

SEPARATE CLASSIFICATION

For English-speaking Catholics in the Next Dominion Census.

The Suggestion of the True Witness Approved.

The Quebec Telegraph on the Subject.

Under the title, "A Good Move," the Quebec Daily Telegraph refers to our suggestion in favor of a separate classification in the next Dominion census for English-speaking Catholics. It says:—

We notice that our excellent contemporary, the Montreal True Witness, is out with a demand that in the next Dominion census there should be a separate classification for English speaking Catholics. Hitherto, in the decennial reckonings of population, the English speaking Catholics, or, to be plain, the Irish Catholics, have been lumped with the French speaking Catholics, and in this way their numerical strength in this and other provinces has been kept concealed, to the serious injury of their political power and prestige. For instance, it is claimed that the Irish Catholics in this province are the numerically strongest element after the French Canadians; yet they are represented at Quebec and at Ottawa only by two or three members, while the Protestants are represented by ten or eleven. This is, of course, largely due to the fact that, while the Irish Catholics are scattered all through the constituencies, a little here and there, and concentrated only in a couple, in Montreal and Quebec, the Protestants form a compact body in the Eastern Townships, and thus control a sufficient number of ridings to give them the representation which they enjoy, and of which it is not desired or sought to deprive them. But, on the other hand, it is

MANIFESTLY UNFAIR TO THE IRISH CATHOLICS,

if they are as numerically as strong as is claimed, that their right to full cabinet representation at least should not be recognized, and conceded as soon as possible. For this reason we heartily endorse the demand of the TRUE WITNESS that in the next census there should be a distinct and separate classification for English speaking Catholics. No good reason can be urged against such an arrangement. As our contemporary remarks, in the table of religions as they now stand, "Roman Catholics" have one column, while no fewer than nineteen are allotted to the Protestant sects. The Presbyterians, who are mostly Scotch, have three columns, enumerating different sub-sects; the Methodists, mostly Irish, have four columns; the Baptists, of whom a large number are Americans, are given three columns. In Montreal the English-speaking Catholics who number 50,000, have no column at all set apart for them, while the Disciples, who, like the children in Wordsworth's poem, "are seven," and the Quakers, who number only five, have each a separate column to themselves. It is the same with the Universalists (18), the Adventists (42) and the Salvation Army (84), each sect has its own column. Why should not the Catholics, the largest religious body in the country, have two columns, thus: "Catholics, French speaking," and "Catholics, English-speaking?"

ECHOES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

ROME, 13th December, 1897.—Rome may be said to be now enjoying the fullness of "season" life. It is crowded with visitors who have come to share its Christmas festivities, which seem to have superseded those of Easter. Added to the large influx of visitors, the great families of the city have come in from their lakeside and suburban villas, and matters social will be kept up with great spirit till Lent. An idea prevails in England and, probably also, in America, that Rome is an unhealthy place, that "swamp fever" prevails and is very fatal where it attacks. Such is not the case. It has a clear, calm atmosphere, good streets and clean, with delightful promenades, besides which the hotels and boarding houses are models of comfort and mostly as elegant as they are comfortable. Another great inducement to visit Rome is the fact that the journey is now reduced to less than 40 hours from London, with a new and superbly elegant sleeping-car service which leaves Calais on the arrival of the Dover mail at 4 and goes direct to the Eternal City, doing the trip in 38 hours under ordinary circumstances. This is a great boon to the travelling public and is very fully availed of. Few of those who are visiting Rome for a first time can resist the temptation to stop off a day at Pisa. Apart from this architectural phenomenon which identifies itself with the name of this old Tuscan city, its palaces, its quaint churches, queer old houses and quiet streets, give it an air of dreamy repose that is in pleasing contrast to the hurry and bustle of other

