

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

Appeal of the Catholic Bishops of England in Regard to the Educational Question.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO MAKE GOOD AND PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Catholic Public Elementary Schools Should Be Placed on An Equality With Board Establishments.

The Liverpool Times, in its last issue, publishes the following important declaration issued by the Catholic Bishops of England:-

I.—PRINCIPLES GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN ENGLAND.

Once more we plead before our fellow-countrymen for the establishment of a just national system of education.

We desire by all means in our power to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation. We recognize the importance of establishing a national system of education that shall meet the wants and wishes of the people, and shall be proportionate to the requirements of the day in which we live.

We declare that to make Catholic children patriotic and good citizens something more than secular instruction is needed. They must be trained and educated in the religious principles which command their entire assent and reverence as motives of life and conduct. Teach them to serve God according to their conscience and they will become law-abiding and industrious citizens.

The sense of the English people has accepted the general principles that underlie these statements.

The country has made education universal and compulsory, and has given to every working man a personal and legal right to secure for his child a sound education without charge. It desires to lift up the lowest stratum of the population by means of a system of good popular schools. It seeks to promote national prosperity by improving and elevating the lives that might otherwise lapse into the ranks of crime or become a menace to the civil order.

It also professes to respect the conscientious and religious convictions of parents and children, and to impose no law upon any class that would violate those convictions. Those are great fundamental principles that guarantee popular education and religious liberty, and are worthy of an enlightened people. The question is—Are they in practice to be carried out honestly and fairly all round? To this question there ought to be but one answer.

2.—EQUAL TREATMENT FOR MAINTENANCE.

Since the Board School System satisfies a large group of the population, Catholics are willing to contribute to the rates for its maintenance and improvement, provided their own schools be not thereby impoverished and ruined.

They are willing to lighten the public burdens still further, by defraying from their private resources the cost of the buildings and administration of their own public elementary schools.

But these onerous charges can be willingly borne on one condition only, viz.: that the fair market price for "maintenance" be paid from the public purse in Catholic Public Elementary Schools as in Board Schools.

It is unjust to stint and starve the teachers and equipment and to pauperise one set of State Schools, while the public money is poured out lavishly into Board Schools.

It ought not to be necessary to point out that honesty forbids the adoption of two scales of payment for one and the same article, or that, to take advantage of a man's religious convictions, in order to make him pay for the education which he has a moral and legal right to have without cost, is an unjust violation of the principles of civil equality and of religious liberty, which the nation professes to hold. It is the barest justice to demand that the entire cost of "maintenance" in Voluntary schools be met by public money, wherever the national education therein given is equal to that supplied in Board schools.

No national system of elementary education can flourish which is based on financial inequalities, or on penalties exacted and paid for conscience sake.

We appeal, then, to those who have received their satisfaction in the establishment of Board schools not to fasten upon Catholic public elementary schools a burden of private contributions, when any attempt to fasten a similar burden upon the friends of Board schools would be indignantly rejected.

3.—ELEMOSYNARY MAINTENANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

To the injustice of exacting private alms to pay for public education we must add the sheer impossibility of raising the necessary amount of eleemosynary contributions for "maintenance" in the majority of Catholic schools.

The great mass of the Catholics of this country are poor and live in poor localities. All their available private resources are bespoken and exhausted by the cost of school buildings and the payment of interest on capital charges.

We have before us a return of 66 Catholic schools, from all parts of England averaging 800 children in each school. The managers show that they cannot count with certainty upon more than an average of 1s. per head from voluntary subscriptions applicable to

"maintenance," after other charges upon the school account have been met. Nor can we think it wise to establish a national system, wherein a large proportion of the self-respecting population is either to be made dependent upon alms for good schools or to be put off with an inferior education.

The national results certain to follow the pauperising of education in Voluntary schools are:

1. The condemnation of the poor to an inferior education that will tell fatally in the future upon the common weal.

2. The condemnation of teachers to pecuniary hardships and embarrassment by obliging them to work for salaries below the market rate established by the School Board.

3. The creation of a widespread sense of cruel injustice, which cannot fail to produce chronic discontent.

4. Finally the decay of the Denominational schools will eventually throw upon the nation an enormous and crushing expenditure. According to Sir John Gorst, the closing of the Voluntary schools would cost the country £25,000,000 to provide new schools, and an additional sum of over £2,280,000 per annum for their necessary "maintenance," without any allowance for repairs and improvements.

