

THE GREAT SURPRISE OF MY TOUR

Nearly eighteen years had passed since I last set foot in Montreal, and when I arrived the other day from Ottawa, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and noticed the splendid depot and buildings erected by that great corporation in Dalhousie street, together with the palatial station on Windsor Square, I could hardly recognize the spots that I knew familiarly in earlier years; and while I could discern a general expansion and renewed activity in the up-building and beautifying of the great city, I could not refrain from the conclusion that much of its recent growth and increased commercial prosperity are due to the enterprise and enormous wealth of the promoters of the famous railroad above named.

It could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise, for this vast public highway is conducted on the very best commercial and business principles, and, besides making Montreal better known abroad as being the headquarters of its great railway system, it adds to the city's mercantile status by the continual inflow of trade and passengers brought within its gates. The next objects of improvement that I noticed were the splendidly widened thoroughfares—these commercial arteries that give mercantile life and vigor to the prosperous and increasing city. When I saw the metropolis before many of its business streets were narrow and congested and ill-fitted to accommodate the great stream of commerce destined to pour into them, and when I saw their much altered capacity the other day, I strove to make a mental estimate of the millions of money it must have taken to produce the needed change and of the courage and dexterity of the corporate authorities and city officials who pushed on the work to completion.

As I walked through the various streets I was struck by the magnificent proportions of the new buildings on St. James and Notre Dame streets, and following on, towards the Bonaventure Station, I saw an evidence of the push and energy of the great Grand Trunk Railway System in the erection of its superb station and depot at that point. In that location I noticed a fine erection, namely, the Queen's Hotel, and on my taking an inside view of the place, I concluded that it has the capacity to house and make hundreds of guests comfortable. Of the vast Windsor Hotel, on Dominion Square, a word need hardly be said, because it has already gained fame and is known to the travelling public from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The old hostelry on St. James street—the St. Lawrence Hall—may well be put in the same category. Hurrying around, I soon entered St. Catharine street, and herein I met

through the city, for in the brief space of 18 years it has been transformed from a quiet residential place into a veritable beehive of commercial industry, wherein business concerns of all kinds find fitting abodes. I cannot pretend to describe each of the handsome establishments in that busy locality, but the beauty and extent of such concerns as the Colonial House and Messrs. John Murphy & Co. caught my attention, for they surpass in size and beauty of construction. But here I had to pause and refer back to the old and far-famed firm of S. Carley & Co., who have stood their ground in the old location, and who have absorbed all the premises and property around them, making, perhaps, the largest business in Canada confined to retail dealing. But I was anxious to take a fresh look at Sherbrooke street, that place of well known princely mansions, wherein wealth and good taste have combined to construct homes in which kings might deign to live. I had a vague recollection, from years ago, of many elegant abodes there, but since then many new ones have been added, and they carry with them all the splendor that modern invention can bestow and all that superabundant riches can procure. One of the newer erections, built in Old Country castle style, huge in size and substantial in formation, attracted my notice above all its surroundings. It is the home of Mr. A. F. Gault, one of Montreal's merchant princes and millionaires, who is also familiarly called "Canada's Cotton King." I did not see the inside of the house, but I am sure that it is in perfect keeping with the outside. The palatial home of the Hon. Senator Drummond was also pointed out to me, as well as scores of others sheltering an equal number of wealthy and well-known citizens. But why stop to particularize? Let the whole street be classed as one of magnificent residences in which the city's deserving

provided all within the peace, harmony, and contentment, but this may be an ideal not to be obtained on this side of the grave. This sketch represents what I saw of the exterior of things on my first day of scrutiny, but before the sun had set I sought relief from all distracting things, and turned my footsteps towards the great Cathedral on Notre Dame street. I had seen it before, but on this present visit it seemed to have gathered new charms and impressiveness, and under its soothing influences I soon forgot the scenes of the earlier hours. The contrast was kind and beneficial, as all without was bustle, hurry and turmoil, while, within, the sacred precinct was calm, peaceful and inspiring. Silent men and women were there on bended knees, engaged in solemn prayer, and everywhere about the word "silence" was displayed, and if footsteps moved at all it was with a gentleness that made no noise. But the very solemnity of the great Church would deter even a savage from noisy conduct. Before leaving, I made my way to what is called the chapel, or annex, which is remarkable for its richness of adornment, the coat running up to the hundreds of thousands. This perfect gem fairly transfixed the senses, and you feel loth to leave its presence after your spirit becomes impregnated with its fascinating beauty. But I must stop short here, for the present at least, as my allotted space is used up, but a theme so pleasant may be again resumed.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

A Recent Celebration at Hartford, Conn.

