

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

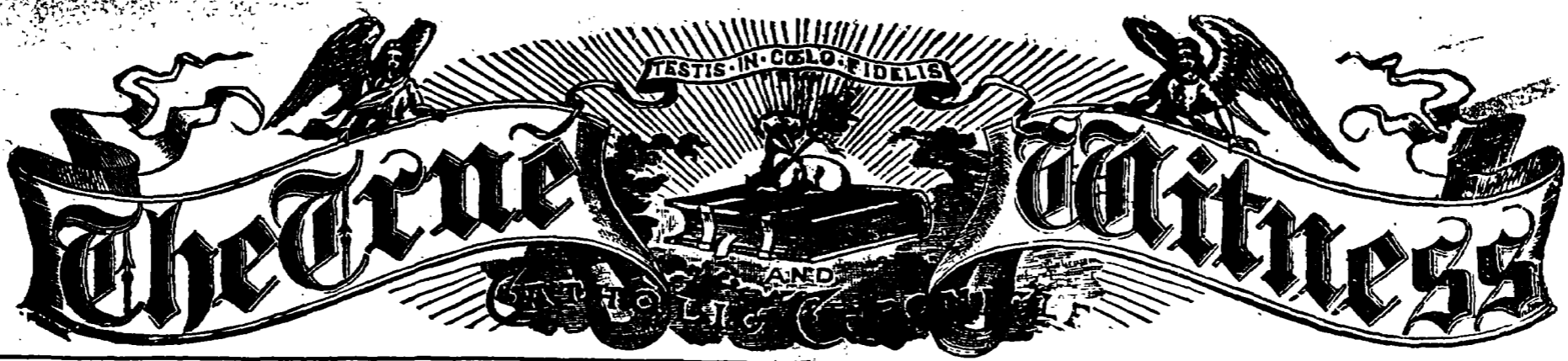
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST.
The Square
P.O. Box 111

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Subscription price of *The Catholic Witness* for Great Britain, Ireland and France is \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Austria, \$2.00; Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00. Terms payable in advance.

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 Educational 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 Bruschi 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 baptism. 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 relatives to receive the last rites and prayers of the Church. On account of all these blessed associations, when entering the temple he felt like prostrating himself to cry out with the prophet:— "What shall I render to the Lord for all that he has bestowed here upon me?"

Continuing, His Grace said that besides 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 foundation 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 zeal, 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 universities. 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? Were 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 pleas 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 himself 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 consider

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 considerable extent. We can do still better, we can further grow materially, intellectually and morally. It is our wish and our duty to do so; for example, by improving the education given to the people. Such is the wish and desire of all, but on this special point, when strangers make no secret of their admiration for

the laws that govern us, when such an 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 believe, 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 family 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 Archbishop.

"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, "Catholic Societies and the Intellectual Man." After touching on the antiquity of Church Societies as almost coeval with the foundation of Catholicity on earth, 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.

In cities where young men are beset with so many distractions and temptations, such societies do incalculable good. For the stranger they sweeten the sadness 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 harvest smiles upon him, so the officers must re-couple 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 appears 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." Phillip, chap. 2, v. 3.

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 cultivate the one at the expense of the other, should never give undue attention to the gymnasium, base ball or the wheel, to the detriment of intellectual and spiritual requirements. We should cherish cordial feelings for each other, so that, as the pagans of the early century spoke of the Catholics of that time, those who follow in their footsteps may

have good reason to reiterate their exclamation: "See how those Christians love one another." One glorious effect of this love would be not only a union of all the societies in the United States, from New York to San Francisco, but also

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

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 Ireland, 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 shrouded in splendor, radiating with ideal possibilities, and awaiting its advent we should infuse new vigor into every breath of the organization. Every member realizing the grandeur of his mission should actualize 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 a way that will subserve the permanent interests of city, state and nation. In our various callings we should be models of efficiency and integrity, faithful to the teachings of our holy religion, and follow with unflinching 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 creed will never be false to his country. We should cherish, too, filial obedience to our ecclesiastical 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 defend, "God and our Neighbor." And so as the years go by, as centuries roll past, may it 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: "Nunquam defecerunt, nunquam deficient, they have never failed, they never will fail."

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 afoot 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 stilling the Plot," followed 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 Jeremiah, 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 and they seem to say that no Roman Catholic can obtain eternal life. Do they deliberately consign to hell (an ugly word, but I beg them to face it honestly) Bernard of Morlaix, whose hymn, 'Jerusalem the Golden,' they have sung a thousand times; Francis of Sales, Fran-

cis of Assisi, Damien the leper priest, and ten thousand more? If they do, may God forgive them, for they need his pity more than most men. But what a spectacle! The Blessed City, a magnificent meeting house. Its people a little band of snug and selfish Pharisees.

"Now to quit points of ethics and come to the matter of the lecture or sermon, 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 appearance 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 bestow 'a gift.' But as the gift is simply that which every Christian, Roman Catholic or primitive Methodist, can and does obtain, there is nothing remarkable herein.

"But without argument, proof or anything else, Pastor Chiniquy 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 hesitate to change the limited infallibility of Leo for the unlimited infallibility of Chiniquy.

"But the States are clearly a queer country when law is not, for the Pastor (Chiniquy) informed the meeting that for fifteen years he was out on bail in the custody of various officials, and that he was brought up four times a year to answer for horrible crimes, every one of them the result of priestly perjury! Unlucky Chiniquy! What with this and twenty-five attempts 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 hast come a long way to pour thy tale of woe into our ears in this 'city of White Haven! Peace be to thee! Toodleloo to thy beloved French-Canadians! 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 tike my word for it that nothing bad by thee that night was of weight enough to upset the religious convictions of a tomtit."

A PAPER ON A SIMILAR 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 advice before the convention. Mr. Mulligan says:

"When a Catholic man begins to neglect Catholic young men's societies his guardian angel takes an extra grip on the reins of his life. A single stick is easily broken; put many together and 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 confidence in his individual strength that he thinks that he needs no help, that he can stand alone. That is what Goliath 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 angels. 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 battalions and Satan has a terrifying spasms."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

A SUSCINCT REVIEW OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

It is Supported and Favored by the Pope—It stands the Head of the Movement—Endorsed by Rome—Opposed by the Dictator Government—It is Growing Strong Every Day.

A special correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes to say:—

All the circumstances that attended the French Workingmen's Pilgrimage go to form 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 amidst which the Pontifical audience took place as from the Roman demonstrations themselves. It must be acknowledged, indeed, that in spite of the decided attitude of the Supreme Pontiff 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 deplored 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 Social 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 influence 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.

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

AN ARTICLE WELL WORTHY OF CAREFUL PERUSAL.

Rev. Professor Slack's Address on the Subject—What a Catholic Should or Should Not Read—The Evils of Corrupt Books and a Sensational Press.

