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Vol. XLVIII. No. 11.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOTES FROM

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., Calis Attention to the Parnell Anniversary.

Nenagh Boys in Front of Khartoum--Orange Intolerance Again--Celtic Cross to Commemorate a Silver Jubilee --Success of Irish Boys at Examinations--The Housing of the Poor.

PREPARATIONS are now going on in Dublin for the observance of the Parnell anniversary. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., speaking recently at a meeting held in the League rooms, Westmoreland street, said that anyone who had taken part in the great Wolfe Tone demonstration of 2 few weeks ago could not refuse to take part in the anniversary which occurs on Sunday, the 9th jost. Special efforts, it is said, are being made to give additional importance to the event owing to this year being the centenary of '98.

The rapid promotion given to Sir Herbert Kitchener speaks for the fact that his worth was early recognized at the Horse Guards. Within ten years he passed from a majority in the Engineers to a major-generalship at the head of 25,000 men. Like Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Sir George White, the Hero of Kuartoum is an Irishman.

The particulars of the recent terrible fighting at Omdurman, when the Sirdar, who is, first and above all, an Irishman. possess more than a general interest for Nenagh people, as five young men belonging to the town were concerned in the engagement, one of the number, Corporal Doyle, baving lost his life, while another, Private J. Quigley, of the 21st Lancers, was badly wounded. Private Murray and Denneby, of the Grenadier Guards. This week Private 14th, in which he acknowledges welcome communication from home. The poor fellow's letter, which was naturally brief, was written in pencil, and stated that it was the first spare moment he had for a long time. I dare say, the writer proceeded, 'by the time you receive this letter, dear mother, the verdict of the biggest fight that has ever taken place in the Soudan will be known. However, I hope, with God's help, to come out all right; and should I not, you will get anything that is coming to me. It is very hot, with nothing but sandstorms. I will now say good good bye for the present. hoping to return safe, and have a good turlough in Nenagh.' He apologetically concludes with a postscript, stating that he was obliged to use the pencil, pens and ink not being handy. Quigley was badly wounded by spear-thrusts at the battle of Omdurman.

Orange intolerance is ever on the alert in its strongholds. A case in point is the proposed action of the Belfast Corporation. St. Mary's Hall, in Belfast, is the only meeting-place in possession of the Catholic inhabitants. As the hall is their own property it cannot be taken from them by force, but it may be shut up by stratagem. The Orange Corporation have a scheme in hand for blocking the passage leading to St. Mary's Hall. It is a socalled improvement plan, we understand. The only course open to the proprietors of the hall is to apply to the superior ccurts for protection. This may succeed; if not, then Orange bigotry will triumph once more. Yet civil and religious liberty' is the motto of these men.

A Celtic Gross, standing sixteen feet has been rected by the people of Cashel as a memorial of the Silver Jubilee of Archbishop Croke. It stands in the centre of the city, and recently, ornamental lamps were placed around it. On the occasion of lighting these for the first time great crowds assembled, and it was converted into a night fe'e and a scene of general rejoicing.

The brother of the Bishop of Cloyne, Mr. James Browne. was drowned while bathing at Crosshaven, Co. Cork, on Friday, the 9th September. His death cast a gloom over Cork city, where he was a highly popular man in social and commercial circles. His brother, Bishop Browne, celebrated the Re-quiem Mass, and he was buried in the new cemetery at Cork.

St. Colomb's, Derry, is proud of its prominence amongst the Catholic colleges of Ireland, and points to the fact that students continue to take the places of distinction in the several grades. The young man who obtained Mr. H. Brady, and a copy sent to the first place (in all Ireland) had to con. True Witness for publication.

Sit is the first of the selection of the

tend against no less than 2 877 competitors. This college has gained six exhibitions and retained two, value £240, in addition to several book

To give every opportunity to the children of the more favoured classes to help the suffering children of the poor, a Children's Guild has been formed in connection with the noble institution known as the Children's Hospital, Temple street, Dublin. The Sister Superior has issued an appeal in which she writes: "In the Children's Hospital there are a large number of poor little patients, who are sick and suffering, and I want you to help them. It is always very sad to see a little child suffer pain and sickness, even when a loving mother, a kind nurse, and a skilful dector are doing everything possible to lessen the suffering. But it is far, far sadder to know that there are many chil dren ill and helpless, some of whom have careless or even cruel parents, and others, too, whose mothers, with all their affection, are too poor to provide their little ones with the relief and comfort they want so badly. One could not bear to think of these things but for the thought that there is a shelter for these forlorn little creatures in the bright hospital wards, where clever doctors, kind Sisters of Charity and skilled nurses do everything in their power for the destitute.' The limited space at my dis posal prevents me from giving details as to the rules of the guild and its modus operandi, but your young readers need only write to the secretary of the 'Moy Mell' Children's Guild to obtain all information.

The housing of the poor, which was so fully dealt with at the recent meeting of the Public Health Congress, has been taken up by Mr. Chas. Bacon, who has addressed an able letter on the subject to the Dublin press, and is evidently determined that the interest exerted in this important matter shall not be allowed to subside, if he can help it. He calls on the Corporation, who have the power to enforce the laws regulating the public health, to carry them into effect and to act without fear or favor where cleanliness and ventilation are concerned.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Sister Mary of St. Edith,

Miss Julia Dineen, in religion Rev. The three who escaped are Private Sister Mary of St. Edith, of the Order of Reynolds, of the 21st Lancers, and the Holy Cross at St. Laurent died on the Holy Cross, at St. Laurent, died on the 13th inst, and was interred in the gendre as deacon and sub deacon. His Quigley's mother received a letter Convent cemetery on Saturday the 17th, Grace the Archbishop assisted at the from him, dated Atbara, August a solemn Requiem Mass and funeral throne. The Rev Conon P McCarthy. service preceding the burial. She was of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, dethe daughter of Mr. M. Dineen, contractor, of this city, who, with his sorrowing wife, has the sincerest sym-pathy of hosts of friends in the trying affliction to which he and Mrs. Dineen have been thus subjected. The Reverend and lamented Sister was educated in the Convent of the Holy Cross and entered it, as a member of the order, four years ago. Sue contracted a heavy cold, about three months since, which resulted in rapid consumption, to which the sainted young nun succumbed, to the great grief of her fond parents and of the good Sisters of the Order. When death breaks up n one of these communities whose little world is within the limits of their convent walls, it comes with an al!-enshrouding sadness which appeals to the warmest sympatnies of their outside triends. These are always promptly and fully given, as they are in this instance, to the good Sisters who have lost a valued and promising member of their Order, and to the bereaved parents who have been called to part with a loving and sainted young daughter. R I.P.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Y. I. L. & B. Association held on the 7th inst, the following resolutions were unani nously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death the beloved father of our esteemed

fellow member, O. Milloy;
Therefore be it resolved, while the members of his family mourn the loss of a loving husband and father, the members of the Young Irishmen's Literary & Benefit Association extend to them the deepest sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction and pray that God may give them strength bear their loss with Christian fortitude, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. O. Milloy, and a copy sent to the TRUE WITTESS for publication.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death the beloved wife of our esteemed fel-

low member, H. Brady; Therefore, be it resolved, while the members of his family mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother, the members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association extend to them the deepest sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction, and ray that God may give them strength to bear their loss with Christian forti-

tude: and Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to

HAPPENINGS IN OTTAWA.

The Rev. Canon Michel, of Buckingham, Celebrates His Silver Jubilee.

Death of a Devoted Sister of the Grey Nuns-The Receipts from the Central Fair-The Archbishop of Montreal Visits Ottawa University-Ordination Service Held at the Basilica-St. Joseph's Church-The Programme for October-Tbe Juniorate of the Sacred Heart -Other Institutions.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27th, 1898.

On Tuesday, September 20.h, the 25th anniversary of the worthy pastor of Buckingham, Rev. Canon Michel, was celebrated with great pomp and rejuic ing. From a small country hamlet Father Michel has seen Buckingham rise to the proportions of a town. From the ordinary country church he has seen the humble editic; rise to a magnificent structure which is an ornament to the place. To him in no small degree may be ascribed all the changes. all the improvements in the town. And not only was it the celebration of the pastor's silver jubilee, but also the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the parish. It was somewhat remarkable that these two events should fall on the same date. The Rev. Canon Michel was born at Par St. Eusebe, France, on Sept. 17th 1828 In 1848 he began his ecclesiastical studies, and coming to Canada was ordained priest in 1854 by Bishop Guiges. Afterwards he was appointed curate to Father Brady of Buckingham. the first pastor of that parish. In 1855 Father Michel was appointed parish priest of Cumberland, and three years later he was transfered to Aylmer, where he remained until 1807. Then he was appointed to Buckingham, where he has since labored.

Early on Sunday the parishioners as-sembled. They met Archbishop Duhamel at the C.P R. station. His Grace was accompanied by over fifty priests and many laymen from different places. At 10 o'clock a.m. High Mass was cele brated by the Jubilarian, assisted by Rev. Fathers Routhier, V.G., and Leof St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, de-livered the ermon in English, and Canon Deguire a discourse in French. That prescher reference to the description Both preachers referred to the devotion of Father Michel, to the duties of his parish and his unswerving loyalty to the traditions of Holy Church.

After the service addresses were read by the Mayor, John Cosgrove. and Mr. J. P. Lanaie, congratulating the Rev. Father upon such a great occasion as his Silver Jubilee. At the conclusion the Mayor presented the Rev. Father with a large cheque from his parishioners. At 1 p.m a banquet was served in the gramatic hail of the College, at which over 205 sat down, and partook of the good things provided by Rev. Father Michel. In the evening a grand concert was given by the pupils of St. Lawrence Convent, the College and others. A farce entitled the "Hyprebo: drise," was produced with the following cast: Messrs. Campeau, Lariviere, Cameron, H. and W. J. Martin. An operetta, "Le Moulin des Diseaux" was pleasingly rendered by Misses O'Neill, Labelle. Laframboise, Boulis, Lahaie and Mr. Laroche. There was also a comedy entitled: "On Demande au Acteur," performed by Mr. D. Grenier and Mr. E. Lapierre. All parts of the concert were favorably received, and a most pleasant event fittingly brought to a close. A very pretty souvenir of the Jubilee was an illustrated programme of the day's

proceedings. Rev. Sister Mary of the Crocs, Harriet Elizabeth Trumble White, died on Friday morning, September 23rd, at the Mother House of the Grey Nuns, this city. She had been suffering for the past three years from a disease which assumed so acute a form within the last three months as to baffle all medical skill. The deceased was born in Buffalo, N.Y, in 1848. She was educated at the Academy of the Holy Angels in that city, and after graduating from that institution, entered the Order of Grey Nuns at Ottawa in 1867. During her convent career, she was successfully employed as music teacher in the Pembroke Convent, the Rideau Street Institute and the Ogdensburg Academy. To Pembroke, however, were given the longest and best years of her life, she having spent there some twenty years.

Sister Mary of the Cross was held in high esteem by the members of her Order for the many virtues of which she which she was ever a shining example, and by the pupils who during all these years came within the sphere of her refining influence. To those who met her in the intimacy of every day social life, she was always gentle and thoughtful. A solemn Requiem Mass was

The singing of the choir during the ceremony was very impressive. After the Libera the funeral took place and was largely attended both by the Sisters and citizens. At the grave Rev. Canon McCarthy, an intimate friend of the deceased, performed the last cere-monies. In the beautiful plot in Notre Dame Cemetery re t the mortal remains of the devoted Sister Mary of the Cross.

The great Central Canada Fair was brought to a close on Friday, Sept. 23rd. It was washed into grand oblivion of the past by the torrents of rain which fell unceasingly all day. There were not many spectators at the grounds. The little bands of people who struggled about in the storm had a dead appearance and looked as if they wished they were at home again by their own fireside. The receipts for the five days showed the sum of \$23,416.78 compared with \$22,956.78. This shows that the receipts this year, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather for two days, exceed these of last year by \$460.03. Had Friday been a fine day there is little doubt that the increase would have been swelled to five or six thou an idollars. The directors ar: well satisfied with the results. The Ottawa E eciric Railway during the Exhibition week carried 31,000 people more than they did during Fair week last year. The total number carried was 267,000. Secretary Fraser states that the Railway Company have had phenomenal luck this year in that they have carried this enormous number of people without any accidents.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi vis ted the city on Friday morning. He visited the Ottawa University, St. Joseph's Cauren and the Juniorate. It was to be regretted that owing to his short stay no addresses were presented. After leaving the University he visited some of the convents and left for Mont-

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel conducted an ordination service in the Builica on Saturday morning. He was assisted by Rev. Canon B-achamp, and Rev. Father Lucoste, O. M. I. Rev. Bro. Cornell, O M I., a professor in the O taws. University, was ordained a drive along and view the superb man-priest; and Rev. Bro. Noursy, of the stons and lovely villas of the merchant Nominingne, was raised to a deacenship. The members of the Society of Mary in the scholasticate at Cyrville, assisted during the service. Seven members of the Society received the tonsure, and five others minor orders. The service lasted about two hours.

St. Joseph's Church, the pride of the Catholics of the Capital, as regards its artistic beauty, received a costly gift a tensorium, and a set of cruets, the whole costing \$1,000. Tais is an example worthy of imitation. Nothing is spared by the able, energetic and devited pastor, the Rev. M. Fellon, O.M.I., to beautify the temple of God. The programme issued for the devotion during the Sundays of October is a beautiful many to have. The musical part is in the hands of the leading artists of Ot tawa, and no doubt the church will be altar of this church is a beauty and when lighted with its 1 650 electric lights the sight is a thing not easily forgotten, and unsurpassed in beauty by any church in Canada.

Amongst the edifices which leautify that part of Canada's Capital known as Sandy Hill, the Juniorate, or Mission College of the Oblate Fathers stands prominent by its imposing architecture and harmonious proportions. It is called the Juniorate of the Secred Heart. The word Juniorate may seem new to some and needs a few words of explanation. The Oblate Fathers call Juniorates those establishments were a certain number of youths pursue their classical studies under the direction of members of the Oblate Order, with the intention of becoming members of the Order. The Juniorate, therefore, like the Novitiate, is exclusively destined to provide vocations to the religious life, tu, with this difference, that only subjects prepared to begin the study of philosophy and theology are admitted to the Novitiate, whilst at the Juniorate is imparted the more elementary I ranches of a classical education. The Juniorate at present is filled with subjects who in after years will take their places as mission aries of the Oblate Order to fight the good fight of Christianity by dispelling the shades of ignorance and error and to win souls to Christ.

St. Charles' Home for the aged is at present over crowded and a new wing is in course of erection. St. Patrick's blossom into golden harvests. Ten Asylum is also well filled and doing a million husbandmen and tillers of the noble work in the cause of Christian soil can come here to Canada and accharity. Those institutions speak volumes for the devotedness of the Grey Nuns.

The attendance of pupils this year, at the well known establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame, on Gloucester street, exceeds that of any previous year. Tois institution ranks amongst the foremost in the sister province. During the week the Very Rev. Mother General of the Order

Interesting Canadian Correspondence to the "Dublin Freeman."

Hopes for the Future of Irishmen in the Dominion McGee and Blake.

A correspondent to the Dublin Freeman, signing himself P. A. O Farrell, gives the following pen picture of Montreal and of Canada generally, which should be attractive reading for Canadians, as well for the people in Ireland, to whom it was specially ad-

This writer eavs:-Montreal, the

metropolis of Canada, in many respects is the most unique city on the North American Continent. Seventy-five per cent of its population is of French origin, and of the remainder it is hard to tell whether British or Irish predominate. It is the most Catholic city on the Continent, and Catholic institutions, churches, convents, colleges and schools are richer in funds and estates than Catholic institutions in any part of Europe or of America. Its population is slightly larger than Dublin's but as it is the commercial gareway of the Dominion, and its financial centre too, the fates have marked out for this city a career similar to that played by Genoa or Venice in ages long since past. The City should be called Mont real the Beautiful, for I have never seen a city in the Old or in the New World where taste, wealth and elegance were so completely blended in this Canadian metropolls on the banks of the St Lawrence. Its churches are mediaval in massiveness, and in the grandeur of their architecture, and its scholastic and convented institutions, recall Louvein and Salamanca. The built-vards and avenues are lined with noble and stately shade-trees, and as you Order of the Regiar Canons at Lake princes of the Dominion, you are tempted to exclaim that this excels the Champs Eiysees on the Bats de Bilengne, or the Rue des Taliens for elegance and beauty. Montreal is no mushroom city, on the contracy, it has an air of antiquity, for it is scamped and labelled with a personality, so to speak, entirely different from any other city in America.

The language of the people is mainly French. The newspapers are in the French language, and the priest and

the English crown and attached to the English Monarchy than Ethnburgh or Mancaester.

The customs, ways habits and manners of Monarchical France have surviv ed in Canadi, the only difference being that the people's allegiance is transaffeir and quite a pleasing thing fer ferred from a Bourbon to an English sovereign. The French Canadian is proud of the great race from whence he pring, but he has no use for Republitaxed to its utmost capacity. The main can France, and has no idea that the great R-volution was a dire necessity, and in spite of all its horrors, a glorious landmark in the history of man-

> Had English statesmen listened to the pleadings of the great O Connell and established an Irish Parliament on similar lines to that of Canada, an Ireland would now exist which would be a strength to England and not a menace or a danger. Under self-government Canada has grown at d prospere I, and waxed strong and vigorous, till she is justly the boast and pride of every Englishman. And some day, when Ir-land had achieved her freedom and effected a happy and satisfactory settlement with Great Britain, and when under the talismanic influence of free institutions and self government she shall be regenerated and start out on a new and gioriour career, Englishmen themselves shall marvel at their perversity and folly in so long denying to Ireland those rights, which are the inclienable birth-right of mankind.

> Canada has not the climate of Tuscany or of Andalusia, but she has a climate that braces and nourishes, a climate which breeds strong, athletic, vigorous manhood, and not the volup tuary and the Sybarite. And this great country has only a population about equal to Ireland's. There is room and opportunity for two hundred million people more in this grand Dominion. There are 500,000,000 acres of yirgin land waiting for the advent of the sower and the reaper to quire tarms and build themselves nappy homes, and they can be certain that no tyrants or knaves will be permitted to cheat them of the rewards of their sweat and toil and industry. When they sow they reap, when they plant and water they gather the fruits when the harvest time comes.

Canada exported over a hundred million dollars of surplus food products last year. It is not easy to pic ure what her surplus will be when her o'clock. His Grace the Archbishop was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Canon McCarthy and Rev. Father Free. Thousand the occasion to the pupils and care transformed into grain field; or continued on page Five.

chards, mesdows, and gardens. And Canada's development is progressing far more rapidly than Europeans have any idea of. It has the finest railroad evatem in the world. The Canadian Pacific Rullroad apanning a continent, and joining, so to speak, the cities of the Atlantic and Pacific, is the greatest railroad system in the New World. It is spending millions, shooting out branches in all directions, and furnishing opportunity for the miner and the farmer to reach the world's markets.

And I am gird to say that multitudes

of Irishmen have achieved fortunes and fame in Canada. Perhaps the most brilliant name in Canadian annals is that of Toomas D'Arcy M'Gse. It almost drives one to despair to think of the condition of mind which led up to the slaying of that gifted Irishman And yet is not the lack of appreciation of Mr. Blake by so many Irishmea another proof that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark? Edward Blake is the greatest man that Canada ever produced. Every Canadian will tell you so. He is a man of profound knowledge, of vast erudition, of rare elequence and superior judgment. But he is not majestic : he lacks the tact, the good fellowship, the efusiveness, and the thousand and one little winning arts belonging to the successful politician and diplomat. I do not suppose that great opportunity will ever come to Edward Blake, and he is not built to compel opportunity; vet, if the truth were known, Elward Blake should take rank with men like Bamarck and Gladstone, with the Burkes and the Richelieus, with the Grattans and the Pitts.