towns of similar size. The view, as seen from the grassy enclosure of the Duomo, is an exquisite revelation of scenic beauty, and, apart from the "Leaning Tower," amply compensates for the break in the journey. The popular superstition that Rome is unhealthy has been very effectively dealt with by Dr. Mendini's "Hygienic Guide to Rome," who meets the charges of bad drainage and the paludal miasma or malaria, and, while admitting that they were once justifiable, gives data and statistics to prove that a changed condition of things now exists, which enables Rome to claim that it is now not only the healthiest of the large cities of Italy, but one of the healthiest in Europe. Dr. Mendini's work refers to the most desirable residential districts of the city, giving prominence to the streets around the Piazza Colonna and on both sides of the Corso, and mentions that the district outside the Porta Pia is a favorite dwelling quarter with the doctors, which speaks for the preference it should enjoy. His book has done much, if not everything, to reassure those who were nervous as to the sanitary condition of Rome, and with this fact added to the improved facilities of travel, the City of the Pope will no doubt see its hotel registers swelling to larger and constantly increasing proportions.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI has left sooner than was expected, to return, and all who had the privilege of meeting him were much impressed with him. Before His Grace left Rome, amongst other compliments extended to him was a handsome entertainment by the distinguished French academician, Mr. Brunetiere, who has been here to collect information on certain matters he proposes to incorporate in his reply to Zola.

SEVERAL Catholic societies in America are about to offer His Holiness, as a Christmas present, a cross of gold, set with ninety diamonds, all flawless and artistically set. The cross is beautifully carved on the back and bears a number of inscriptions. It will cost \$2,000, or \$45,000 of Canadian money, as England calculates our exchange.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. RYAN AND REDDY OPEN A PRIVATE MEAT MARKET.

We are always pleased to record additions to the ranks of our Irish Canadian business men, and feel more than usual satisfaction in announcing the latest acquisition they have received in the firm of Messrs. John H. Ryan and John Reddy. These enterprising young citizens have taken premises, at the corner of La Gauchetiere and Hermine streets, and enter upon their career, as purveyors and provision merchants, with the best wishes and united support of a large number of friends and acquaintances. They have established their business in the shape of a private market, and are in a position to cater to the most fastidious tastes and to meet the wants of all customers, at rates which will challenge the most favorable in the city. Each of the partners has a thorough knowledge of every branch and feature of the market business and is keenly alive to the important matter of thorough cleanliness and ventilation together with the necessity of keeping out of sight everything that can be offensive to the eye or otherwise, and will be found scrupulously exact in all these particulars. Thus their premises are roomy, airy and thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience and contrivance known to the trade and will be found perfect from its slabs to its refrigerators. The manner in which the establishment is fitted up reflects the highest credit upon the enterprise and courage of the proprietors.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

THE PROPOSAL AGAIN REVIVED FOR SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The Catholic Standard and Times refers to the proposal to establish a National University at Washington as follows:—

A "National" University at Washington is the latest device of the "non-sectarian" rogues to get hold of the people's money for their own noble purposes. The promoters of this precious project rely on the fact that the illustrious Washington recommended the establishment of such an institution. While this is true it is no less true that Congress declared that it would be unconstitutional to act on the recommendation. It did so several times, the last occasion being in 1873, when a bill for the purpose was reported to the House of Representatives, but failed to pass. The times have changed since Washington made the recommendation. Scores of colleges and places for higher education have sprung up, so that there is no country better equipped for the literary and scientific training of its population than this. We know well that were Congress so fatuous as to assent to such a proposal now, the institution, once established, would be utilized for the benefit of the chief non-Catholic sects in the country, while the Catholics would be no more welcome than in the famous town which satirized its own bigotry in the pontine inscription: "Turk, Jew or Atheist is welcome here, but no Papist."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are respectfully invited to call and inspect my choice assortment of Furs for Ladies and Gentlemen, which consist of Rufts, Muffs, Capes of all kind, Collars, Boas, Gauntlets, Caps, etc.

Our facilities and our 35 years of experience in the Fur business is a guarantee to all who are desirous of having their Fur garments made to order or repaired, unexcelled, at prices not equalled in the city.

A visit to our establishment will convince you our goods and prices are right. AMAND DOR, 1584 Notre-Dame Street, Opposite Court House.

THE REBEL OF '98

Is the Title of a New Drama by Mr. James Martin.

To be Staged by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society's Dramatic Club Next St. Patrick's Day—An Interesting Outline of the Principal Characters.

St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club are fully alive to the fact that they are expected to put forth an exceptional effort for their friends and patrons on St. Patrick's Day next, and have shown their determination to be equal to the occasion, by selecting a play essentially appropriate to the national feast of 1898. It is entitled, "The Rebel of '98," and, as may be inferred, is founded on incidents of the insurrection one hundred years ago. It is from the pen of Mr. James Martin, and is being specially written for the occasion.

