

Ottawa, as is provided in North America act, to prevent, so any movement to the great West, and up so rapidly, or set, which latter conds as a consequence toward closer rela-empire."

THEIR RIGHTS. — ics of Brittany, a intend to vigorous-Church and its auxi-inferred from the fol-

terminated," says the dent of the Dublin defend their altars and as they find do so with folded resolved to found a Modera Chouaas for oposing the Bleus de tany Blueboys who and who have w-up the Calvaries nes erected through-y by the pious peo-a and La Vendee."

E.—Inquiry into the fire at the Vatican as accidental, due ssness in leaving a r to the com-which M. Marie Kopf rk of making tepro-nt manuscripts and s for exhibition at rums of incendiari- to be altogether un-

used by the fire has isely estimated, but at it will not ex-Pope has ordered force of firemen at order to be able to a of the kind in the otect the Vatican

LORYOUGH FOR ALL

d the new, this day per in the harmony God, in which there for all—and in the a of God on earth, work enough and all. Extract from O'Connell of Port-occasion of the rner-stone of the uides of the Domin-

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The Week's Anniversaries.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

While the anniversaries of this week are many and important we will be only able to mention a few of them. Commencing with last Sunday, the 8th November, we find that on that day, in the year 532, Pope Boniface II. died. On the same date, in 1579, Cortes entered Mexico, and began the effacement of the great and ancient line of the Montezumas, building upon the ruins of a barbaric civilization, the structure of Christianity. On the 8th November, 1674, the poet Milton died. Of him an eminent critic has said: "Milton was above all English poets, stately and grandiose. He arrived early at the knowledge of his powers and did not scruple, in one of his prose tracts, to inform his readers that he purposed to write a poem. In his great epic, 'Paradise Lost,' there is a massiveness of thought, a sublimity of imagery, a pomp of sound—as of rolling organs and outbursting of cathedral choirs—which can be found nowhere else." But before attempting to judge of Milton—the man and his works—we would advise the careful perusal of Macaulay's essay on "Milton." On the 8th November, 1794, Warsaw, in Poland, was taken, and then—"Sarmatia fell, unstained, without a crime." Another event, nearer to our own time, recalled by the 8th November, is the capture of Sidiell and Mason, in 1861, just before the full outbreak of the American civil war.

On the 9th November, 1791, the United Irish Society was formed. On the same date, in 1813, Jackson's great victory at Talladega was won. In 1872 the terrible fire that nearly destroyed half of Boston broke out on the 9th November. And on the 9th November, 1876, the cyclone and tidal wave that swept India, engulfed over two hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine people. The most fearful calamity that country ever experienced.

On the 10th November, 570, Mahomet was born. On the same date, 1483, Luther came into the world. In 1549, on the same date, Pope Paul III. died. And in 1728 Oliver Goldsmith was born on the 10th November. In 1778 the British destroyed Cherry Valley, in the State of New York on the 10th November. In 1798, on the 10th November, began the famous trial of Wolfe-Tone. And one year later, in 1799, on the same date, the Council of Five Hundred was deposed, and Bonaparte was declared first Consul of France. The last event to commemorate was the closing of the Centennial Exposition on November 10th, 1876.

The 11th November, 1035, saw the death of Canute, the Dane, King of England. On the same day, in 1583, Gerald, the great Earl of Desmond, died; he was the first and greatest of the long line of the Geraldines. On the 11th November, 1855, Jeddo, in Japan, was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. And it was ten years later, on the 11th November, 1865, that the famous James Stephens and his Fenian companions were captured.

