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VOL. XLVI., NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Features of the Boulogne Negotiations. Interesting Correspondence Published By William O'Brien, M.P., in an Article in the Contemporary Review.

A NEW LIGHT THROWN UPON EYENTS LEADING TO THE FETIREMENT OF PARNEIL

The November number of the "Con- on you alone to consider his feelings and temporary Review" contains an article by Mr. W. O'Brien on the negotiations for Mr. Parnell's retirement conducted by the present leaders of the Redmon ite Party with the leaders of the Nationalist Party, which for the first time lets in the full light of publicity on the bitherto much misunderstood transactions of that critical period. Mr. O'Brien presses home his statement that:-

"Mr. John Redmond, who is now the only considerable enemy of reunion, was, about Mr. Parnell's retirement, and substituting for him the very man who is at this moment Chairman of the Irish Party-Mr. John Dillon.

"It can scarcely be doubted," goes on Mr. O'Brien, "that, as soon as the knowledge begins to permeate the public mind, that Mr Dillon's policy in the Parnell crisis, whether it was a wise or an unwise one, at all events never changed in the slightest particular from its first enunciation in the Chicago manifesto down to the present hour; that its keynote was a firm insistance upon Mr. Panell's retirement, combined with a constant warning against foul methods of warfare against him and a delicate sympathy with the misfortunes of a great leader; that in the peace proposals framed in that spirit he had not only the assent of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the elected Chairman of the majority of the Irish Party, but the active co-operation of Mr. John Redmond and all his present

Having repeated his absolute denial of | tions .-Mr. Redmond's statement at Athlone on May 21st, 1895, that Mr. Dillon's personal objection was the sole reason why Mr. O'Brien was not chosen Chairman, for whom Mr. Parnell was prepared to make way, and so the crisis might have his own Athlone speech, four years after end' if one of the most vilely abused of these same 'betrayers of Parnell' had been put in Mr Parnell's place. Mr. John Redmond wrote me on February 7, 1891, when the Boulogne conferences were practically over:

"I am afraid John's interview with P. at Calais had a very bad effect and accounts for much of recent events. Ever since P. has been saying if you were to be the leader, as he originally strongly urged, the difficulties would be very small. I wish to God this could be so. I well know John (Dillon) would not be the one to object."

The italics are Mr. Redmond's. He "well knows," now as well as then, that instead of Mr. Dillon grasping at the leadership, it was only when I insisted on his name being substituted for mine in the agreement with Mr. Parnell that any difficulty was raised by Mr. Dillon. He equally well knows that he (Mr. John Redmond) put strong and even extreme pressure on Mr. Parnell to agree to the substitution of Mr. Dillon's name for mine, and to the last moment of the Boulogne uegotiations continued to press Mr. Parnell to accept the chairmanship of the present chairman of the Irish

Mr. O'Brien goes on: "I have now to offer proofs of the active exertions of Mr. Redmond and his friends in inducing Mr. Parnell to retire in Mr. Dillon's favor. Let me premise by saying that none of the documents that follow were made public or even alluded to by me until these gentlemen had themselves repeatedly charged, in terms not the less injurious because conveyed by inuendos and hints, that I had at Boulogne recanted our Chicago declaration insisting on Mr. Parnell's retirement.

On January 2, 1891, I received the following telegram from Mr. Harrington—Long conference with Parnell. Think proposal in his letter going forward more simple, and less like the conference with the conference of the conference o simple and less likely to do harm in England. Certainly offered in best faith. Parnell very desirous to do any thing fair.

HARRINGTON.

The second of th

The letter referred to was one suggesting that private assurance should be obtained on two points in the Home Rule arrangement (police and land) Immediately on receipt of the letter I telegraphed to Mr. Harrington, (Paris, January 3, 1891)-

(Confidential). Does new proposal mean withdrawal objection to M'Carthy continuing Chairman? Letter not clear on that point. If M'Carthy continues Chairman, think new proposal feasible, and would do best to carry out. Wire immediately.

O'BRIEN. (Dublin, January 8, 1891)

consult. Your message raises my hopes. God bless your efforts. HARRINGTON.

Whereupon I intimated to Mr. Parnell, on his return to Boulogne (January 6, 1891), that I could not consent to have my name mentioned further in connection with his proposal and suggested that the only condition on which it would be possible for me to continue our conferences was that, by way of compromise, he should agree to the substitution of Mr Dillon's name for the chairmanship. This, after a severe struggle, in only considerable enemy of reunion, was, which the principal part was taken by while Mr. Parnell was still alive, one of our most earnest auxiliaries in bringing clancy, Mr. Parnell was brought to assent to an energy of the principal part was taken by which th sent to; and from that date forth Mr. Dillon's chairmanship was the basis of all our communications.

> new proposal.
>
> Mr. O Brien then deals with the assurances demanded by Mr. Parnell, setting out his demands and the replies on

the two points in parallel columns.

Mr. McCarthy cheerfully accepted the

Mr. O'Brien then refers to the final interview between Mr. Parnell and his followers at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which negotiations were broken off. "The result is given in a touching letter written to me by Mr Harring-ton under date 'Dublin, February 10th, 1891,'" which is quoted here, not by way of controversial taunt, but as proof conclusive that the most influential Parnellite leaders, instead of considering us as 'betrayers of Parnell' then for endeavoring to obtain his withdrawal in Mr. Dillon's favour, were entirely persuaded that we were taking the only means left of saving both Mr. Parnell and Ireland, and strove with us to the last to overcome Mr. Parnell's objec-

I returned from London in so gloomy a frame of mind on Saturday evening that I found myself unable to write to you on Sunday, and I hoped yesterday might bring me some news and some hops. I had every reason to expect been ended. Mr O'Brien observes:—"In that our arrangement would have been completed last week. Here in Ireland Mr Parnell's death, he tells us 'the Parnell wis in an excellent frame of mind. Season for disguising his opinion of one has to pay, first, \$1,150,000 in interest on the spoke freely of the arrangements whom this letter recognizes as an opposite its indebtedness. Then it has to pay He spoke freely of the arrangements which Dillon ought to make when he was chairman, and seemed to have his own plans fully arranged on that basis. But when, on Gill's and Clancy's summons. we went over to meet him in Londou, on Saturday, we found the whole situation changed. Our poor friend () was not a success at the last stages of the diplomacy, though God knows he did his very best. His disputing the accuracy of Parnell's description of their interview only served to make matters worse. However, he had no difficulty in inducing Parnell to put the thing before you directly. His confidence in you is as strong as ever, but I think John said something to him about the funds in Paris which has aroused in his mind the suspicion that, if he retires now, the difficulties to confront him, if ever he attempts to return, will be rendered all the more formidable only by his retirement. It is very probable his interview with Cecil Rhodes has stiffened him, and no doubt the pressure from some troublesome lads here in Ireland calling upon him on no account to give way has had some effect. Byrne of the Freeman has not favored peace either, and stupidly adheres to the belief that it would ruin the Freeman if Parnell retires. Yet, with all this, I don't believe he is averse to a settlement himself. What I believe is this—that he considers Home Rule absolutely essential for the unity of the Liberal Party. He believes that, recognizing that they are now in what he calls a melting mood, and that it is easy to squeeze the very best terms out of them if we hold out. The situation here in Ireland is simply fearful - I write opposed to you, some of us who have never felt prouder than when shoulder to shoulder with you in thick of the fight, it will indeed be a bitter day and a sad humiliation. . . . Whatever may be the result of this, one hope will re-

> liam, your sincere friend-Tim HAR-RINGTON. After the Westminster Palace Hotel interview Mr. J. Redmond wrote to Mr. O'Brien :-

main to me, and that is that I may always subscribe myself, my dear Wil-

MY DEAR WILLIAM-We spent some time with P. to-day. He has got firmly in his mind the idea, due to something which fell from Gill, that the Liberal leaders are trying to make it a condition that you alone should see the amended memo and inform them that you are satisfied before he sees or knows its contents. Gill has assured him that he is under a missapprehension, and that no such condition and that no such condition has been created. Of course, such I received the following wire in reply a condition could only be made with Proposal is subject your acceptance chairmanship, and you alone. We are with Chief, in that. He would depend can, with every prospect of success, go late with M. Feron.

back to the terms of the memo; and, under these circumstances, I have every hope that you may be able to get the changes he suggests made by Gladstone. Gill has both his suggested amendments, and as to the first I understand no diffi culty arises. I am sorry to say my power for good, and that of Harrington, Clancy, etc., has been enormously lessened, if not destroyed, by the statements in the Press, especially those made yesterday by an "Anti-Parnellite Member, who was at Boulogne," that we are determined to join M'Carthy, and that you and Dillor have included. and Dillon have informed G. that you are satisfied with the assurance as already given. As to the matter of the permanent retention of the members, I don't think this will stand in the way I can't go over to Boulogne, and if I did I could not add anything. I am doing my best, but, as I say, I fear my influence is less than ever. I must return to Ireland, where my poor mother is lying hovering between life and death. God grant you may succeed in your work in the end -Yours ever, J. E. REDMOND.

The ridiculous and, of course, wholly imaginary character of the "new condition" above referred to made it only too clear that Mr. Parnell had made up his mind against retirement. It is not necessary here to reprint the last communications that passed between us on the subject, bey nd the closing words of a letter which have since received so melancholy a fulfilment, in which I remarked "how unspeakably sad and tragic it seems to me that you should be gratifying your enemies by throwing away the last chance of saving all of us from the horrible state of things that is

before the country."
My last telegram to Mr. Redmond was sent on the following day, in reply to one begging me to postpone any public statement (Boulogne, February 10, 1891). It is addressed to the House of Commons, showing that Mr. Redmond had been under the necessity of returning to Dublin so precipitately as his letter of the 9th indicated:—

Will not publish to-night; but unless he can see his way give final answer tonight, accepting assurances as they stand, matter must absolutely close.

O'BRIEN.

The next day, accordingly, Mr. Dillon and myself announced that our efforts had failed and left for Folkestone. As I stepped on board the boat at Boulogne I handed the last letter received from Mr. Parnell; and considering that a few months afterwards I was held up to execuation as one of his "murderers" and "betrayers" by the very men whose own judgment agreed with ours and not with Mr. Parnell's in his final decision, it may be useful to place on record Mr. Parnell's own feelings as to the relations nent.

House of Commons, London, February 11th, 1891.

My DEAR O'BRIEN-In addition to the longer letter which I send you for publication I desire to write you a fewwords ex pressing how deeply I find the kindness and gentleness of spirit which you have shown me throughout these negotiations. I felt all along that I had no right to expect from any body the constant anxiety to meet my views, the intense desire that all proposals claiming your sanction should be as palatable as possible to me, which have so distinguished your conduct of the communications between

us. I know you have forgotten much roughness and asperity upon my part, and have made allowances for some unreasonable conduct from me, which, to anybody gut d with less patience and conciliation nan yourself, would have been most difficult. I appreciate intensely the difficulties which have surrounded you in these negotiations, the constant and daily anxiety of which would have been overwhelming to anyone of less courage and devotion than yourself, and I fervently hope and believe that the prospects for Ireland are not so dark as you fear, and that after a little time, having passed through these clouds of darkness we may once again stand upon our former footing when in happier days we were comrades in arms on behalf of a United Ireland .- My dear O'Brien, alway a yours, Charles S. Parnell.

Is it altogether indelicate to inquire whether any of the gentlemen who now claim to be Mr. Parnell's political heirs and assignees was ever the recipient of a letter from him as strongly marked with confidence and good feeling? Remember always that the proposals to which he pays generous tribute were conditional on the election of the present chairman of the Irish Party in his place. "To read the declarations of friendliness and confidence showered upon Mr. Dillon and myself," says Mr. O'Brien, "in the let-ters above printed, side by side with the impudent misrepresentations and abuse Mr. Redmond has poured upon our heads ever since the only obstacle to our complete working agreement disappeared, forms the most curious study in cynical inconsistency to be found in the history even of an era which is adorned by Mr. Chamberlain.

WANTED IT GENERALLY KNOWN-That as our certificate clearly states, should death take place within a month of the issuing of the certificate and an amount remain due on the certificate, it would only be necessary to pay up the amount due, and we would carry out our agreement.—The Co-Operative Funeral Ex-

THE PROPOSED **AMENDMENTS**

TO THE CHARTER OF MONTREAL

Mayor Wilson Smith Expresses an . Opinion on the Subject-

His View of the Project. Now B fore the Council, to Tax Land Occupied by Churches and Religious Institutions -Interesting Figures in the Matter.

Mayor Wilson Smith is the only member of the City Council who thoroughly understands the condition of our civic finances, and he never speaks upon the subject without throwing an interesting light; upon it. Interviewed by a TRUE WITNESS representative as to his views on the proposed amendment to the city charter enabling it to tax the exempt land now held by religious institutions. he said :--

Next year, 1897 the limit laid down by the law as to the borrowing power of the tain schools are pre-eminent for their city will cease, according to the terms of that law. My opinion is that we should go down to the Legislature and ask for a new charter which would place the city's finances upon a satisfactory basis. Nothing should be done that would break faith, or have the appearance of breaking faith, with the holders of our city bonds. We know that Montreal could borrow largely upon its general credit; but probably this is all the more reason why we should be careful. If unwise legislation were obtained regarding the limit of our borrowing power,

the credit not only of the city but of the province, would be injuriously affected. The importance of this point is not usually taken into consideration by those who are not engaged in the financial

"That we are placed in a somewhat peculiar position at present, financially speaking, is true. It is equally true a progressive city such as Montreal is cannot afford to remain at a standstill. While we all deprecate what has been done in former years in rushing improvements at lightning speed, we must not therefore come to an absolute stop. We must continue to go on at a limited pace. Our streets must be kept in proper order and repair; drains must be put down; water connections must be made: and other necessary work done.

"I think it is admitted on all hands that the revenue of the city is not suffi between us, when the Boulogne affair cient to meet the ordinary expenditure was over and there was no longer any for administrative purposes. The city for administrative purposes. The city \$220,000 in school taxes. These two items alone absorb more than half of our revenue, which this year is about \$2-800 000. In addition we have what are called fixed charges, such as the lighting of the city, the care of the insane, the maintenance of prisons, the payment of a contribution towards the expenses of the Montreal asylum, the salaries of civic employees, which, with the two items just named, amount to upwards of \$2,000,000, leaving hardly \$800 000 wherewith to administer the Police, Road, Water, Fire, Health and other dements. This sum of \$800,000 is manitestly inadequate to meet the demands

made upon it.
"I have often expressed my views as to the step which it is necessary to take in order to increase our revenue. I know that it is unpopular. But if our real estate were to depreciate in value, owing to impassable roadways, defective sidewalks, want of drains and water pipe connections, the general prosperity of this, the metropolitan city of the Dominion, would be injuriously affected to a considerable extent. There is a necessity for retrenchment in our expenditure—and there is an opportunity for it to:-but not, in my opinion, to a degree sufficient to meet the present requirements. An increase of taxation of some sort would, therefore, appear to be a necessity. I am in favor of taxing all land, without exception, in the city. I would not be in favor of taxing edifices, such as churches, schools and hospitals. But I appreciate the difficulties which would attend the levying of this tax. I believe that the principle of taxing all land is absolutely fair, and that no one can reasonably object to it. It might be accomplished by an amicable arrangement agreed upon at a meeting of a committee representing the City Council and the clergymen and others interested in the matter. At all events, a meeting of that sort would display

courtesy and good faith on our part "But when all is said and done, such a tax would not bring in such a large revenue as many people seem to anticipate. An exaggerated idea, I am afraid, prevails as to the amount of exempted property owned by religi us institutions, etc. For my own information I took the trouble sometime ago of having a little table of these properties prepared. The figures may be slightly altered for this year, but not to any appreciable ex

The total value of the land exempted from taxes last

to religious institutions. etc., was..... Exe pted factories..... Government property..... City property.....

141,520

9,225,085

the \$21 000 000 worth of land exempt from taxation only about \$9,000,000 worth is in the care of religious, etc., institu-

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN NEW YORK

MAKE SOME CHANGES IN THE RULES - AN IN-TERESTING SCALE SHOWING GRADES OF SALARIES PAID.

The Board of Education, says the New York Herald, has secretly revised the manual for the public schools. When the Pavey bill was under discussion in the Legislature last wi ter the teach rs were repeatedly assur . d that they had nothing to tear, that their places were secure. Those who have got a gaimps of the advance sheets of the new manual say that the promises h ve been broken

There are some pra seworthy regulations in the new manual, but it is believed that there are others of a contrary character to offset these. The power to transfer principals from one school to another is one that will not work, so it is said, to the good of the schools. Cerexcellence, due to the soy erior character of the principal. The principal has labored for fourteen years or more to bring the school up to the mignest soundard of efficiency. In many cases, owing to the fact that the principal has resided in the ward, an intimate knowledge of the residents, acquired by residence, has helped materially in bringing about the discipline of the school, the first req i site of the tedious process leading to per fection. Pupils find it impossible to impose upon such a principal.

Under the new rule, a principal with a maximum salary, but with an attendance inferior to that in another school, where the principal is indifferent, may be transferred, and the efficience of the former school be more or less injured and with no immediate gain in the latter

The new rule is held to be discouraging to the faithful and efficient principal, and as there is no certainty of tenure of office in a school built by a principal and with which the principal has become honorably identified in the city. the result will be, it is considered, a weakening all around.

The Board has retained the absurd system of identifying salaries with attendance in regard to principals.

SALARY SCALE DISCOURAGING. The salary scale for teachers is quite remarkable. The primary teachers, of whom the best and hardest work is expected, are the worst paid. A young woman, after studying for four years with \$432 a year. A street sweeper receives \$720 a year. After twenty-one years of service the primary teacher receives the munificent salary of \$912only \$192 more than the street sweeper receives.

The male teacher is only a triff-better off. He begins with \$810. Sometime ago Mayor Strong told a committee of teachers that he considered the women ought to get the same salaries as the men for doing the same kind of work. At the time the committee thought he meant it. Here is the new grade of salaries.

Year.	Teachers of primary classes .	Teachers of boys' or 플로운 원조 구원들 원주는 mixed classes 중요등 문교 문원들 원주는	Teachers of girls'	Male teachers
1	\$432	8501	\$444 480 516 552 588 621	\$846
"	\$432 456	540	480	900
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	450 504 525 552 576 6 10	576	516	960
4	504	612	552	1,020
5	128	648	5-4	1,080
6	552	644	621	1,140
7	576	720	660	1,200
8	.,. 610	756	fiihi	1,260
9	674	792	632	1,329
10	648 672 686 720 744 768 792 816	3.23	768	1,389
11	672	- 504	8/4	1,440
12 13	(5;#)	900	819	1,010
13	120	(17)	610	1 296
14	··· 44	1 009	1112	1,620
15	700	1 611	(145 UK f	1.740
10	192	1 080	1 690	1 8 1 1
11	210	1,116	1.656	1 840
10.	840 864	1 159	1 602	190
13	858	า์ วินัจ	1 178	1 989
13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21.	912	936 972 1,008 1,044 1,080 1,116 1,152 1,183 1,224	680 692 768 844 876 912 948 984 1,696 1,696 1,164	\$846 900 1,020 1,030 1,140 1,290 1,359 1,440 1,550 1,540 1,540 1,860 1,930 1,9

The initial salary of principals of primary schools is to be for the first ten years of service only \$1,500 and thereafter \$1,800. The vast majority of pupils never get further than the primary school and here the hardest work is done by principals with the lowest salary. In the girls' grammar schools the principal is to receive for the first ten years \$1 752, and thereafter \$2,016 a year. In the boys' or mixed grammar schools the graded salaries for like terms are \$2,400 and \$3,000.