Mr. Martin's reputation as a dramatic author is a guarantee that his new effort will meet the fullest expectations of all who may be privileged to see it "on the boards" or read it between the covers. Being a thorough practical business man himself, Mr. Martin may be relied on to invest his hero with all the necessary characteristics and to bring all the other parts and personages up to the required



MR. JAMES MARTIN, Author of "The Rebel of '98."

standard. Having had an opportunity of seeing the unfinished manuscript, we are in a position to outline the plot and history of what we are confident will be a most acceptable addition to Irish drama and receive full justice at the hands of the St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club.

The incidents of the first act take place a few days prior to the breaking out of the insurrection. An ardent young patriot, Donald McMurrough, pays a visit to his brother, Hugh, and urges the latter to join the ranks of the United Irishmen. This visit is, indirectly, the spring from which a stream of calamity flows upon the house of McMurrough. In the second act are introduced persons whose inhumanity has goaded the people into taking up arms, and the other side of the picture shows Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Irish Commander in chief, Michael Dwyer, the hero of Wicklow, and others.

The insurrection is in full swing in the third act. The young hero, Donald McMurrough, is for a time the central figure, but in the second and third scenes his place is usurped by Colonel Hammersleigh. An air of mystery has been thrown round one of the principal characters, and reaches a climax in the last scene. In this latter the Colonel is fleeing from the victorious Irish and seeks refuge in a ruined castle. We must not tell what transpires, but may say that the action will call forth the full powers of those who will interpret the characters. Altogether it is a play that will tax to the utmost the histrionic abilities of St. Ann's Young Men. These are well known to our readers, the majority of whom are old patrons of St. Ann's.

The play is one eminently suitable for production on St. Patrick's Day, 1898; for it is a '98 play from beginning to end. Although in the main dealing with historic '98 there is not a dry line in the whole, which is not always the case when a playwright touches upon history. Comedy is not forgotten, and "Teddy O'Gorman" and "Lord Foppington" may be trusted to hold up the funny end and keep it well up through out. Although a play is written to be acted, not read, yet the reader's attention is held from the first, and his interest increases as he goes on to the end. We predict a grand success for "The Rebel of '98," it is almost completed, and in a few days the St. Ann's Young Men's Dramatic Club will be hard at work rehearsing, and on St. Patrick's afternoon and night they may be trusted to give a finished performance.

This is from the Philadelphia Times: A house and window cleaning company advertised yesterday for "Women to scrub all night. Bring buckets at 5:30 to north-west corner of Washington Square, and ask the policeman." Long before 5 o'clock there were a hundred and fifty women at the corner, and by the hour appointed there were nearly five hundred. Policeman Fowler with a special officer ranged them in rows, and they sat down on their buckets waiting hopefully and patiently till 120 of them were selected to go into Sharpless' store to scrub the floor and clean the windows on which the mark of the recent great fire is still left. They were of all ages and colors. Some respectably dressed, with bran new buckets, showing that they had not had a previous vocation for this employment. Others with

a business like equipment, indicating that they knew what it meant. At 8 o'clock one hundred and twenty were selected, and marched off to the store, where they worked till 5 in the morning and received a dollar, a tin pot of coffee and a sandwich. The others who were disappointed went sadly and slowly away, many of them weeping. It was a sad and impressive Christmas lesson. What disappointment the loss of that dollar implied and the failure to secure a hard night's work for many of them!

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

Press Comments.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The summary of the encyclical which has been published is ambiguous enough to make of little value any opinion based upon it regarding the possible political effect of the Pope's decision. But on this one point at least there is no room for difference—that there is no likelihood whatever of the reintroduction of Federal legislation interfering with Manitoba's School System. The question is dead and buried and those men must have had their eyes closed who did not mark with what relief and satisfaction the political leaders on both sides.

LA PATRIE.

On the other hand, La Patrie, the French-speaking organ of the Federal government in Montreal, says:

Leo XIII deplors and disapproves of the school laws adopted by Manitoba in 1890. But he also recognizes that the Manitoba government, inspired by a spirit of justice and order, has done something to remedy the grievances from which the Catholics of that province suffer. His Holiness, however, declares that the relief already afforded is not sufficient, and that Catholics have the right to ask for further concessions to their just demands; and he urges the bishops and laymen to seek, with zeal and prudence, to obtain full justice. He does not prescribe any special method to be adopted with this end in view. We have no doubt that his wise counsels will contribute to the definite re-establishment of that religious force of which we all, but especially those of us who are French Canadians, have much need.