4.—DOES RATE-AID CARRY RATEPAYERS' MANAGEMENT?

It has been assumed as an axiom that rate aid for "maintenance" implies ratepayers' management; and a hope has been expressed that private subscriptions equal to the rate-aid may buy off their interference. But is not his one of those maxims that pass current, like base coin, only until shown to be spurious?

In respect to Board schools, the ratepayers are like the responsible partners in a factory. They erect the buildings and the plant, and advance all the money required for carrying on the business of education in the hope that at the end of the year they may earn the highest Government grant. All losses arising from administration, from failure at Government examination, and other causes, fall upon the ratepayers, who, as the responsible partners, liable for all losses, have a right to the exclusive management of their school.

In the case of Voluntary schools the owners, or managers, are the responsible partners. They pay from their private resources for the buildings and plant, advance the money necessary for "maintenance," taking upon themselves all risks and losses. If the Government examination at the end of the year be satisfactory, the Government pays in course of time, the amount earned, and the managers are recompensed to that extent for their expenditure on "maintenance." If the examination turn out a failure, the loss falls, not upon the Government, but upon the managers as the responsible partners. Those who are liable for all the losses have a just claim to the management of the school.

Were rate-aid to be added to the Government grant in payment for the education given, the ratepayers would rank with the Government as joint purchasers of the education provided. Unless they became responsible partners, liable for the buildings and plant, and for all losses and failure, they could not justly claim any more than the Government claim to be managers.

But the ratepayers have a responsibility that involves expenditure, and needs economy:—the responsibility of providing efficient education has been laid by the State upon the ratepayers of each locality, in which there is a deficiency. Common sense at once points out that it is far more economical for such ratepayers to become "purchasers" of education, at a small sum, from Voluntary schools, where such schools already exist, than to build new schools of their own and to carry them on at a huge cost for administration in addition to their cost for "maintenance." And this common sense view of the case has long since prevailed in practice.

As a matter of fact and of law, rates have been regularly paid to Industrial, Reformatory, and Poor Law Denominational schools for 30 years and more, without the ratepayers demanding to undertake the office and risk of managers. And under the more recent "Technical Instruction Act," County Councils, and other local authorities regularly contribute ratepayers' money to schools and institutions on the following sufficient condition, laid down in the Act itself, viz:—

5. "Where the managers of a school or institution receive aid from the local authority in pursuance of this Act, they shall render to the local authority such accounts relating to the application of the money granted in aid, and those accounts shall be verified and audited in such manner as the local authority may require, and the manager shall be personally liable to refund to the local authority any money granted under this Act, and not shown to be properly applied for the purpose for which it was granted."

Why not allow these Local Authorities to spend a small rate, under the same conditions, in Public Elementary Schools requiring assistance? We believe that the ratepayers are perfectly satisfied with the precautions taken, and have no desire to increase the rates by becoming the managers of the schools to which they may contribute grants in aid. Last year their administration, as managers of about 5,000 Board schools, cost the country £430,000; it would, therefore, be the height of extravagance to hand over to management so expensive Voluntary schools which are now managed without any cost to the country.

But though rate-aid does not carry ratepayers' management, we are ready to admit their representatives on a Council of Control, to which the school managers will be accountable.

5.—THE PRACTICAL CONCLUSION.

Whether the money for "maintenance" is to come from the Treasury or the rates, or from a combination of both, is a secondary question compared to the primary one of placing all Public Elementary Schools upon a permanent basis of equality as to "maintenance."

It is not for us to dictate the details of a measure which concerns many besides Catholics and must necessarily be the result of a Cabinet agreement. But we may say, in general terms, that we approve the proposals to increase the grant, to limit rate-aid to School Board



Felt Like Flying.

Blaine, N. Y., Jan. 1894. I couldn't sleep nights and was so nervous that I felt like flying day and night; when I closed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs were fairly dancing to get out of my head; my mind ran from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had no mind. When I had taken Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myself cured. I have recommended the Tonic to others, and I always had the desired effect.

A Minister's Experience. CAPAC, Mich., Jan. 1894. On account of my vocation and sickness in the family I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headache. Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I am entirely free from above troubles.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases, and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. A Bottle for \$3.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1865 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. MCGALE, 2125 Notre Dame Street.

areas, to federate schools under councils of general control representing the managers and the County Council or other rating or education authority, to leave the appointment of teachers to the school managers, to submit all accounts to public audit, to exempt school and premises from rating, to repeal the 17s.6d. limit, and to grant the same power to open new Voluntary schools within School Board areas as are enjoyed without those areas.