A man named Lovell booked for Johannesberg by the Union steamer Norman, which sailed from Southampton on November 6th, spent the previous evening at a local theat e. He diverted himself of his overcoat, in the pocket of which were notes and drafts to the value of £2,986, hanging it over the balcony. He left the circle for a few minutes, and on returning missed the money from the coat. He had incurred a bill at the hotel and was left without a penny, Inquiries failed to trace the property, but the following morning it was handed in at the police station by a working man, who had picked it up in the pit of the theatre. The man was rewarded with £5.

BRITISH SPY GIVES EVIDENCE

The Case of Ivory the Alleged Dynamiter.

He is Committed for Trial - Testimony of "lones," an Informer-His Career in New York-

Edward J. Ivory, alias Elward Bell, the alleged Irish American Dynamiter, who was recently arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, London, Eng., has been committed for trial.

At the last day's proceedings in the Police Court a witness was called to the stand whose name was withheld from the public, but was written on a piece of paper and handed to the clerk. Before the examination of this witness began newspaper and other artists were warned that if they were detected making sketches of the witness the court room would be cleared.

When the witness was called to the stand Prosecutor Gill said that the Government for obvious reasons declined to disclose the man's name, whereupon the Magistrate, Sir John Bridge, said, "Call him Jones" The witness was sharply cross examined by counsel for the defence, but his direct testimony was not materially altered.

Jones said that he was sent to the United States in 1891 by the British Government. After arriving in New York he obtained employment with a firm of grocers in that city to avoid suspicion. In 1895 he became a shop-owner and got fully into the confidence of the Irish Nationalists. After entering he Shamrock Club, Camp 113, he helped to start a new camp called the Nally

"Early in 1892," the witness said, "I became acquainted with a man named Boland, who introduced me to William Lyman, the owner of a paper called the Irish Republic. Lymun also controlled the United Irishman. He is President of the Irish National Alliance. When the Nally Club was formed Boland became its President, and W. J. Balle, vice Presient, succeeded him upon the death of Boland in 1805. I attended all of the meetings of the club, and as Secretary and Treasurer had access to all of the papers of this organization, and also the organization with which the Nally Club was connected.

"I retain a complete set of documents, covering several years, containing the names of members and changes in the organization, including the details of the Conventions, names of the delegates from the different camps, &c. One Convertion was held in 1892, and the next was held in Chicago in September, 1895. Kearney's camp was 152. It has since been dishanded. Kearney is now Vice-President of Camp 81. Typan's camp is 98, and Lyman's 81.

"In going to the Chicago Convention in 1895 the members had a special car from New York to a place called 'Ferry.' I met Kearney, who introduced me to the prisoner, saying he was a brother." Jones then produced the documents he had mentioned, including the ritual of the Clan-ns-Gul, which Prosecutor Gill read, showing that the object of the United Republican Brotherhood was to achieve the complete independence of Ireland by revolution. The witness was extremely nervous. He shifted about constantly, and cast furtive glances in all directions, fearing that he would be sketched. He admitted that he had acted throughout as a British agent, a d had copied and preserved the documents submitted at the instance of the British Government.

Jones said that part of the money contributed to the Nally Club was devoted to a revolutionary fund, and money was also called for to pay for celebrations of the death of the "Manchester martyre" and to assist the convicted dynamiters. While going to Chicago in 1895, he said, Tynan, who was with the party, told him that Ivory was a member of Tynan's camp, and that he had known him in Dublin before 1882.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

Jesuit Mission.

We learn that during the week beginning Dec. 13th, a mission for men and youths will be held at the Gesu. The name of the preacher will be announced. later.

C. M. B. A.

At a meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50 C.M.B.A., held last evening, final arrangements were made for the 10thanniversary of the Branch. It was atfirst intended to hold the celebration on Monday, Nov 30th, but the date has been changed to Thursday, Nov. 26th, at 8 P.M. The supper and social is to take place in the hall adjoining the establishment of Mr. Dixon, the well known caterer, 2446 St. Catherine Street. Gcol He—"Madam, you have my assurance caterer, 2446 St. Catherine Street. Gco Line that I am a gentleman!" She—"I local talent has been secured for the occupant at most enjoyable time is unity. The city property includes, of course, that I am a gentleman!" She—"I local talent has been secured for the clem Life. promised to all who may attend.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS

A PERFECT SYSTEM

But Its Maintenance Entails Much Personal Sacrifice--Religion the Basic Principle.

In the current number of Donahoe's Magazine appears an excellent article, entitled "Catholic Education in the United States," by Morgan J. O'Brien, from which we take the following extracts :-

On determining the benefits of any system, either of religion or education, it must be judged not alone by its effects or results upon man in his connection with what transpires about him here, but also by its influence upon his ultimate destiny.

Man's rights and duties, whether considered as an individual, as a member of the family, or of that greater society known as the state, cannot be correctly determined without bearing this fact constantly in mind. What charges this wrought in men's lives, what transfor mations effected in nations, is most strikingly shown by contrasting Pagan with Christian civilization. The prob-lem of life, the mystery of death, unknown to Pagan people, and the source of perplexity to the greatest sages and philosophers, were solved, and are now the possession of the poorest and most illiterate in Christendom.

It would be both interesting and in structive to trace the influence that this knowledge of his dual relation to the here and hereafter exerted upon man's condition and action, crystalizing in that Christian civilization which is now the heritage of all. It would exceed. however, the object and expected limits of this paper, which will deal with it sefar only as may be essential to answer the question: What have the Catholics done for education in the United States?

There can be no question of more vital importance to the American people that this: How are children who, in a few years, are to be entrusted with the responsibilities of citizenship, and the destinies of the nation, to be educated! The growth, development and prosperity of the state depends on the intelligence of the people.

Educational institutions may be divided into primary and secondary. The former embrace public, parochial and similar schools, devoted to elemen tary education, while secondary institutions comprise colleges and universities. Leaving out of view the religious feature, which will be discussed hereafter and contrasting, from a secular stand-point, Catholic colleges and universities with other denominational or non-sectarian colleges, so-called, we are forcibly struck with how favorable, taking the just, is the comparison. Without means without subsidies, without rich or in fluential friends, amidst trials and tribu intions that would have excused failure, they have grown, flourished and multiplied, until, to-day, we possess colleges and universities where every ambition for be not found. the most advanced higher education can be satisfied.

But when we come to consider the parochial, as compared with the public s nools, then the results are remarkable. that the public schools, in their appointo mits, completeness and system of ins auction, are superior, must be conceded. But it should be remembered that, mough the parochial schools date back rty years, it has only been within the let twenty years that Catholics have he in a position to devote to their ad rancement either time, money or effort. Yet statistics show that there are be-

en 700,000 and 800,000 in our paroal as against seven to eight millions the public schools. In addition there many orphanages, children's homes I similar institutions, whose inmates eive a Catholic elementary training. that, if we regard the number of chil-n of school age, it will be found, ing the entire population, that the centage, as between Catholic and lic schools, is greater in favor of the

When we remember that this involves doubte burden of building and mainning our own schools, besides contribng, in the way of taxation, to public ruction, the result is only extraor-try, but is evidence of a deep seated sincere belief in the necessity of holic Schools and Catholic Education.

Ve could continue our comparison show that the education thus proed, regarded solely as secular educai, equips the pupil with as good a ntal training and intellectual rein life, as that furnished by other ols, public or private. But no idea omparison, antagonism or competin, or even ambition, to provide a bet ecular education, induced the estab--hment of the various Catholic schools, colleges and universities throughout our

We recognize the necessity and utility public schools and public instruction. se are essential for the safety and reasnence of our country, needful to e intelligent citizens, and, for those are indifferent or opposed to religion education going hand in hand, or opposed to religion, or who are inerent to both education and religion, would neglect, were it not for the e, the obligation imposed upon them parents to properly educate their iren, as well for those who, with ns, ability and disposition, are able rovide a thorough religious training erwise, the public schools are highly ssary and beneficial. It is therefore stake to assert that Catholics are

ised to public schools. Gladly would they avail themselves of their great advantages, willingly would d nominational plan of Canada, which permits religious training, then could Catholics conscientiously give up their own schools.

Religion, however, it may be asserted, is the proper theme for the church or home, but has no place in the school. That churches and the teaching of Christian homes do much to foster and promote religion must be conceded, but, generally speaking, churches are more potent in maintaining religious convic-tions already formed, than success'ul in the inculcation of religion in children. Hence their greater utility for adults than for children. The benefits of a Sunday school, or of home training. cannot be overestimated, but what difficulties are there in the way of their ever being so arranged as to produce the de sired result, for the great mass of our children, either because of the small time devoted each week in the Sunday school, or the limited number that ever receive a thorough religious training at

That churches, Sunday schools and home influence have not been as far reaching as demanded by the religious wants of the people or nation, may be conclusively shown by dwelling for a moment on the past and present religious condition of our country. Those who tounded our colonies, as well as our revolutionary forefathers, were religious men. Physically rugged and hardy, they were imbued with strong religious convictions that influenced their every

They came over a trackless ocean, and cut a way through impenetrable forests, and through their religion, intelligence and courage, established society and governments and laws, and, after finally throwing off a foreign yoke, laid deep the tour dations of a constitutional republic that is seemingly destined to be the foremost nation of the world. Are we acting up to the spirit, the prin ciples, the traditions of the past? Are we advancing or retregrading? To asset that, having advanced morally to a certain point, we can then remain the library is to atter an elementary for a tionary, is to utter an absurdity, for a nation can no more remain morally passive than can a man; he is bound to go on and upward, or go on and downward.

That, in material prosperity, we have made giant strides, is apparent. Our towns, cities and states have increased and multiplied. Men have amassed wealth running into the millions and hundreds of millions. Our corporations are striding a continent, but are we not equally accursed by pauperism and discontent; do we not know that thousands are deprived of the very necessaries of life, of the benefits of education, religion and civilization, deprived of the very blessings which our constitution guarantees, and which God seemingly intended for every man, woman and child in our

Have not agnosticism, materialism, infidelity and other forms of irreligion been as rapidly augmented as our national prosperity? Has not polygamy, under the form of Mormonism, or lax divorce laws, alarmingly increased? Have we the same spirit of public or private virtue that prevailed in the early days of the republic?

The fact, therefore, stands prominently forth, that virtue has decreased in proportion to the destruction of the religious sentiment among our people, and it requires no prophet to foretell what must be the inevitable end, if some check to the rapid inroad of irreligion

Kingdoms, empires and republics, some of which in territorial aggrandizement were larger than our own, some the horse for the purposes of his returns Times for cable service from Buenos obtaining an intellectual supremacy at \$500, and Axtell's owner's neighbors Ayres during the revolution in the Arwhich yet commands the admiration of the world, have, at times, glistened along the past, only to be extinguished and to fade as utterly as the vivid glories of sunset. Shall our country, whose glory and prosperity are linked with every fibre of our hearts, whose foundations were laid so deep and strong, whose heroic and patriotic fathers have given to the world a government adjusted to satisfy the highest and noblest demands of social and civic life, rereat through our indifference or folly the history of nations which have risen and fallen to rise no more? We believe that more of man's destiny has been committed to our country than to any other nation in Christendom.

Viewing, therefore, the causes that threaten our national existence, most if not all of which are directly traceable

That they could not be so alarmingly increased, augmented or prevalent, were our people as virtuous now as in the past, we think equally demonstrable. It is conceivable that even a highly edu-cated and intelligent people may be both corrupt and immoral, as shown in the history of Greece and Rome, but it is a contradiction in terms to assert that any people with deep scated religious convictions, based on Christ's teachings, can ever be anything but a virtuous people. Catholics regard, therefore, the proper religious training of their children as essential, not only for moral perfection in the individual and in the family, but e ually necessary to the formation of virtuous and patriotic citizens. Catholics regard the teachings of religion as of paramount importance to the individual and the state, and, to that end, have earnestly and conscientiously labored to adopt the most effective means of securing it.

We rightly view youth as the seed time of life. If the ground is then tilled and watered, and sown with good seed, the perennial flowers of religion and virtue will bloom in the summer sun, and their sweetness and perfume continue until winter's snow shall linger and be dissolved in the lap of an eternal

Experience, human nature, the necessity of first, as lasting impressions, all teach that the seat of all that is good and bad, the source of virtue as well as vice—the human heart—shall receive they lay down the burden of maintaining the same continuous devoted and contrate schools, if this could be done sistent training as the human mind. sistent training as the human mind. out the sacrifice of principle. If The error of delaying this work, or have gabulus cost \$200,000.

vidual, the family and the state, that USE ONLY ... Catholics regard religious training as superior in its claims to mere mental training.

If we would, therefore, ask what Catholics have done for education, we would answer, though we might point with pride to the number and character of our schools, colleges and universities, that we have joined in holy wedlock religion and education, in conformity to the eternal decress and fitness of thingsthat we have produced teachers who have consecrated their lives to the work of the Divine Master, laboring to lift, not only our minds, but our heartswho have struggled to emancipate us from the encroachments of a debasing materialism, who daily teach us there is something in life higher, better and more important than commerce and wealth, than poetry, eloquence and song, that spiritual life which holds us responsible for what we may do while here, and accountable at last to the Final

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According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SOME COSTLY THINGS.

[BY FRANK A. CLARK.]

The State Capitol at Albany, N.Y., is the costliest building of modern times. Over twenty million of collars have been expended upon it. The Capitol at Washington from the year 1793, when its corner stone was laid, had cost, up to 1878, including all its expensive furni-ture, its almost annual alterations and repairs, less than \$13,000,000.

The most expensive municipal hall in the world, and the largest in the United States, is the City Building of Phila-delphia, upon whose tower the largest clock in the world is displayed. Nobody knows exactly how much, money it has cost, but it cannot be far in the aggregate from the amount invested in the State House of New York.

The most expensive Legislature in the world is that of France, which costs annually \$3 600,000 The Italian Parliament costs \$420,000 a year.

The next to the highest price ever paid for a horse in the world was the \$105,000 for which the trotter Axtell was sold in Indiana at the age of three years. It is grew indignant thereat. Whereupon the owners observed that if their horseflesh was assessed at anything like the figures which they paid for him they would move him out of the State, and the indignation was quieted down. At that time it was the highest. But on January 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Leland Stanford to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for \$125,000. That beats all prices.

The next highest price ever paid for a horse in the United States was the \$100, 000 given by Charles Reed of the Fairview farm, Tennessee, for the great stal lion, St. Blaise, at a sale in New York city, in October, 1891. A buff Leghorn pullet exhibited at the

chicken fair in Madison Square Garden in January, 1892, was valued at \$100. The coefficient paintings of modern

to moral decadence among our people, may we not profitably inquire into the remedy for these evils? That these have grown and increased, in spite of the influence of churches, and the possibility of children being given a relisibility of children being Art. That was the highest price ever paid for a modern picture until "The Angelus was sold at the Secretan sale for 553,000 francs. Of course the aftersales of the two great pictures mentioned broke even this record.

The Shah of Persia has a tobacco pipe worth \$400,000. The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in

the Vatican. In the year 1512 it is said that Pope Julius II refused to sell this Hebrew Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to \$103,000. This is the greatest price ever offered for a

In the year 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for \$2,200. It weighed 200

The costlicat meal ever served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelius Verus, one of the most lavish of all the Romans of the latter day, to a dozen guests. The cost of this supper was 6,000 sesteria, which would amount to £48,500, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor, to his brother Lucius, cost a little over \$200,000. Suetonius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, beside other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for his exchequer, did not reign very long. else that would have been exhausted, as well as the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain and the waters of the Carpathian and Adriatic seas. One dish alone at the table of the Emperor Helio-

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweler of Simla, for the "Imperial" diamond. This is considered the finest stone in the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken nosed wooden horse which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and was sold a few years ago for 1000 francs.

The cosiliest cigars ever brought to this country wexe a box of the brand specially made for the Prince of Wales in Havana, the manufacturer's price for which was \$1.87 apiece. Quite a popular cigar among some of the rich men of New York is a special Henry Clay, which come in a handsome box, wrap-ped in gold foil, and retail for \$1.40

The largest price ever paid for a cane was bid at an auction in Lond on of the walking sticks which were once the property of George III. and George IV. It was £18, or \$90, and was given for a walking stick of ebeny, with a gold top, engraved "G. R.," and with a crown, and also containing the hair of the Princesses Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia and Amelia, and inscribed, "The Gift of the Princess Mary, 1804."

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possess a mat made of pearls and diamonds, valued at over \$2 500,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London, and is a

work of art. The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The ruby rests upon 11 large diamonds, which in turn are supported by a mat of pearls. The coronet of the Empress is said to contain the most beautiful

mass of diamonds ever collected in one

The most expensive royal regulias in the world are said to be those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds, arranged in five rows, some of these as large as walnuts. A top and bottom row of emeralds of equal size relieves the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is composed of a single brilliant called the "Star of the Deccan," and there are aigrettes, necklaces, bracelets, rings and chains to match. The maharajah's own special carpet, ten by six feet in extent, made entirely of pearls.

each corner, cost \$1,500,000. The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing 200 pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of \$50,000 a ton. This quartz was taken from the main shalt of the Michigan gold mine at Ishpeming. As-says from the same lot showed that

with a big diamond in the center and in

other portions of it were worth \$110,958 The greatest sum ever paid for tele-

graph tolls in one week by a newspaper true the local tax assessor only valued was the expenditure of the London gentine Republic. The cost of cabling from Buenos Ayres to London was \$1.75 a word, and the Times paid out \$30,000 for one week's dispatches. This was an admirable thing to do, from a journalistic point of view, as many millions of English money were invested in the city of Buenos Ayres and in the Argentine Republic outside, and this was all jeoparded by the revolution.-National

INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Signs of Long Life That Can be Read and Understood by Everybody.

[Roct ester Democrat and Chronicle.] At a recent meeting of the Academy

Review.

of Science F. W. Warner spoke upon the subject of "Biometry." Mr. Warner began his discussion by explaining that the subject was a science treating of the measure of life and the laws and conditions which govern its

duration.

"Every person," said he, "carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a shortlived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

"In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity. "Under favorable conditions and en-

vironment the individual should live out the potential longevity. With unfavorable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorable environment the longevity of the peal issued by Mr. Dillon a financial person, the family or the race may be success, but can see that it receives such

The speaker then spoke of plant life, stating that trees which have long, thick trunks with small limbs invariably have long life. Animals with large opposite characteristics. In speaking of the human race, he said:

evity as uniformly as does the lower animal. Allowing for accidents and accidental diseases, the family records will show that the family longevity is reached with a surprising accuracy. "The primary conditions of longevity

are that the heart, lungs, and digestive organs, as well as the brain should be large. If these organs are large the

the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give pear tallin sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply s ated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eve. as showing an intermission of tempera-ment, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open, and free, indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-

> lungs. "In the case of persons who have short lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other side the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life to the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been ob served that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies."

closed nostril indicates small or weak

An instance was given of a gentleman who had indications of great longevity. He was taken from his hotel ill with yellow fever and removed to the hospital, where he was placed in a ward with large it. Another feature of the question six other patients. In a few days the six were buried and he was discharged. He had the same type of discase and the same treatment. His longevity carried smaller stores—the big fellows want to the same treatment.

him through. In conclusion he said:
"If time is money, longevity is
wealth. A person who has great inherited longevity will outlive disease
and enjoy the most valued inheritance
which parents can give to their children.'

BISHOP O'DOXXELL

On the Situation in Ireland-His Contribution to the Irish Party Fund.