Rev. Professor Slack delivered a thoughtful 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 from the pages of the Boston Republic. In his introduction the Professor says:—

It will be advisable (1) to consider the different dangers that lurk in literature; (2) to review briefly the various classes of literature; and (3) 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 behoof and whose behalf I have undertaken to treat my subject that I should take the word "literature" in a very wide sense. For practical purposes we may consider it to mean "reading matter" in general. With regard to the adjective "dangerous," we know that implies the presence of some special element of risk. We also know that, as far as at least as its direct and moral influence is concerned, literature can all of human beings only and addresses itself, not to their bodily constitution, 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 morality; 3, dangers to man's mental constitution.

THE DANGERS TO FAITH FIRST

because they are not only the most important in themselves, but also the most far-reaching in their consequences. Whatever tends to destroy or weaken our faith, tends in the same degree to damage our moral and intellectual being; and this, too, over and above the hurt which we suffer in our soul by the loss of God's most precious gift. The vast body of modern literature, untroubled as it is by the teachings of Catholic Christianity, displays only too clearly various forms of unbelief. And this constant presentment of false views cannot but tend to weaken or destroy the true conception of the Christian faith. We next turn to the consideration of the dangers to morality. These are closely connected with the want of faith and naturally vary in character according to the varying forms of unbelief, but in all alike a certain common element of danger is present 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 functions of advocate and judge. A comparatively slight acquaintance with modern literature suffices to show how the reading matter of our day reflects this tendency.

TO SUBSTITUTE IMPLICATION FOR MORAL PRINCIPLES.

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 dangerous 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 acquire dangerous habits of loose reasoning and of false sentiment, and thus inflict permanent injury upon the powers of mind and heart.

"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 caution be exercised than in the domain of history. It ought to be the oracle of truth, but has often been degraded into the handmaiden of controversy. Happily 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. That somewhat inconsistent individual 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 prohibitions, 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' 'Thou shalt not commit adultery'? Were these eternal laws revealed the novelists would find their occupation gone. Modern novels may be said to be of two types—the historical novel and the hysterical

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

THE CATHOLIC WITNESS

The historical novel is distinguished for its inaccurate presentation 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 nor 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 net of protest) "some higher and more religious spirit 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, ever course, sensation, it seems to be an importation from France. When we think of the reckless waste of human life affected by writers of the school of Mr. Haggard, do we not discover a new meaning to the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword," mightier certainly as a weapon of destruction. Who can tell the lasting evil done to the mind of the reader by such literature?

Referring to Protestant and Infidel journals, Professor Slack continues:—

"When we consider the ignorance, prejudice and hostility of the public mind in these countries with regard to Catholic faith; when we reflect upon the strength of the temptation which editors must feel to pander to the passions of their readers; and when we realize how many motives tend to warp the judgment 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 precautions and remedies which a reader must adopt? In the first place it is surely the duty of every loyal child of the Church to hearken to the voice of warning which our spiritual guides are sometimes constrained to utter. Whether it be by means of the much-abused "Index" or of the utterance of local authority, the true Catholic will always be ready to heed the warnings that are addressed to him, and to avoid all literature which his spiritual pastor declares to be evil or dangerous. He will not make the mistake of considering these warnings as violations of his liberty. He knows that the Church has a right

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is said that Sir Oliver Mowat has informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he will take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario providing that Hon. David Mills be given the portfolio of the Justice Department. Sir Oliver is anxious that Ontario should retain this important portfolio and that the representation 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 Bonetta were committed for trial by Police Magistrate O'Garra for conspiracy in the Capital lacrosse case. They were granted bail of \$2,000 each, \$1,000 personal and two securities of \$500 each.

Mr. A. J. Robillard, for ten or twelve years telegraph operator at the St. Henri station, 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 of age, and has a child only nine months old.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is said that Sir Oliver Mowat has informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he will take the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario providing that Hon. David Mills be given the portfolio of the Justice Department. Sir Oliver is anxious that Ontario should retain this important portfolio and that the representation 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 Bonetta were committed for trial by Police Magistrate O'Garra for conspiracy in the Capital lacrosse case. They were granted bail of \$2,000 each, \$1,000 personal and two securities of \$500 each.

Mr. A. J. Robillard, for ten or twelve years telegraph operator at the St. Henri station, 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 of age, and has a child only nine months old.

THE DEAD WHO DIED FOR IRELAND.

BY JOHN ROYLE O'REILLY.

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

The dead who died for Ireland—the noble ones—the best. Who gave their lives for motherland, who poured upon her breast...

The dead who died for Ireland!—how hallowed are their graves! With all their memories fresh and green, oh! how could we be slaves?

Ye dare not, men of Ireland. Ye dare not thus disgrace The dead who died for Ireland!—the guardians of your race.

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

The dead who died for Ireland! Oh! were they still alive, They would trample on the fetters—they would tread the accursed eye!

Be proud, ye men of Ireland! Be proud of those who died; Never men o'er all the earth had nobler cause for pride.

The dead who died for Ireland are beacons in our night, From the halo round their sacred graves we'll catch the holy light.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Rev. Father Nugent Discusses His Position.

The Financial Features of the Agricultural Question—A Declaration That There is No Basis 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 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.

THE SAME QUESTION WHICH AGITATED IRELAND

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.

"THERE MUST BE A CAUSE FOR THIS." The cause is that the monetary laws have turned the wealth into the hands

of a few. In 1860, 46 per cent of the wealth belonged to the people. In 1890 83 per cent was in the hands of capitalists and the people had but 17 per cent of the \$61,000,000,000 of wealth of the country.

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 man who has money to loan.

THERE IS NO PROSPERITY.

Prosperity is not here. It is worked today on the principle of the faith cure. They claim disease is only in your mind. Gold and silver prosperity is here.

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.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The talk of a bimetallic conference is fraud. The administration does not want to try the silver question now. They put it off for years by the Bland-Allison and Sherman acts.

A Medieval Policy.

[Trade Review.]

That the better class of American bankers and business men were not in sympathy with the hostile attitude of the McKinley administration with its dealings with this country has long been known.

ground are in favor of annexation which would wipe out the frontier line and admit our products entirely free of duty.

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

"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.

It is a pity that the requirements of politics prevent these remarks from being printed in every newspaper in the United States. They would open the eyes of the American voter to the ally of 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 TABOODED.

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 picturesque features of military life the English War Department is only following the example of the German and other Continental armies.

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 it is worth while to risk men's lives for a piece of tawdry silk?"

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.

indifference to rifles squirting the burning, searing vitriol. No decent looking soldier will be got to face them. They will have to be approached backward.

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.

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 Bayeux tapestry portraying the battle of Hastings containing abundant representations of the flags of the period.

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 loved to the world because his life is founded on a high standard.

THE END OF THE P.P.A.

The P.P.A., which, some three or so years ago caused a commotion in political circles, and stirred up some apprehension among Catholics, is dead in Canada, and is dying in the States.

COL. GEORGE BLISS.

A LEADING AMERICAN CATHOLIC LEADER.