The Government has received official notice of the award of the arbitrators appointed under the treaty of Paris, 1856, to fix the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States to the Canadian sealers illegally seized in Behring Sea between 1856 and 1860. The amount of the award is \$464,000. Sir Louis David, minister of marine and fisheries, in speaking about the award said that on figuring out the award he was satisfied it is just the \$425,000 offered us by way of compromise, by the Americans, two years ago, with interest added at six per cent. The proposition was, however, vetoed by Congress. The Canadians would have accepted the sum if the vote had been passed. In any case it is binding upon both Governments to abide by this decision in accordance with the treaty which appointed the arbitrators. Our sealing interests will now receive the money which has been kept back for years.

Cornell University rejects in the presence of a "Cat department," where a client Thomas and youthful Marias are fed and fattened for the rapacious education and edification, glorification and gratification of student minds, who are made happy by the opportunities for vivisection thus liberally provided, the unsuspecting felines are choloroformed, tumbled, and duly wheeled into the operating room, where some favored young embryo is privileged to cut and carve their living forms till he has familiarized himself with the mysteries of cat construction—and all this in the name of science and under the eyes of a National S. P. C. A. Verily, the Varsity men of the Republic are an enlightened and a humane set!

THE NEW JOURNALISM.

Sixty-nine pages of rubbish, Twenty-two pages of rot, Forty-six pages of scandalous vile, Served to us piping hot.

Seventeen hundred pictures—Death, disease and despair—Lies and takes and fakes and lies Stuck in 'most everywhere.

Thirty-four sad comic pages, Printed in reds, greens and blues; Thousands of items we don't care to read, But only two columns of news.

"Her missionaries, who have carried Christianity to the ends of the earth; her Sisters of Charity, who have carried relief and solace to the most hopeless want and pain—do not these teach us that in the Roman Church the spirit of God has found a home?"—W. E. Channing.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No 2437. Dame Pomoula St. Amour, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property of Napoleon Valde of the same place, merchant, duly authorized "a ester en justice," has this day instituted an action against her said husband, for separation from property. BEAUCHAMP & BRUHEE, Attys. for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th December, 1897.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY CASES

At Special Prices. NEW YEAR'S CASE NO. 1 at \$6.00.

- Containing: 2 bottles Pale Sherry Wine, 2 bottles Port Wine, 2 bottles Claret Wine, 2 bottles W. Her's Rye Whiskey, 1 bottle brandy, 1 bottle Scotch Whiskey, 1 bottle ginger Wine, 1 bottle Gin. 12 bottles in all for \$6.00.

HOLIDAY CASE NO. 2 at \$9.50.

- Containing: 1 quart bottle Sparkling Champagne, 2 bottles Elderberry, 2 bottles Tawny Port Wine, 2 bottles Superior Claret Wine, 2 bottles Walker's V.O. Rye Whiskey, 1 bottle 1875 Brandy, 1 bottle V.O. Scotch Whiskey, 1 bottle Holland Gin. 12 bottles in all for \$9.50.

NEW YEAR'S CASE NO. 3 for \$12.75

- 2 quart bottles Sparkling Champagne, 2 bottles Superior Brandy Sherry (dry or fruity), 2 bottles Very Superior Port Wine, 2 bottles Superior Claret Wine, 1 bottle Walker's Extra Old Rye, 1 bottle 1875 Brandy, 1 bottle V.O. Scotch Whiskey, 1 bottle (double brided) Finest Holland Gin. 12 bottles in all for \$12.75.

In order to meet the wants of Customers in town and country, we will pre-pay the freight or Express charges to any Station within 300 miles of Montreal on any one or more of the above special Assorted Cases for the New Year's Holidays. Remit in Cash, or by Express Money Order or Post Office Order.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that, by judgment of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on the twenty-seventh day of December, A.D. 1897, the undersigned, JAMES M. M. DUFF, of the City and District of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate and succession of the late Walker Wood Dennis, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, manufacturer. J. M. M. DUFF, Curator. Room 52, Imperial Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal.