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The Senate CITYOU THE AND CAND Vol. L., No. 19 IRELAND AND ROME

THE IRISH PILGRIMAGE. — The Irish pilgrimage reached Rome on the 23rd October last, and the members were received at the station by Mgr. Kelly, rector of the Irish College. At a sign from Cardinal Logue, however, silence was immediately restored, and Leo XIII, with a firm, clear voice, addressed the pilgrims in Italian, Mgr. Kelly translating his words into English. The Holy Father thanked his visitors for their manifestation of filial love and devotion, and after alluding to the undying fidelity of Ireland to the Church and to the Holy See, as proved by the heroic courage with which the "Island of Saints" had preserved the religion of its fathers in spite of centuries of persecution, he went on to express the conviction that Irishmen of to-day are as loyal and true to the Church as their forefathers of old. His Holiness then reminded his hearers of the blessings they had genieved by coming to Rome, and ended by quoting St. Patrick's words, "Christiani ita ut the Catholics of Ireland would always remember the exhortation of their great Apostle. The Holly Fa-His Eminence Cardinal Logue took up his residence at the Irish College, while Father W. Ring, O.M.I., Father MacIntyre, O.M.I., and Father O'Reilly, O.M.I., with the other directors of the pilgrimage are staying at the Hotel de Rome, the pilgrims themselves being scattered in the various hotels. On the morning after their arrival the pilgrims assembled in the Church of St. Agata dei Goti, whence, after assisting at

sembled in the Church of St. Agata dei Goti, whence, after assisting at Mass and Benediction of the Blesser Sacrament and listening to a short address by Cardinal Logue, they proceeded at once to visit the Basilicas in order to gain the Jubilee Indulgence. The following three days were completely given up to the exact fulfilment of the Holy Year devotions, which were brought to a close on Saturday. In the Vatican Basilica, where Cardinal Logue, after celebrating Mass, addressed the pilgrims, congratulating them on the spiritual benefits which they had derived from their visits to Rome's famous shrines, consecrated by the blood of martyrs and apostles, and expressing joy at seeing that so many of his flock had been enabled to avail themselves of the blessings attending the Holy Year.

It had been feared by many of the Frish pilgrims, and also on account of his health, it would be impossible for the pilgrimage to obtain a separate audience. This was considered all the more improbable innsmuch as the recent English pilgrimage, although five times as numerous as the Irish, failed in obtaining a separate audience. This was considered all the more improbable innsmuch as the recent English pilgrimage, although five times as numerous as the Irish, failed in obtaining a separate audience, and only received the Pope's blessing in St. Peter's, together with several though five times as numerous as the Irish, failed in obtaining a separate audience, and only received the Pope's blessing in St. Peter's, together with the grantest to yothe Irish pilgrims learned that the Holy Father would receive them separately and deliver a short address. The audience took place on Sunday morning in the Spacious hall where the pilgrims, headed by Cardinal Logue, Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney Most Rev. Dr.

that the Catholics of Ireland would always remember the exhortation of their great Apostle. The Holy Father then solemnly bestowed Apostolic Benediction on the kneeling pilgrims, authorizing the priests present to impart the same benedition to their flocks on their return to Ireland. Cardinal Logue having presented the leading members of the pilgrimage to the Holy Father, all the pilgrims were allowed to kiss the Pontiff's hand, His Holiness addressing a few words to each.

the Poligrims were allowed to kiss the Pontifi's hand, His Holiness addressing a few words to each.

On the following day the Irish pilgrims again had the privilege of receiving the Papal Benediction in St. Peter's, together with several thousands of other pilgrims, chiefly from the Italian provinces. The Holy Father paid marked attention to the Irish group, and repeatedly paused to bless the children of Erin as he passed before their ranks, borne on high on the Sedia Gestatoria. A reception in honor of the pilgrims took place on Monday at the Circolo Immacolata where Dr. Healy delivered an eloquent address on O'Neal and O'Donnell, whose tombs in the Church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, had been visited in the morning, High Mass being celebrated by Cardinal Logue intends to stay in Rome at least a month, as he will await the ratification by the Sacred Congregation of Rites of the decrees of the recent Synod of Maynooth.

STANDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the veteran the leading Liberals, however, try

mr. Justin mectariny, the veteran Irish historian, novelist and Parliamentarian, contributes a very interesting review to a local newspaper of the standing of parties in England after the recent general election, from which we take the following extracts. He says:

The Tory Government comes back to power with a large majority—a majority, in fact, very much the same as it was when the appeal to the country was made. Now this is,

ATHOLIC FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

AND APPLICATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND APPLICATION

bury's Government gave Ireland a system of Irish local parish councils and created a special board of agriculture to help the farmers of the country, and all manner of plausible suggestions were sent about to the effect that Ireland had only to express a wish and it should be gratified, so long as sne did not keep pressing her troublesome old demand for Home Rule.

Now the result of the general elections is to proclaim with the most emphatic voice the utter failure of this policy. The Irish Nationalist party has come back to the 'House of Commons stronger than before, in mere numbers, and much stronger in energy, in united purpose and in resolution. Dissension in the Irish party has been almost entirely got rid of, and it may be taken for granted that the Home Rulers will make their presence felt in the next Parliament as they had not been able to do for many past sessions. The Home Rulers command too large a

ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY AND PAUPERISM.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY AND PAUPERISM.

Very Rev. Father Vaughan, S.J., of Manchester, England, delivered a remarkable address on the above topic at a bazaar, held in his vicinity recently. He said in part: As a citizen of Manchester no less than as a catholic priest, it gave him the very greatest pleasure to be present and to witness the efforts which were being made to find accommodation for the Catholics of the district of Withington. He was one who believed that in the measure in which. Catholics were true to their religion, so they would be true to their religion, so they would be true to their country and that the best way to make a good citizen of a Catholic was to make him a good Catholic first. He is knew he should be told by a certain section of the community, and indeed he had been told by letter that day, that the material wealth, the commercial prosperity, and the national greatness of England were the results of the "glorious Reformation," for those material results it would be more in keeping with the facts to look to something much less was asked to cast his eye across the Channel, and visit Ireland, and then to go forth to Italy and Spain. He knew all those places, and there was no need to visit them to find out their actual status. He admitted that this land was singularly favored in its material prosperity, but at the same time he could not forget that a great bulk of his fellow-countrymen were not in the most favorable circumstances of life. He knew that there were a million starving, and, as they were reminded by Mr. Chamberlain, another million on the verge of it. He knew if they took the great metropolis they would find that one in every five persons died in a hospital or a the work of the work of the work of the great metropolis they would find that one in every five persons died in a hospital or a the same dimentation of the commercial prosperity to day.

It was important for them to keep the faces, and certain other effects from starving, and, as they were reminded by Mr. Chamberlain, ano led by Mr. Chamberlain, another million on the verge of it. He knew if they took the great metropolis they would find that one in every five persons died in a hospital or a workhouse, and that, if they took away the very wealthy classes, one in every three died in the street. In spite of the wealth of this country, he would rather be a pauper in Ireland, in Spain, or in Italy than a pauper in England. A pauper in England, he was sorry to say—and he was not speaking without experience—was in the most deplorably degraded state. He had little or no thought of any sunshine that was to come to him, and the gloom of this world was darkened for ever more.

On the other hand, when he was

FATE OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

E Witness

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A Vienna correspondent of the London "Universe" thus adds another chapter to the terrible sufferings of Catholic missionaries in China. He says:—

A member of the Childhood of Jesus has sent to the president of the missions in the province of Kiangsi. After describing how the mission at Kintechin was demolished he relates what happened at the larger establishments in the town of Yacchau. The latter consisted of a dwelling, house for the Sisters of Mercy, a church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a hospital for natives, an asylum for old men, an orphanage accommondating 200 children, a girls' school, a separate asylum for old women, and a dispensary for the poor. These buildings were divided by a garden from the house where the priests lived, close to which was a boys' school and a school for adults. The population was not hostile to the mission.

The good work of the Sisters of Mercy and the personal benevolence of the Superior had won the hearts of the prefects, sub-prefects, and some of the literati. There were, at the time, over 160 children in the orphanage, and a number of patients and old people in the other establishments. The Mandarins, admitting their good will, were powerless to face the mob, which mustered from 6,000 to 7,000. The soldiers, who only numbered from 100 to 200, were scarcely to be depended upon, and were only allowed to use their rifles to shoot in the air. While the who only numbered from 100 to 200, were scarcely to be depended upon, and were only allowed to use their rifles to shoot in the air. While the missionaries were deliberating on the 21st as to how they could save the children and old people, a messenger brought tidings that the mob had broken into the orphanage and hospital. The troops tried to disperse them, but to no purpose. It would seem that the Mandarins and subprefects had endeavored to help the missionaries to escape, but the superior was seriously wounded by stones thrown at him by the crowd,

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN

His Lordship, the Bishop of Saltord, delivered an able and eloguent address at Manchester. England, recently, the occasion being the clause would preserve their chilblessing of the foundation stone of a new school. He said that as the School Board election in Manchester, and as the excitement of the war and the Parliamentary elections had subsided, the question of education would certainly resume its position of national importance, interest to be deprived of their own form of their place, because the conscience clause would preserve their chilbles in the preserve their children's religious convictions from beautiful their constitutions from the schools for themselves, but they sold or rented most of their existing schools to the School Board authoration would certainly resume its points.

had subsided, the question of education would certainly resume its position of national importance, instition in the hope that the ratepagers of the kingdom would be compelled to volving as it did the vital question of the future of Christianity in this country. For many centuries the voluntary schools had carried on single-handed and alone, not without sometimes without aid from the government, the entire education of the mation's children. In 1870 board schools were erected for the first time by Act of Parliament, professedly only to add to the voluntary schools, to supply with schools variant places in the country where voluntary effort was made to provide them. Thus Board schools were originally intended to co-operate with and to supplement existing voluntary schools, not to crush them out of existence on check their future growth. Voluntary and board schools were to be considered not as antagonists, but as fellow-workers carrying on in harmony and under just and equitable conditions the entire public elementary education of the there were no Nonconformist schools. They were everlastingly clamoring for the kingdom would be compelled to by law to build everywhere Board schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would satisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would astisfy their requirements. Meanwhile, during the schools which would astisfy their requirements. Meanw

FROM THE " AVE MARIA!

A specimen of the irreligious and immoral literature against which the bishops of Ireland in a joint pastoral recently warned their flocks is briefly noticed in our present number. If the book had anything to recommend it—if it were ordinarily decent and reverent and possessed of the properties of t immoral literature against which the bishops of Ireland in a joint pastoral recently warned their flocks is briefly noticed in our present number. If the book had anything to decent and reverent and possessed of some literary merit,— there might be some shadow of excuse for read-ing it, although it is an attack on our holy religion. But "The Master Christian." by Marie Corelli, is grossly calumnious, indecorous and

ing it, although it is an attack on our holy religion. But "The Master Christian." by Marie Corelli, is grossly calumnious, indecorous and irreverent, besides being illiterate to a surprising degree. It is the first book by this author that we have tried to read, and we shall never make the attempt again. We wonder that any Catholic would willingly read more than the first few chapters of this notorious novel, or put us to the trouble of doing so.

An explanation of the sad fact that literature of this kind is patronized by those to whom it ought to be most offensive is afforded by the Irish bishops; they say it is wantonness or curiosity that prompts Catholics to read what any moralist would unhesitatingly condemn and what so many literary critics unsparingly decry. It seems to us that only those whose faith has become weak could find entertainment in books that are an insult to their religion. If we really loved the Church as we ought — if her doctrines, practices and institutions were truly sacred and dear to us—it would always be a source of genuine grief to see them misrepresented. travestied and maligned. It is to be feared that a weakening of faith also accounts for the spread of irreligious and immoral literature in Catholic countries. The danger is a special one, and the proportions which it has assumed are not exaggerated by the bishops of Ireland; they write as follows:—