Colonel George Bliss, of New York, who ever since his conversion to the faith, thirteen years ago, has been most devoted in practice, and most vigilant and serviceable in the interests of Catholicity in America and elsewhere.

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 practice his profession.



The man may be able to whip the lion single-handed, but he is not taking chances, and is not going to disdain the assistance of helpers with hot irons. The same is true of a wise man who is having a tussle with ill-health.

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid thousand-page volume, with over three hundred engravings and colored plates.

Montreal School of Elocution.

Y.M.C.A. Building, Dominion Sq.

MR. STEPHEN is now at the rooms daily, to enroll new pupils and give information. Pupils may hereafter have MR. STEPHEN'S personal instruction exclusively or combined with MISS SIMPKIN'S.

tholic. It was not a sentimental conversion, 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.

In the State Constitutional Convention of 1894, Mr. Bliss joined with Mr. Couderc in a vigorous defence of the Catholic charities of the State which were threatened, and prevented any adverse action.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

IS THE RARE TREASURE OF PERFECT HEALTH.

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

From the Amherst, 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 happily relief was found through the medium of a medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands of others.

The Crop Estimates.

Some ridiculous estimates are being put forward in the daily press of the amount 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.

The Crop Estimates.

Some ridiculous estimates are being put forward in the daily press of the amount 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.

with very moderate compulsion of necessity, following their own judgment. 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 advantages 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."

"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 bad cold in the head.

"Did you tell that young man to call here any more?" asked Mabel's father, severely. "N—no." "Why not?" "I 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 perfectly 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 in 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 puzzled, but a little girl held out her hand eagerly: "Please, it's what a hen lays her eggs on." B—wonderment followed, but the mite was justified by the lesson book, in which was written: "The hen lays 300 eggs a year on an average."

The Modern Novel—"Has that book any good characters?" asked the literary critic. "Well," replied the casual reader, "a few of the people had good characters in the first chapter. But they're all hopelessly lost before the middle of the story."

Eagan (at a Jersey resort)—Quick, give me a gun. Host—Great Scott! what's the matter? Eagan—I've got one of these mosquitoes 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 Popular 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 wife admonished him, saying: "Be quiet, the doctor ought to know best."

Patient—Vot? Two dollars for takin' out dem teeth? Dentist—Two dollars if you take gas. Patient—Young man, I thought you vos a dentist. I didn't know you vos a gas gambany.—Puck.

Mrs. Swellington—Are you sure this is the fashion? Modiste—Oui, madame! Ze ver' latest. Mrs. Swellington (still doubtful)—Queer! It looks and feels comfortable.—Judge.

"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. Camsa—Your husband dresses very quietly. Mrs. Cawker—Does he? You ought to hear him when he can't find his collar, 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 injuries, 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.

The swing of the sea, and the billows' long beat. Fill this tale that floats up from the down east fog...

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.

What their place is in the scheme of education only the Lord knows; their position in the Catholic Church has always been a mystery to us.

The jelly-fish Catholic is usually very refined and excessively sensitive. His abiding horror is to be counted among the Pope's Irish.

His religion is of the mild and soothing character. The Church of which he claims to be a member has never minced dogma and has set her face like flint against kings and people when principle was at stake.

Times like the present try the rudimentary soul of the jelly-fish Catholic. Anything like plain speaking offends his cultured taste.

be good living people and Catholics after a sort, but they are not of the seed of the Man by whom salvation was wrought in Israel.

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.

The Church has condemned the Sunday saloon and liquor selling on Sunday in the most plain and emphatic terms.

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.

Re-opening of Schools.

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, in an article on the above subject, thus refers to the responsibility of Catholic parents.

Catholic 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.

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 confessions and frequent communions.

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.

children educated in Catholic schools. Very often there is a penalty visited for this neglect. The Catholic schools are maintained, sometimes under circumstances of difficulty, and should be supported.

HOME RULE'S ECLIPSE.

A Canadian Priest Tells of What He Saw in Ireland.

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.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.

What the Weekly Cork Herald Has to 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 receiving from our correspondents in various parts of Munster all tend to show that the harvest prospects are anything but bright.

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.

GLAS, 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 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 despondent meditation.

now well advanced and flourishing. The hay, which was the most abundant crop of any, is also suffering for want of drought to save it, and altogether it is difficult to conjecture what will be the result.

KILLOGHLIN, Tuesday.

A great change has come over the scene in the farming way within the last few weeks. The incessant and heavy rains during that time have effected a terrible and destructive change in all sorts of crops.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted through the Canadian Inventors by the United States Government.

- 589105—Andrew Baly et al., means for preventing fraudulent refilling of bottles etc. 589068—Robert W. King, Toronto, temperature regulator. 589049—Alexandre Lemieux, Montreal, snuff-filling bottle.

GOLD DEMOCRATS OF OHIO.

Text of the Resolutions Adopted at a Recent Convention.

The National Democrats of Ohio held a convention last week and adopted the following platform:

"We, the representatives of the National Democratic Party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, reaffirm allegiance to the principles of the party as set forth in the platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1872."

"We denounce the recent tariff legislation 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 unfitted for American citizenship."

"We disapprove the hostile 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

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retards the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc.

Hood's Pills

It is always a pleasant thing to have been at Mass; it sweetens and favors the whole day. It is indeed a wonderful thing as we walk about, to think that we have seen the Lord.

THE CELTIC RACE.

Its Influence in the Affairs of the World.

The Boston Herald of a recent issue contains an interesting interview with Hon. Patrick A. Collins on the influence of the Celtic race in the affairs of the world.

"This development of the Celtic type in the last quarter of the nineteenth century is, of course, peculiarly interesting in the United States."

"Take England, for example, a country in which an Irishman is not yet at home. Of the greatest generals in her armies, Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, is a native of Kildare, and Lord Roberts of Candahar, whom Kipling styles 'Bob,' the idol of the Indian armies, comes from county Waterford."

IRISHMEN FAMOUS IN CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Sir Nicholas Colman, minister to Russia. In Australia, Sir Charles O'Connell has made a name for himself in Canada, Blake, Galt and Lord Dufferin are Irish. In British journalism the Celtic is everywhere to be seen.

The survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence is a law of nature which has been working steadily in the history of the human race.

"In the struggle of 2,800 years the Celt has gone on triumphantly. A man with a coat of arms and a sword and all his belongings, he represents the Celtic race in the history of the world."

The National Democrats of Ohio held a convention last week and adopted the following platform:

day after day during life, it forms a strong habit of piety and a sure protection. It brings confidence and protection, and may be a stepping stone to better things.

TOWN OF ST. PAUL.

The most attractive and largest bazaar held for some years began Tuesday, 7th inst., in the beautiful hall of the Catholic Church, Town of St. Paul, and will continue to the 23rd inst.

The feature of the bazaar will be a competition among the daily Presidents of each department.

THE POTENCY OF PRAYER.

No matter how you are circumstanced in life, no matter what your temptations, no matter how little relief or satisfaction you may take in offering up your supplications, if you pray and continue to pray, even with apparent dryness of heart, these prayers will reach the throne of the merciful Saviour, and you will not and cannot be lost.