I could till a volume with the names o' Irish Consdians and their achievements. Folks in he old land need not worry about them. They are worthy of the best traditions of the race, and they in the and will dominate Canada as they do in the States.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS. 2

Rev. Andrew Cullinan, recently ordained at St. Ann's Church, will officiate at High Mass at the Cathedra o i Sunday.

Father Collinan leaves by the steamer Labrador on Saturday the 8th inst., to continue his studies in Rome.

The Catholic Union and Times remarks:-When Archbishop Kain laid the foundation of the Stered Heart in St. Louis bast Sand y, the pistor, Rev James McCabe, announced the receipt of twenty-five thousand dollars from four members of his congregation for the new structure. It is easy to build churches with Cathohe generosity like that.

The Catholic schools are not on the decline in the United States. A careful compilation of statistics, save an exchange, reveals the fact that 1 500,-000 children are at present being educated in the Catholic schools of the United States. One million and a half of young minds are receiving the teachings which in future years will make them the standard bearers of an imperishable faitb.

The blessing of two bells attracted a large number of people on Sunday last to the picturesque town of Boucherville. His Lordship Bishop Larocque, of Sherbrooke, performed the ceremony, and Very Rev. Father Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice, presented an eloquent sermon.

Rev. Father Sedden, agent of the Catholic Immigration Society, London, England, died suddenly on the S3. Numidian, during her last voyage. Toe reverend father had in his caurge 45 young children for Canada. The remains were brought to Qu-bec, where they will be interred. Father Sedden was well known in Montreal, for during the last 15 years he has made two trips to Montreal each season.

There are many different opinions as to the promised amuesty for those condenined to terms of imprisonment in connection with the recent tumults in Italy It is thought however that, before long, either an amnesty to remove the penalties or to mitigate them very considerably will be granted and that this may come about tilough a happy circumstance which is expected to take place soon, and in which the Duke of Aosta and the Princess Helen of Orleans are very immediately interested. Meanwhile the several leading Catholic papers are being reviewed and things are looking better.

A large property has been purchased by the General of the Society of Missions in Rome, in the neighborhood of the Villa Albani, the houses of which are to form a home for foundlings and abandoned and ill treated children who will be brought up, cducated and housed till the age of twenty one. The Pallatine Sisterhood will take charge. The work meets an entirely new needs on a new system, and is one of the

The life of the postal clerk is not without danger. For the year ending revenue of £137,561,240. Germany's June 30, 1897, there were 589 casualties, in which 14 clerks lost their lives and 33 were seriously and 75 slightly injured. In one accident alone five clerks met death by the undermining of a treatle | maments cost ner £18,000,000 Of the and the wrecking of the train.

General Superintendent James F. White, in his last annual report, urged the necessity for a reclassification of the postal employés. "I believe it but the total annual cost of her armies and simple justice to a careful, hard-working and painstaking class of employés," he said. " At the time the service was last organized, in 1883, there was not a line in the United States upon which more than five men were employed in any one crew upon any train. We now have crews that number from twenty to twenty-five men. We run as high as six postal cars on one train, in which is performed the distribution covering the mail for nearly one-third of the United States. The Postal Service can without exaggeration be said to rank with recognized professions. such as medicine or law. It seems hardly necessary to again refer to the dangerous character of the wrko these men perform. Phe record of the casualties of the past year, as shown in this report, speaks more eloquently in their behalf than anything I might write."

The absolute necessity of providing this department with clerks and officials of exceptional and special qualifications may be judged by the fact that there were 6,059,769,680 pieces of firstclass mail matter handled last year and 5,311,771,000 pieces of second, third and fourth class matter, making a total of 11,571,540,680 pieces, exclusive of registered matter. Of this class there were handled 14 640,832 packages and cases, 984 093 through registered pouches and 631,738 inner registered sacks, making in all 16,256,662 pieces of registered matter. There were also handled 462, 469,640 pieces of city mail.

In ten years the amount of mail handled has increased 77.2 per cent.. but the working force has increased only 48 6 per cent. in that time. The length of railway covered by the railway postal service with clerks was last year 154,225.07; of electric or cable lines 303.68 miles; of steamboat lines, 7 459 52 miles, making a total of 161, 988.27 miles.

Mail for city distribution receives much attention on the postal cars, as it must be in shape for immediate delivery by carrier on the arrival of the train. For distribution in New York city there of intoxicants, in any part of the were handled by the clerks 3,716,787 Dominion. In the several Provincial packages of mail. Each package averaged forty pieces, making the number of separate pieces going to New York city alone 148,671,480. The largest majority of the electorate—and this separation was on the New York and lact, added to the entire absence of any Chicago Railway Post Office, the num- organized opposition in the present ber of letters being 36,031,120 and the campaign, justifies the belief that Pro smallest was 6,040 pieces on the Brook-hibition will score an easy victory, in human life can be sustained in these lyn and Long Island City route. On so far as the voice of the electors is horrible places. lyn and Long Island City route. On so far as the voice of the electors is horrible places.

the New York city collection wagons 220 000 pieces were handled. On the New York and Pittaburg system there were handled 29.882,120 pieces, and at the Third avenue railway office 27 536 -840 pieces.

According to the report on the sea and inland fisheries of Ireland for 1897, just published, there were employed in the industry 24 593 men and 1,125 boys, which shows an increase of 555 over the number reported for the previous year. The number of vessels and boats actually engaged was 6,626 as compared with 6.555 for the previous year, and the total value of the fish (exclusive of salmon) landed in the year was £378,-385=\$1,891 925, showing an increase of £9,580 or \$47,900 as compared with the returns of 1896 The value of salmon exported to England is estimated at £452 440 or \$2,262 209.

The Czar's proposal for a general disarmament is not to be attributed, solely, to motives of philanthropy, to a purely unselfish desire to promote peace and good will amongst the peoples of the world. The material interests of the Russian Empire would be more advanced by the policy he favors than those of any other nation, and the reduction of its immense army to the Czar's idea of a peace footing would mean a grand stroke of economy in the public service of the Empire, though it would increase the number of "the great unemployed" to a material if not dangerous extert. In this connection it is interesting to glance at the relative costs at which the armaments of Europe are sustained. Russia, says a correspondent, would certainly have most to gain by universal disarmament, Navy is £51,635,270. Great Britain comes next, with an annual outlay of £39,334,000. Taking the total revente even more striking, for, while Great ing, is £106,000,000, Russia's reaches I am only comparing the total Russian revenue with that of the United Kingdom, not with that of the British Empire. France comes next to Great Britain, with an annual cost of £37 024. 084 for her Army and Navy, and a total Army and Navy cost her £10 000,000 less than France, and her total revenue is only £64,258 720. Austria has a total revenue of £99 205 966 and her arfive Great Powers it is, therefore, evident that Germany would gain least by general disarmament, while Russia would gain most. Taking Europe as a whole, navies amounts to £212,707 639, and the total revenue to £758,863 705.

OUR OBSERVER.

The Quebec Daily Telegraph, in referring to the monument recently unveiled in memory of the intrepid founder of Quebec and of New France Samuel de Champlain, at the Ancient Capital, recalls an incident in the career of the great Irishman, the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. It says:

It is a noteworthy fact that, as far back as can be traced, the suggestion of the propriety of erecting a monument to Champlain first came from then comparative stranger to this country, that eminent Irishman, the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. In 1861, Mr. McGee appears to have been the first to broach the subject in a public way in the course of an able and eloquent address delivered by bim bεfore a historical society in the State of Maine, where the fitness of discussing it will be understood when it is recalled that Champlain's sphere of influence extended at one time during his career over much of the territory included in the present State of Maine and which was only severed from Canada after the Ashburton Treaty. In all probability, the idea had occurred to other educated minds previously, but, if so, they either kept it wholly to themselves or all record of their having given publicity to it appears to be missing. Therefore to Mr. McGee must be assigned the honor of first suggesting the public duty in the connection in a public way.

Independently of all published forecasts favoring Prohibition, it is accepted very generally that to-day's voting will result in a majority for the "ayes" and an emphatic pronouncement against the manufacture or sale plebiscites held in recent years the anti-Liquor party has cast an aggregate vote representing a fifty per cent

concerned. While this will undoub edly be a signal encouragement for the Temperance cause, it does not necessarily imply that Prohibition must be come the law of the land. In all previous cases of Temperance legislation. Parliament has given the law, and left it optional with the people to sanction its operation; in this instance the order is reversed, the people sanction the principle and ask Parliament for the law to give it effect; the "to be, or not to be," lies therefore with the Legislature. While the ballots cast to-day may represent a majority vote, as a whole, they may not represent a majority of the individual constituercies, and, independently of other considerations, this alone may materially affect the prospects of the question. A triumph at the polls in the present instance does not necessarily ensure a triumph in the House, where the economic argument invariably used against interference with a great revenue making interest will certainly operate powerfully with many whose constituents will have Prohibition, leading them to ignore that fact in presence of the financial interest it affects. Whatever the present or ultimate result may be, it will be felt and acknowledged on all sides that the friends of Temperance have made a persistent and consistent stand for the promotion of a good cause, and will merit whatever success may attend their efforts.

The prominence given to the subject of the housing of the very poor 'at the recent Health Congress in Dublin has created a wide spread interest in the question amongst the people of that city; and the columns of the dailies for the annual cost of her Army and | are freely used for its discussion. The Daily Nation with commenable and characteristic enterprise employed a special Commissioner to make an inof the two countries, the difference is dependent examination of the 'slum' districts and to report the exact condi-Britain's total revenue, roughly speak | tion of things, neither exaggerating or qualifying it, but describing things the stupendous sum of £170,000,000. It just as he saw them. His report was is only fair, of course, to point out that | a full confirmation of all that had been said at the congress.

Commenting on the report of its

special Commissioner published in its

columns the Daily Nation says :- Can

it be possible that there are manyor any-more such houses to which his remarks could be applied with equal truth? Surely, in these closing days of the nineteenth century, with its Public Health Committees and Depart. ments, its Sanitary Reform Associations, Health Congresses, and the like, habitations such as the notorious No. 3 Hammond lane must, in Dublin at least, be the exception rather than the rule!' It is useless, unfortunately, to argue in this strain in face of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary which abounds on every side in Dublin, and which, on investigation, will reveal the existence of a shocking state of things, almost too borrible to contemplate, and the long continuance of which is nothing short of a crying scandal and an indelible reproach to those responsible for the pre servation of the public health of the city. This may seem strong language to use in regard to the controlling powers and responsible officials of so important a branch of the public service as the Public Health Department of our capital. Nevertheless, the time has come when, in the interests not alone of the poorer classes of the community, but of every inhabitant of the metropolis, the plain unvarnished truth must out, and let those on whose shoulders rests the responsibility advance what plea they can in their own justification. It may be, doubtless it is, true that comparatively few of those who form the ranks of the well-to-do inhabitants of Dublin have the most remote conception of the conditions under which life in the Dublin slums is supported by the hundreds of thousands whom the stress of poverty has driven to herd in these unsavoury quarters-these diseased and rotting portions of our social system, the congested districts of every conceivable form of social and moral degradation and-what may appeal still more powerfully to the interests of the public in general—the hotbeds of disease in its most loathsome and disgusting forms. Disguise it how we may, the stubborn fact remains, and no amount of glossing over or careless contempt can get it out of the way, that side by side with much that is pleasant, and healthy, and agreeable to contemplate in the aspect of Dublin life as witnessed in the main thorouhfares and chief centres of traffic, there exists a widespread area-or series of areaswhich, apart altogether from considerations of the moral aspect of the question, are nothing short of sources of positive danger to the rest of the city, enveloped, as they are, with filth of every kind, clinging tenaciously to almost every storey, from garret to basement, of the countless overcrowded tenement houses in which the poor, the sick, the halt, and the decrepit are huddled together, and reeking with

pestilential exhalations so repugnant

to the senses that the wonder is that

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

(CAUDICINES (DEEP) ELCONG

Le sessessessesses THE September Monitor contains a communication over the signature of Mr. Thos. Swift, which addresses itself particularly to the status our Catholic young men occupy, more especially in the larger cities of the Dominion. The writer considers this is not what it should and could be, and attributes the fact to a lack of proper ambition. Catholic young men aim too low: they are content with crumbs where they should look for loaves; set too small a value upon themselves and start out upon life's journey without any settled aims or aspirations. He quotes the remarks of a village Protestant clergyman who referred with pride to the rapid success schieved by young fellows who went from the country districts to the city, saying:

' The great majority of your city profersional men, your lawyers, your doctors, your teachers, are from the country. It is the country that provides your brains for your cities, and for this reason-young fellows in the country are in the midst of conditions that foster thought and develop brain. They have not the same distractions and allumments during the educative period as youths in the city have. They attend the rural school where they re ceive just as good an education as can be obtained in the best of city schools. Those who aim at a higher education go to the nearest High School-they are not merely sent, as they frequently are from city homes-to go forth there for a certain purpose, study with a definite object in view, and know not only the value of a dollar, but the inestimable benefits to be derived from a good education. In a word, education means to them progress, possible wealth and position, and the chance of rising to the highest positions in the land. These are the youths who make the men of this Dominion.'

How far all this was consistent with fact, or justifiable, Mr. Swift does not undertake to say, but thinks there may be much in it. He holds that a country like Canada with its vast possibilities offers an inviting field for the most ambitious efforts for its young men. Apart from considerations of material wealth there is much to be gained by attaining to the higher ideals of intellectual and social culture. These, however, are only open to those who make proper use of their educational advantages, The value of School education, says Mr. Smith, lies in the power it gives for further study. No more disastrous mistake can be made by a young man than imagining his education is finished when he leaves school or graduates from a university. Up to either point he has been guided by his teachers and the books he has studied. His mind has been fed on the wisdom, the research, the experience of others. If he is content to be the mere receptacle of the knowledge of the ages, he has He will take his place in the world of men rather as one whose work is done than as one whose work is just begin

Yet is not this practically what so many of our young men do? They allow their education narrowly socalled to finish with their school days.

After some wholesome remarks on the amount of time given up to recreation and pleasure, too often of a profitless character, he concludes by say-

"The majority of the Separate School boys leave school too soon. Even if they complete the school course, they can do so by the time they are fourteen years of age. It is only the few whose parents can afford to send to our Catholic Colleges, while it is generally recognized that the Collegiate Institutes in cities, on account of the considerable tuition fees, are not higher schools for the workingman's children. It is during these precious years, while the youth is maturing into manhood, the educative period, that all education properly so called is allowed to remain practically at a standstill. At an age when guidance is most essential, he is left largely to his own devices; the world is his school, and experience, not unfrequently the saddest of guides, his only teacher. Too old to be considered a child and not old enough to be ranked as a man, though a wage earner—that is his position, and one that calls for special consideration on the part of pastor, parents and society, if all education is not to cease for him as soon as he has bidden adieu to the school. Every, possible inducement should be offered, every effort made, every assistance given to lead him into systematic self culture along the lines of intellect, society and æstheticism."

THE sixty-fourth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland is published. In December last there were 9,057 schools on the roll. of which 8,631 were in operation. Of these 3.718 were vested schools-2 677 in trustees, and only 1041 in the Commissioners. The grant towards the erection of vested schools, whether vested in trustees or vested in the Com missioners, is two thirds of the estimated cost. The remainder, 5,339, were non vested schools, erected from funds locally provided, or from loans available under the Act of 1884, or schools formerly vested, the leases of which have expired. The loans are repayable at 5 per cent per annum (principal and interest included) in 35 years. The amount subscribed in the year 1897 from local sources towards the erection of new buildings, additions to school premises, etc., was £84 728; and for repairs, improvements of house and furniture, the amount was £88,215. The both gentlemen being artists in their total average number of pupils on the profession.

rolls on the last day of the results year of the schools severally examined within the year 1897, was 896,001. The total average daily attendence of pupils was 521,141. The percentage of the the average daily attendance of pupils for the year to the average number on the roll was 689.

The religious denominations of the puoils were 606 121 Roman Catholics, 91.967 of the Late Established Church. 86,782 Presbyterians, 8,540 Methodists. 5 562 of other denominations. Of the number of pupils on the rolls-viz, 37.3 per cent., or 298,219, were in schools attended by Roman Catholic and Protestant pupils, and 627 per cent., or 499 991, in schools attended solely by Roman Catholics, or solely by Protestants. There are now 120 places to which the compulsory ttendance provisions of T Irish Education Act of 1892 apply. But in only 72 of these were School Attendance Committees appointed, and in only 52 of the latter were the provisins of the Act carried into effect by the Committees during the year. The Parliamentary school grant for

1897 8, under the Act of 1892, was at the rate of 10s per pupil in average daily attendance, and was expended on increases to the salaries of principal and assistant teachers, and increases to the grants to schools already paid by capitation; bonuses to assistants of five years' standing, who rank higher than third class; third class salaries (instead of capitation) to small schools with an average attendance of not less than 20 but under 30 scholars; and the residue paid as a general capitation grant in proportion to the average daily attendance of pupils. This residue amounted in 1897 to 5s 6d per pupil. The total amount paid in the year was £249,485 11s IId. The number of pupils passed in reading, writing and arithmetic was 453 213, out of 560,187 examined.

CHILD TRAINING, by the Frebel Sysem, is discussed by an authority in the Woman's Home Journal.

' Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true. It gives proper balance of values, not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, for fre quently the seeming dullard turns out to be the skilful worker, and vice versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling and use of tools, and the valuable quantity of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the swelling bud. It is a method of positive creative activity as against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness-in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits and so molds character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. 'We make it our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themssives,' says Prof. Bamberger. it is the constructive method and against that of cramming with rules and definitions the children do not understand, and facts they do not assimilate. First come actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows and thus becomes the lasting possession of the

When their boys have reached an age of advancement that ushers them outside the domain of the parochial school, too many Catholics parents says the Colorado Catholic, fall into a sad inconsistency, and one that too often is the result of a deliberate sur render to that little weakness which in the plain vernacular is termed anobbishness. During the child's early years they realized the importance of educate him where he might best imbibe a knowledge of the essentials of his faith; and then in the selection of a college where he is to finish the work of his education they display an astonishing change of heart, abandoning colleges professedly Catholic to send their sons to some anti-Catholic institution that disguises its dangerous tendencies under the term 'non sec-

CHURCH CHOIR NOTES.

Professor'J. A. Fowler to Open His Musical Theory and Sight-Singing Classes.

The course of musical theory and sight-singing (solfege) that Professor Fowler has been giving for the past four years to young men desiring to cultivate music will reof on this year on Monday, October the third, in the practice room of St. Patrick's choir. The course is as thorough as those given in the musical conservatories of Europe, and is a great advantage for those who wish a good foundation to a musical education. The lessons are given free of charge, the only condition is te become a faithful member of St. Patrick's choir. These classes have been very beneficial to St. Patrick's choir, and to the young men who have attended them. The good obtained has encoureged Professor Fowler to keep up a few years more this work for the benefit of his choir and of the young men of the parish. No one under eighteen years of age

For particulars and admission, apply to Professor J. A. Fowler, 4 Phillip's

THEIR NAMES.

In reply to numerous enquiries as to the name and address of the photo graphers from whom we secured the photograph of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, which appeared in the issue of last week, in connection with the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic High School, we may ery that the firm consists of Mesers Lapres & Lavergne, 360 St. Denis street

Spain, says an American journal. in the money market once more. This time she has wormed herself into the good graces of the London Rothschilds. who have consented to loan her \$25,000. 000, with a string attached to it. The Almaden quicksilver mines are to he the security, and the condition, the signing of the Peace Treaty with the United States. The pressure of necessity, in this matter, is a better guarantee for that conclusion than all the promises of Sagasta and his associates.

Dr. Laberge, the medical Superintendent of the Health department, has published a comparative statement showing the number of cases of typhoid fever. In 1897, from January to August, both inclusive, there were 111 cases reported, out of which there were 34 deaths. During the same period this year there were 127 cases reported and 25 deaths.

