THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

Of the Catholic Exhibit at the World's

SOUVENTR

Fair, Edited by a Nun.

Some Interesting Comments on the Work-A Tribute to the Efficacy of Parochial Schools.

"The Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair" is the name of a new book just issued, says a writer in the Catholic Columbian. It is edited by a well known Catholic writer under the forty minutes in performance. special supervision of Brother Maurelian, whose name will be long rementbered as chief instrument in the marvellous success of that exhibit.

The volume is a perfect wealth of beautiful illustrations and views and the matter is concisely and clearly put together. While turning over its pages, I kept wondering who was the editor and with what patience the work must have been accomplished. So many details to look after, so many schools to mention; so many unique teatures to describe-as any one who visi ed the exhibit in 1893 can well recall to mind-when on the last page, in a short concluding note. Brother Maurelian says : "The Catholies of the United States are indebted to a Sister of St. Dominic, Sinsinawa, Wis., for editing this volume." Her writinge over the nom de plume of "Carola Milanis" are well known to every reader of the Catholic Reading Circle Review for their practical and earnest views of the needs and hopes of modern pedagogy. The patience of a woman only, and that patience supplemented by a love of religion and education, could have accomplished the great task of placing in one volume a complete description of the Catholic educational exhibit, which Hon. John Eaton, ex-U.S. Commissioner of Education, called "phenomenal" and "marvellous.'

The great exhibit was proof of what organized effort can do. Twenty years ago Bishop Spalding wrote : "The great need of the Church in this country is the organization of priests and people for the promotion of Catholic interests. . . American Catholics should take up works that do not specially concern any diocese more than another, but whose significance will be as wide as the Nation's life " This exhibit proved the wisdom of these words, and the disringuished Bishop of Peoria lent the great weight of his position, his time and his talents to put into actuality the advice of his words. Slowly but surely, the position of the Church on the everimportant question of education is finding a lodging in the minds and hearts of succere non Catholics. We hear a voice here to-day and there to-morrow, daily growing into a chorus that sooner or i- from classic Boston, where Rev. W. (dley preached a few Sundays ago on " Parochial Schools." In the course of his remarks he said : " While I do not wish to underrate the importance of our blic schools for the safety of the Re-1 iblic, I say, God grant us to open up a 1 irochial school in this church (Bowdoin -quare Tabernacle) —a Bible school that all root out infidelity and train the hildren of our church in the word of and. We have been so long used to itting ourselves over and against our oman Catholic friends for their intert in their young that we can not, rough prejudice, estimate the value their effort to root out infidelity; for less our children are trained in re-;ion. God help the future of our nain and the child of our land!" He so claimed that it was "contrary to I Christianity" to " put the civil before 'igious training," and he told his hears these blunt truths : "What you put into a child stays with it in its old age. religious training in youth never makes ip for that loss in the Church. Reigion gives strength of character and earlessness in making one's way through the world."

The voluminous displays with which we your own. As the red Indian is under about which he and the cockney had USE ONLY ... know such unions to be sometimes cele-brated only aggravate the mischief, and self of a scalp he possesses himself of the orated only aggravate the mischiel, and operate to teach our young people in all conditions of life that marriage may be reduced to a species of traffic, differing from the dealings on the stock or pro-duce exchange only in some of the de-tails with which the bargain is consum-mated. Such examines are distinctly mated. Such examples are distinctly alien to the entire genius of the institu-tion of marriage."

THE IRISH NU ICAL FEIS.

Particulars of Prize Competitions

The committee are now able to announce the conditions of the Feis competition for composers. The last date for receiving MSS. is February 15, 1897, so that no superfluous time is left for the designing of the Irish Cantata, the performance of which will be a most interesting feature of the Feis. Out of a total of about £400 offered as prizes in the various competitions, £82 is allotted as follows :

£30 for the best cantata on an Irish subject, or to words by an Irish author, for solos, cherus and full orchestra, about

£10 for the best concert overture for full orchestra, about ten minutes in performance.

£10 for the best arrangement of Irish airs for wind band.

£10 for the best string quartette, only part of which may be performed. £5 for the best anthem or motet, with

organ accompaniment.

23 for the best unaccompanied part eong.