In a rugged country characterized as this is, by individualism towards religious belief and laxity of principle in social morality, a reading of all kinds finds its way into the household and fathers and mothers and sons and daughters meet all sorts of people in their associations, as a religious journal is a necessity, this is a positive, in every Christian home.

The story is told of a certain popular minister with the large faculty of giving and taking a joke, who was asked by a young man to grant him a loan of vacation to attend to his various business, and finally to drug with the opiate the one substance mentioned.

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.

WE SELL

Rutland Stove Lining

IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished, pay \$7 to \$10 per week.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION

Kindling, \$2.00, Cut Maple, \$2.50, Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove length—\$1.50. J. C. McARD, Richmond Square, Tel. 3455.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

Self-Raising Flour

Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a claim for our beautiful book "How to Get a Patent." What profitable to invent? and millions of patents. Advice free. Fees moderate. BRODIE & HARVIE, EXPERTS. People Building, 155 St. James Street, Montreal.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisements, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co

(LIMITED)

222 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

P. O. Box 1138.

All other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, **THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., LTD.**, P. O. Box 1138.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.

We recognize the friends of **THE TRUE WITNESS** by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscription.

Always give the name of the post office with your paper sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

WEDNESDAY...SEPTEMBER 15, 1897

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 been advocating some tangible recognition of the memory of those exiled Irish men, women and children, who either here or at Grasse 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 old.

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

A large platform has been erected from which Rev. Father Brown, P.P. of St. Hugues, will deliver a funeral oration. The Rev. Father MacAnley, 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 peculiarly timely.

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.D. of Hibernians, Catholic Order of Foresters, 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 temperance 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 intoxicating as drink as whiskey and brandy. This is a point well taken, and if one is to 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 applejack. 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 who lets 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 life of St. Francis of Assisi, 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 fact incumbered of English recitatives, that drawing salaries and preaching to empty benches are not the only duties imposed

upon them. Staff Capt. Douglas and incidentally the whole Salvation Army get great credit for broad-mindedness of spirit and willingness to give credit where credit is due on account of this adoption of St. Francis, but with all this apparent generosity there lurked the hidden weapon of heresy and its fellow comrade misrepresentation of facts.

The lady faithfully delineated the life and character of St. Francis, but either designedly or in error failed to 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. The Reverend writer applies the caustic pen of fact to the flattering quill of emotional hysteria, and after pointing out where the Salvation Army soldier of to-day 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 him. "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 faith 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 his 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 private ordering the general and not the general the private.

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

A fitting conclusion to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland 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 Prince 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 ties to Great Britain requires 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 depopulated to please the rackrenting and absentee landlords, a policy which will encourage her manufacturers and enable her to take her place in the ranks of the commercial nations of the world. 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 Sadler 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 organizations.

THE Republic on the other side of the line have what is known as "Know-nothings," a term applicable to those who pride themselves on the fact that they are of unmixed American descent, though by-the-by, how they arrive at this reasoning it is hard to imagine. On the other side with an indefinable dislike for everything Irish the Englishman 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 down to the present times it may not be amiss to ask who to-day are the real

rules of the destinies of the Empire. In all its days of progress its brightest lights, its best generals and most keen-sighted politicians have been Irishmen. We will not speak of Canada and the position of our race here. The history of Confederation is the history of the Irish Canadian race, but we will follow the enemy into his own country and ask this English Know-nothing if he has heard of such persons as Lord Dufferin, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Lord Mayo, Lord Laurence, Lord Wolsey, 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 was a low minded sneer coming from a low minded man, one who was either ill 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 Will 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 they went to law about it. The case has just been decided in the Superior Court by which the Regulars have been ousted and the Free Willers are again in possession. It would be interesting to know what are the distinctive earmarks of a Free Willer 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. Carlyle 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 property or schools. He wanted the Convention to recommend that to be put on the ballots 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.

If cable despatches are to be believed, Kaiser William is making every effort to get together a European combination against 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 embracing 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 reflect, however, while this would be Alexander is playing the fool with high and mighty interests, 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 necessity 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 devise a better agency for the advancement of his kingdom among men than 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 Andair, P.P. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Father O'Bryan, S.J., Superior of the Loyola College.

Rev. Father Casey, who has duly instructed 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 district.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Before Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for the scene of his European trials, a deputation 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 speaking Catholics of Montreal are anxiously awaiting some information from the chief minister as to its reception by the Imperial Government and the answer vouchsafed 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 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 unquenched in the bosom of every true Irish man 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 defenders." 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 heard that 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 hear, 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 isle 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 life would have been taken, if the representatives of the Albany Argus had not ferreted 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 wife 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 which he has been called upon to pass; and that he be spared to his young children, and accept in humble submission the will of the Lord, is the earnest prayer of the members of Branch No. 1. F. C. LAWLER, 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 architecture 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. Whoever neglects a thing which he suspects he ought to do, because it seems to him too small a thing, is deceiving himself; it is not too little, but too great for him, that he does it not.

THE HAZELTON MASSACRE.

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 latter's communications being respectful but very firm.

HAZELTON, 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 Sheriff 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 follows:—At half-three 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 refused 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 strikers' 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 Sheriff could scarcely realize the extent of what had occurred.

METHODS OF A BIG BANK.

Unexpected Internal Examinations Made by Committees of Employes.

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 effective. 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 general welfare of the institution.

Each department of the bank is subjected 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 committee 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 desk 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 instant.

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.

Each clerk in the bank who goes through the year without an error being charged 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 restaurant.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, '97.—In time, some impression must be made upon the public and the Press, by the sound and reasonable complaints called forth from various quarters by the abuse of journalism. The Ave Maria deals telling blows, and does not hesitate 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, beautiful and despairing. But here comes our own countryman, General Fitzhugh Lee, fresh 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 to believe, that no such atrocities are in contemplation towards her as those against which some of us have protested to Pope and Sovereign—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 remains the suspicion and incredulity born of confidence abused, and we have to guard against a state of mind that may easily cause us to distrust 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 all its object is achieved. You may fool some of 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 countrywomen, but, perpetually and outrageously "fooling" 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 spring 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 it is with abuses. Fought against, conquered, put down with iron hand, they have strengthened the cause 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 sacrifice 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 "yellow-sheet" 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 happened 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 skillfully 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" 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 lovely. It is only a pleasure trip, leading 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 TRAINOR SMITH.

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

WILL SHAMROCK WIN?

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 will have fallen on the close of the lacrosse season, and the swift stick-handlers will give way to the touselled football kicker and his chrysanthemum accompaniments.

MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB WOULD WITHDRAW

from the senior ranks, it was regarded as a calamity, and the wisecracks predicted the end of lacrosse as a popular sport.

THE NEW SCHEDULE

doubled up the games, and instead of meeting twice, each team played four matches with each other.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE SHAMROCKS 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 championship has been a brilliant run and deserves to be ranked among the most remarkable athletic achievements of the year.