No subject now is too sacred to be made the matter of popular discussion in magazines and newspapers. The mysteries of faith, the solemn truths on which man rests his eternal hopes, are tossed about with as little reverence or reserve as if they were some topics of the most trivial importance: and we fear

as little reverence or reserve as if they were some topics of the most they were some topics of the most trivial importance; and we fear that sometimes these things leave their poison in the minds of Catholics who read them. "Lead us not into temptation," holds in this as in all other occasions of sin; and the Catholic who out of mere wantonness or curiosity reads such writings loves the danger, and it is no wonder if he should perish therein. The ordinary man of the world—without any special training in such subjects, without any opportunity who knows not the rudiments of subjects, without any opportunity who knows not the rudiments or intention of following up the theology or criticism."

ed ministration of Bishop Blake at the funeral of Mr. D'Arcy, in St. Kevin's churchyard, Dublin, in 1823, was the cause of great indignation in the public mind. O'Connell rè-es-tablished the Catholic Association in the same year, and prepared a legal opinion to show that no law could prevent a priest from praying for a dlad Catholic in a churchyard

d!ad Catholic in a churchyard Thanks to O'Connell and his associ-

Thanks to O'Connell and his association, an "Act for the Easement of Burial Bills" passed in 1824. Next year, under the auspices of the Catholic Association, a site for a Catholic cemetery was purchased at Golden Bridge, and a committee appointed to conduct its affairs without opposition. The adjoining land at Glasnevin was bought in 1831; further extensions were made in 1833 and 1836, and again in 1878, by which year 295,081 burials had taken place.

At O'Connell's desire no sect was excluded from the new cemetery, and among the illustrious dead who lie at Glasnevin are three great Protestant names—Parnell, Curran and James Clarence Mangan. Parnell died in the thick of his reverses at Brighton in 1891, while yet in his prime. His remains were escorted to Dublin by his friends and colleagues, and were interred at Glasnevin in the presence of great crowds of the people over whom he had gained so wonderful a mastery and led so brilliantly during the fifteen years of his public life. Curran also died in England—at London, in 1817. He was laid to rest in Paddington Cemetery, and slept there till 1834. The restoration of his body to Ireland is referred to by the late Andrew O'Dwyer (an orator of charm) in a letter to the late W. J. Fitzpatrick, O'Dwyer wrote: 'Magnifeent burial places—in which the dust of Protestants and Catholics might mingle, sanctified, too, by the ceremonials of the faith in which the followers of each religion had lived and died—were established in the metropolis, and with funds raised from the operations of this scheme the cemetery committee, among other honorable works, undertook the people of transferring the re-

him......

Worse, perhaps, and more fatal to many souls is the immoral literature which is poured, almost in floods, over the country. We believe that one should go back to the old pagan times. Set outlier that the set of the set o one should go back to the old pagan times to find anything equal to it in corruption; and it would be a wrong to the great classical writers of antiquity to compare them with a certain important school of English fiction in these days. And what is more deplorable is that many Catholics who deem themselves loyal members of the Church allow themselves the utmost liberty in reading such things. Let a book only be extensively spoken of, then no matter how impure and how suggestive of evil it sively spoken of, then no matter how impure and how suggestive of evil it may be, no matter how gross and indecent may be the phases of human life with which it deals, if only it is fashionable, numbers of people seem to think that they are free to read it. Even women—Catholic women—take this license, and will sit down hour by hour over a book which no earthly consideration would induce them to read aloud in the presence of any one, man or woman, presence of any one, man or woman, for whom they had a particle of respect. Surely such reading must fill the imagination with images of evil that in the end will corrupt their

that in the end will corrupt their very souls.

In this matter we Catholics have a high standard of morals, and we should never regulate our conduct by any other. For all Catholies, but especially for women, there is ever set before their eyes by our Holy Church an image that should raise them above foulness of this kind, and make it in any form requisive to them above foulness of this kind, and make it, in any form, repulsive to them. Mary Immaculate, the Virgin Mother, is their ideal and their pattern; and we can hardly conceive any one—least of all a woman— in whose heart that spotless image is enshrined finding pleasure in the literature to which we refer.

enshrined finding pleasure in the literature to which we refer.