The Most Rev. P. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who was Chairman of the Dublin Convention, has written the following letter to the editor of the Dublin Freeman, at the same time giving a generous contribution to the Irish National Fund :—

" DEAR SIR-With the bleak prospects before our agricultural population during the coming year in the poorer parts of Ireland it needs more than an ordin ary cause to draw a subscription for political purposes from one situated as I am. Yet I feel I ought to double my usual contribution to the Parliamentary

"The Nationalist Party cannot subsist without public support; and it would be difficult to name a time when so much was at stake as now depends on maintaining a thoroughly efficient force in Parliament to compel attention to the wants of Ireland. The state of Taxation. now branded with injustice, the condi-tion of Agriculture, the condition of Education, the method of government. comprising in itself an epitome of Irish grievances, all demand that the existing unnatural syst m of legislation and ad ministration from without should be changed for one that will accord with the just claims and best aspirations of the people.

"In that conviction I enclose a check for £20; and, needless to say, my con tribution is unreservedly at the disposal of the party, to be used according to its judgment of what is best for the National cause. But while not desiring to fetter in any way the discretion of our representatives, it may be well to express publicly the feeling under which l subscribe.

"I should not contribute it all if I thought my little sum would be available for anyone who in the time to come would absent himself from party meetings or break party discipline, or fail in ordinary common-sense allegiance to the pledge, no matter how good his intentions or how specious his pleas. Whoever the leader is we must have discipline to make progress.

"I have sometimes been asked what course I would take if the party selected a chairman whom I should distrust. Well, there is discipline for the electorate as well as for the Members of Parliament, and as there is no question of a Cataline in the State I should feel bound as an Irish Nationalist not to oppose the elected chairman of the party either in word or deed; but I would feel perfectly free to keep out of the political arena altogether; and I do not think, while we are fighting for Home Rule against such powerful opposition, that any less stringent discipline w ll at all nieet the requirements of the case. "On such lines as these, so far as I

can form an opinion, the men who attended the Convention and the many leading Nationalists who were unable to be with us except in spirit, may even in a poor year not only make the just ap a response as will be worthy of Ireland's cause and put an end to disruption in the Irish Party. That party, even in its days of bitterest pruning, never questioned the truth that the mercy and considerabodies and short limbs have a much tion we all need so much from Above greater longevity than these with the should be imitated in our dealings pub lic as well as private, with our fellowmen. The Christian law requires that Each individual inherits a potential the door of forgiveness be never closed. longevity, and should live out this long-It is always open, on conditions, in the realm of higher things. No matter, then, what the past record may be, for all who give unmistakable earnest of a determination to act henceforth in loyal comradeship, the Irish Party will know, without any thought of humiliation,

> RICH RED BLOOD is the foundation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

how to reconcile the respect due to its members with the imperative demands

of the country they serve.
"I have written all this rather with "I have written all this rather with the object of helping to clear the ground than of attempting to sound any high note on behalf of the appeal. The party, now pledged before our race to maintain discipline in our own ranks, and promote reunion at any personal sacrifice, has a right to generous support from the nation, and eloquent voices will be raised to press the claim for a splendid national effort. I think I may promise that the priests and people of this diocese, though their difficulties are not slight, will do their part to sustain the old cause. I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

† PATRICK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe." Letterkenny, October 24, 1896.

Early Closing Movement.

The Real Estate Record refers to the Early Closing law in the following man-

Speaking of the early closing move-ment, it is evident that the Mayor's sound sense comes to the front in that question also. He appears to regard it s an interference with the liberty of the citizen who pays taxes to do business in the city and is entitled to do it, in his own way and at his own time. There are certain sections of the city where evening business is imperative if business is to be done at all. There are other sections where business cannot be done in the evening, any more than prevent them from doing business at night, which is in many cases their only harvest time. A distinction too should be made in favor of those small stores where only the proprietor or his family serves or where the home is connected with the shop. In such case no hard-ship is inflicted and the work is purely voluntary. We leave this in the Mayor's

"Who'd you vote for yesterday, Ben ?" 'De man what makes de 'rangement

wid me." "What man?"

"De man what change a one dollar bill fer me 'en give me two fives en' a ten in change!"

self=help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

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By the sid of The "D. & ." Emulsion, I have got of dof a backing cough which had troubled me for every a year, and have graned considerably in weight. I liked this Emelson so well was glad when the time came around to take it.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal

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N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions rrepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

hool System of Ireland, or upon the such terrible consequences to the indi- for a single diamond is £430,000, which paratively short. The person will ap-

Makes Some Pertinent Observations on Education.

The Society Journals and Religious Training in Schools-The Truth About the Catholic Press.

Other ages have made heroic efforts to produce the freak, but it has been reserved for our own to bring it forth in | maintenance by government subsidy, all its glory. We have a society jo r- diocesan collections, nor yet by manna nal in Montreal, and it is a fearful and a wonderful thing. It is an authority lack of financial resources to develope on everything, from the latest fashion- themselves to perfection. Our promiable teapot to the "Higher Criticism." No subject is too frivolous, none too profound, for its discussion. It lays down the law impartially upon all, and with files of our Catholic periodicals for years the same air of conscious superiority displayed by the happy personage who sang:

past and you will find this statement abundantly attested. From the days of Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, the first sang:

"Lam a blessed Glendoveer.
"Tis mine to speak, 'tis yours to hear."

Ouite lately it put forth some views upon the question of elementary education in the Province of Quebec and though it had nothing original to advance, there was a refreshing frankness about its utterances that is sometimes lacking in others who regard the subject from the same point of view. This organ of good society comes out openly against the teaching of religin in schools, and says plainly and emphatically, "One world at a time," and advances the rather startling proposition that no healthy-minded person ever yet wanted to go to heaven. Henceforth, I suppose, we are to look upon St. Paul as a gentle hypochondriac, and accept in a purely Pickwickian sense the divine command: "Seek first the Kingdom of

To hear the nonsense that is talked by people who oppose the teaching of religion in schools, one might be led to believe that persons who have had a chapter of the Catechism daily amongst their other lessons become so weaned from the world that they have no interest whatever in it, and put forth no effort to grasp its treasures. Anybody . ith common sense and the use of his eyesight knows that the proposition is absurd. So far is religion from preventing the majority hankering after the pomps and vanities," that it is as much as it can do to restrain even its votaries from coming by them by foul means if

It is human nature to hunger for power and wealth and progress and ease and knowledge, and religion is the only leash that can keep nature within bounds in its pursuit of them.

Education will not do it. It has had a fair trial and failed lamentably, as the records of jails, and penitentiaries testify. that they try to do too much. The majority of the children who attend valued at \$2000. them are taken away at the age of fourteen or lifteen-often earlier-and sent out to work, their young brains nuddled with scraps of botany and

chemistry and kindred lumber, while too often their acquaintanceship with the three R's has advanced but little beyond the bowing stage.
Of course, it is to be deplored that children are withdrawn from school at

so early an age, but the result would not be so disastrous if they were well grounded in grammar and arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling. The average child, who is sent to school at the age of six and taken away at thirteen or fourteen, will have done very well if it has mastered these branches and found time besides to learn enough of geography and history to have a fair acquaintance with the broad outlines of both. It is manifestly absurd to set a boy to learning algebra who has not yet mastered the rule of three, or to put him to tracing the courses of the trade-winds when he could not tell you whether Pekin was in Europe or Asia, but it is done every day.

If the would-be reformers, who would like to use their little educational besome to sweep the Almighty off the face of His own earth, would direct their energies toward the abolition of unnecessary lessons and the too early withdrawal of children from school, they would be doing praiseworthy work. But that is not what they want. Religion or to be more exact, the Cath lic religion—is malodourous in their nestrils, and their apparent zeal for education is too often a very thin excuse for an attack upon it. If not, why the warfare against the Catechism when so many much less useful lessons are being crammed into youthful heads?

Society journals to the centrary notwithstanding, the time comes to every man when he begins to realize that there are more worlds than one, and that he has been an awful fool if he has wasted all his powers upon the least important of them.

So many peculiar theories have been advanced upon the subject of education, that we are prepared for nearly anything in that direction now; but to hear of a member of the British Association roundly denouncing "reading, riting and rithmetic" gives us a shock. Yet that is what Professor Petrie, of that grave and learned society, has recently done. Arithmetic he scorns, and writing he denounces in withering terms, declaring that it serves no other purpose than that of making people stupid and obtuse, by causing what wits they naturally possess to go awoolgathering.

of the learned burglar who recently ", eld money or your life dear to the high cally gather, march, and manœuvre with persons who are more than 100 wayman of romance - proceeded to shoot in, so to speak, a stone's throw of their years old; Roumania, 1,084; and

and the come his some her her the training

of higher education was most assuredly not stupid, for he was clever enough to hanging over eac country's head you understand that dead men tell no tales | can understand how angry all become at and to act accordingly. Had he never the thought of what they consider the been to school at all, or only long enough inconsiderate action of an outsider like to acquaint himself with plain "Am-ericanese," he would probably have versal disaster. The very circumstance wasted some talk in an endeavor to of our being out of the path of the make the farmer disgorge part of his storm is an additional subject of offence wealth; but being the happy master of and irritation. four languages he had a better appreciation of the value of words and so "potted" his victim without any wasteful expenditure of silvern speech. In more senses than one silence was golden to him, and he knew it.

Speaking at the Convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, in New York, recently, Mr. M. J. Dwyer, The "society journal" is one of the of Boston, editor of Donahue's Magazine, wonders of the nineteenth century. made some pertinent remarks upon the subject of Catholic journalism. Amongst other things he said:

"The Ca holic Press cannot expect from heaven. The most potent cause of all the failings of our papers is in their nent Catholic editors knowgood literature and would be glad to procure it for their publications did the tressuries of their respective concerns permit. Search the American Catholic publisher of this country, to our own times, the delinquent subscriber and non-subscriber have been the greatest obstacks and most serious drawbacks to the realization of an ideal Catholic journalism and Catholic periodical literature. It is a noble mission for our Catholic young men to be zealous supporters of their own champions. With the su perior advantages placed at their dis posal they should see clearly the importance of a well established, influential and respected press, to defend us, to represent us properly, to define our standing authoritatively and convincingly, whenever in the complex conditions of American life questions shall arise in which our spiritual or material interests as a class are involved. Our obligation is to support it, to talk it up, to interest men of means to appreciate its increasing possibilities. We should use our influence individually and collectively to make our Catholic press grow with our growth, spreading in prestige and power among American journals in the ratio of our numerical development in the country."

If we substitute the word Canadian for American in the foregoing extract, we will find therein an excellent lesson for ourselves. It is true of Canada as of the United States. "Providence helps those who help themselves." A little less wailing about misrepresentation by a hostile press, and a great deal more energy in supporting a friendly one, would do away with one of our chief grievances.

SILAS WEGG.

A RICH COLLECTION.

At the distribution of Wednesday, the 4th, of the Society of Arts, of Canada, (1666 Notre-Dame) Mr. Ephrem Lemay, In my humble opinion one of the |711 St. Andre, and Mr. Adolphe Dagenais, chief faults of the elementary schools is 270 Carriere, had the good fortune to

LORD DUFFERIN

Delivers an Eloquent Speech at Belfast -The Horrors of War.

Lord Dufferin delivered a speech at a banquet given to him on the 28th of October, in Belfast. He said: "You will have a right to expect that an ex-Ambassador, arrived red-hot from a foreign capital, released from official supervision, bursting with diplomatic secrets, and big with prognostications of the future, should make a clean breast of it and confide to your expectant ears everything that he knows. It is true, though my appearance may belie the smile, I feel like a young colt turned out to grass, and am ready to kick up my heels at all authority; but unfortunately, inveterate habit and the iron discipline of successive Secretaries of State, have so saturated us diplomatists with the creosote of discretion that it is not until after the lapse of half a century that the cryptic lore we have absorbed during our professional careers is sublimated and exhaled for public consumption through the alembic of the deep-delving archivist. It is therefore with the deepest regret that I find myself precluded from directing for your benefit a blaze of Roentgen rays upon the closed doors of the several Cabinets of Europe and exhibiting to you in turn the skeleton which each sleek nation keeps in its private cupboard.

" A LAZY KIND OF GOODWILL," Now, I suppose we need not hesitate to assert that as a nation we are undoubtedly a genial, kindly, and benevolent community. Indeed, it is our humanitarian enthusiasms that prove such a stumbling block to the foreigner. Our natural instinct is to regard other countries with a lazy kind of goodwill, to be rather glad than otherwise at their well-being, certainly to sympathise very keenly with their calamities, and to salute their excellencies with ungrudging applause. With Turkey alone have we anything like an outstanding dispute nay, not even with Turkey or the Turks. but only with the sanguinary camarilla that has neurped the Administration. We Englishmen, sale within the circuit of our tutelary seas, can form no conception of the haunting anxieties which embitter the existence of the nations of lenounces in withering terms, declaring hat it serves no other purpose than that of making people stupid and obtuse, by susing what with they naturally possess ogo awoolgathering.

Evidently the Professor has not heard of the learned burglar who recently delay in the learned burglar who recently delay are the ominous transport of slien armies. up" a Vermont farmer in the latter's hear the ominous tramp of alien armies, man statistician came from that troublebed-chamber, and without even the the rattling of their artillery, the thucusual preliminary observation of "your der of their squadrons as they periodi- Balkan Peninsula. Servia has 575

at him. Now, this burglarious example unprotected fields and villages and open of higher education was most assuredly towns. With such a sword of Damocles

"FORCE STILL THE DOMINANT FACTOR IN HUMAN AFFAIRS."

Now I come to the second conviction which has been borne in upon me during my long contact with the outside world, and it is that, in spite of Christianity and civilization—in spite of humanitarian philosophies, the triumphs of scientific knowledge—in spite of the lessons of history and the bitter experiences of the more recent past, force and not right is still the dominant factor in buman affairs; and that no nation's independence or possessions are safe for a moment unless she can guard them with her own right hand. Quiet, stay-athome people in England, who, as their fathers before them for so many generations, have passed their untroubled lives in blissful ignorance of what invasion means, can scarcely bring themselves to believe in the reality of the ruthless ravages of war, in disaster, and defeat raging through the land, with its accompaniments of disbanded armies, violated women, and burning and plundered towns. The worst of it is that the most of recent wars have not been wars of right and wrong, clearly defined and understood, but wars of policy, of passion, of misty interests and obscure origins; and so completely has this been the rule that in nearly every instance the exact casus belli is still a matter of ambignity.

THE NEED OF DEFENSIVE STRENGTH. Under these circumstances it would be madness upon our part to be misled and deluded by that kind of amiable and benevolent optimism which always prevails among people who have no personal experience of the real hard, cruel conditions of international existence, or not to maintain in full vigor, both by sea and by land, the preparations necessary for our own preservation. We have more to risk, for we possess more than any other nation on earth. In former days the winds were as faithful allies of Britain as the seas; but their virtue has been exorcised by steam, and probably there is not a War Office in Central Europe which does not possess the matured plans of some clever strategist for a descent upon our coasts, either in the shape of a serious attack or a formidable diversion. Above all things, it should be remembered that the possession of a sufficient strength to command the respect of a nation's neighbors does a great deal more than guarantee a successful defence in the case of unprovoked attack; it also discourages and prevents a hundred irritating provocations, diplomatic collisions, unjust pretentions, and im-possible demands. There had also re-cently dawned above the horizon a consolatory idea—that of erecting the prin ciple of arbitration into a permanent and abiding instrument of peace and conciliation."

Canada's Forest Wealth.

The forests of Canada have supplied more or less the wants of Europe for centuries. From the earliest days of its occupation by the French the forest wealth of the country washed by the St. Lawrence engaged the stention of the government of France, who saw therein government of France, who saw therein vast resources available for its naval yards. It drew from these forests large numbers of masts and spars and issued stringent regulations for the preserva-tion of the standing oak. When the country was first ceded to Great Britain. but little attention was paid at first to its vast timber supply, owing to the fact that almost the whole of the Baltic trade was carried on in British bottoms, and that the timber of northern Europe provided an unfailing and convenient return freight for the shipping thus engaged. When, however, the troubles of the Napoleonic era commenced, and especially when the continental blockade was enforced, the timber supplies of the Baltic becoming uncertain and insufficient, attention was directed to the North American colonies, with the result of increasing the quantity of tim-ber which reached Great Britain from 2 000 toos in the year 1800 to 125,300 tons in 1810, and to 308,000 tons in 1820. In 1895 the amount exported to the United Kingdom showed a total of 1,310,685 tons.—Northwestern Lumber

Catarrh Means Danger.

Because if unchecked it may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure Catarrh by outward applica-tions or inhalants. The true way to cure Catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsagarilla, the great blood pu rifier, cures Catarrh by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of Catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The World's Centenarians.

The Medical Review furnishes the following statistics in the course of an interesting article on the subject of centenarians. Ireland stands in the front

A German statistician has studied the census returns of Europe to learn a few things about the centenarians of the Old World. He has found, for instance, that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. The German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their 100th-birthday. England some and turbulent region known as the

Bulgaria, 3883. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian to every thousand inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old inhabitants. In 1892 alone there died in Bulgaria 350 persons of more than 100. In the Balkan Peninsula, moreover, a person is not regarded on the verge of the grave the moment he becomes a centenarian. For instance, in Servia, there were in 1899 some 200 persons between 106 and 115 years, 128 between 115 and 125, and 18 between 125 and 135 Three were be week 135 and 140. Who is the oldest person in the world? The German stalistician does not credit the reent story about a Russian 160 years old. Russia has no census, he says, and except in cases of special official investigation the figures of ages in Russia must be mistrusted. The oldest man in the world is then, in his opinion, Bruno Cotrim, a negro born in Africa and now a resident in Rio Janeiro. Cotrim is 150 years old. Next to him probably comes a retired Moscow cabman, named Kustrim, who is in his 140th year. The statistician says the oldest woman in the world is 130 years old, but neglects to give her name or address, possibly out of courtesy, or perhaps in view of the extraordinary figures which cance to his hand from the Balkaus he thought a subject only 130 years old was hardly worthy of particular mention.

IRISH NEWS.

Some strange discoveries are reported as having been made since the commencement of the main drainage works in Dablin. During the excavations at Upper Ormond quay, near East Arran street, the diggers in the trench came upon what appears to have been part of an old ship, and some distance away portion of what looked like the timbers of another ship w s come upon.

At Donoughmore a farmer named Jeremiah D. Buckley was one of a wedding party at the Catholic Church, After the ceremony there was an entertainment at the bridegroom's house, where all the party repaired, dust as they took their places at the dinner table Buckley became ill and died immediately. Naturally the incident caused great consternation. Deceased was fitty years of age and married, and leaves a wife and five children.

The project of erecting a memorial to the late patriotic Bishop of Clonfert, says the Dublin Freeman, is one that will commend itself to Irishmen everywhere. As was betitting, the people of Loughrea have given the lead. The parochial meeting held last Wednesday and the practical result that has immediately followed are eloquent in their expression of his own people's love for an Irish Bishop who realized the noblest traditions of his order. Over £150 has already been subscribed in Loughrea for the purpose of the memorial. That the amount should be rapidly increased by subscriptions from Irishmen at home and abroad is only what the memory of the patriotic prelate requires. Dr. Duggan's name is an inspiration that should

On Tuesday in the Bankruptcy Court, before Judge Miller, in the matter of the estate of the Marquis of Donegal,

land, the property of the Marquis, had been entered into by Mr. M'Conchy, official assignee at the Bankruptcy Court, and the assignees in the matter

of the bankruptcy in England.
Mr. Charles O Connor, Q.C., (instructed by Messrs Porter and Leachman) opposed the motion on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to do what was sought. Counsel submitted that there was no insolvency matter now existing in Ireland. Forty-tive years ago a matter of the Marquis of Donegal, an insolvent, existed, but did not exist now. The insolvency was closed. Judg Miller-It may be clese I for one

purpose but not for all. Mr. O'Connor, Q.C.. contended that it

was closed for all purposes. The Chief Clerk, Mr. Doyle, said there was a judgment of his Lordship on the point in a case of Beytagu, an insolvent, in which it was decided that the insolvent was in the same position as if he had been a bankrupt and had obtained

his certificate. Mr. O'Connor, QC., contended that the insolvency was closed for all pur poses after ten years unless there was an order for its postponement.