A dispatch says :- M. C. Cameron, Lieut. Governor of the North-west Territories, died at London, Ont., on Sept. 26. Mr. Cameron was born in '32, and had for many years been identified with the politics of the Dominion. He was appointed Lieut Governor less than a year ago. Pneumonia was the cause of his death.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M.A., the well known lecturer, will deliver a course of lectures at Philadelphia. The first of the course will take place on October 3. Some of the subjects selected are: Newman, Middle Ages, Napoleco, Gladstone, The Theatre, Chivalry.

Miss Mary Josephine Onahan, daughter of the Hon. Wm. J. Onahan. of Chicago, and well known in Catholic literary circles, was united in marriage to Mr. D. V. Gallery, of the Chicago Bar, recently.

The Prison Mirror, Stillwater, Minn. says:-There are weeks when over \$1,000 are taken in for visitors' fees at the Onio Penitentiary at Columbus.

order to mark his esteem for His Holiness, has sent him a large diamond of priceless worth.

It is said that President Kruger, in

The Victoria Legislature has rejected the Bill conterring the franchise on women by 19 to 15 votes.

Superstition is natural to men, and takes refuge, when we imagine that we have rooted it out, in the strangest nooks and corners, from which it issues at once, when it thinks itself in any way secure.—Goethe.



Pleasant Dreams

It does not lie in the painter's fancy to imagine a prettier picture than that of a young girl, with lips luscious with the promise of love, half parted in the smiles of happy dreamland. The mind of happy maidenhood is a clear and polished mirror, which, when the wits gowandering into the ghostland of dreams, reflects the impressions of waking hours. If those impres-sions are pleasant and painless and happy, she will smile in her sleep. If the impressions are those of a suffering woman, tortured with the special ailments to which the feminine organism is liable, the picture is spoiled by the lines of suffering and de spondency. Maladies of this nature unfit a woman for joyous maidenhood and for capable motherhood. They incapacitate her to bear the burdens of life in any sphere of action. Household, marital and social duties alike are a burden to the woman who is constantly suffering from headaches, backaches, dragging sensations and weak-ening drains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-

backaches, dragging sensations and weakening drains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively, completely, unfailingly cures troubles of this nature. It imparts health, strength, vigor to the distinctly womanly organs. It fits for carefree, healthy maidenhood, happy wifelhood and capable motherhood.

"I have a little step-daughter who had St. Vitus's Dance, which your medicine cured," writes Mrs. T. F. Boze, of Ford, Dinwiddie Co., va. "I spent about twenty dollars for doctor's bills and medicine, and it did not do the child one cent's worth of good. We commenced giving Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and used three bottles of each, which cost only six dollars. Now the child is running around every where and is just as healthy as ever."

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The second se

on .Wednesday.

Presence of a Large Assemblage of the Clergy and Laity --Addresses Presented by Different Public Bodies and the Replies of Bishop Lorrain.

PEEBROKE, September 23.

An event which awakened the greatest enthusiasm amougst all classes here, and especially amongst Catholics, was the installation of the Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, who has been for the past sixteen years Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, as first Bishop of Renfrew.

The Renfrew Observer, in referring to the occasion, says:

The new diocese of Pembroke has as its first Bishop a man whom all—irrespective of creed—delight to honor. Of a mild and kindly disposition, he ever seeks to go about doing good; the sick and stilicted always have his tenderest sympathies; and in his watchful care over his people, he never considers his own comfort or ease. A man of profound learning and fine oratorical abilities, B.shop Lorrain is yet so simple of life, habits and address that he is always ready to talk to all, and eager to be on terms of friendship with

all our people,—which he certainly is.

No wonder, therefore, that the townspeople generally were much interested in the proceedings of this week, and that Protestants and Catholics hung out their flags in honor of the Bishop and of the Archbishops, Bishops, priests and laymen who visited the town on the

A special train from Ottawa in the morning arrived, bringing a large number of visitors to participate in the impressive ceremony.

A procession was formed at the C.P.R. station and proceeded to the Bishop's palace, Renfrew street. The procession was headed by the Pembroke brass band, followed by the C.M B.A. and the Catholic Order of Foresters societies. Following these societies were the delegates from every part of the diocese, wearing badges. Then came a long line of covered carriages containing the clergy, who numbered in all nearly one hundred. Arriving at the Palace, all were tendered a bearty welcome by His Lordship Bishop

The delegates were afterwards enter-tained by the members of the C.M B.A. and COF, societies, in their hall in

the separate school building. The beautiful grounds around the palace and the magnificent arches in front of the palace and the cathedral were illuminated with Chinese lan-

In the evening long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the Cathedral was filled to overflowing by the residents from all parts of the diocese. There was a large representation of the clergy from all the dioceses in the Province of Quebec and from a great many districts in the other provinces. The sanctuary presented a most striking appearance when the archbishops and priests, the latter numbering nearly two hundred, entered accompanied by the newly appointed prelate.

The ceremony of installation commenced by Rev. P. T. Ryan, P. P. of Rentrew, reading in Latin the Papal letters erecting the Vicariate into a Diocess and pointing Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain its first Bishop.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, sesisted by His Grace Arch-bishor Bruchesi of Montreal, and His Lordebip Bishop Larocque of Sher-brooke, after receiving the profession of faith of the new Bishop, conducted him to his throne. All the priests of the newly erected diocese proceeded to the throne to make their promise of obedience.

The evening's ceremonies concluded with solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament, at which His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi officiated, assisted by Rev. M. Leblanc, P. P. of St. Martin, as deacon and Rev. F. X Sauriol, P. P. of St. Marthe, as sub-deacon.

The choir sang splendidly, and of course Prof. Wahi's organ voluntaries and accompaniments were all that could be desired, being really superb.

The following day, Thursday, His Lordship Bishop Lorrain was escorted from the Palace to the Cathedral by the visiting prelates and a large number of the clergy. The deccrations in the vicinity were numerous. Over an arch in front of the Palace was placed the Bishop's coat-of-arms and the motto: "Electi mei non laborabunt frustra," ("My elect shall not labor in vain.") Over the superb double arch in front of the cathedral were two mottos: "Long live the first Bishop of Pembroke," and

"Bienveun a nos illustres visiteurs." The organ and a fine orchestra pealed forth from the choir gallery magnificent music as the procession entered the cathedral.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, with Rev. E. Kiernan deacon and sub-deacon of office; Rev. F. L. French, thurifer; Revs. B. Jankonski and J. J. McInerney, and masters of ceremonies, Archinaud, masters of ceremonies, Archinaud accept this purse, for which bishop Duhamel assisted at the shrone in Pontifical vestments, accompanied acceptance of the country and the seat of this part of the country a reward for the noble efforts which they have perland hardship to yourself, you were shle to reach far beyond the Height of Lund and there administer to the poor and lowly Indian the comforting rites of religion. In doing so you realized that the shrone we know your generous charity and in Pontifical vestments, accompanied self-denying zeal will find ready use, A. Latulipe, assistant priest; Revs. A.

by Very Rev. A. Belanger and Very Rev. P. McCarthy. Rev. B J. Kiernan was cross bearer, and Rev. E. Groulz master of caremonies.

His Lordship Bishop Emard, of Valley field, preached the sermon in French, taking for his text: 'Electi mei non la borabunt frustria,' (Issish 65: 28)

Bis op Emard, who spoke eloquently, referred to the history of the Church and of the first Vicariate in this country—Quebec. He re erred to the erection of the Vicariate of Pontiac in The Ceremony Performed at the ence. He described the devotion, abite Cathedral by the Archbishops of gation and sacrifice necessary for such Cathedral by the Arohbishops of progress. He praised the Apostolic seal of the Vicar Apostolic who was now honored by Pope Leo XIII. by being elected to the dignity of first Bishop of the new diocese. He referred to the beautiful cathedral he had completed, which he said was worthy of the large cities. He concluded by exhorting all to appreciate the honor conferred on them by continuing as faithful in the future as in the past. Now their Vicar Apostolic was truly their Bishop, reminding them of the fruits of such fidelity. The happiness of the joyful day was but a shadow of their future happiness, for "My elect shall not labor in vain."

> Very Rev. J. J. McCann, of the archdiocese of Toronto, followed in a most impressive sermon, taking for his text: Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.'

The Rev. Father said the words of his text commanded that there should be perpetuity and unity, one of which without the other is of no avail; to be perpetual it must be one. The glad festival of this day of joy and thanks giving is a magnificent expression of the unity of the Holy Catholic church. It means that the See of Pembroke is united to the grand See of Rome. Pope Leo XIII. has spoken—his voice is heard. The Vicariate of Pontiac is now the Diocese of Pembroke. Contiruing, he said: 'I think I will be in harmony with your thoughts to-day in speaking to you of the unity of the Church of God. To see that unity is necessary, we have only to consider the nature of the Church, the principles on which she is founded, and the end for which established. The Church is the Kingdom of God, the foundation of truth, and its end is to unite men to God by ties of duty, and man to man by bond of love. The Church is the same to day as she was yesterday—as she was from the time of her foundation by Christ himsell; and she will continue the same till the end of time. How wonderful, how marvellous that unity is! Her unity and zeal for the cause of Christ, her founder, attract the admiration of all. Her noble and Apostolical laborers who first brought the Catholic faith to this continent represented the truth of Christ. The church is as a great majestic river, visable, always clear and undefiled.

Unity is a mark of divinity, seal of the divine founder. Thank God that we are children of the Church, united to preserve intact the faith so necessary for salvation. Practice what it teaches; remember 'faith alone cannot save.' He quoted exts of holy Scripture to prove the necessity of unity; and showed that all kingdoms and societies require some bond of unity to keep together. his disciples and selec ed twelve He will return to his brother mission Apostles, here began the centre of unity, and then he chose one (Peter) as chief of all. Today Catholics are united in the faith then established. Cincluding, he congratulated all on the honor conferred upon them and exhorted them to continue in the future the grand work of the nast, thanking God by their exemplary lives as faithful members of that Church which is one and perpetual.

After Mass the following address from the clergy was read by the Rev. E. A. Latuline :

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

To the RT REV. NARCISSE ZEPHIRIN LORRAIN, Bishop of Pembroke:

May it please your Lordship -Sixteen years ago to-day the clergy of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac assembled in this church to welcome you as their ecclesiastical superior, and to give you the assurance of loyalty due from the pastors of the people to the Chief Paster of the newly created fold.

You came to us filled with apostolic zeal. Of you it could be truly said Spiritus Domini super me; evangelzaie pauperibus misit me,' the motto you inscribed on your episcopal shield was the saying of the patron of your native parish, St. Martia, 'Non Recuso Laborein.' Your long and painful journeys among the Indians of Hudson Bay, Long Lake and the remote North Eastern parts of your vicariate, have brought the saving truths and sanctifying ordinances of the Catholic faith to the puor children of the wilderness, while in these civilized districts re ligion has prospered, thanks to your zealous labors and your wise direction of your clergy. Our Catholic population and our flourishing institutions, ecclesisatical. educational and charit able, have once more attracted the attention of the Father of the Faithful, and in consequence the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac is now the young and vigorous diocese of Pembroke, and the Angel of the Church of Cythera has become the Bishop of Pembroke.

In this same church, now your cathedral, of which every arch and column speaks your praise, we are the once more happily assembled to welcome you not merely as an ecclesiastical superior, but as our Bishop. And while renewing our promise of fealty to the Chief Pastor c' osen for us by the Sovereign Pontiff, we wish to tell your Lordship that the virtues known to us long ago by fame have since become

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and also this mitre, the sign of your episcopal office. Long may you live to wear it, guiding in the way of salvation the flock of this new diocese of Pembroke, directing by your wise counsels the labors of your clergy in the tem poral and spiritual works of their parisnes, and edifying priests and people by the eminence of your episcopal vir-

At the conclusion of the reading, Rev. H. S. Marin and Rev. A. Brunet, on behalf of the clergy, presented His Lordship with a beautiful mitre of gold.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY. His Lordship then made the follow-

ing elequent and feeling reply. He

I am deeply touched by the senti ments to which you have given expres sion in your address.

On my arrival here, sixteen years ago, though sent by the Head of the Church, the illustrious Pontiff Leo XIII., and led hither by the voice of hely obedience, I could not help feeling a certain anxiety at the thought of the task that had been imposed upon me. But, as I said at that time, what reassured me, and enkindled my courage, was the confidence I had in the devoted zeal of the priests who then composed the clergy of the Vicariate, and this confidence was fully justified by the event, for these evangelical laborers, though few in number, were real Apostles.

Looking around me today, I see that, with the exception of four, all have disappeared. They have fallen on the field of their devoted labors, like brave soldiers at the post of duty. Their places have been taken by you, Reverend Fathers, who are around me today, some of you, children of the Vicariate, others, who have come from abroad, especially from the dioceses of Montreal and Ottawa.

To their Graces, the Archbishops of these dioceses, who are in our midst today. I wish to express our neartfelt gratitude, for the particular interest they have taken in the Vicariate and to assume them that the most acceptable, the most highly appreciated gifts they can to the Diocess of Pembroke, are thegifts of good zealous mission-

The greater number of you, Reverend Fathers, have received your ecclesiastical formation in the Grand Seminary of Montreal, thanks to special tavors accorded me by the worthy priests of St. Sulpice. I take the opportunity to thank them publicly, and to assure them that you endeavor to reproduce here the priestly virtues of which they were for you the living examples, and to spread among the people the sure and solid religious principles that you acquired under their directions.

The first missionaries sent into this part of the country preserved as a precious deposit the sacred fire of Faith in the hearts of the people. You, full of the enthusiastic ardor of youth, have breathed upon it, and it has spread with rapidity, reaching and inflaming hearts even of the poorest and most isolated of our population. The Oblate Fathers, missionaries who shrink neither from the tropical heats of Africa nor from the frosts of the Polar Seas, have transported it to the icy shores of the Hudson's Bay. We are happy to have in our midst to-day one of the two brave Apostles who ventured in 1893 to pitch their tent at Albany, on J mes' Biv. and establish a residence there. ary, who is at the present moment in the depths of the lonely forests, to carry here the fragrance of our joys and be the echo of our testivities.

Reverend Fathers. I have now only to express the desire that you will cortinue to labor, as you have done up to the present, for your own sanctification, the edification and salvation of souls, and the glory of God's Holy Church. Thus will the Diocese of Pembroke soon obtain honorable rank among the other dioceses with which it is numbered for the first time.

I thank you for the offering you have made me, which is all the more acceptable, because I know it comes from the heart, and is the fruit of noble sacrifices. The mitre which accompanies it will, by its splendor, remind the faithful of your generosity, and myself of the respect and filial affection you have for your Bishop.

An address in Ereuch was read by Dr E Bedard, and addresses from the C.M.B.A., C.O.F. and the Germans, presented by Mr. F. E. Goodwin, Mr. M. J. Legge and Mr. J. Wilnitz, respect-

There was an address in Algonquin, read by Mr. F. Pasinawate, of Golden Lake, to the effect that the children of the forest, hearing that the Pope had made a great feast for the 'Guardian of Prayer' at Pembroke, wished to associate themselves with the white men of the Bishop's flock, to share in the joy of the feast, and to thank their chief pastor for the labors he had endured in ministering to his Indian children.

The English address was read by Mayor Thomas Murray, as follows:

To the Rt. Rev. N. Z. LORRAIN, D.D.

First Bishop of Pembroke: My Lord. - Sixteen years ago it afforded the English speaking members of your Vicariate great pleasure to welcome you as Bishop of Cythera and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. We had heard then of your zeal, piety, administrative ability, and other qualities which merited for you that high posi tion of confidence and trust in which His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. placed you; and since that time you have given unmistakable proofs of your fit-

ness for the position. Owing to the extent of territory embraced in and coming under your jurisdiction it would seem almost impossible that you should have been able to visit all your Vicariate from one end to the other. Still, by untiring

MISS LIZZIE V. DONAHUE

Whose Case Baffled the Physician's Skill.

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The saying that only those who have heen ill can thoroughly enjoy the bless-

ings of health is undoubtedly true. To undergo physical suffering until existence has become a burden; to note the daily lessening of vital force, seeing naught in life but a hopeless season of torture; and then be, as it were snatched from the grave, with a full realization of a speedy return to health, must certainly give one a keener sense of the enjoyment of life's blessings than would have been possible had no previous ailment existe.

This is well illustrated and verified in the following letter:

67 Pleasant street, Lowell, Mass.

Franco American Chemical Co. Gentlemen: For the past two months bave been taking your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and am so gratified with the result, that I feel

hone that others may be benefited in like manner.
For a long time I had been in failing health. painfully conscious that I was growing weaker and weaker, home treatment afforded by Dr. Coderre's Red Pille. Pills, and the result has already surpassed all my expects—only never in bulk. Address: Franco American Chemical tions. I am to day feeling like a new woman. I shall Co. Medical Department, P.O. Box 2306 Montreal, Canada.



gladly recommend this remedy at every opportunity and give you my consent to the publishing of this letter.

Respectfully vours, LIZZIE V. DONAHUE.

When suffering humanity is provided with the remedy for its relief, the virtue of which is clearly established as by this excellent testimonial, would it not be strange if many others did not avail themselves of its potency? We went every suffering woman to reflect upon this. We want them to carefully read this lady's letter, for we know that her case is but the duplicate of

thousands of others.
In Dr. Coderres Red Pills is found a reliable and certain remedy for female weakness. It is not a case of try it and see if it will belp you, but try it and it will belp you.

Our experience in the treatment of this class of diseases. that I must write you out of pure joy of heart, with the has not been for naught. We are daily being made aware of the virtues of our remedy, by the willing testimony of There iglad women, who, however ekeptical they might have been, seemed to be a growing lack of vitality. Each day I was are to day enthusiastic in their praise of the excellent

my face was colorless, and my aching head and back rendered life a constant season of torture. At last I was compelled to go to bed and summon a physician. His efforts will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who pelled to go to bed and summon a physician. His efforts will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for restore my health were partially successful, but still home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills there was something about my case that seemed to baill, are for sale everywhere. Price 50c, per box, 6 b, xes \$2.50. his skill. At last I was persuaded to try Dr. Coderre's Red mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes

these rites at your hands, and you were I fixed home, where I will be bound to willing to brave all dangers in the per [reside just as much by the tie of natural formance of your duty.

Whilst you have done your duty nobly and well in these distant regions, we must not forget your works in the remaining portions of your Vicariate. It is not necessary to mention in detail the numerous edifices which have been built or completed under your supervision and charge. The elegant and as cheerful by a continuance of churches, commodous priests' residences, modern and well equipped hos. In concluding, allow me to repeat to pitals and other works are living monuments of your labor on behalf o: God and religion.

You have not been satisfied, however, with governing your Vicariate and leaving the details to be carried out by your subordinates. Every work seems to have your hearty co-operation and supervision, and your whole time, day and night, is at the disposal of and this is the most opportune time to perspent in relieving the poor and distressed and in attending to the religious wants of all.

Your past record has more than the Vicariate during its existence. qualled the sangui e expectations of our Holy Father, the Pope, and has won all the Catholics of the diocese in cx-

In concluding we offer up a most fer bestow on you all the graces necessary for the faithful discharge of the n any and onerous duties of your episcopate; that the hand of peace and prosperity may be ever extended over your Diocese, and that when your work is over. you may receive and enjoy the eternal reward which our Divine Master has vent prayer that our Divine Lord may |

Signed on behalf of the Englishspeaking members of your Diocese. Pembroke, September 22nd, 1898.