The Objects of the Organization Discussed by Rev. Dr. Maher-Loyalty, Intrepidity and Unshaken Honor Its Watchword.

The Knights of Columbus, a Branch of which has been recently organized in Montreal, is an organization which has many flourishing branches or commanderies in the neighboring republic. At a recent annual service for deceased members, held by the Hartford Knights, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., and at which His Lordship Bishop Tierney assisted, nearly three thousand of the faithful were present. Rev. Dr. Maher, who was the preacher, in the course of his eloquent references to the Order, is reported to have said:—"You are the lineal descendants of the crusaders of the eleventh century. The spirit of Christian chivalry, loyalty, intrepidity and honor, upholding the cross of Christ and doing the work of Christ—this is your magnificent charge. Have you lived up to it in the past? Will you live up to it in the future? God grant it!" "When your constitution was framed the aim was that you might be chevaliers of honor, knight followers of Christ and loyal to the cross of Christ. What does that mean? The knights of old had a sworn pledge to stand for the right; for the honor of the women, the purity of the maiden and the honor of the Church. "Did ever a knight swear loyalty to the maiden at home any more strongly than you swear loyalty to your mother church? The spirit of the church of God is the spirit of Christ. This spirit never grows old. Now as to intrepidity. The day has not yet come when you have to fight for your faith. You must be ready at any moment, however, to sustain your faith in face of all opposition. At present the world is under a cloud of unbelief. Everything seems going to pieces. Thank God we are safe. Our back is still unbroken. It is not so of our fold, and as decades follow decades we will need knights to stand out and force the way with the cross at their shoulder, bearing it on to the ends of the earth. "After loyalty and intrepidity we expect one more quality—unshaken honor. When we find a true, sincere, honest soul the church can do anything or make anything of it. If we have material which is dwarfed the church has a very hard time building on this foundation.

GOOD LUCK CONTINUES.

The first capital prize of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1866 Notre Dame street, has come out twice in two weeks. This time (drawing of Dec. 1st.) Mr. Nantre Lavallee, grocer, 29 Emery street, Montreal, is the happy winner. Like his predecessor, Captain James Williamson, who won the capital prize on November 17th, Mr. Lavallee declares that, at first, he thought he had won but an approximation prize, and it was only after two days that he ascertained, by mere chance, that the first capital prize belonged to him. Once more we advise ticket holders to read over the lists of drawing very carefully.

We are glad to announce that Mr. R. J. Latimer has resumed business as manufacturers' agent and commission merchant. His place of business is 144 and 146 McGill street, where past customers will be welcomed to see his stock of all new goods. Mr. Latimer will let know all over the country and we trust he will receive a generous support from all his old customers.

A New York father of triplets announces the fact in an advertisement in the newspapers there, and the result is that his house is filled with a variety of handsome gifts appropriate to the interesting event.

In some parts of Australia, when a man marries, each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a stout stick, by way of welcome into the family.

Berthelot, the French chemist, finds that the copper objects found at Negadab and Abydos, in Egypt, are of pure copper, not bronze. They are believed to date from the first dynasty or earlier, and tend to prove the past existence of a copper before the bronze age.

MAUD GONNE AT CHICAGO.

Speaks of the Devotion of Irish Exiles.

The Great Aims of the Promoters of the Commemoration Festivals for the 98 Centenary—An Earnest Plea for Unity.

There was a grand demonstration in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on Tuesday of last week, to welcome Miss Maud Gonne, "the Joan d'Arc" of Erin, and her soul-stirring words on behalf of the land which is ever dear to the Irishman and the descendants of Irishmen. The meeting had for its primary object the commemoration of the execution of the three Manchester martyrs, but the occasion was seized for hearing the eloquent and fair pleader for the cause of Ireland. Mayor Harrison presided and with him were the Hon. J. F. Egan, Hon. M. V. Gannon. In passing, the proposed arbitration treaty with England was vigorously denounced. Miss



MISS MAUD GONNE.

Gonne was introduced by the chairman and was met with a whirlwind of applause from the assembled thousands of stalwart Irishmen who thronged the huge hall. Miss Gonne, say those who have had the privilege of hearing her, is a forceful, enthusiastic and eloquent speaker. She speaks from her heart and so excels in pathos that she can draw tears from her audience at will. Then when she waxes strong over the battles of Ireland and the memory of the noble men who have fought and bled to retrieve her wrongs, she brings the blood to the cheeks of her audience and makes every one of her hearers anxious and eager to be up and doing for the cause of the oppressed. Never before in the history of Irish national affairs in America has a public speaker made such a grand impression.