Mr. M'Laughlin said the Marquis was 75 years of age and his debts amounted to £700,000. Judge Miller suggested to Mr. O'Con-

nor to read the judgment in Beytagh's case; and
The motion was adjourned for a week.

-Dublin Freeman.

An English exchange says: The ultra loyalty of Belfast Orangeism has broken out in a tresh spot. This time their craze is the erection of a statue of Her Majesty the Queen. And to think that the s reets of B. liast, of all places in the world, should have been all these years without such a public monument of attachment to the Crown and Constitution! It was the leading local Orange organ that first set the thing going, soliciting 100 000 shillings for the purpose; and now the poor mill workers, seamstresses, and people of that sort are being compelled to part with their shillings in aid of the undertaking Of course the merchant princes of the city could easily do the job themselves

asy to Take asy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

have taken a pill till it is all over." 250. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille

without affording the working classes the privilege of contributing a copper; but they are far too large hearted and liberal-minded for that. They are not such a selfish lot as to keep it all to themselves.

A TRAINING SCHOOL

For Domestic Servants Opened in

The new training school for demestic service opening in Chicago will be watched with interest because it claims to be founded "upon wisdom gathered from past errors and failures of like efforts." The institution is incorporated under state laws, with a house provided with ample grounds for its extension is warranted by the success of the venture. The first class consists of twenty five young women, who have the best of references for faithfulness in performing their duties. The instruction giv n will be not only in cookery, but in all branches that have to do with economy comfort, and health, and the proper maintenance of a house. The best and most improved methods will be taught. The pupils are received free of charge, also without compensation from the school for the first six months. After this probation 33 a week will be given to each pupil until she graduates which will be at the end of two years. At the end of that time a diploma and the sum of \$100 will be given. Special comes son instruction will also be given to the who desire to the themselves for or a branch of work only, but only after the preliminary six months' training requir d as a basis for any kird of service.

POWERFUL SPEECHES.

Speeches in positical season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryain, with his thousands of specifies has not done as much good to the sufferers of cougle and colds as Menthed Cough Syrap has, It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colls there is I is known to the public as not having its qual. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers.

The Rev. H. Patrick Russell, Victor of St. Stephen's, Davonport, bus decided to resign his living and to enter the Roman Catholic Church. The living of St. Stephen's is in the gift of Keba College.

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TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board. W. WEIR.

Montreal, 21 October, 1896.

Legal Notices.

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

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Parch, 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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL | SUPERIOR COURT .- No. 2698.

Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an autherization of a Judge of this Court, en the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McRae,

gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. I

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THE CLERGY AND MR. DAVID.

Some time ago we called attention to Mr. L. O. David's criticism of the Canadian clergy. Mr. David's pamphlet has not remained long without refutation, and that the writer speaks with authority is evident on every page of his reply. There is one point to which attention is due imprimis. The learned author is siddened and humiliated at a "manifesco," written by an individual, but claiming to represent a great political party in whose ranks he had believed, as we believe, that there are many sincere and conscientious Catholics. It would be a principle with such Catholics that the religious interests of the country took precedence of the political interests of a party. They would recognize in fact that the interest of religion and of the Christian conscience is the first interest of the country. Now, Mr. David's pamphlet tends to undermine the faith of the people under the pretext of enlightening and instructing them to better purpose than those who have received that mission from the Holy Spirit. Thus, by one fell blow, Mr. David does violence not only to the Church which he assails but to the party to which he attributes his own opinions and which makes a sharer in his mistaken zeal. "In truth, regarding this unspeakable mixture of the true and the false, of naive confession of faith and unconscious errors, of inexcusable inaccuracies and ill-considered judgments, every diligent and honest reader, however little concerned with the interests of justice and truth, will ask if the party that Mr. David claims to represent has no more serious and reflecting organ, if its theologians understand their catechism, if its thinkers have any idea of logic, and if its best writers are as light in conscience as in judgment."

Having thus pronounced a general verdict on Mr. David's "manifesto," the critic of his pamphlet takes it up chap. ter by chapter and indicates in detail the errors that it is calculated to diffuse among unwary readers. But first of all, it is pointed out that Mr. David's title— "The Canadian Clergy, Its Mission and Work"-is a misnomer, and incom patible with the contents of the book. The first merit in a work is that its title should be an exact announcement of the subject of which it treats. An author is bound in honesty to deal with the theme that he promises to discuss on his title page. Otherwise he does not deserve to be taken seriously.

Mr. David has committed a much graver and less pardonable fault in assailing the entire clergy of Canada on his cover, when, by his own avowal, he has grievances against only a few members of the clerical order, and not against the clergy as a whole. The latter signifies the Episcopate in its corporate capacity, in its moral unanimity, and the secular and regular clergy of the second grade, taken collectively. Now, in no single instance has Mr. David found occasion to find fault with the action of the Episcopate acting as a whole, whether formally or not. In the third place, the learned writer reproaches Mr. David for the lack of solemnity in the profession of faith with which he credo as altogether out of place and also which can orly win the confidence of to teach and guide the consciences of all | ci u e.

its children, he would have given better assurance of his orthodoxy and Lave shed more light on his subject. Mr. David's lack of clearness, and precision is evinced when, after speaking of the ordinances of the Church, he asks whether from their inexpressible benefits it is to be concluded that all its members are perfect men-saintly men, whose actions are worthy of universal admiration. Then he contrasts the Church's utterances when its chosen teachers "speak from the heights of the spiritual world," and when they descend to "the lower levels allotted to the disputes of men," and he says that " apart from the teaching of fundamental truths, the bishops and priests are subject to

What does Mr. David mean? He says either too little or too much. "If the reference is to the Bishops taken individually, they are subject to every error and to every human passion at all time, and in all places. If they are spoken of collectively as the teaching body | ject of increasing its circulation amongst of the Church, they participate in its the enemies of Catholic education in infallibility and indefectibility not only this province and of eliminating from when some fundamental truth of the teaching given in our schools the redogma or of morals is concerned, but | ligious element which Catholics have wnatever be the truth contained impli- always regarded as essential to the c tly or explicably in the deposit of revelation."

The learned author then proceeds to discuss each of Mr. David's chapters to the close of the sixth, answering in every case his rash and unjustifiable statements, and leaving him without standing graind of logic or common sense. In a couple of appendixes, he shows in what way and to what extent Mr. David has falten away from the true doctrine of WEDNESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 18, 1896 | the Church, by quotations from the encyclicals Dinturnum et Immortale Dei, an lan extract from a pastoral letter of Bish in Larocque, of St. Hyacinthe. These who respect Mr. David, and we cl in to be among the number, can onl / express regret that he should have und rtaken a task so inimical to the Church, and, as such, so injurious to turally appeal to their co-religionists of thos: who hold the political views that he claims to represent.

THE BRANDON TWENTY-FOUR.

The manner in which the settlement o the Manitoba School question is proceeding, judging by the reports circulited, justifies the assertion that there is grave reason for suspecting that the interests of the Catholics of the Prairie province have been betrayed in order to cultivate the good will of the enemies of Catholic education. A semi-official telegram to the government organs states that "the Hon. Mr. Si ton met, at Brando 1, a committee of twenty-four, representing Liberals and McCarthyites of Bran lon constituency. In confidence he made them acquainted with the terms of the school set:1:ment, and they after a long discussion adopted resolutions declaring the settlement to be satis-Are these twenty-four electors fact ry.' of Brandon to be the arbiters of the destiny of the Catholics of Manitoba in regard to the education of their children? 'settlement' to these twenty-four elec' tors of Brandon before they were submitted to representatives of the more than two millions of Catholics in Canada, who feel deeply and vitally interested in the question, is nothing short of a gross insult to this large and powerful body of Canadian citizens, who number nearly one half the total population of the Dominion.

If the terms of "settlement" are to stand, because these two dozen of electors have declared themselves satisfied, it is not unreasonable to say that if they had decided to declare them unsatisfactory they would have been modified to please the powerful men of Brandon. Thus humiliation is added to insult. As to the 'settlement" itself, the degree of satisfaction which it will bring to the Catholics of Manitoba and of the other provinces of Canada, when it pleases Mr. Sifton to give the signal for publication, may be surmised from the statement of the Quebec leader, Mr. Tarte, that "it will satisfy reasonable and moderate men," and the assertion of the Orange Sentinel that "the terms will be acceptable to the people of Manitoba and the Protestants of Ontario." There is not one word as to whether the terms may be satisfactory or acceptable to the French Canadians of Manitoba and Quebec, or to the Catholic clergy and laity of the Dominion, although they are the people most interested in the matter. In the light of the past events there is every reason for the suspicion, as we have said, that Catholic interests have been basely betrayed.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The history of the Montreal Sailors' Catholic Club, which we publish this week, will, we feel sure, be read with considerable interest. This movement for elevating the lives of Catholic sailors begins his pamphlet. He regards that during their brief sojourn ashore, which was started by the Montreal Branch of as incomplete. If, instead of that the Catholic Truth Society, has exphraseology, at once sonorous and hollow, tended to the United States and other countries, and is productive of excellent | training which fitted them for the posiigro ant people, he had used a profes- results. Too much praise cannot be besicn of faith at once explicit and simple time or their money to the promotion in its language, in the Church's power of so admirable and so beneficial a have no reason to feel ashamed of the

MISDIRECTED ZEAL.

It was with some surprise that we read in the last issue of the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, Ont., an editorial article dealing with the Montreal Herald's crusade in favor of the destruction of the Catholic character of our schools in this province. Our contemporary goes out of its way to laud the local organ for "the good service it has been doing in calling attention to glaring and abnormal defects in the educational system of the province of Quebec," and, by reproducing with unqualified approval a panegyric of the Herald which had appeared in an Ottawa journal, conveys the impression that the education question which is sought to be raised here is a political one. The Canadian Freeman is laboring under a misapprehension. In the first place, as we clearly demonstrated in our last issue, the statements of the Herald are gross exaggerations, published with the two fold obsystem. In the second place, there is no connection between politics and education in this province, as the Canadian Freeman would have known had it been acquainted with the policies and conversant with the utterances of our public men of both parties. A word of advice to our Kingston con-

temporary may not be amiss. Let it

devote its attention to the Separate Schools in Ontario, the existence of which may at any moment be threatened by forces far more potent and destructive than those that are now being evoked against the Catholic schools in Quebec. If that day should ever come—and we sincerely hope that it never may-to whom would the Catholics of Ontario lock for succor? Would they not nathis province to stand by them in s struggle in which they would be tighting against overwhelming odds if they were left to bear the brunt of the battle themselves. The Catholics of the province of Quebec hold the balance of power in the House of Commons, and are consequently the guardians of the interests of the Catholic body throughout the whole Dominion. In view of these obvious considerations it ill becomes a Catholic journal in Ontario to join with Orange newspapers in Montreal and in Ottawa in insulting devoted and self-sacrificing men and women who during the last half century have given their time and talents unstintedly to the sacred cause of the Catholic education of the young. That it has enough to do to concern itself about Catholic interests in its own with Catholic affairs in Quebec. In that article it administers a merited rebuke to the Toronto Globe for a recent out-Surely the submission of the terms of burst of bigotry on the part of that paper. The 'Globe," it says," knows its trilling thing like an ungenerous state ment about the Catholic people to stand in the way of its commercial 'interests. It is published in, and for, the Province of Ontario, whose people are in the main fairly well disposed to welcome from the Globe an occasional sample of its by gone policy, even though it be in a diluted form We would rather see the Globe take higher ground than pander, however slightly, to the vitiated appetites of that section of its readers who have no love to spare for us. No ground exists for the accusation that the Catholic hierarchy commands in political contests, but on the other hand we claim that no portion of the electorate can be freer to exercise the rights of citizenship than are the Catholic voters, and that no ministers of religion can be quoted who take, on the whole, so slight a part in political contests as do the priests of the Catholic Church. We do not for a moment imagine that the Globe is go ing to indulge in its old time onslaughts on the Catholic Church and people, but its drift since the Manitoba school question entered the arena has been to strike with venomed shafts

> Christian community." The Catholics of Quebec have no reason to feel ashamed of their educational system, or of the eminent men in every walk of life who owe to it the intellectual tion they occupy, or of the seats of learning, which abound in the province. They Christian Brothers whose zealous and

the people who, of all others in the

Dominion, gave the highest examples

of possessing that spirit of political in-

dependence which the Globe construc-

tively claims belongs only to the non

Catholic portion of the community.

"We don't intend to imitate the Globe

in drawing comparisons between

Catho ic and Protestant clergymen,

for such we hold to be as lacking in

good taste as it is destructive of the

good and kindly feeling that ought to

be cultivated by every member of the

unselfish labors in spreading knowledge amongst the young are worthy of all praise. They have no reason to feel ashamed of their Sisterhoods, the fame of whose educational institutions is such that numbers of Protestant young ladies, not only from the different provinces of Canada, but from the United States and other countries, are sent there by their families to be instructed. But they have one regret; and that is that they are not so rich in their generation as are their Protestant brethren, amongst whom are many millionaires of generous dispositions. If any of our colleges had received munificent benefactions similar to those that have been lavished upon McGill, to what a superlative degree of efficiency it would have attained!

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROP-

It is somewhat singular, to say the least, that, of all the cities in Canada, a proposal to tax church property should find favor amongst the Catholic members of the City Council of Catholic Montreal. The proposal does not appear so objectionable on its face as it is in reality. It reads thus:

"To include in the taxable property every piece of land now exempt from taxation, the buildings constructed thereon being excepted:'

The immediate object is to levy a tax on the land on which Catholic churches schools, hospitals, convents, etc., are situated; the ultimate aim is to tax the buildings as well as to place all property footing as foundries and factories and sertion of the end of the wedge; the taxing of the buildings upon it will be the logical outcome of the project. It is movement has been conceived in a spirit of hostility of the interests of the Catholic Church. It is nothing more or less than the first item on a programme to secularize the Catholic vigorously opposed by every loyal Catholic in the Council.

A PECULIAR TRIBUTE.

Bigotry dies hard, even in the great Republic which boasts that it is "the home of the brave and the land of the free." But signs are not wanting that, notwithstanding the efforts of the A.P.A., anti-Catholic feeling is slowly, but none the less surely, approaching the end it into existence. The change in the before and after the presidential elecbe cast practically as a unit for free silver, and that by this means the country would go under the domination of that the "farmer vote" and "organized labor" would also be in favor of Bryan; and it announces its discovery with a candor which would be unexceptionable if it were not adulterated with a perceptible quantity of the old venom. Its

after-election utterance is as follows: "Farmers and artisans and Catholics refuse all and each to be driven together. They think for themselves, just as other people do. They did not wish to spring upon us any such surprise, by secret or semi-secret organization, as we saw in ephemeral Knownothing victories. We especially wish our Protestant friends to observe that there is not the slightest thought is ridiculous, and we can discover no desire of it. The A. P. A. is fright ned at a bogey. This free country has nothing to fear from the Catholic Church, whose members are among the most patriotic of its citizens. It is time to trust the loyalty of our Catholic citizens, not to fear that they can be driven like sheep by conspiring and astute

ecclesiastical leaders. The idea that Catholics "refuse" to be driven together like sheep," as the last sentence explains, "by conspiring and astute ecclesiastical leaders," is as comical as that there was a danger lest these "conspiring and astute ecclesiastical leaders" should espouse the cause of the free and unlimited coinage

of silver. his Worship Mayor Wilson Smith, which we publish in another column, it will be as to the revenue which a tax on the the treasury by only \$90,000. The actual revenue of the city is insufficient by young Czar Nicholas visited France.

clear that if economy and retrenchment nificance to the warmth of the congratuare not to be practised some other method of raising money must be adopted than levying of a tax upon religious harsh enough to say that His Royal property.

SIGNS OF UNREST IN EUROPE.

The fact that the marriage of the

Crown Prince of Italy to Princess Helen

of Montenegro was made the subject of

cordial felicitations at St. Petersburg,

taken in conjunction with some/other

Congress, Italy's old grudge against Austria was aggravated by the policy of Germany and Great Britain in handing over Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Bismarck's part was also one of the causes of the estrangement of Russia from Germany, and from that time for-Russia's rival for the central of the done their share. The first and last of Balkan peninsula. Italy meanwhile began to show her resentment against the Austrians by encouraging the Irredentist movement, especially with reference to the provinces on the Adriatic Sea. The agitation proceeded so far that a few years later, when Italy found it to her interest to smother her resentment against her old oppressors, the Government had no little trouble in putting it down. Prince Bismarck quickly saw in what direction things were drifting, if Italy were allowed to continue in a devoted to religious purposes on the same | mood that made her seek sympathy at one moment from Russia, and at another, secular building of all sorts. The taxing | though less urgently, from France. of the land itself will be simply the in- Italy was greatly beholden to France, or at least to the Emperor Napoleon III. But the later benefits of the Prussians, who had saved the Italian arms from needless to point out that the rout and humiliation by the happy coincidence of having a common enemy, had to some extent effaced the remembrance of what she owed to France. But for Germany, Italy would never have taken rank among the Great Powers of Europe. schools of our province and should be Nor, save England, perhaps, was there any Power to whom Italy could look with assurance for that sustained recognition and help which she had reason to expect from Germany. Prince Bismarck had befriended Italy and would continue to do so, but only so long as Italy was willing and able to assist the Chancellor in carrying out his plans. He had broken with Russia by his demeanor and action before, at and after the Congress of Berlin, and the wrong was too flagrant to expect pardon for even from The influences which contribute to his master's friend and nephew, Alexanhasten its destruction are, in some re- | der II. The old Kaiser never dared to spects, as puerilely irrelevant to the real make the experiment that his grandson point at issue as are those that brought | was to make for better or for worse. Bismarck had only to hint at retirement attitude of the New York Independent, and at once the old Emperor gave up his | Parish of St. Patrick's, have been great province is shown by an editorial article a typical anti-Catholic journal, towards | most cherished plans. Being thus su- triumphs. Last week a meeting of the which appears in the very next column | the Catholic Church in the United States | preme in Germany, which he regarded | Ladies of Charity was held and arrange as his own creation, Bismarck wanted tion, is a noteworthy example. Before to be supreme in Europe. He the eventful polling day it was of began by humiliating Gortschkoff, opinion that "there was every reason to and, when his rival threatened to effect believe that the solid Catholic vote of a coalition with France that would perthe country-and in the Northern States | haps undo what Russia's passive help own business and must not allow any it is a sixth of the population—would had enabled Germany to accomplish, he novelty of their attractions. Orchestral set to work and formed a league that for years baffled all Russia's plans. Powerless in the Balkan peninisula, where he Rome." But it has discovered that this | saw his authority defied even by princes fear was as groundless as its other fear | who owed everything to his father, the Czar could only nurse his wrath, like Achilles, and withhold his voice from the concert of the powers. The old Emperor William, staunch to

his friends, did what he could under the circumstances. Deeming it both wrong and disastrous to offend his chancellor, he nevertheless would not forsake the son of the kinsman for whom he cherished a real affection. He persevered in his pacific urgency till six years after the congress he secured a renewal the old days of the sudden and of the ancient compact that had borne such fruit in 1870. Nothing was published, but he had the guarantee danger of Catholic domination. The that he desired and he seems to have satisfied those immediately concerned. Six years more went by and Prince Bismarck, having no longer the gentle old soldier-King to deal with, nor yet his venerable master's son, but a younger monarch, fiery, self-willed and unused to the ways of diplomacy, spoke the formula of retirement once too often, and. sadly to his surprise, was taken at his word. Then, by whatever agencies inspired, new sentiments began to be developed at several capitals and a sort of overpowering fellow-feeling took possession of the popular mind in France and Russia. On France's part, there had been open and strenuous effort to produce this result, and demons rations of a more or less artificial or far-fetched FROM the interesting interview with | nature had preceded the great unbosoming at Cronstadt. The Gaul and the Slav, who had fought each other in charseen that a very erroneous idea prevails | acteristic fashion some thirty-five years before, wept tears of joy at finding each land held by religious authorities in the other in their true relations, not as city would yield. The assessed value of | enemies, but as friends. Nor did the this land, as the Mayor points out, is enthusiasm die out. On the contrary, it only \$9,000,000, which if taxed to the became more and more real and assumed extent of one per cent. (which has not an air of permanency that no cynical even yet been proposed) would enrich | comments made any impression on, and at last attained its zenith when the

some hundreds of thousands of dollars to Now, it is just the strength of this ther with one hand than his opponent meet the present expenditure, and it is | Franco-Russian sentiment that gives sig- | could do with two.