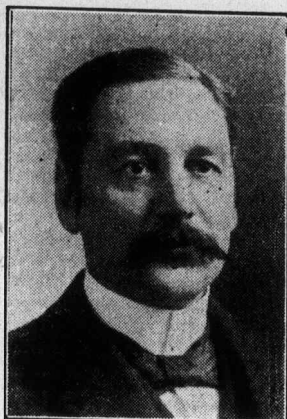
On the 12th November, 1606, Pope Boniface III. died. On the same date in 1647, was fought the great battle of Knockanos, in Ireland. In 1794, on the 12th November, the Jacobin Club in Paris was closed. In 1854, on the same date, Charles Kemble died. In 1857 that day marked the beginning of the great commercial panic in England. And in 1872, on the 12th November, Father Tom Burke, O.P., made his famous reply to Froude, in the New York city Academy of Music.

The 13th November, 354, was the birthday of the great St. Augustine. On the 13th November, 1645, the Pope's Legate, Rinnuceni, was received by the Irish confederates. On the same date, 1775, the city of Montreal surrendered to General Montgomery (a sketch of whose life we gave a few weeks ago). In 1814, on the 13th November, England took possession of New Zealand. And in 1868, on the 13th November, the

world lost by death the great musical composer, Rossini.

On the 14th November, 1180, St. Lawrence O'Toole, died. And on the same date, in 1716, Leibnitz, the famous mathematician and philosopher, died. On the 14th November, 1827, Thomas Addis Emmet died. And on the 14th November, 1871, New York city was swept by the terrible storm, the memory of which will only die out with the last of our generation.

Catholic Sailors' Club,



SENATOR CASGRAIN.

The attendance at the concert, this week, of above Club was another striking evidence of its increasing popularity with citizens and seamen.

Senator J. P. B. Casgrain occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address, which awakened much enthusiasm. He eulogized President F. B. McNamee and Mrs. McNamee for their untiring devotion to the Club from the day of its humble beginning, and congratulated the members of the executive generally for the splendid progress which had been made during recent years. He referred to the days of his boyhood in the Ancient Capital when sailing vessels lined the wharfs by the hundred; then said the eloquent young Senator, seamen could only visit cities like Quebec and Montreal about once, or at most twice in a season. Now, however, in this 20th century when fast steamship service was the demand of the hour, seamen were of tenor visitors to our cities, and the necessity of such a noble organization as the Club which had honored him by tendering him an invitation to preside at their weekly concert, was all-important. He closed by a spirited appeal to the audience for earnest and enthusiastic support for the Catholic Sailors' Club.

The musical features were many and were highly appreciated by the large audience, and reflected great credit on Miss Bertha Ferguson, who arranged them. Among the contributors were:—Miss Pansy Driscoll, Mrs. Bertha Ferguson, Miss Walker, Master A. McGovern, Master J. Mills, Messrs. F. Hickey, Robert and Harry Diplock; seamen Wm. McDonald, Mr. Harper, Henry Lewis, Manchester Importer; Rice, Tunisian; Archer Woods, SS. Lord Lansdowne; Geo. Chrimes, SS. Corinthian, was the star of the evening, and had to respond to several encores. Miss Myers and Miss Orton, were the accompanists.

Next Wednesday's concert will be under the direction of Madame and Miss Tootsie Durand.

Wore the A. O. H. Button

The great necessity of wearing the emblem of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has again been demonstrated by the sudden death of one Michael Callahan, who went to Cone, La., to carve his fortune, and before getting acquainted with any friends he suddenly dropped dead, and all that was known of him was that he came from Chicago, and for a time the only expectations were that a pauper's grave awaited him, until a keen old gentleman recognized the A.O.H. button, and notification was sent to the headquarters in Chicago, where the name of the deceased was found on the roll, in good standing not only in the fraternal, but also carrying a large insurance in that department of the A. O. H. The remains were promptly forwarded to Chicago, where he was interred with full Hibernian honors. Consequently the little button saved him from being laid away in an unknown grave.—Catholic Tribune.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

There is absolutely nothing in the political world, at the Capital, to tell about. All the storm-centres have drifted West or East, and in Montreal you have more than we have here of political news and activity.