The Catholics of England will be prepared to give the whole weight of their support and influence to such measures as shall, in our opinion, secure financial equality in "maintenance" and the right of parents to educate their children in their own religion, without on that account being penalized and pauperised in the matter of secular instruction.

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN Archbishop of Westminster.

- † WILLIAM, Bishop of Plymouth.
† JOHN CUTHBERT, Bishop of Newport.
† EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.
† EDWARD, Bishop of Birmingham.
† RICHARD, Bishop of Middlesborough.
† ARTHUR, Bishop of Northampton.
† JOHN, Bishop of Portsmouth.
† JOHN, Bishop of Southwark.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Hexam and Newcastle.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Leeds.
† JOHN, Bishop of Salford.
† JOHN, Bishop of Shrewsbury.
† WILLIAM, Bishop of Clifton.
† THOMAS, Bishop of Liverpool.
† FRANCIS, Bishop of Ascalon, V.A. of Wales.

November 10th, 1896. Archbishop's House, Westminster.

The Live Stock Market.

LONDON, December 7.—The feature of the market was the strong feeling for sheep, and prices advanced 3d to 1c per lb., with a much firmer trade at 10c to 11c for choice. The market for cattle was steady, and choice American steers sold at 11c. There were no Canadians offered.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock saler-men, of London, Eng., write W. H. Beaman, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies of cattle for sale to day at Deptford consisted of 910 States beasts and 1,020 from Canada, the latter mostly ranche cattle, for which the demand was slack. For States cattle the prices were firm at 5d to 5 1/2d, occasionally 5 3/4d, Canadian cattle realizing 4d to 4 1/2d. Two hundred and sixty-two cattle and 1,100 sheep from South America were not offered for sale. In the sheep market 1,395 from Canada were for sale, which met a slow trade at 5d to 5 1/2d.

MONTREAL, December 8.—There has been no important feature in export live stock circles since our last. A few of the leading shippers continue to be busy forwarding stock via our Canadian winter ports, and this week the steamship Iona sails from Portland to London with 500 head of American cattle and 239 Canadian sheep, the latter being shipped by D. Black, of Campbellford, Ont., the steamship Merrimac sails Portland to Bristol with 65 head of American cattle, shipped by A. McIntosh, and the steamship Concordia, sails from St. John, N.B., for Glasgow, with 298 head Canadian cattle, shipped by Messrs. Eakins & Snell. Locally the market presented no new phase, except that a few cattle were bought for export, to complete shipments, at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. Cables to-day were rather more encouraging, especially for sheep, prices having advanced 3c to 1c per lb. since this day last week, while those for cattle were steady.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings were 750 cattle, 100 sheep, 150 lambs and 25 calves. There was a fair attendance of local buyers, but the demand was principally for small bunches to fill actual wants. Really choice steers and heifers were scarce and values in consequence for this class of stock are fully maintained, but the tone of the market for lower and inferior grades is easier, and holders of such stock did not hesitate to accept any fair bids made. A few really extra choice steers and heifers sold at 3 1/2c, but the bulk of the sales of good to choice stock were made at 3c to 3 1/2c, from 1c to 2 1/2c per lb live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs were very small, for which there was a good enquiry, but buyers in many cases could not fill their wants, consequently trade was quiet and prices were firmly held. Sheep sold at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c, and lambs at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. live weight. Calves were scarce and in demand at prices ranging from \$2 to \$12 each, as to size and quality.

"How is Dabbles getting along with his pictures?" asked a friend. "Splendidly," replied the cynic. "He's buying them, instead of trying to paint them himself."—Washington Star.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

DRESS LENGTHS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Thousands of Handsome Dress Lengths in latest style Winter Dress Goods, will be offered all this week at remarkably low prices. Dress Lengths from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

FANCY DRESS GOODS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Novelties in New Winter Dress Goods, imported especially for Xmas Trade, in Dark Chevots, Boucle Cloths, Fancy Illuminated Repps, Silk Bengaline, Bayedere, Satin Grounds, Applique, French Zebeline, Silk and Wool Suitings, Scotch Tweeds and English Canvas Cloth, at prices from 40c to \$1.50 yard.