lations offered by the Russian press to the Prince of Naples. There are critics Highness crossed the Adriatic because had he crossed the Tuscan Sea or the mountains he had journeyed in vain. All Catholic houses of the better class were closed to the grandson of Victor Emmanuel. Protestants he could hardly woo, unless on conditions, which, perhaps, they would not accept. At any rate, whatever his feelings, might be on recent developments of international the subject, the Prince of Naples knocked sentiment, is not without significance. at no Anglican, Calvinist or heathen If we turn back the pages of history a door, on matrimony intent, -so far, at few years, we find that after the Berlin least, as his Government has made the publicits confidant. He found a princess of a valiant race, willing to be his bride. and to make all needful sacrifices. If "Love is lord of all," there can be no cause dual monarchy. That action on Prince for regret at the smallness of the realm ruled by the lady's father. The smaller German States have furnished consorts to almost every reigning family in ward Austria was looked upon as Europe. Denmark and Greece have also the Stuarts who reigned in England had Danish spouses. Slav royalties are few. and at present there is but one such house to which royal wooers can hopefully turn. By and by it will be differ-

> Montenegro has already given a consort to a kinsman of the Czar-the Princess Militsa being the wife of the Grand Duke Peter, son of the late Grand Duke Nicholas. This fact is of some importance, as it brings the house of Savoy into affinity with the house of Romanoff. Relationships of that kind are not generally, it is true, of much value when their respective interests drew states in different ways.

ent.

The case of the Prince of Naples may be exceptional, and if the signs that the bonds of the Dreibund are relaxing should become more evident as the date for its renewal draws nigh, there might be a return to the state of feeling that prevailed after the Berlin Congress. Russia, France and Italy would be a formid. able combination against Germany and Austria. The latter might possibly, in such case, declare itself neutral, and then Germany would be isolated very uncomfortably. This is, of course, mere conjecture, but it is conjecture based on the very real dissatisfaction that prevails among the allies at the double-dealing which the ex-Chancellor, for reasons of his own, thought fit to disclose.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH,

Preparations for a Scries of Social

It is generally conceded that the annual social gatherings held under the direction of Rev. Father McCallen. assisted by the Ladies of Charity of the ments were made to hold a grand oyster supper and social for the benefit of the poor, in Windsor Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 24, 25 and 26.

The coming supper and social are to surpass all the others in the number and music, a chorus of one hundred voices under the direction of Prof. Fowler, progressive euchre parties, refreshments at city prices, etc., will afford a variety of entertainment not to be excelled. All features of a bazaar will be excluded. There should be a large attendance on these evenings.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Presentation of the Drama of Sir Thomas More a Grand Success.

St Ann's Young Men's Society in-augurated the social festivities of the winter season last night in their hall on Ottawa Street.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience present to witness the production of the soul-stirring drama, "Sir Thomas More," which was presented by the Dramatic Section of the organization, in a manner which reflected the highest

credit upon its members. During the evening Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., delivered an address, complimenting the members of the Society upon the admirable selection they made in presenting such a magnificent drama. He also paid a tribute to Rev. Father Strubbe for his splendid zeal and interest in the welfare of the young men of the parish.

ST. AN! HONY'S CHURCH

The New Grand Altar to be Dedicated

The beautiful new grand altar, recently erected at St Anthony's Church will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies next Sunday.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will officiate, and it is expected that the eloquent preacher, Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catherines, will deliver a sermon. Rev. G. O'Bryan, S.J., will also preach on the occasion. The choir, under the direction Mr. E. F. Casey, assisted by Miss Donavan, or ganist, will render Farconier's Messe de

An Irish Athlete.

Mr. Maurice Davin, of the County Meath, enjoys the reputation of being one of the greatest—if not the greatest—athletes that Ireland ever produced.
Wherever an antagonist has been forthcoming, either in England or in Ireland, Mr. Davin has proved to his satisfaction that he could throw a 16lb hammer fur-

Bell Telephone 1233

Some Interesting Particulars of the Efforts Made in Behalf of Catholie Sailors in Montreal and Other Places.

The Closing Concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club-Address by Rev-Father Devine, S.J., Outlining the Work of the Local Organization.

It sounds like a paradox that a sailor on land is a sailor "at sea." But experience shows that there is a lot of truth in this paradox. No matter how good a sailor Jack Tar may be, he is a poor landsman. On land he soon loses his bearing, and tumbles into the many pit-falls ready to receive him in every port he visits.

A movement was set on foot four years ago here by the Montreal Branch of the Catholic Truth Society—aided by several prominent ladies of this city -to establish a home or club, where Catholic sailors might find a rendezvous while in port. Other denominations had already got into the field before the Truth Society, the flourishing Sailors' Institute having been alone in the work for years. But it was felt that it was not too late to begin, and a hall was rented on St. Paul Street. The movement begun in Montreal was taken up in other parts of the world. London, Liverpool, Bristol, New York and other seaports have their Catholic Sailors' Clubs. France took the work up seriously a couple of years



LADY HINGSTON. President Catholic Sailors' Club.

ago, and a committee on "Works of the established in Paris, is doing admirable service among the Catholic a most interesting farewell address to sailors on French vessels and especially the seamen, during which he gave them samong the fishermen on the Newfound some good advice as to taking care of land and Michaelen Rapha Catholic themselves when far away from Montreal.

fishermen belonging to that country.

The world at large seems to be either little aware, or strangely forgetful. of the immense numbers of human beings who live by the sea and spend their lives on its surface. The fishermen on all coasts said to double, even triple, that number, whilst the ocean steamers and naval fleets of all nationalities may be regarded as so many villages.

All these men are habitually exposed to many dangers, both physical and moral. The bottom of the sea is covered with sailors' bones, and it is the danger and uncertainty of this mode of life that brings home forcibly and unfailingly to the mind the wholesome truth that ever through human life there is need of wary caution and patient struggle if we want to reach port in safety. One might think that the surroundings in which the sailor lives would awaken within his breast feelings of nwe, and turn his thoughts towards the Creator of these Vast and wandering billows which he is always contemplating. But here, as in all things else, familiarity beyets contempt, and even danger scarcely arouses a sentiment that might be called a qualm of conscience.

But at the bottom of this callousness is a fund of good dispositions that require only a little cultivation, and bringing the Catholic sailor under the influence of his religion is the best possible means to do that.

The various Protestant denominations in Great Britain and on the Contineut have preceded us in this work and have established homes or bethels in all the chief seaports of the world. The Missions to Seamen are established in more than filty seaports. Havre, Dunkirk, Bilbao, Mediterranean coast; it has now over tions in England, one in Malta, one in Yokohama, one in Hong Kong. St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission has spread still more widely. It counts thirty ports in the United Kingdom, and about accenty in foreign ports: New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, India, Japan, China, Africa, America, Turkey Sweden Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Austria, France, etc. The British and Foreign Sailor's Society has in recent returns a showing of one hundred and thirty-five agents and seven-

Truth Society welcomed the sailors nightly for three years, the ladies' committee, with L dy Hingston at its head, providing games and reading matter, and every Thursday evening a con-cert, given by the sailors themselves, assisted by local talent, brought between one hundred and one hundred and fifty sailors to spend an innocent and pleas-

ant evening.

The work was increasing and the Hall in St. Paul street could no longer suffice. It was during the last winter that steps were taken to secure a larger place to



MRS. F. B. MCNAMEE, First Vice-President, Catholic Sailors' Club.

cope with the work. A meeting of the principal Catholics in town was held in March last, committees were organized, and the work of collecting money began. The large building, four storeys high, on the corner of St. Peter and Common Street, was rented from the Grey Nuns. This is the building that 12,800 sailors have frequented during the season now closing.

Reading rooms and games rooms are well provided, and a concert hall with a seating capacity of three hundred is on the third storey. It is proposed to equip a gymnasium on the fourth storey next season if money can be found for this

FAREWELL CONCERT.

A truly grand send-off was given the sailors leaving the port of Montreal, by a farewell concert, which also closed the series of the most successful weekly concerts, given by the Catholic Sailors' Club. at their splendid hall, Common Street. Mr. P. J. Gordon, concert chairman, and Miss Wheeler, planist to the Club, completed their good record for faithful attendance, and opened the programme in which the following took part:—Miss Nellie McAndrew, Miss May Milloy, little M's Standhouse, little Miss Norray Coghlin, Miss Bessie Milloy, Miss Sharpe, Mr. J. P. Curran, Mr. Hanahan, Mr. Geo. Holland, Messrs. Reid and Milloy. Mr. John Sinclair, Mr. J. Hurley, Mr. James McLean. Mr. E. Linton, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. H. McGee, Mr. F. Godfrey, J. Blan, all seamen, were good in song. The chairman called upon the Rev. Father Devine S.J., chaplain to the Club, who kindly responded and from the stage delivered ves when far away from charity in France went so far as to equip vessels solely for the purpose of carrying the blessings of religion to the deep sea fishermen belonging to that country.

The world at large seems to be either little aware or strangely forgetful of the little aware or strangely for the little aware the extra space so generously given.

The affairs were shown to be in a satis factory condition; 12,800 scamen enjoyed the hospitality of the Club since easily count up to the hundreds of the opening of navigation; 100 took the thousands. The crews of merchantmen, abstinence pledge; 180 acided their whalers and other craft may safely be names to the League of the Sacred Heart; 960 packages of reading matter were given tosailors on out boundships; 3,000 messengers were distributed, besides innumerable articles, prayer-books, etc.: 990 letters were written and about 700 letters received; twenty visits were made



P. J. GORDON. Chairman Concert Committee.

to seamen in hospital. Owing to this being the first season of occupancy of the Malta, Marseilles, Hong Kong, Shanghai, new quarters on Common Street, the ex-Yokohama, etc. In 1882 this Society penses were heavy; but these have been had only seven missions along the met by the annual subscriptions and various donations. Father Devine told the twenty. The Royal Naval Scripture sailors that if the funds could be pro-Reading Society had recently five sta- cured a first class gymnasium would be established next season, and he made a warm appeal to the wealthy citizens of Montreal to aid the Club in the good work that it is doing among seamen entering our port.

After the other items of the programme were rendered, the National Authem was

The organization of the Catholic Sailors' Club consists of an inside and an outside committee. The firmer is made up of members of the Ca holic fruth Society by two establishments. To this number with the it defatigable Mr. J. J. Walsh may be added the Mission to the Deep at its head. The other members of the

Montreal, was the first effort in the world to establish a Catholic Home for Sailors. The work was begun in 1892 and received from the beginning the warm approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. It was there the members of the Catholic Truth Society welcomed the sailors McNamee (1st vice president). Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain (2nd vice president). Mrs. Thomson, secretary and treasurer, and a number of other devoted ladies who undertake to collect money for the Club The only source of revenue so far has been the annual subscription and a few donations. Which are hardly applications are constant to the collect money for the Club The only source of revenue so far has been the annual subscription and a few donations. donations, which are hardly sufficient for the pressing needs of the institution. To day, more than ever, the Catholic Sailors' Club needs help for the number of sailors who frequent the room continues to increase, and there is mu knowing where it is going to stop. We echothe chaptain, Father Devine hweres at the concert on Thursday night last when he warmly appealed to the citizens of Montreal to encourage with their sympathy and alms a work that is doing so much good among the Catholic sallors who visit the port of Montreal.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS, NATIONAL, BENEFIT AND ATHLETIC, TO HOLD SPECIAL SOCIAL GATHERINGS—THE UNDERTAKING SO FAR A GRAND SUCCESS.

The bazaar, which opened on the 9th of November, has been, so far, a grand success. The Rev. Pastor, on Sunday last, highly complimented the ladies of the parish for their energy and devotedness in striving to make the bazaar a success. He also highly complimented the ladies for the skilful and tasteful manner in which the several booths were decorated. The following is a list of the various booths:

Refreshment Table-President, Mrs. H. Armstrong, nobly assisted by Mrs. Ed. O'Byrne, Mrs. T. McCarthy, Mrs. J. Brady, Misses Lizzie O'Byrne, May McGinley, Katie Fanning and Annie

Rosary Table—President, Mrs. Thomas Shelly, ably assisted by Mrs. John Mc Afee, Mrs. J. J. Ellis, Mrs. D. Brennan. Miss P. Murphy and Miss Kate Gleason. Young Ladies' Table—President, Miss Julia Cutler, assisted by Mrs. Jus. Cutler, Mrs. J. Edwards, Misses Mary Ryan and

St. Gabriel's Table—President, Mrs. John Connor, assisted by Mrs. P. Cantwell, Mrs. G. Turnbull and Miss Lizzie

Shamrock Table—President, Mrs. P. Z. Millette assisted by Mrs. M. J. Polan, Mrs. J. F. Campbell, Misses Nellie Monahan, M. Polan, Lizzie Hooper, Lizzie Flaherty, Annie Egan, L. Dart, L. Lynch and Annie O'Grady.

Ludies' Auxiliary, No. 2 Division A.
O. H. Table—President, Miss Teresa
Berney, assisted by Misses B. McManus, M. Erwin, Ellen and M. Kyan, M. Colfer, B. Broden, M. Egan, K. Cavanagh, J.

and M. Mohan and L. Dunn Caoir Table—President Miss Maggie O'Byrne, assisted by Misses Alice and L Holland, B. Smith, M. Deegan, M. Dunphy, K. O'Byrne and Maggie McCarthy. Cigar Booth-President, Miss Sarah yons, assisted by Misses B. and L. Redmond and M. L. O'Neill.

Flower Booth-President, Miss B. Curran, assisted by Misses L Curran, H. Coller, H. White and Nellie Shea.

Tombola Table—President, Mrs. J. having composed several pieces himself \$2.50, according to age, and the funerals Rvan, assisted by Mrs. J. O'Dow! Misses which have earned the encomiums of given are first-class, it is certainly the May and Lizzie McVey, Kate O'Meara, competent judges. Coming from a musi-

Lizzie Buchanan. Gypsy Tent-Queen, Miss May Leahy, assisted by Misses L. Qmin, Carroll, Cor-

coron and Wilson.
Lettery Table—President, Rev. Father
Hellernan, aided by Miss Lilly Holland and Chas. Lamont. The lady president of the bazuar is

Mrs. James McMenan.in, who, by her genral and affable manner, has gained the esteem of all the lady werkers. The officers and members of the CM

B.A. attended in large numbers last night and partook of a delicious supper served up by the ladies. This evening the novel and interesting feature will consist of a tea to the young bachelors of the parish.

Thursday evening the officers of the U.O.F. intend to hold a tea, while on Friday evening the kingpins of the lacrosse circle, the Senior Smamrocks, will visit the bazaar as guests of the parishioners at an oyster supper. The bazaar

will close on Saturday evening.

Father O'Meara is the moving spirit in the arrangements, and in conjunction with the lady officers has succeeded in making the undertaking not alone a social but a financial success.

A Grand Dinner.

On this Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., the annual dinner given by the Lady Patronesses of the Nazareth Institution, will take place in the hall of the Asylum. The ladies trust entirely to the benevolence of the public for the support of the institution, and this is one of the opportunities afforded to give that support. Certainly there is no more deserving establishment. We trust that the annual dinner will be well patron-

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a monthly meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society held in their hall, on Sunday, Nov. 1st., the following expression of sympathy was presented by Messrs. D. J. O'Neill and T. P. Conway, and unanimously carried:
WHEREAS-It has pleased Almighty

God to call unto Himself His faithful servant, the Rev. Father Toupin, who for half a century had labored incessantly to promote the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of those entrusted to his guid-

ance, therefore, be it RESOLVED-That we, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, in meeting assembled, do tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, whose grief we trust will be lessened by the knowledge that the dear departed has but passed from this vale of tears to the foot of the throne of God, where he Sees along the Labrador co st in the Committee are P. J. Gordon, chairman now looks down with sweetest tender-vessel fitted out by our philanthropic of concerts, Jas. Milloy, J. P. Curran, P. Curran

mind, but, though not of our race, he and self-defence is so modified as to had ever looked with eyes of love upon the Irish people. As a further mark of tions issued by the government.

respect to his memory, be it further RESOLVED-That this message of sympathy be entered on the minutes of this society and that copies of same be forwarded to Rev. Father Quinlivan, and to the True Witness for publication. JOHN WHITTY, Secretary.

At a regular monthly meeting held in the St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, on Sunday, the 6.h of September, the following

ously adopted: Whereas,—It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from this sphere of

care and trouble the mother of our cateemed fellowmember, Mr. Jas. Savage,whilst bowing to the will of Divine Providence, be it therefore Resolved,—That we, the members of

resolutions of sympathy were unanim-

St. Ann's Young Men's Society, do ten-der Mr. Savage and family our individual after a very short illness. For forty and united sympathy in this trying years the deceased was connected with affliction, and trust that our Divine church work in different capacities. He Master will mable them to bear their was one of the founders of the Society of cross with chastian fortitude.

St. Vincent de Paul, and for many years

and forwarded the TRUE WITNESS for publication.

JNO. WHITTY, Secretary.

MR. N F. SHERIDAN,

A Talented Young Iris: man Elected President of the St. James' Cathedral Choir.

TRUE WITNESS chronicles the election of Mr. M. F. Sheridan to the position of president of the choir of St. James' this distinction at the hands of the members of this well-known choir is a gratifying tribute to the musical talents



cai tamuy five years. He also sang in the choirs the old way. of St. Ann's and Notre Dame. He is at present studying harmony under Prof. Conture, the gifted leader of the Cathedral choir, which numbers amongst its members one of the sweetest tenors on this continent, Mr. E Lebel. Mr Sheridan is also a member of the Montreal Philharmonic Society. He has just reason to be proud of the honor of being president of one of the most efficient church choirs in either Canada or | ion; rich and poor alike with us. the United States.

Compulsory Army Service.

A despatch published by the Boston Herald says: President Diaz has just sent to Congress one of the most important bills that has been presented for many years. It is a project for an

to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal. We have an unusually

WELL SELECTED STOCK on hand at present which, for QUALITY

and PRICE, we have never before EQUALLED. We claim the first

place in the Fur Trade for our store, both as regards the size of our

537 St. Catherine Street.

A call will convince you that our stock is unique in the Dominion

stock and our extremely low prices.

make it depend on conformity to regula-

The army is about to be remodelled on the German system, with some ideas taken from the French army, by military experts who have been long in Europe. The constitutional changes making military service obligatory are in line with the army reforms.