Miss Gonne, during the course of her able address, said:—"ACTIVE CO-OPERATION SOLICITED. "I cannot describe to you the feelings of immense emotion which come over me as I stand here in this vast assembly of my fellow countrymen so far away from the old land. When I left home my friends told me, "You are not going to a strange country." And, indeed, they spoke truly. Since I landed in America my countrymen have not allowed me for a single moment to feel myself among strangers. The welcome they have given me touches me deeply, the more that it is not for myself they welcome me. It is because I come to speak to them of the great cause they love; because I come to ask their active help and co-operation in the great work which is before us, of carrying out in a manner worthy of the occasion the demonstrations in honor of the 98th centenary.

"There is nothing more wonderful and beautiful in the world than the untiring and unceasing devotion of the Irish people to their native land. It makes one feel so proud of belonging to such a race. Driven out from their homes by tyranny and systematic misgovernment of England, which has brought about the ruin of our beautiful land, forced to go to foreign countries to earn the right to live denied to them at home, these

sons of Ireland never forget their sad mother; no, not even in this great free republic who has taken them to her heart and adopted them as her children, and where they breathe the life-giving air of liberty. It is proof of the wonderful, magical charm of that land of old enchantment, that melancholy land which lies dreaming in the arms of foambearers Atlantic; her weird power of attraction draws her children's hearts to her, no matter where they may be the wide world over; and in spite of her humiliation; in spite of her sorrows, perhaps on account of them, we love her more dearly and more ardently than men love the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth, and we will never rest till we have broken her chains and awakened her once more from the death-like trance in which she lies at the feet of England."

"A century has passed since the United Irishmen and this great heroic leader, Wolfe Tone, so nearly succeeded in freeing our country. The more we study the events of '98, the more I think we should be encouraged to go on in the path which these men trod, to keep their lives and examples before us. If they failed in their great undertaking it

was through a series of unfortunate and purely accidental circumstances. But though the United Irishmen failed in their main effort, yet they succeeded in raising on high the national ideal. Their tradition animated the men of '48 and of '67, and to them we owe it to-day, that in spite of the discouragement and the parliamentary demoralization of the past dreadful years, the youth and manhood of Ireland are as firm to-day as ever they were in their unshaken resolution to be free."

"THERE MUST BE NO DISSENSIONS AMONG US. "The celebration of our great revolutions should be made worthy of the heroes whose memories we honor, of Wolfe Tone, of Fitzgerald, the Sheares, McCracken, Emmet and the countless heroes who sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom. There must be no confusion, no dissensions among us. Our platform must be as broad as was that of the United Irishmen. For the honor of '98 and the honor and dignity of our sacred Ireland, let us put on one side, for the time at least, all our political differences, no matter how important they seem to us, and show the world a united front. "Irishmen who are scattered over the world will come back next year to the old land. You from this great republic, you will come back by thousands, in orderly array, to help the men at home to receive our friends from France, that other great republic who has always been our friend, and the many delegates from the other countries in Europe and representatives of the press of the world, who will come next year to Ireland to honor and to take part with us in the immense national pilgrimage which will visit all those glorious battle-fields of '98. It is an opportunity such as we have not had this century for placing our Ireland in a position of dignity before the world. "I do not believe that any great or noble effort is ever wasted or thrown away. Sooner or later the fruits of all these centuries of sacrifices and toil will be reaped and the hour of destiny will once more dawn for our sacred island and the dazzling light of Freedom once more shine upon her."

THE MEMORY OF '98. "A century has passed since the United Irishmen and this great heroic leader, Wolfe Tone, so nearly succeeded in freeing our country. The more we study the events of '98, the more I think we should be encouraged to go on in the path which these men trod, to keep their lives and examples before us. If they failed in their great undertaking it

diocese of Quebec, and was made a separate diocese by Pius VI. in 1798. Its history during the intervening years from 1798 to 1897 is very interesting. Its earlier jurisdiction covered an immense territory, but has since been divided and sub-divided till the limits of the archdiocese, though still very large, were greatly reduced. Ten of its prelates, like the present incumbent, were French or of French descent. Of the others, two were Spanish, one a Belgian, one an Italian, and the late Archbishop Jallesens was a Hollander. The preponderance of the French prelates is natural, since the French Catholics of the diocese number 325,000 and require the services of 207 priests.

Note and Comment

The Duke of Norfolk, the premier Duke of England, who has held the position of Mayor of Sheffield for the last two years, declined to enter upon a third term as chief magistrate, but has consented to be selected as an alderman. His Grace's remarks on retiring from the chair showed that he placed a high value on the position of chief magistrate and appreciated the honor conferred in his election.