£3 for the best song on Irish subject or balfad in style of ancient frish melody, to words by Irish author. 23 for the best violin and pianoforte

duet. £3 for the best pianoforte fantasia on

Irish airs

£3 for the best harp solo. £2 for the best arrangement of Irish

irs as part song. The competitions for composers are

pen to b th professional and amateur Irish composers. The term "Irish com-posers" will include not only those of Irish birth or parentage, whether resident in Ireland or elsewhere, but also those of British or foreign parentage who will have been resident in Ireland for at least three years on the 1st of May, 1897.

The adjudicators will be musicians who are otherwise unconnected with the Feis.

Only the names of successful competitors will become known.

Each composition must bear a motto only, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the motto out-sile, and the name and address of the competitor i side. Only the envelopes of the winners will be opened.

Unsuccessful MSS. may be obtained from the hon. secs. within two months after the competition by sending motto and postage.

The copyright remains the property of he composer.

No competitor may send in more than one composition for any competition. Compositions for the Feis prizes must

not have been printed or performed in public, previous to the competition. MSS. must be received by the hon.

secs. not later than February 15, 1897, or will be disqualified.

l'articulars of the prizes, and con-

virtue belonging to the former owner of the scalp, so this tribute of enthusiastic ad- ent kinds of wine out of the same barrel. miration quietly assumes without troub e all that enthusiastic admiration natur-ally implies. Is the object of your hom-just what Pat wanted. "Bring me to age a poet, a critic, a scholar, the very fact that you pay him homage is in itself testimony of your own right to one or other of these honorable titles. If, moreover it should happen that you know very little about the writings of the author whom you have elected to two end till he should run for two glasses, honor, this is of no consequence; for of all the disguises which ignorance can assume, "enthusiasm" is the most effective. Nor are these the only advan-tages of this particular method of get-ting reputation. The collection of subting reputation. The collection of sub-scriptions and the formation of a committee bring you into contact, or may, nuttee bring you into contact, or may, if judiciously managed, bring you into contact with all your distinguished con-temporaries; and we all know what the proverb says—"Noscitur a sociis"—a man is what his companions are—London Saturday Review.

The Catholic World Magazine.

The Catholic World Magazine for No vember opens with a paper on Catholic Banks, by E. M. Lynch. The paper is headed "Righteous Mammon." "Shakespere and the New Woman" is vivaclously treated by an anonymous writer. There is a short story of New Mexican life, entitled ' Monica," by Easton Smith. F M. Edselas describes "Genoa and its Campo Santo" at some length, and the article has numerous fine plates. Rev. H. G. Ganss writes sympathetically of "Anton Rubinstein," and a portrait of the deceased maestro is given. Dorothy Gresham gives a lively picture of the fox-hunt in Ireland in a sketch headed "Across Country." Rev. A. P. Doyle writes of "The Future of Catholicity in America, with refer-ence to Mission work to non-Catholics." "Two Days at La Verna," another profusely illustrated sketch, by "G.S.M.M.," gives a detailed description of a journey to the land of St. Francis and its famous monastery. Henry Austin Adams passes judgment on Bishop Pottor's recent pronouncement on the Pope's decision regarding Anglican orders. "Lord Russell of Kill-owen and the Chief-Justiceship of England," by "A Templar," furnishes much valuable legal and political suggestion. The subject of "Institutes for Parochial School Teachers." is thoughtfully considered by Mrs. B. Ellen Burke. Father Walter Elliott furnishes some interesting memoranda on the subj ct of his experience in the Canadian mission-field, with the suggestive caption "Among the Orange Lilies." The poetical con-tributions are by Bert Martel, John J. O'Shea and M. T. Black. Biographical sketches of some American Catholic writers are continued in this number.

Goldbugs.

The most remarkable goldbugs in the world are found in Central America. They belong to the genus Plusiotis, and one might easily imagine a specimen to be the work of some clever artificer in metal. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished, with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of metal, and it is hard to realize that the creature is a mere animal. Oddly enough, there is ditions for choral and instrumental so- another species of Plusiotis from the I ter will compel the American people cicties, quartettes, solos, etc., will shortly same region, which has the appearance to listen. The latest voice I have heard be published in pamphlet form. burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50 each. The finest collection of them in existence to-day is owned by Walter Rothschild of the English banking firm. Though a young man, only 25 years of age, he has already spent \$200,000 on beetles, Every year he sends two men to Central America to gather beetles. One of the most beautiful bugs is a small beetle known to science as the blue Hoplia. Its back is an exquisite iridescent sky blue, and the don is full of such stragglers from the social inclosure of 'high life," but after under part of its body is of a bright silver hue. The notion that it contains the first plunge into the conspicuous field silver is widely entertained, and atof trade, where they are either natronized tempts have frequently been made to extract silver from it -Buffalo Commercial.