In the social sphere there is nothing to interest your readers; it is all a whirl, and the same "vanity of vanities" that exist in all other small social spheres.

In the religious domain the most important event has been that of a special ordination. The first, it seems, that ever took place in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

On Sunday last Rev. Francis Geo. Gray, son of Mr. Joseph Gray, of Prescott, was the one to be ordained in St. Patrick's Church. The officiating prelate was Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston. The young priest is to be attached to that diocese. His Grace was assisted by Rev. Father Mea, who came from Kingston, with the Archbishop, for the occasion. Rev. Father Archambault, of the Archbishop's palace, Ottawa, also assisted. Rev. Father Whelan, the pastor of St. Patrick's, accompanied the young priest. After the ordination Mass, Father Gray gave his first blessing to the congregation. The first persons to receive the new priest's special blessing were his mother, his sister, and his brother. He was the recipient of a number of beautiful gifts, amongst them, a gold chalice, ornamented with precious stones that Rev. Father Whelan gave. Almost all his life has been spent in Ottawa. He attended St. Patrick's School here, and then the Ottawa University, and when his classical course was completed, he went like thousands of others, to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, to study theology. On Sunday evening Father Gray officiated at Vespers and at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. And on Monday morning, assisted by his dear friend, Father Whelan, he said his first Mass. On the same day he left, with the Archbishop and Father Mea, for Kingston, where he will begin his ministry by occupying a position at the Cathedral in that city. All wish him long life and health in his grand mission of the future.

The Faculty of Ottawa University has granted the request of the debating club to enter the Intercollegiate Debating Union with Queen's of Kingston, Varsity of Toronto, and McGill of Montreal. Mr. Grey, director of the University Club, and Rev. Fathers James Fallon and J. H. Sherry, will appoint representatives to compete in the first debate, which will be held on the 5th December, in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, between McGill and Ottawa. The likely candidates for the honor are Messrs. H. J. McDonald and J. J. O'Gorman. Three subjects have been submitted by McGill, one of which is "The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy." The others are not so difficult, and should either be chosen, the date will be advanced one week. It must be remembered that in this competition of debating clubs there is more at stake than when contests of an athletic character take place between the students of different universities. And in this instance, the Ottawa University students are the only representatives of a Catholic institution in this great intercollegiate concourse.

The Gaelic class at the Ottawa University met last week. Rev. Dr. O'Boyle presided. Several matters of moment to the class were discussed, and it was decided to send for some copies of the late Rev. Eugene O'Growney's revised simple lessons in Irish. The officers for the coming year were elected, and they are: President, Rev. Dr. O'Boyle; vice-president, Mr. E. P. Stanton; and secretary, Mr. J. J. O'Gorman. Mr. O'Gorman had an opportunity of studying the Irish language movement this summer, when he paid a visit to the Old Land. The membership of this class is now about fifteen. It is expected that the number will be increased this winter. Too

much praise cannot be given to the Faculty of the Ottawa University for having established and encouraged this class of Gaelic, and if the opportunity be properly seized upon, and advantage taken of the class, the end will soon be the establishment of a chair of Irish literature at the University.

Sidelights on Men and Affairs

POOR CHILDREN. — Sensational journalism exposes a sad state of affairs in many cities across the line. Perhaps they are, in some respects, pen pictures, overdrawn, to feed the minds of a class—a large class unfortunately, who without one pang of regret can read of the misery and suffering of unfortunate children whose lot it is to pass their infancy and early years of boyhood or girlhood under such distressing circumstances.

Read this item and note its style. It is taken from a Chicago daily newspaper:—

Is your child a nuisance? Are you work-weary and tired caring for the baby? If you are there is somebody in Chicago who will take your baby and care for it all day for 5 cents, care for it and teach it and let you go about your work without worry.

On the wall of a building on Morgan street is this sign:

"Children cared for all day for 5 cents."