FANCY SILKS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Hundreds of Patterns in Fancy Silks, to select a Blouse or Dress Length from, for Xmas Gifts, from 25c to 95c yard.

FUR CAPES FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Several New Lots of Ladies' Fur Capes just received for Xmas Trade, in the latest styles. All Prime Quality Furs, from \$14.00 to \$28.00.

FUR GLOVES AND MITTS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

A Choice Lot of Ladies' Fur Gauntlets and Mitts, in Persian Lamb, Greenland Seal and Real Seal. Beautiful New Goods from \$4.00 to \$12.75.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Ltd.

BLACK SILKS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Very Special Values in Black Gros Grain Silks, Surah, Taffeta, Bengaline, Moire and Broche Silks. Imported especially for Holiday Trade, will be offered all this week at exceedingly low prices, from 65c to \$3.50 yard.

SILK BLOUSES FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Very Handsome Silk Blouses, Latest Style, Dark, Medium and Light Colors, splendid value. A Rich Xmas Gift, prices from \$5.75 to \$12.50.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Ltd.

REAL DOWN QUILTS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

An elegant lot of Real Down Quilts, covered in Art Saten, Printed Silks, or Rich Satin, makes a seasonable Xmas Gift; all Large Sizes.

Sateen Covered Down Quilts from \$4.00. Silk Covered Down Quilts from \$7.00. Rich Satin Covered Down Quilts from \$12.00, worth double the money.

CHENILLE PORTIERES FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Chenille Portieres for Home Decoration is a useful and ornamental Xmas Gift. New Lines in High Art Colors and Designs, with Deep Dadoes and Heavily Fringed. From \$2.80 to \$10.00 pair.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Ltd.

HEM-STITCHED LINENS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Pure Linen, Double Damask, Hem-Stitched Table Covers, in all sizes, from \$2.95 to \$10.75. Hem-Stitched Table Centre Pieces, 60c to \$1.25. Hem-Stitched Sideboard Strips, 70c to \$2.45. Hem-Stitched Doilies, from 20c to 45c.

SILK UNDERWEAR FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Elegant Lines in Ladies' Silk Underwear, Plain and Fancy Styles, Flesh and other colors. Silk Vests from 82c to \$2.80. Silk Suits, from \$8.50.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Ltd.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Carving Knives, 98c to \$8.15 set. Dinner Sets, \$5.95 to 27.50. Tumblers, 25c to 19c each. Table Knives, \$1.40 to \$6.40 doz. Spoons, 24c to \$10.40 doz. Forks, 60c to \$6.50 doz. Chafing Dishes, \$3.55 to \$9.10 each. Brass 5 o'clock Tea Kettles, wrought iron stands, \$1.49 to \$9.25 each. Lamps, 13c to \$10.00 each. Lamp Shades, 10c to \$5.50 each. GROCERIES—Every want supplied for Christmas at lower prices than any other store. SILVERWARE—Very choice assortment at reasonable prices.

THE S. CARSLY Co., Ltd.

IT PAYS By Mail

to do your shopping with "The Quickest Mail Order Store in Canada."

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

KARN is KING

READ THIS, IT MAY INTEREST YOU.

We have a number of New Pianos, in last year's style of cases, on which we will make large discounts.

Also several slightly used Pianos at Bargain Prices. Come early and secure first choice.

Call on or write us for one of our New Illustrated Catalogues, showing the New Designs of Cases. Samples of the New Style of Pianos daily arriving at our Warerooms for the Holiday Trade.

Local Agents wanted in the districts where we are not already represented.

D. W. KARN & CO.,

2344 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

Great assortment of . . .

NEW PIANOS

Received at . . .

C. W. LINDSAY'S,

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

For the Holidays.

Old Instruments accepted in part payment.

Prices Low. Terms Easy.

THE ONLY DEPARTMENTAL STORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVELY for Cash.

HAMILTON'S

Are Ready For Xmas. Games from 10c Upwards.

VERY ENTERTAINING FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

- Happy Families, Fish Pond, Newbery, Old Maid Colors, Pat and his Pies, Color, Wide World, Prisoner's Base, Heavens Chinese, Innocence abroad, Robinson Crusoe, Snap, Waterloo, Cinderella, Doctor Busby, Peter Rabbit, Brownie, Barnum's Great Show, Mother Goose, Golf, Peter Cattle, Authors, Office Boy, Mention of Happiness, Wife and I, Limited Mail, Push in the Corner, Jack Straws, Bicycle, Steeplechase, Fortune Telling, Bowling, Business, Night before Christmas, Out up Locomotive

XMAS GIFTS.