wagered. She inquired what it was. Pat replied that he had bet the cost of the round that he could bring two differ-She begged him to explain the secret the wine cellar," he said. Boring a hole in one end of the hogshead, he desired her place the finger of one hand thereon, till he should bore at the other end. This done, he asked her to place the finger of the disengaged hand at number which in their haste they had forgotten.



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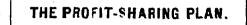
Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 254

Women and Trade.

An American exchange says: Six fair members of the Four Hundred, according to latest New York advices, have broken away and goue into trade. Bless us! What has happened to bring about this condition of affairs? Is it love of occupation? No. Is it for the fun of the thing? No. It is because there are no funds in the family exchequer, and to be one of the Four Hundred is an exceedingly expensive piece of business. Thousands of other girls are going into trade every day, or trying to, which amounts to the same thing, but nobody takes any notice of their ventures, nor of the terrible struggles they endure while trying to get upon their feet. It is an era for employment-seekers. Every girl, whether she has some father to maintain her or belongs to the orphaned-parent-gone-wrong class, feels she must earn her living, precisely as a boy under similar circumstances would do. The consequence is every avenue and byway is choked with applicants; those who are properly fitted for the work they se k succeed; those who are untrained fail. These New York damsels who have startled society by jumping into the labor arena have become milliners, opened a foreign tea room, and are managers-that is, pur-

and no one could get in without understanding the very curious lock. Besides all this, he kept a case of pistols, all loaded, on his table.

What a room! What comfort could date. that man take, although he was so rich? The You see it is not no ley that makes a person happy.— Everybody's Magazide.'



Remarkable Success of the Bourne Mills? Treatment of Employees

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 27.—It became known among mill men to-day that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bourne Mills held yesterday atternoon a mention of Chicago and Duluth grain dealers, where money is stringent and surprising statement was made concern-ing the success of the profit sharing plan that has been in force at the mills for seven years. During the financial year ending October 15, the Bourne Mills paid relief seven years. During the financial year ending October 15, the Bourne Mills paid to stockholders 18 per cent on a capital stock of \$400,000. In the same time operatives who participated in the profit-sharing plan got 10 per cent of the profits, or 10 per cent of \$72,000. This amount was distributed at Christ-mas (7 per cent) and just previous to the Fourth of July (3 per cent). When t e plan of profit sharing was first made public seven years ago mill men here and elsewhere took very little interest in it except to condemn it. It

interest in it except to condemn it. It as had a fair trial, nevertheless, and it has gone beyond the experimental stage and is an undoubte ' success, satisfactory in every way to stockholders. George A. Chace, the treasurer of the mills, conceived it, and has unwillingly been forced into much prominence in economical and social science circles on account of it. Several of the large universities have examined into it with gratitying results, and invitations to explain it hefore the Profit-sharing Society of Paris, now meeting, were received some time

All of the employees of the corporations, some 400 or more, are eligible to participate, except the Treasurer and head bookeeper. Each of the participants agrees with the authorities of the corporation not to except or exact any part of the dividends distributed among employees unless he complies with the requirements outlined by the corporation. Among the conditions imposed are: An employee must work six months for the corporation. He must not have quarrelled, seriously, with the overseers or other authorities in charge of him because of idleness or bad work. He must make a regular deposit, or saving, in what is termed the profit sharing bank, cstablished and managed by the mill authorities, as in any other banking institution, public or private, where regular and frequent deposits of savings are exacted. Between 200 and 300 of the employees have always participated veyors-of an apartment house conducted in the profit sharing, and the result is on the London "lodgings" plan. Success that the Bourne Mills have one of the to them ! provided they go into business | steadiest communities of operatives in

aggregate for the season to date is ahead of last year, which was the larg at on record. Butter shipments are 60,000 packages ahead of last year at this

... IT IS THE BEST.