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.

A PREDICTION.

I predict a score of probably 5 to 2, or 6 to 2 in the Shamrocks favor.

Coming down to the Capitals and Shamrocks, one finds the whole history of the season in those two clubs.

ing the defeat by the Shamrocks, that the Capitals have lost the services of a number of men. But I contend that with the exception of Michael Shea they have been replaced by better men.

ABOUT THE SHAMROCKS.

If they win the championship, and there does not appear to be any extraordinary reason why they should not, they will have earned it thoroughly and well deserve to get the trophy.

THE DECIDING GAME.

On Saturday, as you are all well aware, the Shamrocks and Capitals meet for the last time.

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.

A PREDICTION.

I predict a score of probably 5 to 2, or 6 to 2 in the Shamrocks favor.

Coming down to the Capitals and Shamrocks, one finds the whole history of the season in those two clubs.

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 HARRATT.

MRS. SADLER 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 treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer

Amount already acknowledged. \$1121 75

Table listing names and amounts: Rev. Father Ryan, rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. \$10 00; Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., Arthur, Ont. 1 00; P. F. Cronin, Toronto. 3 00; M. & D. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal. 5 00; Mrs. Bernard McNally, 5 00; Mrs. C. McDougall, Montreal. 6 00; Madame Ryan, 5 00; J. D. McElderry, Guelph, Ont. 5 00; Rev. T. F. Fleming, Bracebridge, Ont. 2 00; Rev. F. O'Reilly, Hamilton, Ont. 2 00; Miss Dupack, Montreal. 5 00; A Friend from Wisconsin 10 00; Rev. P. O'Connell, Grey Nunnery, City. 5 00; Felix Carey, 5 00; M. J. Cassidy, Tottenham, Ont. 1 00; John Jordan, 2 00; M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., Montreal. 5 00; John A. Ritter, 5 00; St. Patrick's Society, Montreal. 50 00; Michael Burke, Montreal. 10 00; Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S. Montreal. 5 00

The list of subscribers to the fund will be closed during the coming week and will appear in our next issue or the last time.

MONTREAL, 11th September, 1897.

Mr. M. Burke, Treasurer S. T. Fund:

Sir--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.

T. J. O'NEILL.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE JUBILEE.

Preliminary Arrangements Entered Upon--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 preparations for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the institution which will be held next summer.

General Committee--Honorary presidents, 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. Kavanagh.

Secretary--Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers. Assistant--Mr. Paul Lacoste. Treasurer--Mr. Alph. David. Assistant--Mr. J. C. Walsh.

General Council--Presidents of different committees.

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

Press Committee--Hon. President--Mr. Alph. Leclaire. President--Mr. A. Lionais. First Vice-President--Dr. E. G. Asselin. 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 Montigny, 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 officers.

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

Should your child cry, give it Menthol Soothing Syrup. The syrup being soothing and efficacious, it is indispensable for children's sickness.

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.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide, that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion.

Our Irish Letter.

DUBLIN, September 6.--The initial steps preparatory 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.

DISTRESS IN WEST CLARE.

The terrible agricultural depression at present prevailing in Clare Co. was discussed at the last meeting of the Local Union of the district.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

A Queenstown telegram states that the wrecked lightship Pullin is now fully exposed at low tide on the strand at Rushbrooke, in the harbour.

THE IRISH VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General's annual report on the births, deaths and marriages of Ireland possesses several features of satisfaction this year.

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.

"Cures talk" is in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine.

"Cures talk" is in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" is in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the best--in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; easy to take, easy to operate on.

the prices have been raised, the loaf in Birmingham costing 8d, and the corresponding price in Paris being the same amount.

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.

A SAD CASE.

The Evil Effects of a Matrimonial Alliance With Protestants.

The Terrible Plight of a Catholic Woman--A Protestant Husband orders Two Priests to Leave the Bed-side of His Wife.

The wages of sin is death, but even the bitterness of death can be overcome by the happiness of religious consolation.

CHARLES EWALD, who lives at 513 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City, stood at his home last night to prevent two priests of St. Patrick's Catholic Church from seeing his wife, Mary, who was dying in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Ewald is 21 years old, and was about to come into possession of \$5000 left to her by her father, Michael Conway.

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.

"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.

GENUINE PORT WINE AND GOOD SHERRY.

Table listing wine types and prices: Romano, Choice Old Golden Sherry. \$1 25; The Duke of Monmouth, Superior Old Brandy Sherry. 1 25; O. E. G., "Old English Gentleman," Superior Old Amontillado. 2 00; Club Superior, Rich Pale. 1 50; V. D. P., very finest, V. D. P. 1 50; V. P., Special Amontillado, Extra Dry. 1 25; F. O., Fine Old Port, Superior, Rich Pale, Dinner Sherry. 1 00; S. D., Superior, Rich Pale, Dinner Sherry. 1 00; S. D., Dry, Light Amontillado, Very Rich, Delicate. 1 00; T. Table Sherry, Full-bodied. 0 75; F. Pale Sherry, Superior, Sound. 0 55; S. Cooking Wine. 0 35

CHOICE OLD PORT WINES.

Table listing wine types and prices: The Royal Wine, £150, Particular Oldest. \$2 50; Old Reserve, £100, Oldest and Choicest. 2 00; Private Stock, Tawny, Very Old Delicate. 1 50; E. P., No. 8, Extra Particular Old. 1 50; Four Diamond, Choice Old Delicate. 1 25; No. 10, Very Superior Rich Old Wine. 1 25; No. 4, Fine Fruity Wine. 0 75; No. 2, Superior Sound Young Port. 0 55; Tarragona, Genuine Wine. 0 35

care nothing for the laws of the Catholic Church, I put the priest out. That's all there is to it."

"We called at the house," said Father Monahan, "but when we got there we learned that the couple had been married by a Protestant minister and that Mr. Ewald was a divorced man.

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 Denis Rodden, both of this city.

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

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Greater Values.

Our increased business and space enables us to buy our goods at the lowest prices, giving shoppers greater value than ever before.

NEW GOODS.

WE have presented a stock of range of LADIES' SHIRT BUSES. Made up in the latest styles. Well finished in Handmade Designs and Colours.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

THE Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.70

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

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

GENUINE PORT WINE AND GOOD SHERRY.

STOCKS BEYOND COMPARE. SHERRY WINES.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS. 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

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 apart among approved fashions for the fall and winter.

On French overskirted gowns, some have very long sharp shawl points trimmed 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 stitched hem.

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 decorated with silk gimps put on in various 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, short-skirted Russian blouse fastened on the left shoulder and down the left side to the waist, and then trimmed with full frills of black accordion-pleated mousseline de soie and beaded rosettes of black satin bordering the narrow width. The hat was a large wide Rubens with broad drooping black ostrich feathers on crown and brim. No color of any description appeared upon the hat, and no other trimmings were used.