2000 Boxes of Pure Wholesome Candies, ready for the Xmas Trade. Finest French, 25c lb. Handsome box presented FREE with each pound.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, CALENDARS, BOOKLETS, AND TOY BOOKS.

An immense assortment of the Choicest Productions of American and Foreign Makers.

Christmas Cards, from 1c to 25c. Calendars, from 20c to \$1.50. Booklets, from 10c to 50c. Toy Books, from 5c to 50c.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square.

MARKET REPORT.

quote: Turkeys 7c; chickens, 6c to 6 1/2c; ducks, 7c to 7 1/2c; and geese 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The local provision market is without any important change. Trade in all lines principally of a jobbing character. Canadian pork, new, \$11 to \$12; Canadian short cut, clear, \$10 to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, \$10.25 to \$10.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 9c to 10c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 7c to 7 1/2c; bacon, per lb., 8c to 9c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 5 1/2c to 5 1/4c.

There was a firmer feeling in the Chicago provision market, and pork improved 2 1/2c to 5c, closing at \$6.80 December, \$7 1/2 January, \$7.90 May. Lard advanced 2 1/2c, closing \$3.70 December, \$3.85 January, \$4.07 1/2 May. Short ribs closed \$3.75 December, \$3.85 January, \$4 May.

In the Liverpool provision market lard was weak and declined 6d. Pork closed 48s 9d; lard, 21s; bacon, 26s to 28s, and tallow, 18s 6d.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Beef firm; family, \$9.50 to \$10.05; extra mess, \$7.50 to \$8. Cutmeats easy; pickled bellies, 5c; pickled shoulders, 3 1/2c; pickled hams, 8c to 8 1/2c. Lard lower; Western steams, \$4.05; refined dull; continent, \$4.45; compound, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c. Pork weak; new mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cheese continues quiet, though the desire shown by the Englishmen to pick up lots of undergrades between 9 1/2c to 10c is considered an encouraging sign. Business was put through to-day at the inside for some Ontario and Quebec November stock. Finest Septembers are purely nominal, and are apt to remain so until the stock of cheese now on the other side is worked off.

Butter continues quiet but steady at 18 1/2c to 18 3/4c. Offers are made in the country at 18c and buyers are not by any means urgent.

A fair amount of business was done in eggs and the market was moderately active and steady. New laid sold at 20c to 22c, choice candied and Montreal limed at 14c to 14 1/2c, Western limed at 13c to 14c, and Western held fresh at 12c to 12 1/2c per dozen.

The demand for beans was slow and prices were unchanged at 80c to 85c in car lots, and at 90c to 95c in a jobbing way.

The feeling in potatoes is steady at the recent advance in prices, with sales of car lots at 40c per bag, and in a small way at 45c to 50c.

There continues to be a good demand for partridge and all the offerings meet with a ready sale at 40c per brace for firsts and at 30c for seconds.

The poultry market was very quiet, and dealers found it impossible to make a clearance even at the low prices. We

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2375.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Patch, Joiner, of Montreal, Plaintiff; versus the said F. W. Patch, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November instant.

Montreal, 5th November, 1896.

A. GERMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney

17-5

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache.

DIARRHGEA, DYSENTERY, ALL KINDS OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS')

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

When nervous irritable or worried

VIN MARIANI

THE IDEAL TONIC.

"Vin Mariani" is exquisite, nothing is equally efficacious and soothing. I heartily recommend it to all who require a calming tonic."

Henri Marteau.

Mailed Free.

Descriptive Book with Testimony and Portraits OF NOTED CELEBRITIES.

Beneficial and Appreciable. Every Test Proves Reputation.

Avoid Substitutions. Ask for "Vin Mariani." At Druggists and Fancy Grocers.

Sole Agents for Canada

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

PARIS: 41 St. Hubert, LONDON: 219 Oxford St., NEW YORK: 88 W. 14th Street, MONTREAL: 28 HOSPITAL ST.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

GOLD LACK SEC OYAN PA C&F.

OLD EMPIRE EYE WHISKY.