Finlayson's Linen Thread

The trade situation at Toronto con-tinues satisfactory. There is a fair volume of business in the wholesale departments and payments are improving. Prices of the eading staples are tirm and dealers generally are hopeful. The decline in the price of wheat has checked the movement of this cereal and likewise the trade in flour has suffered, but there are indications of improvement in the near future. There is little change

down in health. My appetite was very poor, my head ached, and I had a confused feeling. I read about Houd's Sureaparilla and procured three bottles which I took and gained in flesh, and felt ten years younger than I did before taking it." Mrs. O. W. Heath, South Barnston, Que.

Hoop's PILLS act harmoniously with Hood s Sarsaparilla.

Foote was praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one of his trips to the sister kingdom, when a gentlemen asked him whether he had seen Cork." No Sir," replied Foote "but I have seen many drawings of it."



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MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

Dr. Parkhurst on the Tendency to Degrade Marriage to the Level of Commerce.

I cannot dismiss this matter . ithout deprecating the tendency, so · aspicuously operative among us, to -1 grade marriage to the level of commorce," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., in the November 1. dies' Home Journal in a paper on "The Young Man and Marriage." matter, as in all others, require to be years has been most encouraging. The respected. A poor young man marrying a poor young girl, with only the prospect that their life will become goes on, is a fool. I have had affectionate couples wait upon me to be murried and then ask me to trust them for the wedding fee. I think that we who are clergymen ought to refuse to marry applicants who cannot show to our satisfaction that there is no likelihood that either they or their possible offspring will ever come upon the town, Nor, on the other hand, does my objection lie against any amount of con lingent assets with which either or both to be endowed. My only contention is that in every marriage not essentially

Children Should Sleep in Dark Rooms.

Children should be accustomed as soon as possible to sleep in a dark room. Unless they have learned to be afraid of it the darkness is soothing to the nerves, and the rest is more profound and retreshing than when there is the unconscious stimulation of light. It is particularly desirable for children of a nervous temperament that light should be excluded, yet it is most often the nervous, sensitive child whose imagination has been filled with fears of the shapes the dark may hide .- November Ladies' Home Journal

Shoe Nails as Teeth.

The Barrie Advance says: Some seven weeks ago Mr. Whiteley, shoemaker, had a number of his teeth extracted. On Thursday last he was suffering great The child who has been deprived of pain from what he supposed to be the roots of some of the extracted teeth, and he went to the dentist for a remedy for the pain, but, as the dentist was out of town, he waited uptil the next day. When the dentist arrived at his shop and made a search for the supposed decayed teeth, to his great surprise he extracted two shoe nails, about half an inch in length, from Mr. Whiteley's g ims. The patient says the pulling of the nails was as painful as the pulling of the teeth. As shoemakers are in the habit of putting shoe pegs and shoe nails in the mouth, it is supposed that the two nails had worked into the gums, which was the cause of the pain.

The Art of S-lf-Advertisement,

The importance of the art of self-advertisement can scarcely be overesti-"This is not denying that there are mated. Though it is perhaps still in its material considerations that in this infancy, its progress during the last few mated. Though it is perhaps still in its old coarse methods so familiar to us in the past and still successfully practised in the present-I mean mutual admiramore and more complicated as time tion cliques, log rolling, and what is vulgarly known as pulling the stringshave been greatly improved upon and refined. Bentley's famous remark when explaining how it was that he took to commenting, he said that as he despaired of standing on his own legs in the Temple of Fame he got on to the shoulders of the Ancients, appears to have suggested one of the most ingenious of modern expedients. This consists of "getting up" a memorial to some distinguished man-a statue it may be or modest bust.

Some labor, some ability, and some that marriages which are "arranged," marriages which mean, first of all, an affair of perquisites or a barter in com-the spirit of the seventh commandment. The rest and stand stand

Grisi's Last " Casta Diva."

Mme. Grisi made sad mistakes in her declining years. Unlike Jenny Lind, she never knew when to leave off. She retired, but found life insupportable. The fact is, unlike Mario, she was quite an empty headed person, with no pur-suits or interests apart from the stage or any power of occupying herself. Grisi came back to the concert room when far to lame to attempt the stage. I heard her sing at the Crystal Palaca somewhere in the sixties. She was born in 1812 and died in 1869. She imprudently tried "Casta Diva," her great song in' 'Norma," but reached her high notes with a painful effort. The old men who flocked to hear her and reme obered her triumphs in the thirties and forties sat crying like children. They fancied they still heard the goddess of the stage when Rubini, Tagliafico, Mario and Lablache had lifted the italian school under Rossini, Bellini, Dunnizetti and Verdi to the highest pitch of intoxicating popularity, but to my taste poor Grisi's "Casta Diva" was a piteous exhibition .- Contemporary Review.