The matter creates much interest, as all classes of society will be subject to military service.

MR THOMAS KELLY.

An Aged and Respected Citizen of St. John, N.B., Passes Away.

Last week the Church in St. John,

N.B., lost a most faith ul member and the city one of its oldest and most respected citizens, in the person of Mr. Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Savage, through the St. Malachy's Total Abentered in the Minutes of this Society stience Society. The large number of citizens of all classes and creeds that followed the body to its last resting place testifies to the high esteem in which this model Christian was held. He leaves a family of eight children, among whom is Bro. Bernard, for several years engaged in educational work at Mount St Louis Institute in this city.

SISTER MARY JOSEPH DEAD.

It is with great pleasure that the Resigned Her Right to a Great Fortune to Enter Religious Life.

Brooklyn, Nov. 10.—The recent death of Sister Mary Joseph has caused much Cathedral. That he should have merited regret in the Convent of Mercy in Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, of which she had been an inmate for twenty-five years. She became a nun when 20 years old, and of this young Montrealer. An active by doing a torteited her right to a forbusiness man, Mr. Sheridan yet finds tune of \$800,000, which she would have inherited from her father, Edward A. Boury. Her convent life was mainly devoted to visiting the sick and the prisoners in the jail and penitentiary. Her funeral took place from the convent on

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have been requested by Mr. Har-ney, the secretary-treasurer of the Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society, to specially call the attention of our read ers to the fact that all Certificates issued by this Company hold good for one year, provided the full payment is made within one month from date of issue. As the cost is so very small, and only paid once a year, it is supposed to be paid down; but as the Company wish to come to the assistance of those who wish to become members but cannot pay the whole amount at once, onequarter of the amount is accepted and the rest in weekly payments so that the whole amount may be paid within one month. But, should death take place within the month, it would only be necessary to pay up the balance due time to cultivate his taste for sacred and the Company would carry out the music, in which branch of the harmonic arrangement. Considering that the payart he has already become an adept, ments are only 75c, \$100, \$1.50 and having compared several pieces himself [\$2.50, according to age, and the funerals] excited no surprise | good enterprise, that comes amongst his kiends, when, at an early in the time of affliction and possibly age, he joined the choir of the Church of when we can ill afford to spare the the Gesu, of which he was a member for money for the costly funerals done in

The Society has opened, for the convenience of their subscribers and the public generally (as all classes of funer als outside of subscribers are done at reasonable prices), an office at 2159 Notre Dame street, managed by Mr. A. Riendeau, late with Mr. M. Feron. Everything new and first class, polite and painstaking employés; finest room decorations and hearses in the Domin-

NEW BOOKS.

THE VCCATION OF EDWARD CONWAY. BY

This is a charming story from the amendment to the national constitution facile pen of Professor Egan, reprinted rendering all male inhabitants over 18 from the Ave Maria. The scene is laid years of age liable to military service, on the banks of the Hudson and the and the right to carry arms for safety different characters who go to make the Racoon Coats

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Racoon Jackets

FOR LADIES.

The first frosts have made their appearance and remind us that another WINTER is upon us. In making preparation for personal comfort for the cold weather we strongly recommend our famous

'Coon Coats and Jackets

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1666

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

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story are portrayed in an admirable manner by the author. Containing a good, palatable seasoning of love and adventure, the tale hinges principally upon the life of a High Church clergyman. who, by the way, is not Edward Conway. His mental struggles, not too deeply described, and las ultimates onversion, are interesting features of abook which repays perusal and whose general tone is engaging and elevating. 12no., cloth; price, \$1.25.

The Messrs, Benziger of New York have lately issued a little Book that ought to be in the hand of every Catholic. It is a clear and fill explana-tion of Catholic Ceremonies and of the Ecclesiastical Year. Just the thing to lend to inquiring non-Catholic friends and to take to church ourselives. The volume is copiously illustrated and is a marvel of cheapness. The publishers should be encouraged in their endeavour to provide Catholies with a popular series of cheap and instructio works of this chas. They are very necessary.

WOMEN IN POLITIES.

The Romantic Sequel of an Slection. It was in Kansas that I saw, the other

lay, writes a London Journal's correspondent from Chicago, before the election, a number of ladies had taken up the gold side and rode through the streets an imposing calvacale, attired more as knights than as fair maidens. But that did not surprise ne, because you must go West, far West, to get at the true originality and life of American character. I observe that nearly all the phalanx of female leaders who are now in the very thick of the political fray are western women. Thereis, for in-E VCCATION OF EDWARD CONWAY. By stance, the foremost lady politician in the campaign, Mrs. Ella Knowles Has-Maurice Francis Egan. Benziger kell of Montana, of really typical western torce of character. Her story is a little romance, and show w what de-lightful variety the woman of the future is going to introduce into our present dull politics She is a lawyer, and in 1892 'ran," as they say out here, for the office of state attorney general, but was beaten by a few votes by Gen_ Haskell. Thereupon every lady will see what must follow; the gallant general, of course, married his lady opponent. She had a valuable law practice, so had he. In every this g they were a suitable couple, except in politics, the ady being an ardent Populist, and her lashand an irredeemable Republican. Ma_Haskell was asked if these political divergencies was asked if these political divergencies did not interfere with domestic bliss. "Oh, dear, no," said the leamed lady. "We have both too much to do for quarrels. We have the greatest interest in each other's work, and mentally are so congenial that our life is particularly harmonious. We lead an existence of non-interference." Thus it will be seen how needless is the lear that when women become politicians they will women become politicians they will quarrel with their husbands. Mrs. Haskell is out and out for 16 to 1. It is said of her that she received the largest fee ever paid to a lady lawyer-\$10,000-in recognition of a victory she won in the great Higgins mining suit. It must not he supposed that the lady polinicians are all on the side of the metal; though I think the majority are, for the obvious reason that the western states are authors and patrons of the new currency gospel. Besides, there is a cartain sentiment about rescuing silver from its debased condition. But several ladies are to the front who have on tered the lists for gold and McKinley. One of these, Mrs Kirkwood, of Chicago, was once the sworn foe of Tammany in New York, and is now, I believe, stumping Illinois for Republicanism. It will is observed that they all gather about his belt of western states round the great akes.

In Philadelphia.—Her Friend-"And when are you to be married? "She." In three years Charles, you know is so impatient!" Puck.

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FASHION'S WAYS.

[FROM HARPER'S BAZAAR.]

Gorgeous are the colorings displayed in the stockings this year, and there is every possible variety of weight, from the heavy golf ones to the thinnest of silk. Judging from the number of plaid ones displayed in the shops, there is to be a great craze for plaids. For bicycling, golfing, and out-door sports they certainly look very smart, and there are some in silk which, when worn with parent leather pumps, look very well with black house gowns. Plain black for street wear is still considered the best

The new walking boots and shoes are eminently practical, but not at all pretty; the toes are rounded, not pointed; the heels are flat and square; the dull-finished dongola kid or the light-weight calfskin is used for these, and there is no attempt at ornamentation. The last is on the English style, with no curve to the instep whatever. There are also tan boots and shoes on this model, of heavy water proof leather. These are to be worn for golfing or out-door sports. For dress occasions, patent-leather or kid with patent leather tips are worn. This style has rather a higher heel—not high, but higher, and only on slippers for evening wear are any high heels seen. A favorite style of slipper has a long vamp of patent-leather and the back part of kid, eithor black or red, with the smallest of rhinestone or steel buckles for the only trimming. These are worn long and narrow, it now being considered more becoming to the foot to wear a shoe half a size longer than ever before, in order to obtain the desired narrow-

For wear with ball gowns the slippers are made, if possible, of the material of the gown, and embroidered in iridescent beads and black kid with jet are considered suitable for wear with dinner gowns. Altogether the number of boots

Lid, as desired. For women with large feet the black is preferable, as the tan apparently adds to the size.

Carriage boots are really necessary for women who go out a great deal in the evening. Made of velvet and lined throughout with fur, they are large enough to slip over the slipper; they come quite high on the leg, and are tied throughout with fur, they are large enough to slip over the slipper; they come quite high on the leg, and are tied on with ribbons around the ankle and over the instep. These are expensive always, comparatively speaking, but many a doctor's bill is saved by using them. They have no heels, and are devoted their evenings to you?" For they have no heels, and are devote their evenings to you?" For them. They have no heels, and are devote their evenings to you?" rather shapeless-looking, but they are so evidently for use and not for show that they are not supposed to fit nor look

For bedroom wear the quilted mules edged round with fur or the kid mules are the best. Those in bright red are best, as they do not deface easily; but of course these should not be worn outside of one's own bedroom.

Petticoats are a most essential feature in every costume, and it is quite as necessary that they should fit and hang well as that the gown itself should be well out. Again and again a costume is see which, in itself very smart, yet looks someh w exceedingly dowdy and quire lacking in style. Just what the trouble is it would be at first difficult to say. Apparently it is well cut and well hung, and the materials used are of the best, and yet it will not have the same appearance of being in style as will some costume that has cost a third of the money The real reason for this is that the peticoats worn beneath it are not well cut. Women who are really in other ways neat never seem to realize how much thought and care should be bestowed

upon this particular article of dress. The new styles in petticoats are bewilderingly pretty; better still, they are eminently sensible in material and cut. Silk is the favorite material, and as there never was a time when silk could be bought so cheap, it is quite possible, even for the woman who has to consult economy, to have several. Fashion requires that the linings of the cloth suits this year shall be of contrasting silk. and one of the newest fads is to have a petticoat to wear under the gown made schools, libraries, amusements, all freely of the same color as the gown itself, but and successfully offered. There is danger just a shade or two lighter. All these of forgetting that home is the natural are fuller than they were, but the fulness is gathered into a small space at the back, quite like the skirts of the gowns, and the fit over the stomach and hips is carefully attended to. A deep Spanish flounce is still the fashion, but the skirt itself extends under the flounce now. One or more ruffles to trim the flounce, and just as many inside ruches or little flounces as can be put on, are added. Lace insertion is very much usedblack lace on the flounces of petticoats to wear with street gowns, white lace on those to be worn with light gowns in the house In all the petticoats there is ference is at best a necessary evil. To some attempt at wiring, either with a feather bone run through just above and just below the flounce, or the dress extenders, which are really capital, put into the back breadths so that the petticoat hangs out full and wide. The ob jection often raised that silk petticoats are too cold for winter wear is quite done away with by lining them with thinflannel as far as the knee; this does not add to the weight, and yet gives suffi-

cient warmth. Flannel petticoats are extremely dainty; they are very much gored over

the hips, and are cut in deep scallops or squares around the bottom, and under the scallops is a full ruffle of lace. While many object to black underwear, it is often necessary to include at least one black silk petticoat and one flannel one black silk petticoat and one flannel as well for regular street wear or for travelling, as the light colors soil so easily, and it is very difficult to get them laundered satisfactorily. The same pattern in these petticoats is used for colored or white. Some of the very prettiest have an extra fulness put on in Spanish flounce fashion just across the back breadth. This does not make unnecessary bulkiness over the hips, but gives the fulness desired around the bottom of the petticoat.—Harper's Bazar.

WOMEN AND MEN.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE GOOD.

The best thing that the present writer brought away from a certain aducational meeting was the remark of one of the minor speakers, that "the greater part of the work performed by the wise must be devoted to correcting the harm done by the blunders of the good." Thus we a way that doubles their grief; and we hear at funerals well meant exhortations which make sorrow more excruciating. In the rapid introduction, of women especially, into new spheres of duty, they sometimes show, from sheer inexperience, a want of tact that is quite unexpected. In a certain city where women had been placed for the first time on the could—the result seemed at first to be all the other way. One of the very best teachers in the town told me that she hoped no more women would ever be placed on the committee, and gave as a reason that one of those excellent ladies had been questioning her about her home affairs - which were just then somewhat perplexing, but in the highest degree creditable to herself-in a way which no mere man would have thought woman whom I knew, in another city, best intentions, to supervise their bonnets and gloves as well as their school correct feeling, but only of tact, and shoes considered necessary now adays to somewhat trying. Bicycle hoots are worn in preference to shoes and leggings. They are made to reach nearly to the knee, must fit well, and nearly to the knee, must fit well, and leggings. They are more to the foot. They can be either in black or the tan hid, as desired. For women with large

At a meeting for the dissussion of College Settlements in cities, I was surprised to find it generally admitted by those who discussed them that these enterprises di a more certain and un-equivocal good to those who carried them on than even to those whom it was sought to help. With how little tact they are sometimes approached may be tunately the young person proved to be one of the partners in the enterprise, or else the obtrusive remark might have ture that will have strength and permascattered the meeting. Not that the statement implied was not essentially true; but the form of introducing it was unfortunate. No one likes to have the claim of gratitude presented like a bill, and payment demanded on the spot. The truth is that it requires not merely a kind purpose, or even social tact, but a certain natural instinct of human relationship, before widely separated social classes can meet easily. Where that instinct exists, the gap is bridged without conscious effort. Of course early habit tells for something. The late Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, whose death was so universally mourned attributed part of his easy sway over the rougher elements of his party to the fact of his public school education. Thou h the son of a prosperous lawyer, he had always attended a public school, and had learned that Irish-American boys, for instance, were made of essentially the

same clay with himself. We need constantly to bear in mind that, in all our efforts to do good, we run the risk of doing harm, unless we keep close watch on the working of things and observe the natural laws. Thus the more we do for the poor in cities-the more we protect or fortify or redeem the weak and erring-the more we try to make each city a paradise, it follows that the more we attract thereby from the country around, so that the number of objects to be helped increases with the helping. It is like trying to relieve the fishes in the sea by throwing food over the sides of the ship-the more food, the more fishes. Again, we work hard to "rescue these poor children from their wretched homes"; we have evening of forgetting that home is the natural school for rich or poor; and for the older child to be tending the very dirtiest possible baby may be a more really elevating pursuit than to be enjoying clean playthings or moral story books in the daintiest possible room. After all, the schools and the benevolent societies cannot precisely replace the work we may sometimes see unconsciously done, even in city slums, by loving though slipshod mothers and by good-natured but occa sionally drunken fathers. It is needful sometimes to break these natural ties, for the good of the child; but the interhelp "mother" at home, to make the best of small means, to grow up tolerably decent and brave amidst the common lot, these are very important part of

State of the State A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

education. I do not feel so sure of the republic in looking at any class of decorous school-children as when I watch a row of very soiled little girls, sitting on a muddy doorstep, each holding baby," or a ragged boy carrying his little brother watchfully across a langerous crossing. The favored class is at best exceptional; but the others represent the great untrained mass of human beings, they stand, like the peasant figures in Millet's "Angelus," as representatives of average man; and it is on them that the prospects of the coming race must rest.—Harper's Bazaar.

DEFINING THE "SMART" WOMAN.

The word "smart" used in connection with society has come to mean the possession of such a variety of characteristics that it is interesting to read a pen portrait of the "smart" woman, as given in Madame, which is something of authority in the country whence the word comes: "There is no very perceptible outward and visible sign about the smart woman except the general impression which she diffuses of being well groomed without and within. Actual beauty does not enter into debate. She is up to date and up to snut, and that is just by the blunders of the good." Thus we what society loves and cherishes in its often hear the afflicted condoled with in bosom. Her toilets, however simple are irreproachable as to etyle and fit. She goes in for nothing criard or eccentric, and offers no landmark for competition, except it may be in her boots and gloves, which are invariably immaculate. Even her nearest and dearest could hardly vote our smart woman 'harm less.' Not that she is downright wicked, she has scarcely depth enough to be school committee—and this largely on that. Her policy, as a rule, is strictly the ground that they could deal with the defensive, but on occasion she can point women teachers more wisely than men | the cloven foot with the best. The smart woman will devastate a home with as much equanimity as though she were chasing cats from the tiles. Her only love is the reflection of her own face, the echo of her own ambitions If a flirtation means advancement, she will go in for it tooth and nail, and if it falls short of her expectations, she will drop it like a roasted chestnut. Nevertheless, the law and she are on excellent terms. It is part of her smartness to sail in the of doing. Another school committee teeth of the wind, and the very essence of it to steer clear of the reefs. She is made herself most unpopular among the at heart a thorough paced little pirate, teachers by undertaking, with the very and counts her conquests as mere trophies from the warpath that have been won without emotion as without discipline. All this showed no want of remorse. Yet she is a most successful woman, and, as far as we can tell, largely of experience. It was a thing to happy. If she is a sinner, she is at least be outgrown. It was like the curious anything but a miserable one; and, phenomena we sometimes and when pro-fessional actresses break down entirely very large half of the gloss and glitter which worldlings love,"

REBUILDING

The Old and Broken-down House.

Keeping the Structure in Good Condition,

Filling it with Health, Comfort and Happiness.

and beyond the possibility of repair, it is removed to make room for a struc-

Our bodies, when not properly cared for, become frail, weak and brokendown, and when the work of rebuilding is not commenced in time, death surely claims the wasted and worn out frame, and it is removed forever.

Can we rebuild our wasted bodies? Yes; the work can be done even though the spark of life glimmers fitfully and feebly. This work of rebuilding is done through the use of Paine's Celery Compound, that marvellous medicine which has brought new life to so many in the past. This heaven-sent remedy acts directly on the great nervous system, giving new strength to every nerve, makes fresh vitalizing blood, increases weight. and gives fresh power to every bone and muscle.

When this is accomplished by Paine's Celery Compound, it is easy work to keep the rebuilt house or human structure in good condition. Ordinary care in diet, sleep and general living will surely keep up the good work. Then will the rebuilt man or woman be filled with true health, comfort and happi-ness, and life w ll be worth living. Will you, dear reader, rebuild your

broken-down system? The work can be: accomplished if you call to your aid: Paine's Celery Compound. No physician. is required to aid you, and you have no heavy bill to meet after you are made well and whole. The work has been done for thousands of others; will you have your share of the good that it be-

An Opinion of Juries.

"When y u poke a toad," said old Farmer Hornbeak, philosophically, "you can't tell which way he will jump, nor how far; an' it is jest about the same way with the average jury."

"That's so?" returned young Jay Green, in a non-committal way.

"Yep. For instance, in the case of Plunk Jarvis, who has jest been tried over at Kickyhasset Court House for pullin' out his brother-in-law's whiskers by the roots in a fight, the jury discharged Plunk an' fined his brotherin law ten cents, the regular price of a shave."

"I found a fishworm in my hydrant his orning," said the wrathful citi-

"Yes," said the official of the water just at present. We can't afford to furnish fish-all we are able to furnish is

"So you want to he my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume. "Well," said the young man, standing

first on one foot and then on the other, "I suppose I'll have to be if I marry.

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

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IS A DELIGHTFUL ORESSING FOR LADIES HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

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THE DANCE AT THE INN.

"A story, girls," said grandma, smiling ly. "Why, I've never had anything happen to me that could make a storyexcept once. And I'm almost afraid to tell you that one."

'Oh, that sounds charming." exclaimed Irene. "We'll have that, if we have to coax for a week."

Grandma was silent for several minutes, while we chattered and coaxed her. At last she gave way and began:

Years ago, when I was a little girl things were so different from our way of living now that I fear my story will seem improbable to you. I lived in a small western town, where my father had a tract of land almost as large as this en tire village. It was a lonely place for young people, but frequent visits from them relieved the dreariness somewhat. We had plency of riding, however, as well as an occasional dance; we really had but little time to mope.