And inside the building every day in the year is a romping, laughing, crying, fretting, bothersome crowd of youngsters and a half dozen Lusy nurses. And the toll on each baby is just 5 cents.

Among these laughing, crying, fretting babies are none of the children of the well-to-do. They are the babies of the tenements. Many of them are orphans. Many of them have come into want and the life that is of the tenements, which are set on dirty streets near noisy factories and noisy railroad yards. Many of them were never introduced to cleanliness and decent care and tenderness until they became nursery babies at 5 cents a day.

YOUNG MEN AND ARMY.—Here is another picture of the cruelties, self-inflicted, which a section of humanity submit themselves at a later period in life and in a country where despotic rule is supreme. The London "Universe" thus describes the case, and comments upon it:—

The dread of military service which prevails in the more powerful countries of Europe, where that service is compulsory, is witnessed by the trial and conviction at Odessa of a gang of mutilators whose employment has been for years the rendering young men unfit for enrolment in the Russian army. All sorts of instruments and drugs were used to cause bodily deformity or chronic infirmity. Permanent deafness, anaemia, bronchitis, a special form of leprosy, and other terrible afflictions were brought

on the shunners of service. That the heaviest punishment given to any of the deformeders was two years' penal servitude may appear strange, but the accompaniment of lifelong loss of state and personal rights is heavier still, for the sentence means virtually lifelong restraint in Siberia. That those rendered infirm should have assented to the treatment of their own will, however, proves the curse which highly-organized compulsory military service has become. That that compulsion does not exist in the United Kingdom or America is no doubt one of the reasons which makes those territories the ideal of freedom to the continental.

A MILLIONAIRE'S FAD.—It would be interesting to follow closely the career of one or other of the men who amass immense fortunes, and become familiar with their methods from day to day. One of them recently paid the debt in which millions counted for little. His remains were consigned to a tomb which he had erected previous to his death at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. What happiness this millionaire might have afforded the little children, referred to above in this column, had he spent a portion of his millions in their behalf. But millionaires and men who are not millionaires but of fairly strong financial position have made their money by means which exclude all ideas of Christian charity. Of course there are a few exceptions.



The Very Source of Fur.

This little picture represents a source, a market, of the great fur stores.

To understand it properly one must comprehend the idea of the artist and that of the advertiser. The great wild beast represents the great fur market. The name is placed there to show that our establishment is the greatest on the Continent. The "source" indicates that we go to the very source of fur, and that a purchaser, on coming to us, buys directly from the very source of winter elegance.

We have already stated that nothing is hidden from us in the great fur markets. We visit them personally every year. The almighty dollar has long since enabled us to get down to bed rock and has enabled us to profit by the considerable discounts which hard cash always commands.

This is one of the cases where it may be said that even if arrangements are made with the gods, cash down will still have the advantage. All our skins are directly imported; all our silks, our satins, our cloth, in short all that goes to make up a rich overcoat, a rich mantle, or a pretty little fur for the youngster, are directly imported.

The success of any great business is a matter of calculation: it is a question of discount which enables the merchant to sell to advantage

Being well acquainted with the needs of our population, owing to our experience of a quarter of a century, we know exactly what pleases them in furs.

Our well trained staff have instructions to keep us informed of what they are asked for, and we have always pleasure in meeting our customers' wants.

It is absolutely contrary to our methods to force on customers articles which they do not care for. This is why we have such an immense variety, in beauty and elegance, in our patterns.

Our local prices are well known. Our charges are so moderate as to have a continental reputation.

Many American buyers come to us. Local people come to us more than ever. The customer of yesterday recommends to-morrow's. It is a case of satisfaction all round.

Our motto: *An Article worth 25 p.c. to 40 p.c. more for the same price as elsewhere will never cease to be realized in the offerings at our counters.*

We repeat, go elsewhere, compare, judge the article and the price, then come and see us. In this way you will buy judiciously and advantageously.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

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MONTREAL.