Brevity in Epitaphs.

An epitaph as curious in its way as any of the quaint and ingenious gravestone inscriptions recorded of late occurs on a tombstone in the cemetery of a suburb in Paris. The husband died first, and beneath the record of his name was placed, at his request, the line: "I am anxiously awaiting you. July 30, 1827." When the widow died, forty years after, the following line com-pleted her inscription: "Here I am. Sept. 9, 1867."

An Irishman in London was invited to drink by a cockney. Having ordered and drank the treat, the latter slipped away, leaving Pat to pay, whereupon the waitress remarked : "That English

sincerely determining to attain success New England. through merit, rather than through fa-The amounts received by operatives vor. Because these young women have once "come out" in society, and found it

vary greatly. Some receive \$6 for six months, and some receive as much as a difficult sea to navigate without large \$30. These amounts are paid in addition fortunes, is no reason they should be con- to the regular wages earned in accor sidered before other aspirants who have dance with the schedule of wages adoptno social backing. But, luckily for the ed by the Cotton Manutacturers' Asso-trader by preference, the society trader ciation. No objections were raised at has soon wearied of incidental ups and the stockholders' meeting to a contintrader by preference, the society trader has soon wearied of incidental ups and downs, the hard work of actual b siness, uance of the plan for another year if the and retired from competition with those who must earn their daily bread. Londirectors so decide.

The Month for Coloring and Recreation.

Diamond Dyes Make Old Thicgs Look Like New.

This month thousands of women will be coloring dresses, shawls, coats, vests, pants, knitting yarns, carpet rags, sheepskin mats, etc.

The dyeing operation is an important one, and demands much care. The great essential is to get the right dyes-colors that are pure, bright, and fast to wash-

ing and sunlight. The Diamond Dyes—the only guaranteed dyes in the world-possess all the important virtues that make perfect c lors. The popular Diamond Dyes have such an extended sale that unscrupulous dealers have made efforts to imitate them. Avoid all such imitations. If you would have your goods and ma-terials colored richly and permanently, use only the "Diamond." Refuse all dyes that your dealer tells you are just as good as the "Diamond." The "Diamond" are the best in the world asand he knows it well.

Canadian Trade.

TORONTO, October 29.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says :-There is no abatement of the better feeling noted among Montreal business men and the general trade distribution is of a freer character, though buying is still marked by a commend. able degree of carefulness and large orders are the exception. In some quarters a little improvement is noted in remittances, but letters from the country would indicate that farmers are disposed to hold for higher prices and are not reducing their store bills as they are generally expected to do at this seanot see out, and no one could get in. son. There is continued tendency to the stillening of values in many staple lines. Dry goods buyers, just back from Britain, report considerable strength in the wollen market and a great rush of Ameri-

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was placed against the wall, so that o thief could get at them without waking or killing him. The safe was very strong, made of stone and iron. If any one should try to pry it open a number of guns would go off that would kill the

person at once, and at the same time bells would be set ringing in every room in the house. He had but one window in his bedroom, and so high up he could

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

The door was made of the stoutest iron,

or shunned by the rest of their little world, nothing more is heard of them. Do they make fortunes, or do they go into bankruptcy? One thing is certain; the financial disasters of the past year have put to flight many a silly prejudice, but the danger will be in loving "trade" so ardently. If business becomes a fad, mercy on the hosts of men and women who do not go into it for fun.

The Duke's Diamonds.

Let me tell you the story of the Duke of Brunswick and his diamonds, says a writer in the 'Presbyterian Review. He had more than four million pounds' worth of diamonds, and they made a prisoner of him. He never dared to leave home, even for a night, lest some one should steal them. He lived in a house built so he couldn't take any comfort in it. It was much like a prison, it was so thick and strong, with the doors and windows barred and bolted. A very thick, high wall was built outside the house all aroud it, and on the top of the wall was an iron railing tipped off with sharp points that would cut like a knife, and so contrived that if a person touched one of them a chime of bells would instantly ring. This railing cost a great deal of money-what would seem a large fortune to us. He kept his diamonds in a safe built in a thick wall in his bedroom, where he could look at them whenever he wished; and his bea