"Still it was a sad change when my sister married and went to live 110 miles away. It seemed as remote as it she had crossed the ocean; but the glorious anticipation of visiting her kept me in a fever of excitement for a whole year. During this time I had met l'aul Foster -your grandfather-and became engaged to him, and it was arranged that he should accompany father and myself

on the journey.
"Stage coaches were the only conveyances then, but there was an enchantment about travel then that no amount of luxury in a palace car can equal now.

"The drive was a rious. On some parts of the road I sat on top of the stage, but when I was tired or the road rougner than usual, I crept inside. Sometimes we would walk while the horses rested or followed slowly. To-ward evening we reached some small tavern and remained all night-glad by that time of the change, but just as eager to start again the next morning. "The second day, as we were starting,

a young man came up and hurriedly whispered to Silas, the driver. I remember still my lively curiosity ar to what it was all about, when I saw Silas lean forward and draw two large fierce-looking revolvers. He examined them carefully, meanwhile holding the lines a peculiar way, partly between his knees, with the ends turned about his

"I found out the meaning of the whisper and the pistols, too, when, early in the afternoon, we entered a narrow pass between the hills. By this time I was cowering inside the coach, though I could see, without wanting to, the rugged mountains, the steep cliffs, the par row railway along which Silas peered carefully, but that even he was taken by surprise when half a dozen men suddenly sprang up, apparently from nowhere. I cannot express the rapidity with which the whole thing was dove. Two stood at the horses' heads, two quickly dis armed the driver and the men on top of the coach, while two others at the same instant threw open the door, and with levelled pistols, ordered us to step out. Two elderly ladies, a middle aged one, an old gentleman and myself, obeyed as quickly as we could, I assure you. I trembled so that I could hardly stand and was almost talting, when suddenly one of the highwaymen pushed the other out of the way, exclaiming: "A Hebe, by Jove"—and with such a bow as few had ever given me took my hand and helped me down.

To tell the truth, I knew very little of what took place around me after that. I saw my highwayman give orders to his men; then he turned to m, and, in a gentlemanly manner, begged me to walk with him I dared not refuse, and we passed back and forth till I lelt as if I should faint. He talked of the scenery. the mountain air and other matters, but of his purpose there and of the operations o his companions—he kept him self carefully between me and them—he in her eyes: said not a word.

"It was at a moment when I left a could endure no more that I caught sight of Paul's face. All the men had their mother's face, but the dear old soul would be a country to point a moral. in a row, looking into the revolvers of their captors, who relieved them of everything of value. There stood your grandfather, with such a glare of helpless indignation at poor me that it was more than I could stand, and, with a sense of the ridiculous that was more than half hysterical, I broke into such peals of laughter that the mountains echoed. I could not help it. I laughed and laughed till the tears ran down my cheeks, and my escort at last joined me, while he whispered something so flattering that my poor Paul would have died outright if he could have neard.

"Finally my highwayman placed me company; "that is the best we can do in the coach again, with a whispered request for some remembrance-a ring or anything As he had it in his power to take rings and everything else. I slipped off a turquoise and gave it to him. He placed it on his third finger above a

> GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes CREAT CURES.

diamond and as the diamond flashed I saw a tiny cross cut in its surface. I was not searched, and with a courtly bow my knight of the road and his companions vanished as they had come. "One month later I was almost worn

out with the entertainment furnished by my sister in her efforts to make my visit pleasant. There was to be one more dance, probably the last, as we were to start homeward the first of the following week. Paul had been visiting relatives and had just returned in time

to take part.

"As the wagons drove up at the door of the inn where the dance was to be held I heard a young lady triend of my sister's call out:

" 'Mr. Meredith wishes to be intro-

duced to you.'
"Mr Meredith then asked me to lance with him and not once but many times we danced together—he was an admirable dancer. Yet I could hardly hear what he said, so perplexed was I, wondering where I could have heard his voice before. But at length, as he extended his hand, I glanced down and saw a small cross cut on the diamond of his ring.

" My dears. I al nost fainted outright But to the end he acted the part of a gentleman. He led me to a window and stood talking while he shielded my agitation from the room now filled with whirling comples. " Nothing was said for several minutes.

In my foolish heart I was trying to think of some romantic reason that would account for his mode of life. His face, from which the beard and mustache were gone, looked like that of some boyish Sir Galahad, not like that of a criminal. His kindly brown eyes shone on me with a world of laughter

in them.
"Well?" he said, smilingly. At the same moment I caught sight of Paul in the doorway talking to a man whom I did not know and with earnest gestures nointing to my partner. Paul, too, had recognized him.
"Though my heart was heating so

hard that I could not speak, I motioned to Mr. Meredith to finish the dance, and when we reached the side nearest the

opposite door I stopped. "' Bend down your head,' I whispered faintly.

'Some one has recognized you. saw them. You must go.' My voice

trembled, I am sure.
"Must?" he said slowly, still smiling. The the frowned Then the smile came back instantly as he glanced at me, as I stood pale and trembling. 'Poor little girl!' he said. 'So divided between a sense of duty and pity for a poor wretch like me Come—a bargai . child! Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 360 and back here, and I will go.'

"'You ought to go now,' I faltered.
"'Not until we finish this dance,' he said firmly.

"He supported me almost entirely as he whitled around the room, or I be-lieve that I should have slipped on the

terror. "'Good-by!' he said, earnestly. 'I

shall never forget you. Think of me as kindly as you can." "He had vanished in the darkness,

and none too soon. A few minutes later the sheriff and two of his men appeared, fully armed; but Mr. Meredith was nowhere to be found-nor did anyone ever discover how he escaped." Grandmother sighed softly.

"I have always been glad to know he scaped," she added. " Is that all?"

"Yes, except that after the notice of my marriage had been inserted in the papers I received an express package containing a diamond ring with a cross cut in its surface."

The girls were silent for a few moments and then began with exclamations of delight at the story, romance beyond anything they had expected.

Grandmother, darling, I'll wager any

"No, my dear girls," she said slowly; "it was very wrong, no doubt, but—I never did."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to Consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh be cause it removes the cause of it by purilying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by using Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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His Objection,-Isaacstein-" You are oppose to dem Trusts?" Cobenbeim-Of course! Some of dem got such a monopoly of der prezness dot dev vill only sell a man goods for cash."-Puck.

November 26th.

For the above, round-trip tickets will be sold at first-class

Single Fare.

Tickets good going by all trains Wednesday, November 25th, and Thursday, November 26th, and valid for return, leaving destination not later than Mon-

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TRIALS OF

The Sun, N. Y., presents the following amusing account of the effect of proceed-

ings carried on at a Women's Club: "Nancy," said Mrs. Van Klevver, the day after the regular meeting of the "Parlie Pracks," "have you ever been a

"I? A delegate?" responded Miss De

Korus, indignantly.

"There, Nancy, that will do!" interrupted Mrs. Van Klevver. "No disrespect to the noble army of delegates, if

you please!" Katharine, you don't mean!" and Miss De Korus sat up with sudden aston-

"Yes, I do. I'm one. Elected yester-day. Just think of it! 'Delegate from the Tuesday Club for Parliamentary Practice of New York city!' Isn't that great? That's the way they'll call my name out before ever and ever so many women." and Mrs. Van Klevver made a grimace three-tourths disgust and onejourth delight.

"What's it to?" asked Miss De

"You ought to join the Grammar Club. Nancy," said Mrs. Van Klevver.
"Never mind! I understand. It's to comething out in the State somewhere. Now, don't be sarcastic and say that's definite. Just as if you ever would!"
"No. I never should say that was

definite," said Miss De Korus conscien-

Oh, you quintuple essence of all your Puritan grandmothers, may your simplicity never grow less!" invoked Mrs. Van Klevver fervently. "The fact is," she hastened to add as she saw Miss De Korus flush with annoyance, "the fact is Nancy. I'm such an ill regulated person that I need you to keep me in line. Non I don't know what I'm a delegate to. it's something or other 'federated,' and it meets this week. I'll find out about it in time. The important thing is that I'm a delegate."
"How did it happen?"

"I don't wonder that you ask that. It was the greatest surprise since I was elected President of the club, and that was unexpected enough to all con-

"And are you going?"
"Ye-es, I think so."

"What does Jack say ?"

"He does'nt think it's so much of a joke to have me a clab woman as he did at first, and he said last night that he'd be — Oh, I forgot that you're not married!" Mrs. Van Klevver interrupted herself with a smile. "He seemed to be most unwilling to have me go as a delegate; said he drew the line at that. But I promised him that I would resign as soon as I come back, and with that understanding, he consented. The fact is, Nancy, I don't think presiding over a club is my vocation." "Really ?"

"Well, maybe it is the fault of just my own particular club, but those women are so distressingly serious. What do you think they did yesterday?" 'I'm sure I don't know."

"Well, Mrs. Van Klubber got up right after the meeting had been thrown open for business and said she wanted to sat there with an expression of injured virtue and righteous scorn on her face. Of course I was glad to see this sign of

"'Mrs. Chairman,' she said. She wouldn't call me Mrs. President, not for gold and jewels! 'Mrs. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that this club secure the services of some experienced lecturer on parliamentary practice and arrange for a series of five or six afternoon talks."

'That would be nice, wouldn't it?" said Miss De Korus, with interest.

Mrs. Van Klevver stared. "Why, Nancy," she said, in a tone which was more subdued than usual. You are just like them. Like those club women, I mean. I don't see why it would be nice. What do you want of a lecturer? We have our Roberts's Rules of Order, and that tells us all we want to know and a good deal more than half of them have learned or even tried to learn. That's what I said to the club yesterday, too; or, at any rate, I said that it seemed to me we needn't think of having a lecturer until we had mastered our text book.

"Of course, Mrs. Van Klubber was aggrieved then. So were Mrs. Organized Smith and Mrs. Amalgamated Jones, and, in fact, almost all of the women. Mrs. Van Kommonsense winked at me to make a concession. Oh, dear! it seems to me I've done nothing but make concessions since the club started. I let them have an opening prayer, and I countenanced the reading of the names of a lot of nobodies as distinguished guests.' I bore with that stupid ligg woman --

"Mrs. Hogg!" corrected Miss De

"Oh, yes! and finally I let them have about sixteen committees which we don't need any more than a whale needs A library.

"I'll make a confession to you Nancy!" suddenly said Mrs. Van Klev ver in a burst of confidence. "When I went into this club I thought I would Just show them how to run one sensibly.

Of course, I had heard and read all
manner of tales about women's clubs, but I thought I would just create an epoch in their history. I said as much o you, didn't I?"

Why, yes, I think so."

Well, it was a vain dream, Nancy. I might better have tried to change the leopard's spots. One could do that with a paint brush. But these women's clubs would make the Medes and the Persians seem vacillating by contrast. Mrs. Van Kommonsense was telling me about it alterward, and, as nearly as I can make out, all women's clubs are supposed to be edifying. Anything that is purely for

THAT PALE FACE. For Nervous Prostration and Amemia there is no medicine that will so prompt butter into Germany show that the im-

enjoyment would be considered too frivolous. Several times an experiment of that kind has been made, but the club inevitably gravitates toward seri ousness, and always ends up in papers."
"In the papers!" exclaimed Miss De

Norus. "Not 'the' papers, but just papers. They have a mania for writing them and listening to them, especially writing them. Mrs. Van Kommonsense sald that I might as well have tried to keep the North River from flowing into the bay as to keep the Parlie Pracks from having papers. Do you wonder that I was perfectly willing to promise Jack to resign after I come back from dele-

gating ? " "You consented then to have the talks

that Mrs. Van Klubber wanted?"
'Why, it wasn't a matter that called for my consent really. The club would decide that, and it was easy to see that a majority favored it. I yielded to the inevitable after I had said my say. But I suggested a change, and it seems that I struck the very thing which pleased everybody. I said that, if we must have papers, it seemed to me that it would be an excellent thing if the members would write those papers themselves. Everybody beamed so at the i ea that Mrs. Van Klubber yielded to it, and tuey appointed a new committee on the spot, Committee on Programmes. I got hold of Mrs. Van Kommousense long enough to have her nominate Mrs. Pigg, I mean Hogg, for a member, so that everybody was in an angelic humor. It was in a burst of gratitude that they elected me a delegate to the meeting this wees. I'm going just for the fun of it, and I mean to take you along. Now don't say a word! You wouldn't have me to go to this federated affair alone and unprotected. We'll go and see what it's like. Then I'm coming home to resign. I've given up creating an epoch in clubs, at any rate before I have studied them more deeply. I'll tell you, Nancy, what we'll do! We'll visit every one that we can get asked to.
"I rather think," added Mrs. Van
Klevver, "we'd better both begin with
a grammar club."

Don't dally with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HIS LAST POKER GAME.

Why a Lawyer Refused to Accept a Winning and Decided to Play No More.

[From the Youth's Companion]

A party of five gentlemen had been in the habit of meeting once a week to play poker. They were each of them ordinarily successful in his profession, and were respected in their business and personal relations. The incident given below, that took place at their last meeting for the purpose of an evening's enjoyment of their favorite game, dra-matic as it may seem, is strictly true.

It is not easy to give the reasons for the fascinations or the excitements of poker playing. Suffice it to say that on the night we speak of, overwrought by stimulating circumstances, each of the players, because of what seemed to be the strength of his own hand, increased the amount of his bet over that which had previously been made.

One of the five men was a lawyer who possibly beat him.

said:

citement of winning such an unusual amount, and sprang to assist him, but the lawyer waved him back and bent his head, trying to control himself. His friends felt that his emotion was due to some unusual cause. In silence they looked on him while he did a strange

thing. First he took ten one-hundred-dollar bills from the heap of money he had

his pocket.
When this was done he drew a long breath-almost a gasp of relief. Then he carefully separated his own original money from the remainder and pushed the rest away, looking at it steadily for a second or two without speaking. At length he said, raising his hand and registering a solemn oath—we quote his words exactly:

"I am done with poker. Loving the game as much as I do, I give it up from this moment forever. I have stepped across the border line of dishonor to night. The money I have just put back into my pocket was given to me by a client to be paid out this morning, and if I had lost it I could not immediately have replaced it. I had it in my pos session simply because I had not the opportunity to deposit it in the oank and in the excitement of the game I lorgot that it was not my own. The fascination that would make me do a thing like that is one that I dare not risk again. I cannot touch the money that

I won with it, for it was not my own." His friends took up their money and bowed in silence. Their astonishment and respect were too great for words. The lawyer soon rose and left the room,

never to return to it. He had unconsciously given a striking illustration of the fact that the essence of character which we call soul may be lost or saved at the moment when one comes to the border line between an honest and a dishonest act.

Farm Products in Germany. The returns of the imports of American



to Germany was only 21 500 kitograms. In 1894 the aggregate was 298,000 kilograms; in 1895, 375 000 kilograms were imported, and for the first eight months of 1896 the importation reached 398,000

LUMBERING ON THE OTTAWA

A LIFE OF GREAT HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE.

RIVER DRIVERS OFTEN WAIST DEEP IN ICY WATERS-PAIN-RACKED BOLIES THE FRI-OUEST OUTCOME-ONLY THE MOST RC-BUST CAN STAND THIS WEARY ROUND OF

From the Ottawa Free Press.

Only those who have engaged in the arduous occupation of lumbering know how dearly earned is their livelihood, for among the many vocations of men that of lumberman ranks among the most dangerous and difficult. There is the heavy shanty labor from earliest dawn to evening star when the toiler for half the year is remote from home and triends, and whose daily round is to eat and work and sleep, only getting an occasional glimpse of the outside world through a long looked for letter from some loved one far away.

Then the days lengthen, the frozen Then the days lengthen, the frozen lake breaks up, and comes the driving of logs and hewn timber down the tortuous logs and hewn timber down the tortuous logs and hewn timber down the tortuous swift running stream, when necessity often calls the driver to wade body deep often calls the driver to wade body deep in the swift flowing, icy waters. None but the strong can engage in such heavy labor, only the most robust are able to stand the ten hours of daily toil, with but a mid-day hour's respite. Such in brief, is the life of many thousands of laborers in the Ottawa valley, and



make a motion. She hasn't opened her mouth, you know, since the day I was upon him. He was the most imperturble lected instead of her. She has simply able of the players, greatly addicted to long years has wrought for the great long years has wrought for the great the game, and, as it happened in this in- lumber king, J. R. Booth, shantying in stance, held the highest cards in his hands. He knew that he was a sure three inch deal during the summer relenting, so I was particularly gracious winner, for no other combination could heats. It is not to be wondered at that in his long experience and great ex-The excitement became extreme, and posure he should contract a severe cold the betting had risen from hundreds of that in time took permanent lodging in dollars to \$1,000. The lawyer for a mc- the region of his loins and kidneys. ment changed color, then put his hand | Like many others he thought to work it into his pocket, took out a roll of bills, off but in vain. Soon the pains in the and counting from it a thousand dollars, region of the kidneys became so intense laid them in the middle of the table, that labor was a torture to him, and it thus covering the last bet. He then was only the indomitable courage, born of a knowledge that others were d pend-"I call you," which is the technical ent upon him, that urged him to pursue way of bringing the betting to an class. As he did so he turned pale, and his sudden movement of the body was as hand shook as he showed his winning thorny goad that made him wince be neath its sting. Added to this was an neath its sting. Added to this was an neath its sting. way of bringing the betting to an end. his weary round of daily toil. Every necessitated frequent changes of cloth ing, and which weakened him to such an extent that his appetite was almost entirely gone, and eventually but little food and much water was his daily fare. Many vain efforts were made by Mr. Dobie to free himself from the pains which had fastened themselves upon him, and one medicine after another was used, but without effect. Life bewon and, folding them together, he put them with the roll he had taken from almost undesirable. After many fruitalmost undesirable. After many fruit less efforts he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When three boxes were taken he change in his condition was marvellous, and his own words are "when I had taken six boxes I was a new man and consider the cure worth hundreds of dollars." Mr. Dobie, although completely cured, continues taking Pink Pills o casionally and is very enthusiastic in his praises of what the pills have done for him. Many of his fellow workmen seeing the great change wrought in him by these famous pills have been led to give them a trial for other ailments and are unanimous in pronouncing them superior to all other

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which fink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all of er remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Piuk Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Sense of Touch.

[From the London Mail.] The question has been asked, Which

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Dear Stas,—With reference to the (2) "Buffalo" Hot Water Heaters of your manufacture now in the Hospice Auglair, it gives me pleasure to state that after a most thorough test of the greater part of two winters. I have found them most satisfactory in every respect. Although last winter was an extremely severe one there was no complaint about them at any time from any cause whatever, and the quantity of coal used was very moderate, so that I can further recommend them as being economical as well as powerful heaters,

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[Signed] M. AUCLAIR, Curé.

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touch, at any rate in certain directions, can be largely developed. For instance, the connoisseur of china relies much more on an almost imperceptible difference of feeling in the texture than on his eyes to discover the genuineness of any piece.

9

The blind beggar can very soon discern between different metals merely by the sense of touch, and, in fact, the education of the blind affords a remarkable instance of the development of this sense. In certain manufactures the skilled workman knows entirely by this sense when a mixture has reached the proper degree of solidity or a material is of the right texture, and he receives very high wages by virtue of this sense

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His Face Was His Ticket-He was a delicate young man in a pink shirt and duck trousers, both of which he wore in a pompous and conceited manner. He was seated in the tram, dangling his tems racquet, and busily amusing a number of bright young ladies and gentlemen of his party.
"Ah, how good! Here's the conductor.

Watch me astonish him?" "Ticket, sir!" said the conductor. "My dear man," said the young man, my—er—face is my ticket!"