Among dress trimmings the season opens with a very beautiful and elaborate exhibit of silk cord gimps, beaded galloons and new colorings in mono-chrome, and also tri-color effects; very handsome applique 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 half-bodices, 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 wavellets. 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 bricées, while many of the new gowns show them fastened directly down the front, with a line of handsome buttons very much in 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 hats decorated with all the various deep or brilliant shades of red seem to put all the rest of the exhibit in 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 last 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 crimson to deepest damask, mahogany, and nasturtium, have ranged in millinery among jackets, parasols, dress foulards, chiffons, muslins, etc., that a woman wearing this one 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 dislike to the color is so marked that nothing will change their prejudice against it, but a constant and continued

sight of red in every possible shade, season 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 *coru Milano*—trimmed 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 róséa straw, 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 nine-gored 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 breadth. 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 kites, folds, accordion pleatings, or alternate wide bow 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 roasting 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 reminds the applicant of benzine to a paint spot upon a garment. It will truly remove the paint, but any one who has used benzine will know that a round spot of the stain from that application remains, and, finally, dying out to a mere ring, stays in that shape beyond the power of much rubbing to remove at all. In fact, 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 should consent to take the coarser volatile liquid, under the idea that "they are all the same thing." They are not when it comes to this point.

Almost every one likes the delicate little cakes known as pulls, or *clairs*, 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 dozen 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 soap 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 subtle 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 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 no longer burning. Care should be taken also to guard against the sparks which fly from some of them, and beliefs

their name. One country house has been twice set on fire since it was built, four years ago, by careless handling of such a match. Once a flying spark caught in an umbrella, and there smouldered into a final and rather disastrous blaze. Another time a match thought to be spent did similar mischief.

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 walnut wood, with brass fittings, and are called tallboys.

There has always been a sense of surprise that women did not oftener invent women's tools—that is, something needed 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 required.

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 to find the stone steps to the front door difficult of ascent. This visit had been 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 verdict.

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 a 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 many years. Naturally the legs have to be exercised a little, if only in walking across the room, descending and ascending the stairs, etc.; every few moments bring some need of change of position, but to many women, in these luxurious days, their arms are practically useless, not even literally tying their own shoestrings.

With grave study and many experiments the great nerve scientists are coming to the conclusion that not only is disease prevented, but that there is a curative power in the intelligent, if I may so express it, the applied use of the muscles and nerves of the arms and hands in increasing brain power and restoring lost action of the will. To the 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 them.

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 stimulated, 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 wisest and the pleasantest use of a woman's hands, there can be no doubt, and here is one of the largest compensations for restricted means. The need to see the whole house from garret to cellar once a day includes the need for a thousand 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 incessantly 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 excitement 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 essentials 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-

tained by occupations which are natural, and brings about good results to home and husband, or to some one who is relieved and benefited by what they do. To be healthily tired every day in some one's service is the best safeguard against disease and sadness that the world contains.

For a delicate and convalescent 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 unaverted sorrow has overhung her home, have been made endurable by the quiet, steady movement of the needle which fashioned a 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 skillful 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 loving handiwork. Many a woman can comprehend the calming power she found in those first awful hours, in which she could neither go to him nor do aught else but mourn, in thus keeping 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 feminine industries are carried on, affords a relief which only those can estimate who have shared the blessing. An idle invalid is doubly afflicted 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, to see her knitting or to fancy a jolly boy, rjicing in the protection of your home-knit scarlet mittens, is like having lovely tableaux thrown upon a screen. 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 limitations are so close and narrow. The mere sight of the pretty materials, and the growth of the form your choice has taken as your object of creation, give a peculiar sense of restful satisfaction of infinite value.

This is a principle of relief, if not of cure, when applied to the needs of children who suffer from chronic disorders, such as hip or spinal diseases. To do for them, to amuse them by working for them, is a far more common way than to endeavor to teach them to do something with their own hands. Almost all the kindergarten specialties are within their power and are to be found in great variety. And if, to the amusement of making or cutting out, can be added a purpose, the preparing of a gift as a love-token or a help to child ren suffering like themselves in hospitals and asylums, a positively beneficial influence upon the spirits and general welfare of the child is sure to be exerted. The most fascinating 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 experimenter 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 keeping in sound condition both the minds and bodies of the well, and in the amelioration and relief of the afflictions of the chronically diseased. And to the aged 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 fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or iron one and one-half to four pints.

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

GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets Exceed... Investments in Canada: Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,487.83. MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

who eat salt fish and pork, and often get along on none (except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any food or fixed rule. For a while they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to their children, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way.

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 Contentment 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 dissatisfaction 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 perfectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms. Try to cultivate the moral courage that will resist the arrogance of fashion. Try to cooperate cheerfully in arranging the family expenses, and share equally in any necessary self-denials and economies.

Try to be cheerful in the family circle, no matter how annoying may be the business cares and the house-keeping trials. 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 means.

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 Elot meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, by Prof. J. P. Jackson, a result from tests with electrical cooking apparatus in practical family use was given. For a typical breakfast and dinner for a family of six people, the cost of cooking was 13 55 cents for breakfast and 29 8 for dinner. Prof. Jackson thinks that electric cooking is just the thing for light house-keeping in large cities, and that it could also be used with facility in boarding houses and restaurants for purposes which require an even temperature. The general results of the tests were of such a nature that Prof. Jackson is of the belief that if centralization managers would more generally introduce exhibition equipments of these domestic utensils a new call on their station capacity would develop. An exhibition of this electrical cooking is to be made on a large scale at the ornamental opening of the Lacine Hydraulic works, and visitors will have an opportunity of sampling the articles cooked. A number of electrical firms have promised to exhibit at this opening, among them being the Canadian General Electric Co., Wagner Co., of St. Louis; Trudeau & 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, exigent, intrusive, inconsiderate? 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 experience, we know nothing, and, not looking before we leap, we plunge headforemost into an intimacy which perhaps lands us in disaster—now

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, hip diseases, etc. Consumption is scrofula of the lungs. In this class of diseases Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

to our repute, now to our purse. If only we had remembered the sage advice of our motto and looked well before we had leaped into this close association!—it only we had hesitated before trusting to impulse and the foolish flattery of imagination!

EDUCATION.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes square, Montreal. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. thorough and is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Studies will be resumed on

MONDAY, AUGUST 31st. Call. Write, or telephone (309) for Prospectus, CAZA & LOHD. - Principals.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD

Commercial College, Sorol, P.Q.

Under the management of the Brothers of Charity. Through business course, with practical transactions. Natural Sciences, English, French and German languages. Salubrious and beautiful site. For particulars address

BROTHER DIRECTOR, 3 11 Mount St. Bernard, Sorol, P.Q.

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC.

538 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain. Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may apply at any time. For prospectus, apply to

MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME.

Cote-des-Neiges, Montreal, Can. This institution, directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It gives a Christian education to boys between the ages of 7 and 12 years. They receive all the care and attention to which they are accustomed in their respective families, and prepare for the classical or commercial course. French and English languages are taught with equal care. Boys received for vacation.