REPLY OF HIS LORDSHIP. His Lordship, in reply, said:-

I remember very well the warm and hearty welcome you gave me when I came to you in 1882 as Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. I was a stranger to you, but you put confidence in me. I laid trust in your loyalty and devotedness and it was not a long time before that confidence on your part and that trust on mine grew to real sympathy and and mutual friendship. I tried, like St. Paul, "to be all to all," and I am happy to be able to say in the presence of this respectable assembly of bishops prelates and clergy, who honor us today, that you have been all to me, all

respect, all docility, all devotedness. With that powerful lever of union and good feeling between the clergy and their bishop and between the faith ful and their clergy and among the faithful themselves, the vicariate bas progressed slowly but steadily. Substantial stone and brick edifices have replaced the old log structures, new chapels to accommodate the scattered groups of population, comfortable priests' houses and well furnished hospitals to receive the sick have been built. Charitable societies to help the poor, benevolent societies to promote the moral and social good of families. devotional exercises to stir up piety and fervor in souls, have been established throughout the Vicariate.

To day these happy results, due, not as much to my ability, as you have kindly said, but to your generosity and your sprit of harmony, have won for the Vicariate the signal honor of being ranked among the other dioceses of the

Dominion of Canada. You appreciate with gratitude and with a just pride this favor, and you greatly rejoice over it. I share in your

affection as by that of obedience and duty; a home which I love because in it I find friends irrespective of creed and of race.

You, kind friends have made my life happy so far. I hope y u will make also the days of old age, in which I will before long enter, as pleasant In concluding, allow me to repeat to you the words of St. Jahn to his, disciples. "My dear children' said he, love one another. Be good, kind

firm in the practice of your duties as Catholics. this memorable occasion, and I think

form it.

obliging to everybody around you But, above all, be stern in your faith,

the blessings he has conferred upon I am sure I voice the sentiments of

for you at his hands the further honor pressing my most sincere thanks to the of being appointed First Bishop of the archbishops, the bishops, the prelates newly erected Diocese of Pembroke, the Provincials of religious orders, the We feel that you are eminently fitted | Separiors of Religious Usmannities and for the position you occupy, and we of colleges and the numerous other take this our first opportunity of con-gratulating you on your elevation to States and from mostly all the that right and distinguished honor. ecclesissical provinces of Canada to School Stationery and School requisites. participate in the feast of today and SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES. share our joy. I can assure them that

their gifts or by their work, have conordained for all those who by their ex- tributed to the preparations for to-day's emplary leves have left a most editying solemnities and to the expenses conexample for men to admire and imi I nected with them. I thank the several committees and more particularly that Rector of the Cathedral and the Secretary of the Diocese, who have been the very soul of the organization of this festivity, and, no doubt, in a great part instrumental in its success.

May the memory of the joys of this day he for all those who participated in them the sweetest of recollections.

The religious ceremonies were concluded by the singing of the 'Te Deum' The singing and music, specially prepared by the cathedral choir, under the able management of Prof. Wahl was superb

A grand banquet was given to the clergy in the academic hall of the convent by the ladies of the town. About ninety were present. At the close of the banquet Miss Regina Toibodeau read an address from the Convent pupils, and Miss Margaret Murray gave a very appropriate recitation.

After an elequent speech from Monseigneur J T. Dubamel, the company dianersed, many of them leaving on the 425 local for the east; all seemed delighted with the visit and spoke bighly of the hospitality of the Pembroke people.

In the evening s public reception was given at the Palace. Many prom inent citizens called to pay their re spects to the newly installed Bishop and to wish him many long and happy years as Bishop of Pembroke.

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PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. Catholics.

Now, I feel I have a duty to fulfill on this memorable occasion, and I think this is the most opportune time to perform it.

First, I thank Almighty God, for all the blessings he has conferred upon the Vicariate during its existence.

I am sure I voice the sentiments of Son, for prospectus.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1898.

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

The lawyers employed by the City Council to draft our new city charter have laid down the principle of the taxation of church property. This was only to be expected when it is remembered that the two Englishspeaking lawyers appointed with the French-Canadian lawyers were Protestants-another discrimination against English-speaking Catholics. The section of the draft of the charter referring to the subject reads thus:

The following immoveable property is exempt from taxation:

a. Any building exclusive of the land on which it is constructed, which is used solely for the purpose of religious

control of the Catholic and Protestant school commissioners in the city of Montreal, provided the same are actually used for educational purposes.

c. Lands and buildings entirely devoted to and actually used for the purposes of giving free education.

d. Lands and buildings actually occupied and used as public hospitals and asylums and recognized by the Council as such.

e. Lands and buildings used or occupred exclusively as free public librar-

f. The buildings only of every incorporated institution of learning or education, so long as the same are used as such exclusively.

g. Lands and buildings belonging to or the city of Montreal, when used for public purposes.

The above exemptions shall not water rates.

The Herald's comment upon this fact that Church property is not included in the exemptions is, as usual, prejudiced and incorrect. It says that "the Roman Catholic Church will be particularly affected owing to the large amount of property they hold in the city." The value of Catholic Church property now exempt from taxation is \$12,000,000, and that of Protestant church property \$7,000,000. Considering that three-fourths of the people of Montreal are Catholics, it is clear property which is now exempt is a good deal more than the exempt Catholic Church property, according to population. The Corporation property exempt from taxation is worth property exempt is worth \$5,000,000. factories to the value of \$383,000 being also exempt by by law.

It is the Protestant churches, therefore, and not the Catholic Church, positively last and final farewell settlethat will be "particularly affected" by the change, if it should ever be sanctioned by the Legislature, which is wery doubtfull

taxing church property that we object. The taxation of any property belonging to the Church would be a sacrilege. exempting the buildings erected upon instional schools. Outside large cen. in human nature. She who showed tember, which, by a happy coincidence, of any nationality. Lately the Ger-I to Thursday, Oct. 20th (midnight).

it, that is simply a distinction with out a difference. The one is as much the Church's property as the other; and once the land was taxed it would only be the logical sequence of the principle thus put into practise to tax all Catholic churches, convents, hospitals and charitable Institutions in the city.

We hope that our Catholic aldermen will not allow shallow sophistries to blind them to the real issue which is at stake in this proposal to lay the sacrilegious hand of the tax gatherer upon consecrated property, devoted to the noblest and most sacred of pur-

OATHOLIC GIRLS FOR

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

A very useful and meritorious work is that in which Miss Agnes Brennan, who has charge of the St. Vincent's Home, St. Thomas street, in this city, is engaged. It is that of securing good places for young Catholic immigrant children, chiefly girls, in Catholic families not only in Montreal, but throughout the Province of Quebec. She receives these youthful immigrants from the L'verpool Catholic Children's Protective Society, and, having found suitable places for them, keeps a careful watch over them until they reach the age of eighteen. The average age of the girls she receives is from eight to twelve years. She has already found places for 350. So far this year Miss Brennan has received 56 boys and girls, but the demand for domestic servants is so good at present that she could have placed twice that numberin fact, she has many applications from highly respectable Catholic families For adoption, too, she has received several applications for children of from two to four years old; and she has obtained comfortable homes for several orphans of this tender age. The demand for boys this year is not so great as it was last year, girls for domestic service being tor the most part required. At present there are seventeen boys, whose ages vary from 6 to 17, in St. Vincent's Home; and she is awaiting favorable opportunities of placing them. Miss Brennan's remuneration is only \$10 for each immigrant child b. Lands and buildings under the that reaches her; and out of this she has to pay the rental of the Home and other expenses incidental to her system of keeping track of her charges for years after they have entered service. Children Protective Society, that only one of the girls has strayed from the right path; and she is now in the House of the Good Shepherd.

In an interview with the TRUE WIT-NESS, Miss Blennan expressed surprise at the methods employed by non-Catholic organizations of a similar character in dealing with the difficulties often encountered in placing girls in domestic service.

Miss Brennan deserves great praise for the unselfish ceal with which she carries on her useful and important work. She is endowed with administrative ability of a bign order; and this unselfish zeal and administrative capacity account for the gratifying success which is attending her efforts. We apply to special taxes, assessments or might here add that her work offers a fruitful field for a good and active work on the part of the Catholic young ladies of Montreal, who by co-operating with her could soon solve the domestic service problem, which has hitherto proved as difficult of settlement amongst us as it has proved in the United States.

OLD FOGEY DISAPPEARS.

If we had not heard it from announcements in the local daily press, we should have known by its contents and general make-up that the Metropolitan, Montreal's weekly society paper, had changed hands. The that the amount of Protestant church | writer who signed himself appropriately "Old Fogey," and who was permitted to indulge as much as he pleased in expressing the anti Catholic prejudice which he imbibed in the office of the Daily Witness, has disappeared from its pages. Instead of \$11,000,000, and the Government his abuse of everything Catholic, we find the following note written by his successor:--

"Hon Charles Russell is in Ottawa, so are some other prominent Catholics. on Manitoba schools. We had so many ments that the question now excites little interest. I know nothing of the final legal points involved. They are for lawyers and politicians. But each recent farewell performance of this It is, however, to the principle of question by the Liberal leaders suggests whether we have treated the Catholica of Manitoba with the generosity, the British fair-play, which we feel in ourselves is characteristic of

tres the separate schools mecessarily have but a limited support. They cannot afford to employ the best teachers, and the children are often poorly instructed. They are apt to be biroted. I thought nearly all Protestants think that the education of the children was a mere passing fancy of the Roman Catholic Church. Last summer, when I was in England, the question came up incidentally in a chat with a distinguished prelate of the Church of England. He pointed out that the education of the young was one of the cardinal principles of the Church. It is a question of gonecience with them. Youth is the seed time of life. If correct principles are not instilled then what may the future be. The unprejudiced Protestants will agree that the prelate was right."

THE GAZETTE'S ANTI-IRISH PREJUDICE.

The Irish readers of the Gazette who sympathize with the patrictic aspira tions of their kith and kin in the Green Isle have often had their patience tried by the editorial aneers at Home Rule which that paper is so fond of inserting. On Monday last they must have felt indignant when they read the following :- "The native Hawaiians are reported to have asked the U.S commissioners sent over to annex the island for a restoration of Queen Lilioukalani and their own old Government. If the Hawaijans were a little more energetic and enterprising they might give the United States reason to sympathize

with John Bull in his Irish troubles." The comparison which the Gazette writer seeks to make between Hawaii and Ireland-between a country populated for the most part by niggers and a country inhabited by a highly civilized people, with a history of which any nation under the sun-might be proud—is certainly an odious one. The frequent appearance in the editorial columns of the Gizette o such anti-Irish expressions is a strong argument for the early establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper in this

ZOLA'S ALLEGED CONVER-SION.

A European correspondent of one of the American news agencies has given currency to the statement that Zola, the impious French novelist, has been converted and is to become "a priest in six months." There would be nothing extraordinary in the conversion of It speaks much for the great interest a man like Zola. Leo Taxil, for exwhich she takes in them, as well as for ample, whose writings were still more the class of immigrants which she re vicious than Zola's, was suddenly ceives from the Liverpool Catholic vouchsafed the grace of conversion about a dezen years ago; and he has since employed his literary talents in defence of the Catholic Church. He is to-day one of the most prominent Catholic journalists in Paris. He had gone to examine the authentic documents dealing with the life and death of Joan of Arc, with a view to publishing a bock about her; and it was while he was diligently reading them that his faith returned. All Catholics would sincerely rejoice it M. Zola were converted and imitating the good example set by Leo Taxil.

But the statement that he would become a priest in "six months" shows an ignorance of ecclesisatical studies on the part of the correspondent, which throws discredit upon the other part of the statement—that regarding Zola's conversion.

BOURKE COCKRAN TO HUNGARIANS.

MR. BOURKE COCKBAN'S address to the Hungarians of New York was a masterly effort which did equal credit to his head and heart, and it is to be hoped those to whom it was made understood the English language sufficiently well to appreciate its merits. 'The foul murder of the Empress," he said, "was a crime which shocked the whole of Christendom, the whole of the world. The atrocity of this diabolical deed surpasses our conceptions of the possibilities of human depravity. We are yet unable to grasp its extent. There is no standard by which to compare it. Ages of violence have made the world familiar with assassination. Humanity has been shocked when a hand from out of the darkness has struck some strong man down. Such a crime has always had the detestation of the world. But when the assassin turns the point of his weapon against the breast of the noblest, the most charitable of women, even the eyes of savages contribute their tears of sorrow and regret.

"The crime is still so new, it has come upon us so suddenly, that we cannot as yet measure its consequences. It is a blot of darkness at the end of a century remarkable for its moral and intellectual progress. When eight days ago we opened our afternoon papers we could hardly believe that by the archangel is celebrated yearly

heart that had bled for others all through her noble life bled in the end from the blow of the assassin's

have. We find that this Empress and | is the custom of the clergy to exhort Queen was stricken to death without reason. But it was not as an Empress, uot as a Queen, that we in America had learned to know and love her. That universal womanhood, the wcmanhood that sits enthroned in the heart of every man fit to call himself a man, of that woman Elizabeth of Austria was the type throughout the world. She cared little or not at all for the ceremonies and gew-gaws of sovereignty. But a cry of misery always found an echo in her heart.

What has this Anarchist done for the cause that he thinks he supports? The Austrian monarchy is more secure than ever before. This meeting and similar meetings all over the world in sympathy for the murdered woman and abhorrence of the crime prove that if the individual here and there is degraded, the mass of people are ever ready to give sympathy for unmerited suffering.

"The fruits of the example of Elizabeth of Austria are now secure forever. The suffering woman herself is at peace forever. The stain of the crime is washed out in the sympathy of the race. Humanity as a whole is bettered. I know that there is one man left, a spectacle of unutterable sadness. The Anarchist is but the survival of the brute. The murdered woman is a martyr. But the figure of the Emperor is the most pathetic in the civilized world. Some months ago I chanced to see the Emperor bearing his part in some State occasion, and I think that nobody could fail to be impressed with the conviction that he stands alone as a type of that majesty of whom, in every exigency of life, is to be expected what would be expected of a gentleman and a king.

"Not in joy or in splendor is it that great things are accomplished for the human race, but in sorrow and suffering. On the Emperor of Austria sorrow has left its ennobling influence. He has lost every war in which he has been engaged. His son came to a terrible death, and now his wife has been cruelly slain. And yet he stands before the world to-day as the greatest influence for peace in Europe."

REFERRING to the Pope's recent indisposition which was the cause of such sensational reports, His Holiness' body physician states that he gave no courtenance to any of the statements circulated. The Holy Father, he says, was unwell for two days only-the cause arising from the heat—absolute repose was alone acquired—and with that he became completely restored. His Holiness used to smile at the reports in the papers and felt every confidence that his wiry unbroken constitution had every justice done to it. In March next the Pope will enter on his 90th year, and it is confidently anticipated by his physician that unless some unforeseen trouble should make its appearance, he will show no signs of increased infirm ty. He is blessed with marvellous quickness of mind and above all has a wonderful memory, which never fails to recall names, events and places with a precision which is the envy of all who know him. On the Sunday after his last illness (August 21) he recited to his physician twelve hexameter lines which he had composed in bed the night before.

We have received a communication from a staunch old supporter of the TRUE WITNESS in the East End, in which he complains of the lack of energy and enthusiasm in directing the affairs of a leading Irish National organization of this city. In the interests of peace and harmony amongst Irishmen of Montreal, which are so dear to this journal, we deem it inopportune at present to publish the letter. We feel certain that our old friend will, on sober second thought, approve of our course. The object which he has so much at heart will be secured by other means, and the publicity of internal difficulties in our section of the community occasioned thereby will be avoided. There are many people associated with other nationalities who take great delight in reading reports of little dissensions in Irish circles. It is also our desire to curtail the pleasures of that class.

It is a remarkable as well as a hopeful sign that whenever the Daily Witness advocates some very important social reform it turns its eyes towards the Catholic Church for help and encouragement. In the course of its vigorous editorial campai, n in favor of prohibition it had this to say:

"The story of the conquest of Satan

pity to all, found none herself. The if not a happy forethought on the part of the Government, has been selected as that on which the people of Canada should have an opportunity to share with the great angel the work of de-"Let us ask what effect the deed will stroying the destroyer. On that day it their floors to the slaying of the demons of vice and passion, which are the emissaries of the evil one among men, and they will this year no doubt make urgent, practical applications of this pregnant theme. This destruction of evil by heavenly influences has formed the subject of much inspired and inspiring art."

> If the editor of the Witness would more frequently consult the Church's calendar we should have fewer occasions to find fault with his utterances.

> A RUFFLE of excitement has been created amongst the favored holders of foreign orders and medals by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the colonies, which contains a set of new regulations respecting such orders and medals, to be substituted for those now in force. From this it appears no British subject may accept a foreign order, to wear the insignia thereof, without Her Majesty's permission first had to that effect. And further, that such decoration shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service either at sea or in the field. This permission will not be granted except in the following cases, if recommended by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs .-

> 1. The Chief of a complimentary mis-

sion from Her Majesty. 2. Military or naval attaché on the termination of his appointment.

3 Any person, not being at the time in the service of Her Majesty, who has rendered valuable service to the sovereign bestowing the order, outside Her Majesty's dominions or in an embassy country.

British subjects having obtained Her accept and wear a foreign medal not being the decoration of a foreign order.

s foreign medal if such medal is not to

There are altogether ten clauses in the new code, but the above are the most important. The La Presse has interviewed several of the holders of the orders referred to, amongst whom are Recorder deMontigny, Mr. Lucier Forget, sheriff of the Recorder's Court; Lieut. Col. Hughes, Messrs. J. K. Perrault, L.O. David and M.A.E. Archambault. None of these gentlemen anticipate any interference with their privileges beyond the necessity of obtaining Her Majesty's permission. The being due to slight intestinal catairh | Governor General has already authorized Lieutenant Governor Jetté to accept the decoration which was conferred on him on Thursday last.

THAT Gladstone died a poor man, as

fortunes go in England, where every issue of the Illustrated News gives its lists of wills and bequests running up into hundreds of thousands and often millions of pounds, seems to American journalists a strange result of such long public service. As a matter of fact Er. Gladstone probably never saved a penny of his official emoluments, expending everything on the maintenance of his high state position. Few, perhaps no public men in England, have been able to put aside any portion of | this worthy (?) reporter has dished up their official salaries or endowments. to tickle the palates of a certain sec-These indeed are rarely found to be | tion of news-readers. He ventures on sufficient to meet the demands, public, social, charitable and otherwise, which the acceptance of office carries with it in England. Mr. Gladstone probably reduced, rather than improved, his private estate by his connection with politics; | ting on towards self-destruction as fast under any circumstances it is uncomplimentary to insinuate that he should have treated his public positions as money making adventures. That is not the idea of English or of Canadian statesmen. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie died poor-and no one has eyer yet known anything to justify a suspicion that the present Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, is hoarding up a fortune at the expense of his position. He, like those of his predecessors we have named, can open his hands to the | the Friars. people and say these palms and fingers are clean.

It has been found necessary, in the interest of Catholic girls in England and Ireland, to throw them upon their guard as to decoy advertisements which appear in some English papers offering lucrative appointments or positions on the continent: It has been ascertained that numbers of young women and girls have been thus apprenticed to lives of shame. The fact is attested to, without reference to the religion of the girls. by the Duke of Westminster, the French, German, Dutch and Belgian Consuls General and other responsible powers. The 1669 Notre Dame Street. Tickets good National Vigilance Association prothe news was true—that this woman by the Roman Catholic Church on St. posts to take care of such cases and to As to taxing the Church's land, and us. I am a strong believer in undenom- had paid so tearful a price for her trust Michael's day, the twenty ninth of Sep- extend its protection to young women

man Catholic Congress at Crefeld referred to the signs of the times, and recommended that, while training girls to earn their living, care should be taken to surround them with safeguards cutside their homes. The womens' movement is developing at a rate, they said, which many men considered alarming. Girls are now every. where, says the Liverpool Catholic Times. They have taken possession of the telephones; they hang smilingly over the counters of our post offices; they rival male competitors in the speed with which they send off telegraphic messages; they are more than holding their own as typists, are even pushing men hard as book-keepers, and with their pretty ways and their bi. cycles are making inroads into the domain of the reporters. Well, if such things must be, and if instead o remaining within the house to be an object of general utility and admiration the lady will go abroad to enter into the struggle for existence, our Catholic woman must be trained if she is not to lag behind the women of other denominations. Does she aspire to be a book-keeper? Then she must be taught book-keeping well. The great need is that with the increase in the number of girls who are taken from their homes by their employment there should also be an increase in the means for ensuring them human sympathy and keeping them clesely in contact with religious life.

