theologians—Cardinals and and high sentiments in obscure duries is

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, September 18.—The trade in cattle was firmer to day, and, owing to there being no Argentine cattle or sheep at Deptioni, supplies were somewhat smaller than usual and a much better feeling prevailed. The market for States cattle was stronger, and prices advanced to since this day week, while Canadians were firm. States sold at 120 Canadians at 11c. and sheep at 111.

Mesara. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen of Landon, Eng., write W. H. Beamen, live stock agent of the Board of Trade as follows, under dates of August 30 and September 2:—At Dept. ford to day the supply of beasts placed on the market numbered 2 675 head, for which trade was a little better, 1716 States outle realizing 54d to 54d, 735 Canadian 51 to 514, and 224 South American 414 to 5d per th. In the sheep market the demand was fair and prices without material alteration from last week. There were 2,440 sheep offered for sale, of which 1086 were fr m Canada and 1,354 from South America, and for which about 51d per lb was realized.

The cattle trade at the Deptford market to-day was better, on account of the supplies being shorter; 1,200 States cattle sold at 51d to 51d; 457 Canadians at 51d to 54d, and 209 South American at 41d to 5d. The number of sheep offered for sale amounted to 2,485, consisting entirely of South Americans. Trade for these was also better and prices higher, some realizing 5} i to 5†d.

MONTREAL, September 13.—There has heen no important change in the situ stion of the export live stock trade since this day week. The buying of choice export cattle by American shippers continues at western Ontario points, and, in consequence of which, this class of stock is still scarce in this market, and will, no doubt, remain so as long as American shippers keep on paying present prices, as they are much higher than local ex porters could pay with the present rates of freight ruling, they being 15, to 20, per head higher than B ston rates Cable advices to day were encouraging to shippers, as they reported the markets firm for Canadian stock, and noted a further advance in States cattle. At present prices exporters state that cattle is just about let out, so if the mar ket continues to improve or present values are maintained from now on, shippers will probably have a chance to recover some of their early losses.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offering of live stock were 800 cattle, 500 sherp 500 lambs, 100 calves and 75 bogs. The supply of cattle was again excessive, and, as there was no improvement in the quality of the stock, trade was slow, but not withstand ing these facts the market had a steady tone and prices show no material change from a week ago. The attendance of buyers was large, but they only bought sparingly, or only sufficient to fill actual wants, in the hopes of getting a better class of stock to pick from on Thursday. The demand from shippers was slow. there being no auitable stock on the market for this trade, and, in order to complete shipments, bought a few choice cows at 34c per 1b. The demand for stockers for shipment to Buffalo continues and buyers paid 2½c for steers and heifers, and 1½c to 1½c for bulls. Locally good cattle sold at 310 to 4; fair at 21c to 34 c; common at 2c to 21c, and inferior at 11c to 11c per 1b, live weight. The demand for sheep from shippers was better, owing to the recent improvement in the markets abroad no doubt, and suitable stock met with a sale at 3c to 3 c per lb., live weight Lambs were in good demand, and at though they are coming forward morfreely, prices are tairly well maintained sales being made freely at \$275 to \$3 50 each as to size and condition. The supply of calves was small, for which the demand was good at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each. Light weight hoge sold at 5%c and heavy at 5c per lb., live weight.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards the receipts were 250 cattle, 200 sheep and ismbs, and 300 hogs. There was some demand from local dealers for cattle and a few loads changed hands at from 2½c to 3½c per lb., live weight, while the balance were forwarded to the above market. An extra choice lot of export sheep sold at 3 c, and other sales of good stock were made at 3c to 34c per lb., live weight. Live hoge met with a good demand and prices ruled firm for lightweights, sales being made at \$5.80 per 1001bs.

Piano

BARGAINS

We have removed from 213 St. James Street the last of the NORDHEIMER stock, some 25 pianos in all, which are now in our St. Catherine Street warerooms.

"These Pianos are new, choice, good, or Upright's and Squares of other makers that have been put in A1 order,

We wil', while they last, offer each Piano at a reduction of \$50 to \$100.

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Richness of style, beauty of pattern and strict economy in price, stand out with vivid distinctness on every piece of our New Fall Dress Goods. Among them are many elegant French Robe Lengths in stylish patterns, no two slike. and which we luckily control, there's an exclusiveness of style in these Beautiful Robe Lengths that no description in cold type could do justice to.

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New Amason Cloth Suitings in all the latest and standard colors, with nice bright finish, 67c.

New Covert Cloth Suitings in a spier. did range of dark grounds, shot with pretty combination colorings, 65c. New Silk and Wool Dress Goods, choice shot effects, with raised boucle

panterna, 97c. New Metallic Cloth, one of the latest Paris Dress Novelties, a full range of handsome designs, \$1.65.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,

New Dress Patterns.

New Silk and Wool Dress Patterus, bright colored ground, with raised figures n black, \$6.75.

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High-Class Jackets and Capes High-Class Jackets.

Ludies' Stylish Black West of England Serge, double breasted, new high collar, ined with silk serge, price \$8 50.

Ladies' New Plain Black Beaver Cloth, satin finish, double breasted style, with fancy collar, and richly trimmed with mobair braid and jet ornaments, \$975. Lidies' high-class Black Bix Cloth Jacket, stylish cut, in double breasted ashion, sollar, revers and pockets, trimmed with handsome mohair braid and lined with new Silk Serge. Perfect fitting, \$15 00.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited

High-Class Capes.

Lidies' Stylish Fancy Black Cloth Capes in rough effects, cut full swe p, latest high collar, stylishly trinimed with Mohair Braid, manuish back \$7.25. Lidies' New Fancy Black Rough Cloth Capes, handsomely trimmed with New Mohair Braid, cut with full aweep and

inncy collar, \$9.00. Ladies' Model Cape in new fancy cloth, richly trimmed with Mohair

Braid, new dolman back and stylish collar. \$13 75. Ladies' New Black Cloth Cape, exclusive pattern, dolman back, new French

collar, square front and handsome pearl buttons, \$15 60. THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Damask Table Cloths:

Good Quality Unbleached Linen Damyards, 32c. Fine Hand Loom Linen Table Cloths.

good, clear, round yarn of extra quality, size about 2 yards by 2 yards, 96c. Heavy Silver Flax Linen Table Cloths, very fine quality and extra bright yarn,

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Special Line of White Turkish, with pretty colored borders and fringed ends, from 94c to 88c.

Colored Turkish Bath Towels, in variety of dainty colors, with fringed ends, from 94c to 38c. Very Fine Linen Bath Towels, extra size, extra quality, in smooth and tine surface, with colored borders and fringed

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