L. GEFERON, C.S.C., Pres.

SCHOOLS

During the coming School Term of 1897-98, we respectfully solicit the favor of our orders for the supplying of Catholic Educational and other Text Books, both in English and French; also, School Stationery and School requisites.

SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES. Sadlier's Dominion Reading Charts, 25 Reading Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted on 1 boards, size 2 1/2 x 11 inches. Sadlier's Dominion Speller, complete. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadlier's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadlier's Dominion Second Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Third Reader. Sadlier's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadlier's outlines of Canadian History. Sadlier's Grandes Langues de l'histoire du Canada. Sadlier's outlines of English History. Sadlier's School History of England, with 5 colored maps. Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with illustrations and 25 colored maps. Sadlier's Edition of Butler's Catechism. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, Old Testament, Part I. Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History, New Testament, Part I. Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, large edition. Sadlier's Bible History (Schuster) Illustrated. Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, blackboard exercises. Sadlier's Edition of Grammaire Elémentaire par E. Robert. Sadlier's Edition of Nougent's French and English-English and French Dictionary with pronunciation. Sadlier's (P & S) Copy Books, A and B, with tracing.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. 1689 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL, QUEB. 123 Church St. TORONTO, ONT.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD

& KAVANAGH, ADVOCATES,

PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

F. T. JUDAH, Q.C. A. BRANCHAUD, Q.C. H. J. KAVANAGH, Q.C.

DEVLIN & BRISSET,

ADVOCATES;

"New-York Life" Building

11 PLACE D'ARMES.

ROOMS 105 & 807. TELEPHONE 2575.

GENERAL GROCERS.

The Finest Creamery Butter

IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS.

NEW LAID EGGS.

Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c

OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

D. STEWART & CO.,

Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets.

TELEPHONE No. 3835.

For Sick Women. Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will forward full private advice FREE upon receiving your address. To reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter. Write to me, and I will send you the action of my remedies. Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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 society is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and esteem as 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 loving 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 practice it late. It is not well to say mean things of another, because in most cases you will have to take all 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 fall here is never known to fail elsewhere.

Fearless and Honest.

A Scotch lad landed at Castle Garden, the brightest, yet the loneliest 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 fearless 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 anybody who will give me something to do," was the quick response.

A well known lawyer, whose experience with applicants for clerkship in his office had been unfavorable, had taken a stroll down Broadway to ascertain whether he could find a boy to his liking. 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. 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 forget 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 you 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 accountant. 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 begun to practice at the bar, his fearlessness 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.

Keeping 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 everyone 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 this "wise silence" at school and college as often, perhaps, covers up an empty mind as it does the wisdom of Solomon.

There is, however, a good rule to follow, which may be given briefly, to the effect that it is well to say little until

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 case.

That is to say, that in your daily behavior 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, friends 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 him his opportunity, that Livingston, the great African 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 thing—an unalterable determination to succeed—like many boys of to-day they said, "I can" 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 gentleman.

2. That roughness, blustering, and even foolishness are not manliness. The most firm and courageous men have usually been the most gentle.

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 fourteen 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 and his God.

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 Grand Trunk:

"As an old railroad man of forty-five years' experience, who has served in every capacity from train boy to general passenger agent, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony 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 Fort 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 45 years, was in charge, and the same scrupulous care of the lives of the passengers 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. No one needs to take out accident 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 compete in the annual ploughing matches, and is offering fifteen prizes for the best four arpent in sod and eight arpent of ploughing in stubble or in potato land. Entries should be made to the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Hugh Brodie, on or before October 20. This ploughing competition is separate and distinct from the ordinary autumn ploughing match for the two best ploughed ridges, which will take place later.

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 mistakes 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 the body piece-meal. There are no gripping pains, no nausea. One is a laxative. A book of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, 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. 688 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A fragrant flower fills the house with fragrance. You do not need to see it to know that it is near. So with Christian example.

A Little Convert.

There is a story in every heroic life and death—a thrilling story, could we 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 saint's martyrdom. It was a bright Spring morning. The air which the breezes carried from the purple hills of Asia Minor down to the silver bay of Smyrna was sweet with the scent of flowers.

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 see—what? A Christian die! To see an old man burned to death, and for that she was dressed in her finest clothes, a beautifully embroidered red tunic and silver sandals, and her hair was in platinum 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 health of the 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-Sundays of the Church, that out of the little band of Christians at whom she had heard her father scold and call "Christian dogs" and even "pies," 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 herself had 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 palm branches that had been strewed on the road to Jerusalem by the eager crowd to greet the great conqueror of mankind ever seen, when the Saviour of mankind rode to the summit of "Hail-mary," meek and lowly, sitting upon an ass, and yet 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.

"See, father," cried Cyrilla, "the chariot 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 sight. Look every one is in holiday dress and holiday mood; all the world is rushing to the sport, for the populace, too, have gotten wind of it. Come, little daughter."

The crowd was pushing breathlessly through the marble porches and up the crowded way—Jew and Roman, Greek and Syrian, jostling each other in their mad desire to reach the race course, with here and there the amphitheatre of Smyrna. Onesimus drove up in his gilded carriage, and drawing the silken reins stopped his fiery steeds, while his slaves ran quickly to assist the little Cyrilla to alight and make way for their lord through the crowd.

Hand in hand 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 beautiful ladies and their rich dresses, and I do not see her. I will return for her."

Cyrilla pressed closer to the side of her father's friend. 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 white flower," 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 suppressed 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 heaved where the cruel whips had lashed him, and the tears were streaming from his eyes faster and faster as the crowd began to shout: "Death to the false Polycarp!" "Let the Christian die!"

"What makes you weep?" said Cyrilla, in a sudden impulse of sympathy. He looked up and then pointed to the arena, where, tied to a stake, surrounded by faggots, was an old, old man with long white hair and shoulders bent. It was the friend and disciple of St. John, the noble Polycarp, Bishop of 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 him."

"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 little fellow's bruised body shook with his sobs.

"How canst thou love him if he is a Christian?" persisted Cyrilla, and Philomenes 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 sum Philomenes

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 Christian.

"Why do I love him?" said the slave. "Because," his eyes kindling, "he 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 if we believed in Him, believed that He was the Son of God and tried to do His will, we, too, should go to Heaven when we die and be happy for ever 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, Polycarp, 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 a Parthian 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 and what thou sayest is true, why do they kill him?"

"Because they do not understand," said Philomenes, taking her hand gently; "but some day they will learn, for Christian triumphs like this will teach them."

Poor little Cyrilla was only more puzzled, but she 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.

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 stood firm.

The Iron-march Herod and Nicetes, the 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 thus.

"What harm is there in saying 'Lord Caesar' and sacrificing and doing the other things and getting off free?" said Herod. But he answered, after a pause: "I am not going to do what you bid me."

Then they put him out of the carriage so roughly that he bruised his shin, but went on the race-course cheerfully. 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 Polycarp?"

"I am."

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

"Away with the atheists," said the saint, looking up to Heaven.