No MORE acceptable addition to Catholic journalistic art and literature has been issued by the American press than the special number of "The Monitor," of San Francisco, published on the 17th of September as a souvenir edition in connection with the dedication of St. Patrick's Seminary at Menio Park. Independently of the wealth of literary excellence which or legation of that sovereign in this fills its twenty pages and the great amount of tnteresting reading and valuable information they represent, Majesty's permission are at liberty to the paper, as an illustration of the printers' and engravers' art, cannot be excelled. It contains a number of elo-Permission is necessary for accepting | quent articles from the pens of the ablest Catholics in the State, including those of the Most Rev. P. W. Jordan, the Very Rev. J. J. Prendergast, V.G.; the Very Rev. A. J. Vibert, S.S., President of the Seminary; the Rev. C. D. Hogue, S.S.; the Rev. R. R. Wakeham. S.S.; the Rev James McDonald, Rev. P. C Yorke and the Rev. C. E. O'Neill, These are supplemented by a graphic and detailed illustrated description of the several seminary buildings and the various balls, rooms and corridors they comprise, together with a birds eye view of the completed seminary furnished by the architect, Mr. Charles J. I. Devlin: No Catholic educator can restrain a feeling of honest pride in the fact thus stamped upon the public mind, that the Church is making such splendid progress in the great Pacific State of the American Republic, and that such unchallengeable evidence of the fact can be adduced as that which is contained in the Monitor's issue, which it has been our privilege to receive and thus to ac-

> THE Associated Press has not much reason to compliment itself upon the reliability of its representatives at Manila. It would be difficult to conjure up a more ridiculous story than the credulity of the public to the extent of saying that "Franciscan monks had conspired to poison Aguinaldo's soup," and thinks that if these good men had known that he was getas he could by the policy he was pursuing towards the Americans, they would not have gone to the trouble and risk of interfering." He goes into all the details and relates how they put Aguinaldo's faithful steward out of the way, though by accident, as the potion this too faithful person took was intended for his master. He complains that the indignation of Aguinaldo's friends was turned against the Spanish, when, according to his ideas, it should have been directed against

> Poor Aguinaldo, he does not want to get into the soup" himself, and thinks his best way is not to let the soup get into him. These terrible Friars may yet get him into the frying pan, which will be still worse.

> The C. P. and the G. T. Railways will run special excursion trains to Kingston, for Tuesday, Oct. 18th, the date of Archbishop Gauthier's consecration, in St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city. To secure the benefit of the cheap rate, by this excursion, it will be neceseary for all passengers from Montreal and vicinity to purchase their tickets a few days in advance, either personally or by letter, at Sadlier's Book store, No. to go by all regular passenger trains on Monday, the 17th inst., and all A.M. trains on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and

At a meeting of the A.O.H., Division No. 4, held on Monday evening last, at the Hibernian Hall, Notre Dame street, Mr. B. Wall, so well known in the circles of our Irish National organjatizons, and for many years the able head of this Division, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with much regret. Mr. Wall has been a stalwart executive officer in the Hibernian Order. He has performed good work, and although he retires from the high office which he had held so long, high office which he had held so long, it is gratifying to know that he will RELIGIOUS AND always be found in the ranks of the Order earnestly striving for the good cause.

At the same meeting the vacancy thus created in the precidential chair was filled by the selection of Ald. Daniel Gallery, a member of Division No. 4 since its foundation. Ald. Gallery has long been identified with Irish National societies in Montreal. He has held many important offices iu the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Associstion, in the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association and other organizations. He is an enthusiastic worker in every movement for the advancement of Irish-Canadians, and we have no doubt whatever regarding his ability to promote the interests of the A.0 H. generally.

Mr. Ed. Quinn, president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, is at present visiting New York, in company with Mr John P. Dunne, secretary-treasurer of the Capital Lacrosse Club, endeavoring to make arrangements for a visit of the two senior lacrosse teams with which they are associated.

The Hibernian Hall on Notre Dame street is very well patronized by the members of the several Divisions. There is a well supplied reading room and other apartments devoted to innocent amusements, which form a very great attraction. It is, however, to be regretted that an organization like the A.O.H., with a membership roll of more than 1,500, should not make a patriotic effort to secure a central site and erect a hall of their own. A small contribution of fifty cents per month from each member for a period of four years would enable the organization to carry out this much needed work. Order who believe that the undertaking only requires a few enthusiastic members of the executives of the different branches to start it and the money will be forthcoming.

There are rumore affoat that the A two important sections of workers in our Irish national organizations would mean a step in the direction of concentrating the influence and energy in Association work.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

NOTES ON CATHOLIC NEWS.

After many months of work on behalf of Sunday rest, the parish priests of Rome have appealed to the Syndic against the few remaining citizens who

capecially the Catholic community, that the late Sir J. A. Chapleau's subject who think that parental authorists will go to Laval University.

The nature of the malady tions are sufficient. It is necessary also that the pattern of the malady tions are sufficient. bed, his will was not drawn up with the nicety and care which were so characteristic of all his acts, and this fact, no doubt, accounts for the absence | ter of sentiment to be indulged in moderof the usual formality in connection with the disposition of his library, which, it was well known, he intended to bequeath to Laval University. The late statesman possessed nearly 12 000 volumes, the majority of which are volumes, the majority of which are still in she sumptuous apartments on the third floor of the Credit Foncier. According to the will in question, Lady Chapleau enjoys the usufruct of the estate, whilst the property will go to the heirs at her death. She, therefore, could not alignate any of the properties. could not alienate any of the properties, but by mutual consent with the heirs, she will donate her late husband's libraries to Laval University. This puts an end to the rumors circulated at the an end to the rumors circulated at the have been quick to appreciate its time of Sir Adolphe's death, to the truth and reduced it to practice in their

the President of the Committee, Count Romeo Mauri. This is a guarantee of the sight of God than all the knowledge authenticity necessitated by the many of astronomy. Because they believe forgeries purporting to be photographs of the Holy Sheet, which have been put on sale in some of the cities of Italy. The genuine photographs are not produced as a commercial speculation; the sums realised their sale will be devoted to the restoration of Turin cathedral. The great feature of the Holy Winding Sheet is that, after children assembled in the new school nineteen centuries, the traits of the Divine Crucified One and the traces of His immortal Sacrifice appear more distinctly than ever, through the image which He has Himselflest us upon the Holy Winding Sheet, as the memorial of His Passion, death and Resurrec-

SECULAR EDUCATION.

Rev. Father McCort Delivers an Able Address.

Archbishop Ryan's Remarks to the Pupils.

THE formal opening of a parochial school at Philadelphia took place on the 25th inst. Father McCort delivered a masterly address on Catholic education, from which a few extracts are here appended:

The importance to Catholics of the Christian education of their children may well be measured by the sacrifices they make of it. While you are erecting a temple to God worthy of Christians, you are going still further in erecting this building to carry out the will of your Master, who said, 'Soffer little children to come unto Me.' Your church is not completed, yet you have taken up this additional bur-den until is clearer understood the position of the Catholic Church and you are relieved of the burden under which you labor.

'This condition is not peculiar here You are but repeating the history and experience of other parishes. What are the results? From the recent admirable report of the superintendent of parochial schools we find that there are forty-two thousand pupils attending the schools of this archdiocese, at an average cost of seven dollars each; therefore the Catholics of Philadelphia contribute \$294 000 annually for the education of their children. I have been unable to learn the exact value of the school property, but it is safe to eay it is largely in excess of one million dollars. This work is repeated through out all our large cities, and it is done by Catholics while multiplying churches and erecting institutions of charity and of higher education and while contributing to the support of the public schools--schools indeed open to them There are a great many friends of the but to which they cannot conscientiously send their children. Considering the circumstances of our people and their toilsome life, it would be criminal to impose such a burden on them if necessity for it did not exist, and that they submit to it is the clearest indication that it does exist.

'Catholics do not deny the merits of O. H. and S.A.A.A. organizations may at an early date be asked to consider the question of amalgamation. Such the question of amalgamation. Such labors, and while at times they gave an undertaking as the uniting of these out a false presentation of Catholic truths and a false representation of history affecting Catholics, yet I am free to admit that they are as unsectarian as is possible. The whole system is wrong and injudicious to the faith and morals of our Catholic children. If the object of education is merely to fit one for the duties of this life without any preparation for a hereafter, then could we receive the public schools as they are now constituted, but that is a pagan view of education and of life. Knowledge for its own sake and because it supplies one with an advantage over his less instructed fellows is of the earth, earthy.

against the few remains refuse to close their establishment of workingmen by the municipality on days of religious obligation. These were all that is required to bring about a complete observance. The courteous answer of the Syndic gives hope that the request will be complied with.

Should be proposed but it should be proposed b part in imparting religion to the expanding minds. Some look upon religion as a mere pastime or as a matately. On the contrary, it is a matter of everyday life, guiding our conduct with our fellow-men, and it is evident that the system which separates religious from secular education and deprives the child of religious instruction during school hours is not Christian.

Youth is the seed-time of life, and experience as well as reason has proved that what you sow that shall you reapd Some would expect, however, virtuous youth from schools where virtue is not taught. Guizot, the eminent Protestant historian and statesman, has recog nized this, and the nations of Europe effect that his will contained the donation of his library to Laval.

great national systems. Catholics ask no more, but a wild cry has gone out The Committee of Sacred Art in connection with the exposition of Turin has just begun the distribution of the photographs of the Holy Winding Sheet, after the marvellous negative taken by Signor Jeconda Pia. Each copy bears one signature of the Arch bishop of Turin, Mgr. Rubellmy, and nations. Because they believe that the first the world and its father.

no more, but a wild cry has gone out against them that they are opposed to popular education. Yet they erect more institutious of learning than any other denomination, and probably more than all others combined. Why do they do so at such great sacrifices? Because they believe the truth uttered by Guizot: Because they perceive these truths acted on by enlightened fying all the world and its father.

salvation of souls is more precious in of astronomy. Because they believe that there can be no national greatness without religion.

At the conclusion of the sermon Archbishop Ryan congratulated the people on the r generosity and the pastor on his seal, and spuke of the emotion he felt when he met the little rooms and kneeling for his blessing, their sweet little faces, so pure, so inno cent. The presence of the Sisters would be a continuous education for them. 'I have hung up the crucifix here,' said His Grace, "that Jesus Christ may bless the little children whom He always loved. I have blessed this house erected for education, religious and secutar, for whatever is true either in science or religion comes from God. As I passed through the rooms I saw small American flags adorning them. I thought how is this great country to be perpetuated but by the truths of religion taught every day in these schools-truths which will make the children purer, and therefore stronger both physically and morally. Here they will be taught that to violate the laws of the country is a sin against God as well as against the Government. These great conservative truths will perpetuate the institutions of the country. In all that is conservative in patriotism, we see the influence of the great truths of Christianity.' The imparting of the episcopal blessing brought the ceremony to a close.

IRISH LABORERS

Sermon of Bishop Maguire at the Opening of St. Patrick's, Edinborgh.

His Lordship Attributed the Religious Changes in Scotland to Their Enthusiasm.

The Coadjutor Bishop of Glasgow, Rt. Rev. Dr. Maguire, has drawn down upon his devoted head the hostile criticiams of the Scottish Presbyterian Press on account of a sermon preached by him at the opening of St. Patrick's Courch in Edinburgh on Sunday last. The Bishop, who (as his name indicites) is of Irish parentage, is one of the most eloquent preachers in Scotland. His Lordship has a racy, forcible style of rhetoric, which is very at tractive, and when speaking on controversial subjects he invariably calls a spade a spade. In his sermon on Sundan he made reference to the remarkable progress of the Catholic Church in Scotland during the past fifty-years, and attributed said progress "not to any great preacher—not to any great literary genius, but to the simple obie t lesson in religion given by the Irish navvy and Irish luborer, who believed not in a merciless God, but in a God w 10 could reward as well as punish,"

v rpowering, but in the case of the Irish. God had not willed them to take that revenge. God had taken bis re venge in his own way, and the Irish prople who would not be allowed to practice their religion at home carried it to the attermost ends of the earth, and had given an object lesson to the natives of the various lands they settled in as to what practical religion is and should be. To the Irish labourer and the Irish navvy his Lordship attributed the religious change that had recently come over Scotland, where the descendants of Calvin's disciples would no longer tolerate the Calvinistic doctrines preached fifty years ago, no could there be found ministers to preach

His Lordship's congregation knew that what he stated was correct, and outsiders knew it just as well, but by bigoted Scotchmen it was not considered intolerable that this change of religious feeling in a hard-headed nation should be attributed to the 'ignorant' Irish navvy; and so the newspaper organs of the 'unco guid' have taken up the cudgels to save the country, if possible, from the degrading imputa-tion! One high class and ordinarily respectable journal spends almost a column of its valuable space in diatribes against the Irish labourer simply because a good word was said for him, from the pulpit of a Catholic Church. As a correspondent of the paper in question points out, the Irish labourer who migrated to Eugland or Scotland fifty years ago was of quite a different stamp from his English co-temporary.

Famine had driven the Irish man from Ireland, and on landing in a strange country he had to take the work that first came to his hand. That he was moral, thrifty, and religious, the progress of the Catholic religion, the the better status enjoyed by Irish Catholics at the present day, and the great increae in the number of Catholic churches, schools colleges, &c., amply testify. Had he been as a rule, the drunken, fighting, shiftless sot the Forttish papers make him out to be his descendants in Scotland would not be descendants in Scotland would not be as they are at the present day members of her principal Town Councils, and public boards, nor would the Church of which they are such faithful members be so powerful, and so influential as she admittedly is. If the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, surely the prayers, sufferings, and tears of the ex patriotic Irish have not been altogether in vain. The Bishop of Glasgow evidently thinks they have

HUNDREDS of young men annually, after having successfully completed their studies, are confronted with the all-important question of securing a position in one of the many mercantile establishments in their locality. They usually pay great attention to the column in the newspapers, headed, "Situations Vacant." In the majority of cases, application for vacant positions must be made by letter, and it is quite safe to say that young men, as a rule, are very nervous regarding the correct forms to be followed. A writer in the Sacred Heart Review offers some valuable hints upon this subject. We give them in full as follows:

The bints and suggestions given here were written by a man who has had some experience in deciding the destinies of those who answer advertisements which newspapers call "situations vacant."

Don't suppose for one moment that the busy business man reads the hundreds of replies to his advertisement fer an employé, for he doesn't. A publisher a short time ago received more than 800 replies to a single insert on of a small advertisement in a Boston daily. Fully 700 of these were passed without opening, the general appearance of the envelope and its address being sufficient evidence against the writer. Of the remaining 100, not 25, four were pronounced worthy of interview. Those who like to be among the chosen under similar circumstant of the chosen circumstant of the chosen circumstant of t lowing points:

Don't send out a circular letter writ-ten by the bushel to nobody in par-

Read each advertisement carefully and try to feel what the requirements of the advertiser are, and then put forth your best facts to prove that you can

fill these requirements.

Don't say how well bred and well educated you are. Snow this in your letter, by the moderation of your statements, the conciseness of your facts, correct spelling and punctuation, neat and legible penmanship, careful folding, sealing and addressing.

Don't speak of your fine personal address. It is not modest, and in any case can not be proven by letter. Write such a letter as will obtain for you an interview, and your manners can then be made manifest.

Don't have any reservation about maying what salary you have been receiving and what you expect to get. This will save your time and that of the advertiser, if your views are incompatible with his.

Always state your age, character of previous employment, and length of time engaged in it. The longer you have been with any one house the more valuable you will appear to a

Don't enclose postare stamps for re ply. Unless your letter is such as will deserve a reply, the expense is useless. If the advertisement calls for answer Proceeding, his Lordship said there calling. It is often impossible for a were times in the history of nations busy man to receive personally all when the desire for revenge became applicants, and perhaps the advertiser by letter, write, as requested instead of applicants, and perhaps the advertiser wishes specially to see what kind of a letter you can write. An unobtrusive

call later may do no harm. Always give references and state what relation they bear to you.

Don't be afraid of your confidence being abused if you give the name of your employer. If you do not wish him consulted say so. Better be frank

Always give your full name and address. Letters signed with initials, or giving only P. O. Box address, are rarely considered. The advertiser begins negotiations incognite to avoid

being swamped by the flood of applicant has no such reason for secrecy.

Don't use the stationery of your present employer to apply jor a sitnawith another. It doesn't look well.

Use the ordinary shaped business

envelope and good note or letter paper. The big square envelopes used in fashionable circles, and the odd sizes, colors and fancy borders all go into the waste basket.

Dont say you are leaving your present place to better your position. It is a laudable ambition to wish to grow, but don't look for a new opening until you have more than filled the one you are in. When you have done that, your present employer may find a better place for you than any you can find in concern where you are not known.

Don.t waste your time and the advertiser's by applying for a position which you are manifestly unable to fill. An office boy can not expect to get a job as business manager of a large corporation, and a young man of 25, no matter how smart he may be, will not be chosen as a bank president.

Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil.

They cannot digest it. It upsets the stomach.

Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphites; that is, we have broken it up into little globules, or droplets.

We use machinery to do the work of the digestive organs, and you obtain the good effects of the digested oil at once. That is why you can take Scott's Emulsion.

goc. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN WINDORTANT NEWS OF FURS!

TE HAVE the pleasure to inform our patrons and the public that our Fur Exhibit for 1898 99 is now complete. Visitors will have the advantage of selecting from the largest and finest stock in the world. The rapid increase of our business since a few years has induced the management to greatly enlarge our Warehouses, by adding new Stores, show rooms and Parlors, and we may now say without hesitation that

Uurs is the Largest Fur Business .., IN THE WORLD ...

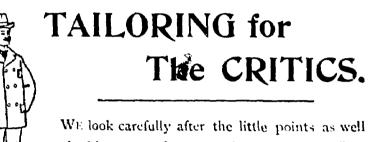
Our past reputation suffices to guarantee the satisfactory fitting of our Garments, and we have now in our employ the best Fur Artists, Designers and Fitters that money can procure, in order to please the refined class of buyers that visit our establishment.

We wish to distinctly emphasize this: - That absolute reliability distinguishes our Furs, and that personal attention is given to orders for Garments. Our purchases being all made from the fountain head, and being the largest buyers, we are therefore in a position to defy competition and give to our cus-

The Highest Grade Furs at Moderate Prices. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.,

1533 and 1539 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.



as the big ones-when we make your Suit, or Topcoat, to measure. 4Every button and seam must be as perfect in its place as the materials or the fitting. If the least thing was wrong it would not be up to J. G. Kennedy & Co.'s standard. Those who know Fashiens best are the best pleased with our garments. The new Business Coat is a short Double-breasted Sack, very boxy, and broad

J. C. KENNEDY & CO.,

shoulders. We make them to order at economical prices, other

- 31 St. Lawrence Street The One-Price Clothiers, -:-

THE GRAND HOTEL at Cale louis Springs is closed for the essayon of 1898, but the waters that have made the Caledonia Springs famous throughout the Continent flow on forever and are always to be had, fresh and sparkling, at the Italian Warehouse,

⚠ ALEDONIA "SALINE" WATER ALEDONIA "WHITE SULPHUR" WATER ALEDONIA "DUNCAN" WATER All in pint buttles and for sale by the dozen bottles, or packed in barrels of eight and ten dozen

pint bottles each. Every bottle guaranteed.

THE VERY CHOICEST DAIRY AND GREAMERY BUITER In prints, 5-1b, tins, 5-1b, pails, large and small tubs.