The conductor smiled and looked round at the young man's friends, and then in a polite and apologetic manner said: "Quite right, sir; but my orders are to punch all tickets to show they've been

Here the young man colored redder than his shirt, and hastily produced his ticket amid shouts of laughter from his friends.

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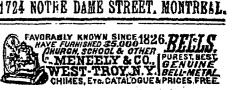
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IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they got it. Allothers are imitations.

THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

They come to us while musing, These shades, historic, old, From out the page of history Wherein this tale is told. Their apirit dwells forever On mountain, sea and shore; Though the dead will come back never-The dead will come no more.

Where are the great of ages Oblivion cannot claim, The poet, sage and monarch, Whose deeds are known to fame. Their part on earth is finished, The brave who lived of yore, For the dead will come back never— The dead will come no more.

We hear their mystic voices From out the silent land, Where heroes of all ages Enshrined in honor stand From out that shadowy realm Their deeds, not words, implore. Remembered, though they come not back-

The dead will come no more. Yet, save in shadowy twilights,

In sunset's evening glow, They come not from the shadows Of misty long ago.

Their spectral fingers point not To glorious ones of yore.

The dead who come back never-The dead who come no more. They whisper "upward, onward" In the battle fields of life, They bid us be as heroes

Through its burden and its strife. They charge us by their spirit Towards higher things to soar. Though the dead can come back never-The dead will come no more. J. A. S.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

A BRITISH SPY GIVES EVIDENCE.

Jones appears to be about forty years old. He was well but plainly dressed. He is believed to be Thomas M. Jones, who up to ten weeks ago kept a candy, stationery, and news store at 600 Amsterdam avenue New York. He was a member of the Irish National Alliance and was a delegate to the Convention held in Chicago on Sept. 23 and 24, 1895. The members of the Alliance say that he has buncoed the British Government if he pretended to sell the secrets of the Alliance, because it is not a secret order. After the Convention held in Chicago, a memorial book was printed containing all the speeches of the delegates, the constitution of the " new movement," the pledges which the members took, and in fact everything appertaining to the order, including the biographies of the members. All the meetings of the Alliance are public, and the proceedings are printed in The Irish Republic, of which C. O'Connor McLaughlin, the Secretary of the Alliance is editor.

ance, is editor.

Jones is a "Far Downer," or North of Ireland man. He came from County Armagh, and was an Orangeman. The Alliance does not discriminate against Orangemen. Its main object is described various Irish societies, and form a big standing army willing to ally itself with any nation that wants its services to to be to create harmony among the any nation that wants its services to fight the British.

Jones went to New York six or seven years ago, and apparently had no diffi- Boston Transcript. culty getting into the Irish societies. He professed to be very bitter against the "oppressors" of Ireland. He fits to a jot the description of him in the despatches. He is a slim insignificant feliow, about 5 feet 3 inches tall, with an rregular reddish brown beard and mustache, hair a shade darker and shifty blue eyes. He had a bulging forehead and was a very nervous man. He was employed as a stock clerk in the canned goods department of Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s wholesale grocery up to a little more than a year ago, when he bought the store in Amsterdam avenue and set up in business for himself.

He was energetic enough, but his neighbors wondered how he lived, for the profits of the store were small He was out o' nights a great deal. He was married and lived with his wife and two children, a girt two years old and a boy who was bern in July last. Michael J. Rooney, who lives at 607 Amsterdam avenue and was one or Jones' customers, said that Jones was appar ntly an ardent Home Ruler, became very violent when he began to discuss the wrongs of Ireland, and always talked of using physical

Ten weeks ago Mrs. Jones told one of the customers, Bernard Reilly, that the family was going back to the old coun-

try. ... What part of the old country?" ask-

ed Reilly.
"England," answered Mrs. Jones, and then she corrected herself and said they were going to Ireland by way of Eng-

Two days later Jones told everybody that his brother had died in Ireland, leaving him some money, and that he was going abroad to collect it. He sold his store, through a broker, to Henry Haas for \$165. He had paid \$125 for it originally. He had six trunks and two valises taken to the Grand Central Station, and it is supposed that he sailed from Que-

The Irishmen interested here say that if he tells the truth he cannot hurt any-body, for all he can tell is already known, but they fear he will earn his pay and make trouble for Ivory and for other Irishmen who may venture abroad.

Just before leaving town Jones tried to have the lives of his wife and children insured, but was unsuccessful for some reason or other.

The fate of British paid spies who have informed on Irishmen is not very encouraging. Talbot and Warner were shot dead in Dublin, Pierce Nagle was killed in Melbourne, Corrydon was killed in London, Carey was shot and killed in

Caron, who published an alleged exposé of his adventures in Irish secret organizations, died "through fear," as one physical force man expressed it

The New Patent Law in Russia.

Messrs. Marion & Laberge furnish the

following information:—
The Czar has sanctioned a new patent law in Russia, now in force. The salient features of this new law are as follows:— Any new invention capable of being used industrially can be patented for fifteen years instead of the present periods, except arms, explosives, ammunitions of war, foods and chemical products, but chemical processes and processes for preparing foods can be patented. By "new" is meant not previously published in print in any country or published, worked or patented by others in the realm. A patent in Russia, therefore, under this new law must be applied for on or before the issue of the corresponding patent. Old patents can be prolonged up to fifteen years by paying the corresponding tax to this period Patents of importation will no longer be granted, but patents of addition on existing patents will be obtained, to expire at the date when the original patent would expire to the annual taxes on the original patents serving both. Taxes instead of being paid down at once, will now be paid annually, beginning with a comparatively small tax and yearly increasing in amount. The cost of a patent of invention will probably be about \$6250, including translation of 1,000 words (extra translation 75c per 100,) the applicant supplying the specification in English in duplicate, and drawings in duplicate, one Bristol board and other cloth, well executed in black lines, 14 inches by \$\frac{1}{4}\$ inches, or multiple of \$\frac{3}{4}\$, including \$\frac{3}{4}\$ inch left blank at sides and bottom and.2 inches lett blank at top (no marginal lines) An extra set of drawings sho ld. it possible, be sent for use of the attorney. Any English words such as figure 1, figure 2, etc., should be inserted in pencil on the drawings, not in ink. The power of attorney must be in the Russian language. The annual taxes will probably be:—Before the end of first year \$12.50, before the end of the second year \$15.00. and so on, increasing in a gradually augmented ratio each year during the life of the patent.

Boston Catholic Cemetery.

In Grand Army Hall, Roxbury, the Boston Catholic Cemetery Association held its 91st semi-annual meeting. Offi-cers were elected as follows: President, Timothy D. Mulvey; secretary, Charles H. Dolan; treasurer, William H. Lynch; directors, Andrew F. McDermott, Thos. F. Dolan and Daniel J. Mitchell.

There were 1840 interments made in three cemeteries of the association during the past six months. The total interments are as follows: Calvary, 53,840; Old Dorchester, 33,251; Mt. Benedict, 9,938; total, 98,869.

The total receipts for the last six months were \$30,825 25; cash in treasury, \$3,174.91; sinking fund, \$20,808.39; perpetual care fund, \$7,522.04; special fund, \$13,532.83; total amount deposited in the name of the association, \$45,169.17. -Boston Globe.

Newspaper Waifs.

"Paw," said Tommy Tucker, "am I descended from the monkey?" "Not

Mamma-"Johnny, I fear you were not at school yesterday." Johnny-"H'm! I'll bet the teacher told you. A woman can never keep a secret."-

to leave them out all night then."-Yonkers Statesman.

Dolly-I told Mr. Nicefellow that I

bet Reggle twenty kisses our boat would win a race at the regatta. Daisy—Well, wasn't he shocked?
Dolly—No. I let him hold the stakes.

-Boston Globe. Pompous Mistress-Who is that man at the door, Hannah?

New Girl-He says he's the rent-collector, ma'am. P. M.—But, Hanna, we don't pay

New Girl-That's what he says, ma'am. -Detroit Free Press.

"I've got a great mind," said the young man, "to go West and grow up with the country." "But you don't know any-thing about agriculture." "I know that. But there are one or two sections where there seems to be so many politicans that I believe an energetic man could come pretty near getting a monopoly of the farming."—Washington Star.

HIS ONE GREAT TROUBLE.

An old, bedridden fisherman at a fashionable watering place was frequently visited during his last illness by a kind hearted clergyman who wore one of those close fitting clerical vests which button behind.

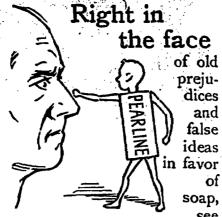
The clergyman saw the near approach of death one day is the old man's face and asked if his mind was perfectly at

"Oo aye; I'm a'rich," came the feeble reply. "You are sure there is nothing troupling you? Do not be afraid to tell

The old man seemed to hesitate, and at length, with a faint return of anima-tion, said: "Well, there's just one thing that troubles me, but I dinna like to

"Weel, sir, it's just like this," said the old man eagerly. "I canna for the life o'me mak' oot hoo ye manage tae get intae that westcoat."—London-Tit and po

The death is announced of Rev. Brother Laing, a native of Preston, England, at the Christian Brothers' Monastery, Clonmel. He was 60 years of age before coming to Clonmel, and had been su-Africa Pigott, who committed the London Times forgeries against Parnell, He was a general favourite, and his dekilled himself in Spain, and his ally, Le



what Pearline has done. Hundreds of millions of pack. ages have been used! There never was a household article that came into general use so rapidly. Women were ready for it. Most of them were tired to death of wasting their time and strength and money with needless and ruinous rubbing. It hasn't taken them long to prove to themselves that Pearline is easiest, quickest, safest, most economical. Every woman can prove it. 400 *9nitro9¶‰enoilliM*

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle cables were very discouraging to day, quotations being considerably lower than they were last week. A private cable from Liverpool to a shipper said : "The market is worse. Choice Canadian cattle 41d; middling cattle unquotable; sheep 5d; States' cattle 51d. The exporters consider this downright bad news, but it is hoped that there will be a speedy improvement. There was considerable speculation to-day as to the cause of the decline, and the impression was that the heavy supplies of Irish cattle had a good deal to do with it."

The local situation is without special feature. Freights are still very firm, and the quotations given to-day were 50s to 55s. One steamer's space was nearly all let at 60s insured.

There was quite a little activity at the East End Abattoir and prices in most instances were well maintained. The offerings were about as follows: 700 head butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 1,200 sheep and lambs. Holders were all pretty firm in their ideas, and some of the best realized 3½c. Good stock was held, and sold on the basis of about 2½c to 3½c, and common in the vicinity of 2c to 2½c. Buyers have been paying some attention to calves of late, and offerings have been somewhat limited. Prices range from \$3 upwards, according to quality. Shippers are only moderate buyers of sheep these days, and showed very little interest in them to-day. Small business, however, was done on the basis of 21c to 24c. Good lambs were quoted around 34c, and fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4. Mr. Robert Bickerdike received the

date of November 4th. "A strong supply of cattle has prevented any advance in prices. As the number for next week is heavy, there is no possibility or any im

provement. "The sheep trade is not so good as when "Bacon—"In Venezuela they have trees which look exactly like umbrellas." the line sueep trade is not so good as when we last wrote; this is in consequence of the increased numbers. Liverpool best bullocks, sinking the offal, 5 d; middling and interior bullocks, 41d to 5d; South American bullocks, 4d to 5d; South American sheep, 5d to 54d; North Ameri-can sheep, 5d to 54d; Canadian ewes, 44d to 5d; lambs, 6d to 7d."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market continues quiet and unchanged. Finest September makes continue nominal, and the only current trading to report is in Quebec makes. In this grade we heard of busi-

ness to day all the way from 9% to 10c.

Butter continues dull. Offers of October creamery were made to-day at 19%c, but the best bid that could be secured was 19c.

The tone of the egg market was firm and prices were unchanged. New laid sold at 20c to 22c, choice candled and Montreal limed at 14c to 14gc, Western limed at 13c to 14c, and culls at 8c to 10c per dozen.

The demand for beans was slow and prices rule steady at 70c to 75c in car lots, and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing way. Potatoes met with a slow demand at 30c to 35c per bag in a jobbing way.

The demand for partridge was good and prices rule firm at 35c to 40c per brace for firsts, and at 25c to 30c for seconds. The poultry market was quiet and unchanged. Turkeys sold at 8c to 9c; ducks, 7½c to 8c; chickens, 6½c to 7c, and geese 5c to 6c per lb.

INGERSOLL, November 17.—Offerings, 1,785 boxes; no sales; market dull.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Business in this market was dull, the demand being slow, and prices were un-

Canadian pork new, \$11.00 to \$12.00; Canadian short cut, clear, \$10.00 to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, \$10.25 speak o't"

"Believe me, I am most anxious to comfort you," replied the clergyman.

"Tell me what it is that troubles and perplexes you."

"Weel sir. it's just like this," said

"Weel sir. it's just like this," said

"Weel sir. it's just like this," said

"To you't and ian short cut, mess, elocation to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, elocation to \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb., octavely construction to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, elocation to \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb., octoor \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb., octoor to \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb., octoor to

Chicago provision market was weak and pork declined 15c to 22c, closing at \$6.55 November and December, \$7.60 January, \$7.971 May. Lard closed 15c to 171c lower at \$3.721 November, and December, \$3.921 January, \$4.15 May. Short ribs closed \$3.70 November and December, \$3.771 January, \$3.971 May. Bacon in Liverpool was weak and de

clined 6d to 1s, and lard 6d. Pork closed at 50s; lard at 22s; bacon at 24s to 28s 6d, and tallow at 20s 6d.

MARRYING A POOR MAN,

riages where one of the contracting parties was rich and the other poor.

"I have reached that period of life," said she, "when I can look back and see results and note how seldom those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, as the saying is, have the silver others seemed particularly enviable and desirable—and then look about me and see how few of those who were called men of pleasure in those days have attained an honorable and useful middle age, I feel that I can preach a sermon to my boys and their friends with object lessons that ought to make it very impressive. Some are poor, having spent health and substance, like the pridigal, in riotous living. Even those who have apparently not suffered in purse or health are a set of discontented, blase, weary worldlings, who go over the same tread-mill of rashionable existence year by year without ideasure or profit.

Another thing I have noticed from my vantage ground of lifelong experi | Bluetter.

ence is that, if only as a purely worldly At a North Side social gathering the other evening, says the Coicago Inter-Ocean, conversation turned on the sad | the crooked ways in which he sought to Ocean, conversation turned on the sad fate of a young couple who had married a year ago and were now understood to be leading the proverbial cat and dog life. The young wife had, previous to her marriage, been a poor girl, and when her engagement was announced had been widely congretulated on making such an are the young married couples of married couples. her engagement was announced had been widely congratulated on making such an advantageous match, the groom being a young man of considerable wealth. A charming matron, whose looks belie the baptismal register, had listened to the conversation without taking part until asked for an opinion regarding marriages where one of the contracting part. perous, and in many cases wealthy, while those men and girls who married for money are, as a rule, greatly in want of it. 'Be good and you will be happy' is the old maxim, and certainly it seems true from a materialistic as well as from a religious point of view. Of course it does not necessarily follow marriages fork when they are grown up. When I look back and remember who were the jeunesse doree of my youth—the men whose lives and positions above all my personal observation have turned out

"The essential difference between the man and the woman," said the cheerful dot, "is one of wear and tear."

Eh?" said the new boarder "Yes. Man spends his money foolishly on a tear and women on wear." Indianapolis Journal.

"You don't mean to say that that stingy old maid has given you ten marks for telling her fortune?"

"Indeed, I do. I told her that she would meet with an accident be ore she was twenty-four years old."-Fliegende

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We urge comparison in Quality and Prices, which will prove the truth of our statement, that for the balance of this month, you can save from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. by purchasing your Carpets and Furniture here.

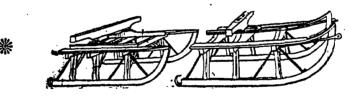
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MUD! MUD! MUD



But still Winter is coming, and lots of snow and sleighing. 'What is it you Want?' Light and sleighing. 'What is it you Want?' Light per cent. (3 per cent.) for the cur ent half-year, or the per cent. (4 per cent.) for the cur ent half-year, or the per cent. (5 per cent.) for the cur ent half-year, or the per cent. (6 per cent.) for the cur ent half-year, or the per cent. (6 per cent.) for the cur ent half-year, or the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after 'Sleighs,' Bob 'Sleighs,' Heavy, light, new or old, high or low priced. We have them all, and can suit you in price and style. Burlots, Carioles and Pony Sleighs.

Come and see our stock.

.... 150 to choose from. 592 St. Paul Street.

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Sale of Carpets for Thirty Days, commencing MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.

This immense stock comprises the best selections of most desirable patterns in best makers' goods.

Brossels and Tapestry Carpets. Axminster and Wilton Carpets. Russian and Persian Velvets. Wool and Union (arpets. Templeton's Parquet and Art Carpets

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Curtains, Draperies, Sash and Lace Cur-Irish Point and Tambour Curtains. Table and Plano Covers. Oilcloths, Linoleums, Cork Carpet and Mattings.

/ Il of this immense stock made to order and direct from manufacturers, will be disposed of at Mannfacturers' Prices and less than many buyers pay for th ir goods.

FURNITURE.

The whole of our THREE FLOORS of FURNITURE amounting to

\$32,000

Will also be sold at Manufacturers' Prices during this great Clearing Sale.

An excellent opportunity for the Newly Married and those building to furnish throughout from these immense stocks, the largest in the Dominion, at Money Saving Prices, from November 16th to December 15th.

THOMAS LIGGET,

GLENORA BUILDINGS.

1884 Notre Dame Street. Montreal.

Hallucination.

At the Northampton sessions, James, Beecham, 59, a tramp, was charged with stealing twenty sheep at Horton. The accused attempted to sell the sheep at Northampton market. He pleaded that he lay down by the roadside to sleep, and that when he awoke the sheep jumped up and around him, and some jumped over him. He thought they came out of the ground, and he came to the conclusion that he would drive them on, and when he got into Northampton the boys and dogs drove them to the market. He never meant to steal them. He was sentenced to six mouths' hard labor.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, ask that dur-ing the coming season of grand opera ladies occupying seats in the orchestra will not wear hats during the performance.-N.Y. Sun.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

A choice collection for Men, Women and Children

Ladies' 4 Button Kid Gloves at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1.75 and \$1 85 pair. Ladies' Wool Gloves in all sizes and

Ladies' Double Wool Mitta at 30c pair:

w rth 50c. Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts in all Styles, at Lowest Prices.

Men's Kid Gloves, the Derby, at 98c

pair; worth \$1.50. Men's Wool Gloves, in all kinds at

low prices.

Men's Lined Gloves and Mitts, from the cheapest to the best.
Children's Gloves and Mitts of every description at Bottom Prices.

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RELIABLE GOODS AT POPULAR

Hundreds of Pretty Ties for Fall Wear at 15c. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c up.

Mufflers: We have them in all colors; rices from 20c to \$5 00 each.

Handkerchiefs: Extra value in all lines; Silk ones at 25c; worth 40c. White Shirts: We make them and make them well. Good White Shirts (dressed) at 75c; worth \$100.

Cambric Shirts; regular \$1.25 ones for 79C.
Night Shirts, all kinds; good ones for 75c
Braces at 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and up.
Corduroy Vests, at \$2 25; worth \$3.50.
Cardigan Vests, samples, at \$1.60 the \$3.00 ones.
Frieze Ulsters at \$6 98, worth \$11.50
Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets at Bottom
Prices

Prices.
Rain Coats, Odd Lines, at less than cost
Umbrellas at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.75,
\$2.00 up.

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Cashier.

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