"Then the Pro-Consul said: 'Revile Christ'"

"Four score years and six have I served Him," answered Polycarp, "and He never did me any harm. How, then, can I blaspheme my King and my Saviour?"

Then they threatened him with wild beasts, but he would not recant.

"I will have you consumed by fire," said the Pro-Consul, "if you despise the wild beasts."

"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-course: "Polycarp has professed himself a Christian."

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

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 gift to endure the fire will give me grace to remain firm." So they tied him with cords.

And with his hands bound behind his back, he looked up to Heaven and prayed, blessing and glorifying God; and Cyrilla watched him, wondering and greatly moved.

Then they kindled the pile, and—wonder of wonders—the flame 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-Consul ordered that he be put to death by the sword.

The little Cyrilla covered her face as the tender flesh was pierced, and the blood 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," she added, piteously, looking up to Philomenes with imploring eyes.

"With thy permission I will take her home," said Philomenes to his friend, and Onesimus nodded. He was amusing himself and was, besides, a little ashamed of his daughter's weakness.



Tired? Oh, No. This soap greatly lessens the work. Its pure soap lathers freely, rubbing easy 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 he found a grave little maiden awaiting him with a look in her eyes that made him form, for in them shone the faith and determination and lofty courage which he had seen in the eyes of those who would bear and suffer anything rather than deny their Lord.

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.

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 Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taking according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Chemist and Druggist

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR OIL, 25cents FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25cents FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 25c

HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

ACCOUNTANTS, Etc. M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT. Money to Lend! No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS

C. A. McDONNELL Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all businesses. Rents collected, Estates administered and Books audited.

CHURCH BELLS THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue. MESHINE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

SURGEON-DENTISTS FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anesthesia. DR. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist 33 St. Lawrence Street, Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone, Bell, 2818.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 75 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, . . . 6261.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalpé, Plaintiff, vs. Philbert Dalpé, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalpé, Plaintiff, vs. Philbert Dalpé, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalpé, Plaintiff, vs. Philbert Dalpé, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalpé, Plaintiff, vs. Philbert Dalpé, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } DISTRICT OF MONTEREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elise Vincent, of Vercheres, wife of Philbert Dalpé, Plaintiff, vs. Philbert Dalpé, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case on the twenty-third of July inst. Montreal, 27th July. VICTOR CUSSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Tired? Oh, No. This soap greatly lessens the work. Its pure soap lathers freely, rubbing easy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics. SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

Business Cards. J. P. CONROY (Late with Padon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc. Telephone, 8552.

GEORGE BAILEY, Dealer in Best and Wood, Hay, Straw, Oats, Bran, Mould, etc. Pressed Hay always on hand. Orders delivered promptly. Dry kindling wood, \$1.00 per cord. 278 CENTRE STREET.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Telephone 18344.

C. O'BRIEN House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. White wash and tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 27, Dorchester St., East of Beury, Montreal.

CALLAHAN & CO., Book and Job Printers, 741 CRAIG STREET, West Victoria Sq. MONTREAL. The above business is carried on by his Widow and two of her sons.

WAWERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES 95 Huron Street, Montreal. D. McDONNELL, Proprietor. Special Attention to Boarding. Telephone 1528.

THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER. GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining His any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

LORCE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Insurance, Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

DANIEL FURLONG Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton & Pork. Special Rates for charitable institutions. 54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET TELEPHONE 6174.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM One Way Weekly Excursions - TO - CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points. A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 P.M. for the Pacific Coast, and that is required in a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West. For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 137 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

BACHELORIC BALLAD.

I love to sigh as I have sighed... I love to sew on buttons... I love to put a patch upon my trousers...

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

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 Politicians; A School Census 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 to-day.

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

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.

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 alleged undervaluation of personal property imported by the passengers of the steamship Teutonic some time ago came up for discussion.

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.

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 Leo XIII., who had just imposed silence on The Corrier Nationale, of Turin, which, from motives that I shall abstain from analyzing, had carried on an invidious and vigorous campaign against the Christian Democratic party.

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 trial.

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 notice 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.

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 well-dressed young lady they smiled and said they would be much pleased to have Miss Rosalie Loew fill the vacant chair.

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."

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.

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.

prostrated in the streets. John O'Neill, twenty-two years old, a longshoreman of 214 Morris street, Jersey City, was struck 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.

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.

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 Leo XIII., who had just imposed silence on The Corrier Nationale, of Turin, which, from motives that I shall abstain from analyzing, had carried on an invidious and vigorous campaign against the Christian Democratic party.

As is customary the "Bon Pere" had submitted this address to the Holy Father, who authorized the character of the passage. What more is necessary? Leo XIII. encouraged, praised, and blessed the priests who "go to the people."

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

John Murphy & Co's

CLOAK SELLING. 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.

Black All Wool Boucle Cloth Capes, braided fronts and collar, only \$3.00. Fancy Check Heavy Reversible Cloth Golf Capes, very stylish and well made, only \$3.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

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 hesitate to show their adherence to Christian Democracy.

RESPONSIBLE RECOMMENDATION.

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.

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

C. T. C. Pills give instant relief to all who are suffering from headaches. C. T. C. Pills are on sale everywhere; price 25c per box.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, September 13.—The trade in cattle was firmer to-day, and owing to there being no Argentine cattle or sheep at Deptford, supplies were somewhat smaller than usual and a much better feeling prevailed.

MONTREAL, September 13.—There has been no important change in the situation 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.

At the East End Abattoir market this morning the offering of live stock were 800 cattle, 500 sheep, 500 lambs, 100 calves and 75 hogs. The supply of cattle was again excessive, and as there was no improvement in the quality of the stock, trade was slow, but notwithstanding these facts the market had a steady tone and prices show no material change from a week ago.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards the receipts were 250 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, and 300 hogs. There was some demand from local dealers for cattle and a few loads changed hands at from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per lb., live weight, while the balance were forwarded to the above market.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards the receipts were 250 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, and 300 hogs. There was some demand from local dealers for cattle and a few loads changed hands at from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per lb., live weight, while the balance were forwarded to the above market.

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 warehouses.

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

The S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

"No Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day."

Novelties in Dress Goods

French Robe Lengths.

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.

Colored Dress Goods.

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

New Dress Patterns.

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

High-Class Jackets and Capes

Ladies' Stylish Black West of England Serge, double breasted, new high collar, lined with silk serge, price \$3.50.

High-Class Capes.

Ladies' Stylish Fancy Black Cloth Capes in rough effects, cut full sweep, latest high collar, stylishly trimmed with Mohair Braid, mannish back \$7.25.

Damask Table Cloths.

Good Quality Unbleached Linen Damask Table Cloths, sizes about 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 yards, 32c.

Towels at Mill Prices.

Special Line of White Turkish, with pretty colored borders and fringed ends, from 90c to 38c.

Turkish Sheets.

White Turkish Bath Sheets, from \$3.15 up to \$3.75.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 192 to 194 St. James Street, MONTREAL.