We receive regular supplies twice a week from the very best Creameries and Dairies in the

Jersey Butter from the Hillhurst Farm Dairy. | The Hon. Senator Cachrone, Hillhurst, P.O.1 Guernsey Butter from the Isaleigh Grange Farm Dairy. [Mr. J. N. Greenshiotis, Q.C., Dan-sille, P.Q.] Jersey Butter from the East View Farm. [Mr. R. H. Pope, M. P., Cookshire, P.Q.]

Choicest Dairy Butter from the Hon. Senator Owens' Farm, Montebello, P.Q. Also regular supplies in small pads, large and small tubs, from two of the carck Butter makers in the Province-Mr. N. P. Emerson's Highland Farm Dulry, Sutton Janction, P.Q., and Mr. Jas. Westover, of Frelighsburg, P.Q.

HONEY. HONEY. HONEY.

In large and small glass jars and in the comb in 1-lb, sections.

The very finest Pure White Clover Honey in 1-lb, sections, 15 cents per section, \$1.65 per hox of one dozen sections.

Pure White Clover Honey in 1-lb, sections, 15 cents per section, \$1.65 per hox of one dozen sections.

Pure White Clover Honey in 4-lb. glass jars, 59 cents per jar, \$5.50 per dozen jars, and in 14-lb. glass jars, 25 cents per jar, \$2.75 per-dozen jars,

THE FINEST GIN IN THE WORLD! Bols' Liqueur Gin. Bols' Liqueur Gin. BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, in stone jugs. Imperial quarts, \$1.25 per jug, \$13.50 per dozen jugs

BOLS' LIQUEUR GIN, in glass jugs, small size \$5 cents per jug. \$11.00 per case of 15 jugs. YELLOW COLORED BY AGE.

The Trade supplied at Special Trade Prices. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

After 1st of October, our delivery to Lachine and Dorval

only once a week -Every Saturday.

THE DIAMOND BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

The latest aspirant to popular favor. A blend of the very finest selected HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES. Only \$4.60 per gallon, 80 cents per bottle, \$9.00 per dezen bettles.

The Diamond Blend Scotch guaranteed 5 years in wood.

CHOICE FRESH DATES OF EXTRA QUALITY.

RALSTONITES, ATTENTION I

We respectfully beg to draw the attention of members of the "Raiston Health Club" scattered throughout Canada to the effect that we have just received a shipment fresh from the milis of the Raiston Health Club Foods. We offer— THE RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD

In 12-1b, hagsat 50 cents per bag

FRASER, VICER & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MANUFACTURERS

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THERE are always a number of people who devote much 'time to the work of gathering statistics on the subject of Matrimony. It is generally believed that widows are, as a rule, content with their first alliance. London Tit-Bits, however, gives some statistics which would lead one to believe the contrary is the case. Here is what that authority has to say in relation to both widows and widowers :-

Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Buth faces are eloquent in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony. For one bachelor that marries between the ages of 50 and 55 seven widowers remarry between these ages. These are marriages out of equal numbers of each class. The actual number of bachelors married will be greater only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages.

Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between 30 and 65 two widows are remarried. Inasmuch as the total number of spinsters far ex ceeds that of widows, and the figures given refer to marriages out of equal numbers, this disparity is not so noticeable. Its existence, however, is beyond dispute.

Similarly out of an equal number of widowers and bachelors between 25 and 30 years of age, 30 widowers rethe bonds of Hymen for the first time. -London Tit-Bits.

People talk of open jealousies; but the secret heart-burnings that arise from misunderstood, half-understoo, or wholly false positions between men and women are much worse. It is the unuttered sorrows, the unadmitted and impossible-to-be-avenged wrongs which cause the sharpest pangs of existence.

Emily Rayner, writing in the Irish World, discusses the subject of overwork in a very practical manner. She

Overwork is more often, I think, the result of ignorance of right methods of work. You may quietly ascend a high tower; seat yourself, and look at the scenery; rest, and return. You are But start at the bottom and run with all your might up the long flight of stairs, stand panting in the wind at the will very likely drop dead, or for weeks be an invalid victim of your own folly. You have gone over the the different results depend upon how you do it. So it is usually with the victims of overwork. In nine cases out of ten the evil has arisen rather from the way of doing the work than from the amount of it. The women, erpecially, do not know how to divide the needful and the needless Many a woman who falls by the way, unable to keep her place in the home, would have been saved by having each day one hour's rest in a rocking chair, or a stretch of weary limbs on a lounge, and fifteen minutes with an entertaining book, and fifteen minutes for a short walk.
Why did they not allow themselves

this hour and a halt? They could not. Very likely they spent it at the sewing machine, putting six pin tucks in the body of their shirt waists and its sleeves; edged ruffles in their little girls' frocks, and rows of lace insertion in their own lawn gown, or a dozen other foolish ways that needlessly absorb their vitality. The main reason of the failing health and attendant catastrophe is caused by a lack of common sense and the forgetting that our God given bodies must be nourished and rested, that good health is more than tucks and ruffles, and that a long, good bestowing life is better that a little out-doing of our friends in the matter of

dress and furnishing.

A case in point is given as follows I know two sisters who belong to a family who are now in "reduced circumstances." They have been able to retain their nome, but a servant is at present an unknown luxury, and the work of a family of five is now done entirely by the two young women. Long before the neighbors are stirring they are busy, striving to get their work done, when no one is about to see them do it; the windows are polished surreptitiously, as if it were something of which to be heartily ashamed, and the ironing or their Summer finery is done in secret, behind closed blinds. Presently, dressed in white or dainty lawn gowns, with ruffles upon ruffles shaking out their airmess over petticoats with frills of embroidery, these sisters are seen for a little while sitting on their piazza, the very pic ture of the luxurious ease that belongs to a life of wealth, such as they once knew. These poor, senseless young women claim to their intimate friends that they have no time for mental improvement; they complain constantly of aching bucks, shattered nerves and sleepless nights, caused by overwork. They forget that needful rest could be had it their pride did not prompt them to so much needlers work; the hours spent at the sewing machine, in the tucking and frilling of their Summer gowns and at the ironing board, 'doing up' white dresses and embroidered petticosts, would afford them ample time for rest. In their circumstances, these same white gowns and skirts are an extravagance and a sin, since they foolishly absorb health and time, and produce withered victims of overwork

Necessity is a bad recommendation to favors of any kind, which as seldom fall to those who really want them as to those who really deserve them.

1.7

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

NOST people who burn hard coal in VI the kitchen and in the cellar heater, says an old and experienced

authority to a correspondent of the New York Sun recently, have a great deal to learn. They don't keep up with the times at all. They burn coal like their grandfathers did. Now, that's all wrong. You never hear of old and experienced railroad men or miners in the coal regions burning egg coal in their cellar heaters. There was a time when most everybody had the idea that that was the only size of coal to burn in a heater. Egg coal costs from \$4.75 to \$5.50 a ton, according to the distance the buyer lives from the mines. Pes coal costs about \$3 15 per ton. Now, I use pea coal in my kitchen range and in my front cellar heater and I save a good deal in the winter.

Being asked how he could use such small coal in a large cellar heater, he

replied:—
The secret is in the raking. If you use small coal in your cellar heater and rake it down too closely you will lose your coal. That is, all the fire will be likely to drop through the grate bars into the ash pan. What you want to do is to keep a bed of ashes on your grate. Don't rake down your fire too sharp. The bed of ashes you keep under your fire will prevent the hot coals dropping through the grate and it will also protect your grate bars. A great many people who use big coal marry for every 13 bachelors who enter | rake down their fires too much until the redhot coals get down and then they wonder what has warped their grates. By using small coal and keeping a bed of ashes on the grate all the trouble is averted.

'To fire a cellar heater with small coal takes a little more trouble than with big coal. In using large coal a heater may be charged in the morning to carry all day until evening. When pea coal is used the heater must be looked after at noon. Sometimes on real cold days the fire will need a shovel or two of coal at noon. Other times it will not. But it is well to put on some. This will give your house a smooth even heat all day.

'At night just shake the grate a little. Be very careful not to rake too hard. This will keep heater dust from the house furniture, keep a bed of ashes on scenery; rest, and return. You are the grate and give you plenty of draught none the worse for the long climb. in the heater. You can get as much if not more heat from a ton of pea than you can from a ton of egg, and save \$150 a ton, which is an item. It is a top, then turn and run down, and you subject worth considering by house keepers. Most everybody knows how to burn pea coal in the kitchen range. Don't rake the fire too hard. A good same space in either case, but free burning pea is better in my opin ion than any chestnut coal.'

> The most effectual purifying of bed and bedclothe a cannot take place if the proper time is not allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be unconfined, back and front, trem a any medicine other than what my allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done; and oc casionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practicable, left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

The way in which the face is washed has much to do with retaining its youthful appearance. The water should be quite warm, as cold water will not remove the dirt, and a little powdered borax should be added to it. Nothing softens the water so will as borax, and it will not injure the most delicate skin; in fact, it is nature's own cosmetic. Use none but the purest scap, and rinse the face in cool water.

A simple remedy for a hacking cough and sore throat is to dissolve one saltspoon of salt and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar and sip frequently. This preparation is also recommended in atlacks of colic or nausea.

The household time keeper needs regular care and superintendence if it is to keep time accurately. When not regulated weekly by a clockmaker, a responsible member of the household should be put in charge of it, to wind and regulate it. A clock should be wound as far as possible at one stated time, and be regulated at fixed periods; it should be kept leaked as that misit should be kept locked so that mischievous persons may not play with it, and its face, hands, etc., should occasionally be delicately dusted. A periodical oiling may also be necessary, and for this purpose employ the purest oil. purified by a quart of lime water in a gallon of oil. Well shake this, allow it to stand for a few days, and then carefully pour off the pure oil without disturbing the sediment. The oil should be applied to the works with a fine camels' hair brush.

For earache roast a small onion until coft, dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear. When the pain is relieved take out the onion and put raw cotton

To cure a felon, take a lump of com mon rock salt, dry it in the oven, pulverize it, moisten with turpentine. spread on a cloth and wrap the finger

Do not trouble because a sick person does not eat; in cases of acute diseases they are better without food for a day or two. When nourishment is absolutely needed it should be given sparingly and frequently.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a throbbing heart, outraged by an infamous life.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

ICH in texture and coloring seems to be the rule in fall dress goods. Poplins and crepons return to us in new and wonderful varieties.

Poplins are not the smooth-faced material of our grandmother's time. Poplin velour, two-toned poplins and broken and shadow plaids poplins combine the most beautiful coloring. The plain poplins come in rich deep reds, blues and purples, with bayaders stripes of black plush. These are fashioned into handsomest gowns.

The crepons come in the most exquisite multi tones, the elaborate designs and fine texture making them suiable fur mest elegant gowns.

The nuns' veilings for autumn are taking the direction of small, close set spots. Sometimes the groundwork is gray, blue or white, spotted with black or white. Silk or chenille dots are grouped in sets of five, three quarters of an inch apart, the edge having congregated chenile dots, to form a border. Solid blue and red veiling finely crossed with silken lines of white or black is a popular fabric for useful gowns. Sometimes the crossing lines are broad and of shaggy weave, making the material quite suitable for the coldest weather.

For early autumn wear alpaca is highly favored. Another popular fabric for the early season is a combination of striped silk and cashmere. This oldtime material returns in all of the fashionable colors, and a number of the handsomest imported gowns are created from it.

Buttons are to adorn every gown of note. Wonderful cameos of enormous size, amethysis, emeralds and other jewels are surrounded by paste ornaments and used for buttons. They are round, oval, square and diamond shape, and are the prominent feature of every costume.

Nearly all of the gowns save the coats fasten in the back. Princess gowns are the favorite of the moment. lany of these have thir plainness relieved by panier effects produced by the application of flat trimmings.

Sleeves grow smaller and smaller, and evening gowns have only a strap as a reminder. Bodices are very tightfitting, the pouch effect being absclutely out of style.

Taffeta of the best quality is the lining that leads in style. Vain efforts have been made to supersede the taffets, but its qualities of usefulness and dur ability give it first place. The bodices are silk lined and feather bound Nothing heavy or stiff is ever used for lining purposes now.

Cyrano is one of the newest colors. It is a rich ruby, and becoming alike to dark and fair.

cordion pleated liberty silk, which fall | ing all my illness I had never thought of square shirred yoke of the same doctor prescribed. It happened how material Toe platted sleeves reach only to the elbow.

The popularity of velvet for wraps and gowns this winter is already assured. This will be good news, for it is a fabric that is universally becoming. Manufacturers, fortunately, have reduced its weight by about on:-half, and so the only serious drawback that this material had is removed. It is 9-id that pointed cloth draperies will be worn over velvet skirts joined to bodices.

There is an unwritten aw that every toque shall turn up from the lace, and there is also a decided inclination to bring the brims of autumn hats down closer to the head at the back. Wings, feathers, and velvet and eatin bows are placed across the front of hats and toques to produce a wide effect, which is very becoming to the average face. Black is employed a good deal for foundations in this season's millinery, but it is relieved by ecclesiastical violet, pinkish reds, leather tones and blues approaching the periwinkle tint. Miroir velvet is also much employed, and peacock feathers, impeyan and guinea fowl plumage are called conspicuously into play. Many hats show startling combinations of one color running, say, from a brilliant scarlet to delicate pink, or a deep orange to palest lemon Frequently feathers are spangled in quite a new way all over, a method of decoration which does not add to their beauty. Again they are very little curled, and one side of the rib is left plain, while the other shows a pleating of net or other thin material starting from an overlapping row of spangles or mock

Ribbon lace is another novelty, and a very fastionable one, in black and colors. The pastern is wrought on net in baby ribbon and outlined by chenille, and further embellished by the introduction of mock gems. As many as four different shades of the same color appear in one gown nowadays, and the new chenille laces, which come in every imaginable color, are used extensively In carrying out these color scheme dresses, as they are

Striped piques with miniature flowers between the stripes are being largely employed for single and double breasted vests, as well as for those showing no opening, to be worn with tailor-made gowns. Vests are also fashioned of bandana handkerchiefa, the effect being striking under a dark coat.

One of the newest sleeves is made in one length, but in two parts, the under side being strait and unimportant. The

upper part of the alceve above chree inper part of the algebra and these are repeated to the wrist, the lowest one forming a bell-shaped cuff over the hand. This sleeve gives that somewhat broad effect to the shoulders which nearly every woman needs and at the same time it preserves the close small effect is essential to style.

There is as yet no further variations in skirts, except that they grow tighter and plainer about the hips and in the beck, continuing to cling with eel like effect to the knees, and then flaring out into the most extravagant of folds. One of the whims of the moment is the adorning of skirt placket holes with all manner of trimmings. Some are fastened with half a dozen small fancy buttons, but small bows of velvet ribbon, in any color harmonizing with the gown and finished with tiny steel or jewelled buckles, are also called into use for this purpose-a pretty conceit, but easily overdone.

AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.

NURSING HER DYING CHILD HER HEALTH GAVE WAY.

ANEMIA, FOLLOWED BY NEURALGIC PAINS RACKED HER SYSTEM-HER FRIENDS FEARED THAT SHE COULD NOT RECOVER.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Diehl, who live about one and a half miles from Bridgewater, are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Diehl has passed through a trying iliness, the particulars of which she recently gave a reporter of the Enterprise, as follows:-"In the spring of 1596 my health gave way. In addition to my ordinary household duties I had the constant care day and night of a sick child. In the hope of saving my little one, it did not occur to me that overwork, loss of sleep and anxiety were exhausting my strength. Finally, my child passed away, and then I realized my physical condition. Shortly after I was attacked with neuralgic pains in the shoulder which shifted to my right side after these shifted to my right side after three weeks and ettled there. The pain in my side grew worse and after a few days I became unable to leave my bed. In addition to my bodily trouble I became melancholy and was very much reduced in flesh. My friends regarded my condition as dangerous. I remained in bed several weeks; to me it seemed ages. It is impossible to describe the agonies I suffered during that time. A skillful physician was in constant attendance npon me. He said mine was the worst case of anaemia and general neuralgia he had ever seen. After some weeks he succeeded in getting me out of bed and after a few more weeks I was able to do some light household work. But I was only a shadow of my former self; my appetite was very poor and that maddening pain still clung to my side and also spread the region of the heart a lungs, darting through and about them like lances cutting the flesh. Every few days I had to apply croton oil and fly blisters to my chest, and

had a bad cough. My friends gave up, thinking I had consumption. I, too, really thought my end was near, fear ing mostly that the pains about my A dainty tea jacket is made of ac. heart might take me off any day. Durever, that in glaucing over the Enterprise one day my eye fell upon the statement of a cure made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pilla. The case resembled mine in some respects. I read and reread the article. It haunted me tor several days not withstanding I tried to dismiss it from my mind. At last I asked the doctor whether he thought these pills would help me. He looked at me a moment and then remarked well, perhaps you had better try them. I believe they do work wonders in some cases and if they do not cure you they will certainly do no harm.' That remark opened to me the door of life, for had he said 'no' I should not have used the pills. When I had used two boxes I began to feel better, my appetite impreved and there were less of those prints about the heart and chest. The pains about the heart and chest. The cough too was less severe. I kept on till six boxes more were taken, and to make a long story short, I was myself again, appetite good, spirits buoyant, paine gone and I could do my own work with comfort. I have been well ever since and have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my lite, and restored me to my family. I am ever ready to speak their praises and in my heart am ever invoking God's blessing

upon their discoverer.' Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nerv ous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the block, such as scrofula, chronic erysipe las, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Willisms' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., Do not be persuaded to take same substitute.

Nothing more exposes us to madness than affecting to make ourselves different from others, and nothing assists more to maintain our common sense than a life spent in the common way amidat general society.- Goethe.

The hero of the world is the man that makes a bustle-the man that makes the road smoke under his chaise and four, the man that raises a dust about him, the man that manages or deva:-



SACARSLEYCO

Montreal's Greatest Store. Notre Dame Street.

October 1, 1898.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Relating to Urders by Mail.



The prices quoted in Spring and Summer Catalogue on Staple Goods may be used in ordering until the New Fall and Winter Catalogue is ready, which will be in about two weeks time. A perfect mail order system enables the com-pany to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in Canada no matter how far distant. Write for snything you want, or send for samples and information and the mail order department will send you a prompt reply.

Highly Attractive Jacket and Cape Specials,

In the Jacket and Cape Section; it will be even more so Monday, when ladies come to know of the great specials that have been chosen for this day's selling. No such stylish garments have been shown anywhere this season at the prices you will see them marked on Monday.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. LADIES' FALL JACKETS.

Ladies' Stylish Fawn Beaver Cloth Jackets, latest cut, shield front, but tons close up to neck, with inlaid vel- star collar, trimmed fancy braid and vet collar. A thoroughly tailor finish-

Ladies' Box Beaver Cloth Jackets in \$10 00.

smart garment; special price \$12 50. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

A shipment of the latest Fall Novel-ties in Ladies' Kid Gloves just received at The Big Store, and go on sale Monday for the first time.

Ladies' 4 button Kid Glove in tan

and brown; special price. 3Sc pair. Ladies' 7-hook Lacing, 2 stud, 4-button Stylish Kid Gloves in all the latest | med with large bows of double faced shades, with heavy silk points in black satin ribbon in colors to match felt. and white and self colors; special price Black, brown and navy and exquisite

Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, 7-hook lacing style, made from selected stock. very elastic and perfect fitting; special | colored quills; splendid value at \$2.25 price \$1 10.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. LADIES' STYLISH CAPES.

Ladies' Stylish Box Cloth Capes, cut full sweep, neat plaited back and new

sti ching; special price, \$5 25.