A Tichborne claimant case, of a comparatively small edition, has been attempted in the Edinburgh Court of Session, by John Frazer of Lovat Lodge, London, who claims the barony and lands of Lovat with the title of Lord Lovat. The case was dismissed with costs by Lord Law, before whom it was tried, His Lordship holding that the defendant was protected against challenge by positive prescription.

The London Monitor quotes the Montreal Star as authority for what, it says, purports to be the substance of the Pope's decision on the Manitoba School settlement, but the Vatican correspondent of the London Times gives a categorical denial of the forecast. The Monitor gives the quotation under reserve and, as it says, "for what it is worth." We give it as published:—"His Holiness is said to strongly support the undoubted right of the Catholics of Manitoba to denominational schools, which he urges them to maintain, forbidding them to send their children to the secular schools. They must, like Catholics everywhere, loyally support their own system even when the State refuses assistance, at the same time pressing their claims to the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights, seeking by all peaceful methods to impress their non-Catholic citizens with the justice and fairness of their cause. The action of the Manitoba Legislature has created in that State a condition of things similar to that which exists in England. Citizens of the same Empire, we stand upon the same ground on this question as our Canadian fellow Catholics—the right to have our children educated in schools wherein the faith which we profess is taught without let or hindrance. Even if Catholic education is to be penalized because it is Catholic, and not merely secular, and we are to be taxed, and practically fined, because of our conscientious belief, we will maintain the struggle to the end, confident that God will defend the right."

Montreal seems to be ahead of Rome itself in regard to the Pope's utterances and intended utterances.

The Catholic Times of London England has the following reference to an English lady who is now, and has been for some months, in Montreal, and who has made many friends for herself and her mission since she has been here. The reference is in the shape of a letter from Rev. E. Bana, Harrow Road, London:—"We have just received from Miss Procter, secretary of St. Ann's Emigration Committee, who is at present in Canada, such good news of some of our old boys whom she met there. She writes:—"We came across three big fellows belonging to St. Vincent's home. A. K., aged 19, he is with good, nice folk. He is working at the Athabaska Furniture Factory. He looks thoroughly satisfactory, and spoke with affection of you. Next, two delightful brothers—nice, manly, open-hearted creatures, with such nice expressions. They are at the factory permanent hands. J stayed on farming up till a year ago, but is now earning thirteen dollars a week, and G, who has been in the factory three years, is making fourteen, and will make two dollars a week more at once. We were so pleased with the boys. They certainly show what St. Vincent's does. They all go to Confession and Communion once a month." Miss Procter is kindness itself to the children sent out to her, but she is a lady who has the courage of her convictions, and will only bind out her proteges to those who, after due inquiry, she feels

satisfied will do them justice in every way. Miss Procter is accompanied and assisted in her "labor of love" by Miss Urquhart, a young English lady, also highly connected, who takes a deep interest in the good work.

Since Prince Henry of Orleans met the Count of Turin in the duelling field, and was put hors de combat by the Italian, nothing has been heard of him till recently. It was never thought his wound was serious, and certainly it has not dampened his love for travel and adventure. He is announced to start for the Equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia and may have something more to say of Italian cowardice when he returns or while he is there. Nous verrons!

Some good American friends have erected a beautiful marble altar to the memory of the late distinguished Archbishop Hughes of New York, in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland. It is a very handsome and artistic work and cost over six thousand dollars. Such evidence of respect for their departed Bishop and friend is as edifying to the world as it is creditable to the donors of the memorial.

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THE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS.

A successor to the late Archbishop Janssens was appointed on Saturday last by His Holiness the Pope, in the person of Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fe, N. M. It will be remembered that the name of Archbishop Keane was prominently spoken of for this appointment, but it was understood he declined. Archbishop Chapelle was born in France in 1842, his family being prominent in political and scientific circles in that country. Having received a liberal education at Mende, his birth-place, and Engliem in Belgium, he came to this country with his uncle, entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and grad-

uated from it in 1868. He was ordained priest in 1865 and was engaged in missionary work in Maryland for the first five years of his pastoral life. In 1869 he accompanied Archbishop Spalding to Rome as his secretary. From 1870 to 1882 he was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Baltimore, leaving that position to become rector of St. Matthew's, Washington City. He counted amongst his parishioners here, General Rosecrans, General Sheridan and his family and other distinguished Catholics. In 1891 he was appointed coadjutor of Archbishop Falgout, of Santa Fe, whom he succeeded in 1894. For several years he was Vice-President of the Indian Bureau. The See of New Orleans is the second oldest of the American episcopate was originally a part of the