Ladies' Heavy Cneviot Serge Capes, faced with silk and handsomely emvet collar. A thorongmy tames and edgarment; special price, \$6.75

Iadies' Beaver Cloth Jackets in fawn, drab and black, tight fitting back broidered with silk and handsomely embroidered with jet and braid, star collar \$10.00

fawn, drab, green and black, lined Lidies' Elegant Box Beaver Cloth throughout with satin and trimmed Capes, full circular style, richly trimapplique and fancy stitching: very med applique and lined plaid silk special price, \$14 00.

THES. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. LADIES' DRESS WALKING HATS.

A special showing of Ladies' Felt Dress Walking Hats in two of the most fashionable shapes, in styles that give the correct tone to tailor-made costumes. These hats are rich, trimfeather mounts in white quills and marabout. Mercury wings of dainty

Special price, \$1.75. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

mounts of coque feathers, ospreys and

184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.

For the love of the Stored Heart of leaus, help a poor priest whose Church of St. Denis, at Athens. Ont., is burdeard with a debt of \$2 000 (two thousand dollars)-a very large sum for the pastor and people of St. Denis to pay; and which they cannot pay un-less sided by the charitable abroad.

J. M + J. D.-URGENT APPEAL.

My lamented predecessor, Rev. J. J. Kelly, ac unted by his zeal for the santification and salvation of son's. with the approbation of the late Archbishop of Kirgston, built this Church a few years ago. Father Kelly saw that the few Catholic families in and around the village of Athens, being for the most part very poor, could not ; ay for this truly beauti'ul church, so he set out for his native Province of Que bec and collected a large sum of money among the good people there who knew and loved him. It was Father Kelly's intention to continue collecting in Quehec until the church should be paid for, tut slas! hard work brought his death sickness upon him and hence the good work of collecting had to be abandoned. After Father Keily's death I was appointed by the late Archbisnop to succeed him. I am a stranger in this country, not known to the Bishops or pries's or people, outside the diocese of Kingston, consequently I could not ask collections from them. It is conceded by all that I have the poorest mission in the diocese of Kingston, and therefore it comes particularly hard upon me when I have to draw on my own scanty resources to keep the interest of the debt paid. May God inspire

you to aid me in this good work. All those who will send me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents. prayers and all the other good works that may be done by me until my

Please send your subscription in rig istered letter to REV. J. J. COLLINS, Trevelyan P. O, Leeds County, Oat.

In connection with the above it is impossible for me to write and ac knowledge every dollar that I receive. However, I beg to return my most heartfelt thanks to the good priests and people who have so generously and so promptly responded to my humble and pathetic appeal. May the God of Charity bless their generous hearts and may He give them and their friends a place in His own most Sacred Heart. It is humiliating to me, beyond expression, to have to beg, but I do not beg for myself. I am in great trouble, fearing that my little church will get into the hands of the Speriff, and which will eventually happen unless many, very many more, will come to my aid besides those who have done so

already. Surely there are two thousand charitable people in this fair Dominion who can give the sum of one dollar in a holy cause and not miss it, but on the contrary will receive many bless J. J. C.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10

Steinway Heintzman Nordheimer

With many other good makes, ... to make up our present stock

They comprise the choicest lot of Instruments in Canada. Yeu a .: asked only moderate prices for them, Terms cash, exchange, or time. Any manner of payment you wisk. It is surely wise to deal with us. We offer you famous Planes with substantial guarantees,

Our large business warrants values. See us in any case before you decide. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine St.

SPECIALTIES of **CRAY'S PHARMACY.**

FOR THE HAIL: CASTOR FLUID25 cents FOR THE TERTE:

FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM.25 cts BENRY R. GRAY.

Pharmaceutical Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

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Our subscribers are particularly reques ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases mention the paper.

PALACE FAIR FUND.

The Sons and Danghters of Kerry Head the List.

Statement of the Receipts of the Great Undertaking -- Twentynine Counties of Ireland Represented.

The great Irish American Fair held at New York (about a year ago, which was organized on the novel plan of hav ing committees in charge of sections representing the different counties; in Ireland, was evidently a grand success. Twenty-nine counties were represented in the Fair, and the amounts collected are taken from an official statement issued by the directors. In this statement they make public the receipts of the Fair and the expenses thereof. The statement shows that \$85,565 25 has been paid over to Col. W. L. Brown, the Treasurer of the Fair.

In his statement to the Board of Directors, Col. Brown says that the amounts raised by the different depart ments during the Fair were as follows:

Шепте с	702278		-	
State re	ceipts	88	000	00
County	K CTTV	٠.	COO	vv
Ours	Clare	-	400	
46	Tyrone	1	300	
u	Sligo	1	250	55
61	Leitrim	1	250	
	Cork	1	245	45
14	Waterford	1	228	27
16	Wexford	ī	203	.19
	W. CXIONU		160	
	Roscommon		075	
4.6	Cavan		000	
44	Longford	_	000	
44	Kilkenny	Į.	000	40
44	Galway		000	
::	Limerick		903	
40	Tipperary		895	
61	Mongohan		862	
16	Derry		850	
+6	Mavo		843	
1 6	Armagh		788	
6.	Fermanagh		777.	
61	Donegal		755.	00
4:	Kings		700	00
	Meath		649	02
16	Dublin		600	00.
You Yo	ork Journal		574	00
Country	Carlow		560	00
ocumy	Kildare		550	
	Westmeath		545	
и	Louth		480	
**	Wicklow		124	
••	WICKIOW		T	<u> </u>

Besides this, the Directors say, the receipts of the booth conducted under the name of the "Irish Volunteers" have not yet been turned in.

Total.....\$35 565 25

The Directors then go on to say that, at the conclusion of the Fair, at a meeting, the Knickerbocker Trust Com pany was selected to hold the funds; and they add,—
"Although the returns came in very

slowly, the action of the Trustees was responded to by all the parties who had charge of booths, and among the first to respond were the Colonel and officers of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers, who turned in a check, signed jointly by them, for \$8 000 for the gate receipts. Some of the booths turned in their money at meetings of the Trustees, and it was forwarded to the Treasurer by the Secretary.

"At a meeting of the Trusters, held September 17, 1897, they considered their position in regard to the pledge given to 'collect a sufficient sum to form the nucleus of a fund to erect an edifice in this city that will be a credit to our race and a headquarters for social, political, literary and military functions."

"Tney were satisfied that if all the money realized by the Fair were turned in there would be enough on hand to justify the initial steps toward the fulfillment of this pledge. Some of the booths not having made returns, it was decided to issue a circular calling for the immed ale payment of all outstanding moneys, so that advantage might be taken of the favorable state of the real estate market and a site secured for the erection of a building for which the fund was created."

Continuing, they may say that, as the returns came in slowly, a second circular was issued by the Directors. "In response to this," the Directors say, "all the outstanding moneys were turned in except those retained by the Irish Volunteer booth, which included the subscriptions handed in at the Fair by prominent men. These are not held by officers of the First Regiment, but by a treasurer appointed by Col. Moran and subject to his orders."

The statement is signed on behalf of the Trustees by Col. James R. O'Beirne, Chairman; Edward O'Flaherty, Secretary; Edward Browne, Legal Adviser; Edward Cassin, of the Military Committee, and John Devoy, of the Civic Committee.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

processors to the second

His Lordship, the Bishop of Salford, in the course of a recent address at Manchester to young men, referred to many questions of interest to members of Catholic societies. After referring to his efforts to promote the religious and temporal welfare of the young men by way of organizing societies and assoclations, he said: It was a delusion to think that the Catholic clergy could do everything, and never was there a time when it behoved Catholic young men so much to be ready to take part in championing the Church's cause, and that in a spirit of true loyalty, of great learning, and of courtesy and charity to their opponents.

To foster thus this spirit for self-improvement and zeal for the Faith, he had encouraged, social, gatherings, meetings of the Catholic Truth Society, and other societies and olubs in their school rooms and mission halls. Out I

administron, however, he must give CORRUPT PRACTICES them. It was possible that Catholic clubs might become an evil, and he was sorry to say that there were a few instances in his diocese where Catholic clubs had become not only an evil but a danger to Catholic youths, where they contracted habits that made them a diagrace to Catholic religion. He had heard of Catholic clubs which had been full of young men playing cards during the whole of the Holy Mass on Sundays. It was such clubs as these which he condemned, and he wanted to warn them to shun these. All Catholic clubs ought to be closed until the last Mass and then opened, but closed again for evening service. Again, he he noticed (and here he was obliged to claim their forbearance, because he felt that he was treacing upon somewhat dangerous ground, and whatever he said by the way of remonstrance he said in his love and affection for his meetings of Catholics on Sundays. These meetings robbed God of His just homage and worship, they led to the violation of the due observance of Sunday, and led men to neglect Mass and religion. His Lordship trusted that they as Catholics would do their ut-Such evils are unnecessary, because Siturday afternoons and nights were

He asked them in these days of prisecondly to extend to others the priceless tressures of the Catholic Faith. most of these papers, he said, they ple of this country in spite of rivalry and antagonism. The question of Socialism could never have existed in England in Catholic times. Money was made now in order to indulge wants and to procure indulgences which were not an improvement of their nature or elevating to their char acter, and which created a chasm between the rich and the noor, and ex cited those feelings of jealousy and mistrust and dislike such as they had ! seen the effects of in the late strike in Walcz, which would never have existed in a Catholic England Thus they would see that a real solution of the Social question, as indeed of every question, whether of a religious or an educational kind, could only succeed on the lines laid down for them in luminous principles in his various Encyclicals by our Holy Father the Pope. Therefore it was necessary for them to beware of reading Socialis: papers, which would fill their hearts with bitterness and fill their minds with fallacies. Let them study Social ism, if the might call it by that name, study the relations between the masters and the operatives, the rich and the poor, on Catholic principles. Let them remember that the Catholic Church was never afraid to face these questions, and her experience, traversing through centuries, convinced herand her success in the past ages convince her still more-that she could deal with these questions and solve them in the future as in the past.

them, as Catholics, from Catholic sources. Not that they were afraid of Protestant sources; for they would in any good Catholic treatise find all the Protestant objections to the Catholic position stated, examined, and refuted. He said reunions of societies led to nothing but good. Let them work, then, for the common cause. The times were with them and God's blessing was upon them; and if those who had not the blessing of the Catholic Faith began now to be at unrest, and were anxious and inquisitive about their position, it did not arise from this or that present cause, but from the seeds of dissolution which were planted within her at her very birth. Under these circumstances let them do what they could to better inform themselves. to help to take part not in the difficulties and in the gropings for truth of their non Catholic fellow countrymen, but in placing in their hands and in being to them that assistance and that blessing which would lead them up, step by step, to the truth.

STARVING CHILDREN.

Thousands of well-fed children are starving, simply because their food is not of the right kind. They are thin, pale, and delicate. Scott's Emulsion will change all this. It gives vim and vigor, flean and force.

The faces of upright men who best represent their age are set Christward. Men seek a closer fellowship with God. Toey ask to wo ship God in His very beauty, grandeur, and lotiness. Some simply feel this. Some point out the way to God. Others are in the way Others, again, have reached the goal; these are the early ripened fruit of the approaching rich hervest of God's Church, for nothing less can satisfy the inmost desire of the soul, when once awakened, than truth in its wholeness and fulness .- Rev. I. T. Hecker.

Nothing is given so ungrudgingly as advice.

AT ELECTIONS.

The Open Practise of Purchasing Votes Deters Good Citizens From Eutering Public Life.

When it is considered that it requires several thousands of dollars to conduct an electoral campaign in many of our city divisions in Canada, it will be admitted that there is a crying need for reform in this direction. The Church News of Washington, in a recent issue, relers to the subject in the following manner. It says:-

Of the many needed reforms none are entitled to more attention than the people) a growing practice of holding one which would destroy the present custom of buying votes. Year after year there is an increase in the amount of money used to conduct political campaigns. The cause of this is the fact that the number of purchasable votes increases each year.

The evils resulting from the corrupt most to mitigate if not to end this evil. habit of buying votes are many, the principal ones being the corruption of the people and the filling of cilicial poavailable for that purpose. Against sitions with men whose on y qualificasuch meetings held on other days he had tion is a big bank account. It is a recnot the slightest word of disapprobation. ognized fact among politicians that it is no use for a poor man to aspire for ress, real and false, to be progressive office, it matters not how well he may in the Catholic sense, first to look to be qualified, unless he has triends who their own personal sanctification, and are willing to bear the financial burden of the campaign.

There are nundreds of intelligent He would exhort them to read Catholic and honest men who would be of great literature and the Catholic papers. In service to the country and to their constituents in Congress who cannot would see that the Catholic Church be induced to accept a nomination had maintained her hold upon the peo- simply because they have not the money required for compaign expenses or because they are unwilling to engage in the infamous work of cor rupting voters.

> The principles of self-government are being destroyed by the purchase of votes. And unless there is a reform in this custom elections will become but a farce, a parady on the elective franchise which we hold so sacred.

> Liws have been instituted against the purchase or isale of votes, but they have not succeeded in purifying the pulitical atmosphere. It is true each year a few poor men are punished for a violation of these laws, but the real culprits, the men who contribute to the corresption fund, are never troubled. Tuey feel perfectly secure, because they hold the power which makes and unmakes officials.

How the needed reform is to be inau_ursted is an unsolved problem. It is probable that the corruption will so increase that men will become disgusted, and that a reaction will take place. Or it may be possible that the leaders of the great political parties will in their own interests endeavor to make some arrangements by which voters will be deterred from selling their votes and candidates be prevented from offering o buy them. This could be accomplished by a mutual agreement upon the part of party leaders to prosecute all violators of the election laws. At present votes are bought with impunity, and it is sel Therefore it is that these questions should be studied by one and all of the guilty parties.

> Let us do our duty and pray that we may do our duty here, now, today; not in dreamy sweetness, but in active energy; not in the green ossis of the future, but in the dusty desert of the present: not in the imaginations of otherwhere, but in the realities of now.

There is sometimes a period of wait ing and perplexity before prosperity, like the derse darkness that preceded the dawn.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.

MONTREAL, July 14th, 1897.

MR. A. HUTTON DINON:

Dear Sir.—Since using your treatment all desire for liquor has gone I have now not the least crave. I was run down so that my family were in despair of me. I had often tried hard to stop drinking of my own accord, but could not do it. I thought I could never get over the crave for liquor. But when I took your treatment I was the most surprised man you ever saw. Even with all your strong testimonials and all I was told by friends about your cure I could not believe it possible that anything could have the power to effect such a change in me as it has done. I now feel just as I did when I was a boy.

And the change in my home is worth ten years of my life. Instead of heart-broken and anxious faces there are now smiles and gladness. I to I you no pen can paint the picture so as to show the difference.

I know there are hundreds of victims who want to stop drinking and who have squarely tried many times, as I did, without success. To all such I would say, "Use the Dixon Cure," for it is only by using it faithfully that anyone can be made to believe what wonderful good it will do. I or any of my family will be glad to answer any interested enquirers. Wishing you God-speed in your good work,

Yours very truly,

Rev. Father Strubbe, Vicar of St. Ann's, Vonches for the Above: I have been acquainted with the case described in the foregoing letter and I testify sincerely to the contents.

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PATENT REPORTS.

Below will be found the list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors through Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

610 91-Pierre Louis Wilfrid Dapré Ste. Thé dosie, Que. Adjustable shafts for vehicles. 611 01—Arthur W. MacKinlay, Alberton, P E I. Lawn mower.

61105-Ensebe Hardy dit Lesage, Montreal. Improvements in shoes. 611 06 - George A. Robertson, West-

mount, P. Q. Catch basin. 611.14-William H. Belford, Riding Mountain, Man. Picture hanger or

611,51-James Weeks Carleton Place. Ont. Advertising calendar. 61188-Absalon W. Steeves, Boston,

Mass. Spraying machines. 611.94-Napoléon Fournier, St. Germain de Grantham, Que. Wheel

barrow.

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be that noblest and most beautiful of

"How much greater," says Cicero, would the greatest man appear, if anyone about him could perceive those innumerable filaments of thought which break as they arise from the brain, and the slenderest of which is worth all the wisdom of many at whose discretion lies the felicity of

We have among mankind in general the three orders of being; the lowest, sordid and selfish, which neither sees nor feels; the second, noise and sym-



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Society Meetings.

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Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. So Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURKE; Socretan, M.J. POWER; all communications to readdressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leaguer W. J. Hinghy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society,

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 r.m. Spiritral Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE. C.SS. R.; Presidett, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Hibernians,

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THON, N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes Fin. Secretury; Wm. Rawley, Bensecretury; W. P. Stanton, Treas; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening texcept regular meeting nights) for mombers of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Deforimier ave. Vice President, J. P. O'llara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street: Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Trayner; Sergent at arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Gechan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'llara; Gechan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notice Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74

Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 74 meets in the basement of St Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laprairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may emunicate with the following odicers:

REV. WA O'MERKA, P. P., Spiritual Advisor, Cantro street. Contro street.
CAPT. WM DERGAS, President, 15 Fire Station.
MAURICE MURPHY, Financial Steretary, 77 For-

ar street.
WM. CULLEN, Treasurer, Bourgeois street
JAMES PAYLOR, 217 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Et. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of besiness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mon

days of each month, at 8 P.M. Applicants for membership or any one desir-ous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadioux St J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

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F. C. LAWLOR, Recording Secretary, 93 Shaw

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie atreets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at Sp. M. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosser, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 197 Ottawa street.

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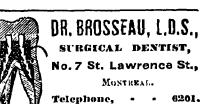
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A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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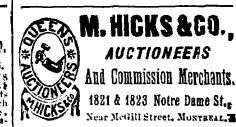
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NOTES ON CATHOLIC HISTORY. 🏖

In the month of May, 1772, the plague, which had been supposed to be extinct broke out again in Marseilles, and threw that city into a state of consternation. The Sacred Heart, which had already protected it once, was again the happy resource of the dis-treesed citizens. At the solicitations of the Bishop, Monseigneur Belzunce, the magistrates, in a body, made a vow to go every year, in the name of the city, to the Church of the Visitation, on the Feast of the Sacred Heart, there to honour that worthy object of our love, to receive Holy Communion, to offer a white waxen taper, four pounds in weight, adorned with the arms of the city, and finally to assist in the general procession which that prelate proposed to establish in perpetuity on that same day. This vow was pronounced publicly before the altar of the Cathedral Church, by the first of the municipal magistrates. in the name of all, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, before the pro-cession of the Blessed Sacrament. The Bishop held the Sacred Host in his hands, and the magistrates knelt before him. All the people united in a vow from which they expected such happy results. That very day all the sick were cured, and no one was ever after attacked by the plague. Fear gave place to entire confidence, and the people felt themselves safe in the protection of the merciful heart of the Saviour. The disease died out so completely that, six weeks after, the Bishop addressing the people in a pastoral said—"We now enjoy such perfect health, that we have not had for some time in Marseilles either deaths or diseases of any kind, a thing wholly unprecedented in a city so large and populous, and which goes to prove the miracle.' It was in remembrance of this second favor that the Bishop estab lished in perpetuity a general procession on the Feast of the Sacred Heart

The Crucifix of the Tuilleries in 1848.

the municipal body of Marseilles.

On the 24th day of February, 1848, the mob came to attack the Tuilleries, from which the King, Louis Philippe, had fled a few moments before. They flung from the windows the furniture, hangings, and carpets. One young man ran in all baste to the Palace Chapel, where the noon day Mass was just being said; he feared it might be had already undergone some disarrangement; some of the sacerdotal vestments were seen lying scattered in the sacristy, but no one had yet touched the altar. The young Catholic then asked some of the National guardsmen to help him to remove the sacred versels and the crucifix. "We will do it willingly, said they, but on condition that we have with us a pupil of the Polytechnic School.' Two of these immediately present themselves. They take the sacred vessels and the crucifix would be regenerated; well, remember you can only be so through Jesus Christ.' At these words many voices from the crowd cried out, 'Yes, yes, it lies, it is needless to say, in the unis true : long live Christ, and, respectfully baring their heads, it marched in procession to the Church of St. Rock. where the priest took the crucifix placed it on the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and gave his blessing to the people. The above incidents were recorded in the paper, L'Univers, 28th February, 1848.

Napoleon Teaching Catechism.

When the Emperor Napoleon was in captivity on St. Helena he took pleasure in teaching the Catechism to a little girl, the daughter of General Bertrand, his faithful companion in exile. One day the Emperor met her and said: "My child you are young, and may dangers await you in the world. What will become of you i you are not fortified by religion? Come to me to-morrow, and I will give you your first lesson in Catechism" For more than two years she went every day to the Emperor's quarters, where he heard her recite her Catechism, and explained it to her with the utmost care and precision. When she had attained her sixteenth year, Napoleon said to her: "Now, my child, I believe you are sufficiently instructed in religion; it is time to think seriously of your first Communion. I am going to have two priests brought hither from France; one will prepare you to live well, the other will prepare you to die well.' It was done accordingly, and this pious young lady who, we may say, owed her faith and happiness to Napoleon, related them in the year 1844 to the Bishop who assisted him in his last moments.

The Drowning Children Saved by the

Sign of the Cross. St. William, Archbishop of York, made a pilgrimage to Rome in 1154, which kept him a long time away from his diocese. On his return great crowds went out to meet him. The throng was so great that, passing the wooden bridge over the Ouse, on which the City of York is built, the bridge gave way, and a great multiture of people and children were thrown into the river. At this sight the Archbishop is filled with grief; he stopped, raised his eyes to heaven, and made the sign of the Cross over the river. Almost all those who had fallen in were saved, and especially the children were drawn cu: base and sound.

A statue has been erected in Brecia, Italy, to Moretto, "the little M or 'as the great painter, Allexandro Buon vicine, is called, and the occasion was the shape of a grand tivic celebration ling to him a severe punishment, when and a great meeting of leading politities man below oried out to the onlook. cians. Buonvicino was one of the last of the religiously disposed painters. Commissioner Patta counted 102 pieces from his brush. One of these is in the Vatican gallery, and represents the Madonna and child with Saints Jerome and Bartholemew. One of Buonvicino's three sons entered the Order of the

HUMOR, OLD AND NEW.

One of the quaint mental characteristics of the Irish people, says a writer in the Daily Telegraph, London, which so distinguishes them from other races. is the odd and unexpected view they must notibe confounded with the confusion of thought, to which 'bulls' or blunders in words or actions are to be are absolutely unconscious of the delightful quaintness and oddity of their views. They do not mean to be funny. They simply use the expressions which come naturally to their lips.

The point of difference between the

native humour, the unconscious 'bulls'

or blunders, and this unexpected and surprising view of things—with which we are now concerned—will be more clearly illustrated by examples than by any attempt at elaborate definition. I was once present at a discussion among friends on the virtues or evils of smoking. One Irish lady in the party insisted that the habit shortened the lives of people who indulged in it. I don't agree with that,' said a the eye." gentleman. 'There's my father, who smokes every blessed day of his life, and he is now seventy years old.'
'That proves nothing, cried the lady impulsively, 'if he hadn't smoked, he would probably be eighty by this time!' The amusing retort of the lady is of Jesus, which is continued yearly to not a bad sample of that incongruity me poor old man was tucked under the of ideas, commonly known as daisies.' This was her way of saying the present day. All the above facts of are established by the pastorals of the a of ideas, commonly known as a 'bull,' which is due, not to stupidity, a 'bull,' which is due, not to stupidity, but rather to undue swiftness of thought and expression. Here, on the other hand, are instances of natural her feet an old country women who had Bishop and by the official records of but rather to undue swiftness of wit and repartee. An old peasant wcman, overhearing a 'squireen,' or upstart, complaining proudly of an attack of gout, remarked: 'Bedad, some people are so consated that whin their corns bite them they say it's the gout. A gentleman, not liking the way in which some work on his property was being done by a laborer, gave vent to cerned to know whether my ould his indignation in some rude language 'dudheen' was bruk,' and she prohis indignation in some rude language Well, long life to your honor, said sacked, and wished to protect it. It said the laborer, after the storm of pipe, happily intact. passion had subsided, 'and I'll The love of the Irish people for their native land, perhaps, never found does die, you'll go to heaven.' 'Indeed,' said the gentleman, touched by of an Irishman in America as to how this unexpected prayer from one whom he had consigned to eternal perdition a few moments before. 'Yes, indeed, yer honner, for if yer honner gets to heaven, it's a sure thing that we'll all go there.' The Irish mental character istic to which I particularly desire to draw attention is illustrated in the following anecdote: A maid slipped and set out on their march for the as she was carrying a valuable tea ser Church of St. Rock. On the way there vice on a tray, and the cups and were some ill disposed persons, who saucers were—as she would express it began to scoff and hoot. The young man who carried the crucifix stopped, held it up, showed it to the surround-the mistress, in the grief for her ruined company for damages. 'For repairs, the mistress, in the grief for her ruined company for damages. 'For repairs, ing crowd, and cried out, 'Citizens, you | tea set. 'Oh, ma'am, there's nothin' to be onaisy about,' said Bridget. 'The Lord be praised, I didn't hurt myself in the laste!' The humor of this story

> A Limerick gentleman was discuss ing with his coachman the character of a noted 'rowdy' named Jim Mackeown, who lived in an adjacent village. 'I don't like to see that Mac-keown about here at all,' said the gentleman. 'I should think that if he were well vexed he would not mind murdering a man.' 'Murthering a man, yer honner?' exclaimed the coachman, 'faith he would not stop at that. 'Pon me sowl, sir, if Jim were well roused he'd murther a bull!' It was the physical rather than the criminal side of the fellow's wickedness which the remark of his matter had brought to his mind. I remember hearing in the police court, Dublin, a quaint instance of incongruity between question and answer. Two women were charged with disorderly conduct, and a 'naybour' was called to give evidence for one of them. She was asked what she knew as to the charac ter and veracity of the accused. 'Since ever I knew her, your worship, she has kept her house clane and dacent,' was the reply. The same lack of agreement in the view taken by two persons of the same subject might be illustrated by several amusing anecdotes.

expected turn of the servant's reply.

A crier in the Assize Court at Galway was ordered by the Judge to clear the building of all persons but the lawyers, whereupon he shouted: 'All ye blackguards that isn't liars quit the court.' A reply of a somewhat mixed character was given by the gamekeeper of an estate near Tralee to a gentleman of the town who requested a day's shooting. 'Sure, yer honner may as well do the poachin' as any other blackguard out of Tralee.' Of course, the gamekeeper meant that the gentleman might as well enjoy the advantages of the preserves as the boys from Tralee, who were in the habit of surreptitionsly coursing the estate for hares and rabbits. Writing about poaching recalls the comic answer given by a country girl, who, on offering a salmon for sale to a fishmonger in Limerick, was questioned as to how she had obtained the fish. 'Sure,' she ingeniously replied, 'my father is poacher to Lord Clare.' A lady took her Irish maid to task for careless-ness and forgetfulness, 'Why is it, Mary,' said she, 'that you keep on making the same mistakes over and over again? Why don't you 'try to remember what I tell you?' The day happened to be very warm, so Mary returned the quaint reply, 'Sure, ma'am, I can't be after agravatin' me moind this hot weather. Two men were

ers, Oh tare us ashunder, or we'll murdher each other."

Sayings deliciously quaint or delightfully extravagant rise naturally and spontaneously to the lips of the Irish peasants, and the number of felicitous coentricities of expression or unexpected perversities of view which a resident meets with in Ire-land is endless. A gentleman, noted for his bulk of person, fell ill, and was kept alive only by the occasional administration of a teaspoonful of brandy. One of the servants of the house mentioned this circumstance to a friend. 'A tayspoonful is it?' said the other contemptuously. 'An' what would a tayspoonful be, sthrayin'

about in such a wilderness of a man?'
A gentleman of human feelings and religious principles witnessed with deep take of things. This habit of mind pain a man lashing his horse along a country road, and heaping curses on the unfortunate brute. 'Stop, stop, my man,' he cried. 'Don't you know it is blunders in words or actions are to be not only very cruel to whip your horse ascribed, and it is also quite distinct like that, but also very absurd to be from the native wit and drollery of the | making use of those oaths to him, for race. The peasants, who are endowed the poor animal does not understand a with this curicus mental peculiarity, single word of that language. 'Sure, yer honor, it's his own fault if he doesn't understand it, said the driver, for he hears enough of it every day.'

An amusing instance of misplaced compassion is recorded in the biography of Thomas Moore, the poet. As Moore, when a boy, was walking with his uncle from Sandymount into Dublin, early one morning, they saw lying dead on the road a highwayman, who had evidently been shot during the night by some one whom he attacked. There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and an old woman, pointing this out to Moore and his uncle, said: "Wasn't it the blessin' o' God, gintlemen, that the bullet didn't hit him in

Smoking is very prevalent among old women in Ireland. They take to the habit as a solace in their declning years. I once asked an old woman at what time of her life she first began to indulge in tobacco. Her reply was. 'I tuk to it as a bit of divarshion after slipped and fallen heavily on the pave-ment, one frosty day in Limerick. 'I hope you are not hurt' I said. She made no reply, but fumbled excitedly in the folds of her dress. 'What's the matter?' I asked anxiously. 'I hope there are no bones broken.' 'Bones bruk?' she cried; 'I was more con-cerned to know whether my ould duced from her pocket a little black

native land, perhaps, never found he was faring. 'Pretty well, pretty well; but. faix, I'd rather be a gas lamp in Dablin than President in the United States.' A peasant who was about to emigrate was given a box by a lady, who took an interest in him. 'And what is the box for, ma'sm?' he asked. 'To put your clothes and things in, of course, said the lady. 'Arrah, ma'am, do you wish me to go naked?' exclaimed the peasant, in ail simplicity. A navvy who had his leg you mane,' he replied. 'Sure, I've damages enough?

For combined extravagance and audacity nothing could beat the reply of a Galway farmer who was told by his neighbors that he should be proud of his mare, who had won a race. 'Proud of her,' he cried; 'why, I couldn't be prouder of her if she wrote the Holy Bible.' I heard a Mayor of Limerick tell the following whimsical anecdote at a municipal dinner in that city. A man came to him for a testimonial of character, as he was about to seek employment at Dublio. But I have never seen you before, said his worship. 'Sure, sir, that's the very reason I came to you, said the man. 'I've never been summoned before you. Indade, your worship niver had the laste bit of trouble with me.' An old wcman very poor, as well as very old, was condoled with on the loss of her teeth. 'Time for me to lose 'em,' she replied, when I've nothin' for 'em to do.

PRINCESS FOR PRESIDENT.

The Orphanage of the Sisters of Mercy, of Norwood, England, Enjoys the Distinction.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales Holds the Office-Irritation Caused Thereby in Ultra-Protestant Circles.

THE closing years of the nineteenth century should be record ones in furnishing material for the future historian regarding the great changes which are taking place in the religious views of the masses in England. It would appear from the intelligence which reaches us from time to time, that there will be no cessation of the unrest which is everywhere in evidence throughout that

The latest phase of this movement is furnished in an article which appears in the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, under the caption "Friendly to Catholics." It is as follows:

country.

It is difficult to describe the sensation caused among church going people throughout the United Kingdom by not only accepting the presidency of a Roman Catholic orphanage at Norwood, fighting in the streets of Cork. One founded and directed by the Sisters of Finest western Septembers81 to 91 made one of great rejo'cing. It took | got the other down, and was administer. | Mercy, but in likewise consenting to | Finest eastern Septembers.....9 to 9

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N MONDAY next we start our great Fall and Winter Sale of cheap Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cloths. Everything must move. We are just after putting into stock about 300 pairs of Blankets, both White and Gray; also about 300 beautiful Fall and Winter Jackets, as well as 500 dozen Men's and Ladies' Hosiery, with a grand assortment of Winter Underwear. All to be sold cheap.

At the Great au Bon Marche. ALPHONSE VALIOUETTE & CO.

Opposite Balmoral Castle Hotel.

FIRE SALE Of FURNITURE.

As we have to make room at once for workmen to repair the building, we will make discounts on the whole of our stock of

20 to 50 Per Cent.

All in want of Furniture should avail themselves of this great opportunity. Come this week.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON.

No. 652 Craig Street, Montreal.

open a sort of fair or bazaar organized for the purpose of raising funds for the

institution. It is the first occasion since the days of the Reformation, or rather I should say since the overthrow and exile of the Stuart dynasty, that a member of the reigning house of Great Britain has accorded recognition of any kind whatsoever to Catholic institutions, and one has only to recall the jact that it is not so very long ago that Roman Catholics were subjected to numerous civic disabilities in order to realize the importance attached to the action of the Princess of Wales.

The irritation which it has caused in all the ultra-Protestant circles is intensified by the fact that the future Queen of Great Britain has always displayed a very strong leaving for what in known as the High Church, or Ritualistic branch of the Church of England. Like her feliow Ritualists she believes in confession, and in the Divine Presence in the Sacrament, as well as in the intercession of the

In fact her religious views (as in the case of so many other great ladies in England of foreign birth, who having been reared abroad as Lutherans, have joined the Church of England) are so extremely ritualistic that the border line which separates them from fullfledged Roman Catholicism is barely perceptible.

The Pincess of Wales, moreover, has always remained deeply impressed by the fatherly words of sympathy and Red, Gold, Garnet, Sky Blue, Pink; two balds consolation addressed to her by the venerable Pontiff when she visited Rome incognito with her two younger daughters shortly after the death of her eldest son.

Of course all the apprehensions and fears expressed by the ultra-Protest ants in England are baseless, and there is no likelihood of the Princess becom ing a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. For according to the terms of the constitution, and of the so-called act of settlement any such course on her part would debar her from becoming Queen of England, and in the event of the Prince of Wales becoming King she would merely remain Princess of Wales, and could not be crowned Queen of England.

Only one of Queen Victoria's descend ants has married a Roman Catholic, namely, Princess Marie of Great Britain and Coburg, daughter of the Duke of Coburg, and wife of the Catholic Crown Prince of Roumania. By so doing she has alone of Queen Victoria's grandchildren placed both herself and her children out of the line of succession to the throne of Great Britain.

It is probable that the sympathy thus sells from 14c to 15c. Receipts were openly manifested by the Princess of Wales or the Catholic Church will lead to popular belief that she has become secretly a member thereof. The same belief has been entertained in the case of Empress Augusta, consort of old Emperor William of Germany, as well as in the instance of the Princess Charles of Prussia, widow of the celebrated field marshal to whom the French fortress of Metz capitulated in the war of 1870.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese dull and buyers seem to have determined to call a halt, which is not at all surprising considering the advance in value established during the past week or so. Ten days ago cheese in the country cost lc per pound less than they do today, and as most of the advance came from speculative purchases of September cheese, and the rise was too rapid to be followed abread, quietness is natural under the circumstances. But now that Septembers have been advanced to the present level, they are likely to remain there, for it will take radical measures to induce factorymen to consent to concession now. For this reason the present duliness is quite likely to last unless buyers are prepared to go ahead paying full prices Quotations were largely nominal on spot, for there was little doing. Receipts were heavy, 15.980 boxes

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Dominion Linen Warehouse.

Our Linen Department being the largest of its kind in Canada, comprises all that can be found in the House Furnishing way. Added to this department are Sheetings and Counterpanes, etc A few Sheeting prices might guide Housekeepers at this season. Our Sheetings are

SHEETINGS, Unbleached.

Plain, two yards wide, 12c, 14c, 16c yard. Twilled, 12c, 16, 18c yard. Bleached, Plain, two yards wide, 16c, 17je. - Twilled, 18c and 20c yard. Pillow Cottons, 8lc, 9lc, 1°c yard. Circular Pillow Cottons, 11c, 12c, 12je, 13c yard.

HOW ABOUT BEDSPREADS?

Look through your home equipment and see if you can't use one or two. New Satin Marseilles Quilts, full double sizes, \$2 and \$2 25; a large and varied selection to choose from. HANDKERCHIEFS.

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onr stock of Handkerchiefs. Hundreds of Novelties in Handke chiefs to choose from Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, with dainty iridescence, tinted footing, 25c each A pretty Handkerchief for 10c is our Ladies' Lawn Handkerchief, with Val. Lace, dainty insertion, only ite each. LOOKS LIKE SILK,

But costs only a fraction what Real Silk would cost; that is, the Glow Worm Lustre Knitting

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Our Kid Gloves are the best value in the city. We have added to our stock further shipments of our own special makes, all of which are guaranteed. Our Yukon at \$100 pair is Genuire French Kid that cannot be equalled at the price. PATTERNS.

We are sole agents in Montreal for the sale of Weldon's English Patterns. Autumn Fashions

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CORNER ST. CATHERINE

And MOUNTAIN STREETS Finest western Augusts.......91 to 92

Finest western Augusts......9; to 9 Liverpool cable, colored41s Liverpool cable, white......401 Butter remains about as vesterday. with prices irregular and buyers very careful as to quality. Ary defect has a material effect on the value. Extra finest fresh creamery may be nominally quoted at from 19%2 to 20%3, and

2 574 packages. Estra finest creamery, boxes..194 to 204 Extra finest creamery, tubs... 191 to 192 Ordinary finest creamery, boxes......19 to 191

tubs at /r)m 19%c to 19%c. Dairy butter

Ordinary finest creamery,

tub18½ to 18¾

Brockville, Out, September 28 -(Special) —At the regular meeting of the chees board today the offerings were 1,943 colored and 1 116 white. The buyers held off for street sales, and the bidding was dull, at 91c for choice of both kinds, which the salesmen would not accept, and the board adjourned. Business was quite active on the curb and the men from the country sold about, 4000 bexes at 91c to 98c; one half brought the latter figure and the balance 91c to 9 5-16c. Fully 1,000 boxes are being held for another week in the hope of getting better prices. All the offerings today were strictly Septembers, which are sold up pretty

close. A r solution was adopted strongly disapproving of the Parmelee bill becoming law. Several leading dairymen expressed their opinions, and all were unanimous that its enforcement would he detrimental to the dairy interests of Canada.

Picton. Ont., September 28.—At our chesse board to day nine factories braded 525 boxes, all colored; all Sentember make. Highest bid, 9c. No gales.

Stirling, Ont., September 28.—Offered 1.200 boxes white Sentember cheese. Sales, Watkins, 675; Bird, 245. All at 9}c.

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WE PROGRESS. The Extraordinary Values in our

51.00 LADIES' FINE DONGOLA SHOES

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The appreciation of the best shoppers of Montreal is awarded to our unrivalled assortment of High-class Cleaks and High-class Millinery.

Every day hundreds are delighted by the vast variety of carefully selected Novelties now on

The best, on the best terms, is what we aim to offer the public in all lines, and it is specially noticeable at present in our Mantle and Millinery Show-rooms.

BLANKETS.

All the Best English, Scotch and Canadian Makes.

100 Pairs FINE "SUPER" BLANKETS choice Fast Colored Borders, all clear and perfect. Prices from 82 50 per pair.

200 Pairs FINEST WOOL BLANKETS, handsome pink and blue borders-cheicest Blankets Prices from \$3.75 per pair.

100 Pairs Extra Fine ENGLISH and SCOTCH BLANKETS, all selected fast colored Borders. in pink, blue, etc. Prices from 89 00 per pair.

100 Pairs CHILDREN'S CRIB and COT BLANKETS, fine quality, with delicate burders in pink and blue. Prices from \$1 50 per pair. OUR LEADER IN GREY ALL Wood BLANKETS. Light Grey All Wool Blankets

full size, choice of borders. The price of the

Leader is 81 50 per pair.

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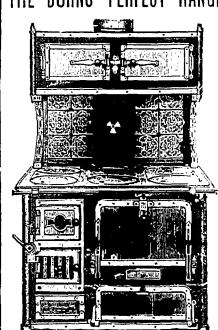
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