These warning words are of general application. Hitherto we have avoided mention of the writings of Marie Corelli, but it may be to some purpose to name one book of the kind which Catholic readers are in duty bound to ignore, and to quote the opinion of an eminent literary critic who in the course of a scathing review describes "The Master Christian" as "a formal attack upon all

Soldiers and sailors are less numer

A SKETCH OF GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

survivors of the regiment devolved upon him, though only a lieutenant. Another soldier "courageous and humane," Major Fitzgerald, of Clonborriss, laid his bones to rest beside his old friend, Curran. A Major Talbot is interesting to English Catholies on account of his claim to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, which he nearly established in proceedings before the House of Lords. A powerful competitor, however, appeared in Lord Ingestre, and Talbot's means were inadequate to maintain the conject. He was the cousin of the Princess Borgheso, whose life, has been written in French by Zeloni. Other English names are found on a monument, bearing date 1874, erected by Sir Robert Gerard, Bart. (afterwards Lord Gerard), to Mr. and Mrs. Walmesley and other relatives.

Mrs. Walmesley and other relatives.

Civic life is represented by, among others, Sir Timothy O'Brien, twice Lord Mayor of Dublin and the representative of Cashel in three Parliaments, and the Right Hon. Joseph Meade, once High Sheriff and twice Lord Mayor, who died in July last, a member of the Privy Council. Doctors are represented by men like Sir James Murray (medical adviser to one Viceroy and two Lords Bieutenant), Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M.D., Dr. O'Leary, M.P., and Sir William Carroll, M.D., and journalists by men like Frederick Conway ("the ablest man ever connected with the Irish press," as Dr. Madden described him), and Michael Staunton (editor of the "Freeman's Journal" when he was twenty), and Patrick Murray, editor of the "Irish Quarterly Review." To come finally to the Church we have, as may be Patrick Murray, editor of the "Irish Quarterly Review." To come finally to the Church we have, as may be expected, a number of distinguished names. Among them are Cardinal McCabe, Archishop of Dublin, who died in 1835; Mgr. Gore, who helped to establish the cemetery and was buried there in 1864; Father Bartholomew Esmond, S.J., the designer of the fine Jesuit Church in Gardiner street, long remembered as the opponent of the "Evangblizers," who preached the "Second Reformation" through Ireland in 1824; Mgr. Kennedy; Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert; Father Gentili, of the Order of Charity; Father Robert O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury in Lord Melbrother of Richard More O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury in Lord Mel-bourne's administration, who in 1850 resigned the Governorship of Malta in consequence of Lord John Rus-sell's "Papal Agression Bill"; Fa-ther Gaffney, S.J., Mgr. Farrell and Father Norton, S.J., to name no

BISHOP FAVIER'S PART IN THE SIRGR.

All summer the venerable Bishop Favier was desperately besieged in the Peh-tang, the north cathedral of Pekin. The Peh-tang is well within the walls of the imperial city, in its northwest quarter. It was a beautiful church, surrounded by extensive grounds where there were buildings grounds, where there were buildings for the shelter and occupation of many hundreds of native converts. for the shelter and occupation of many hundreds of native converts. Bishop Favier was one of the men who understood the signs of the times and made preparations. He it was who was responsible for the conversion of M. Pichon, the minister, to a realization of the gravity of the situation when every other minister there was still doubtful that there would be trouble. The bishop laid in supplies of his own when he found he could not move the French of the legation. He bought rifles for some of his converts and ammunition, and prepared to defend himself. Then at last they got thirty French guards, with two officers and ten Italians. This was the whole band then—Favier and two priests, three nuns and fortytwo guards, with about 2,000 na-A fascinating work just issued is the "History of the Dublin Catholic Cemeteries," by William J. Fitzpatrick, Ll. D., continued and edited by, his son, says the "Catholic Standard and Times," of Philadelphia. The history of Glasnevin Cemetery is a brief one, for there were no Catholic cemeteries in Pirland before 1825. Nevertheless the pages of the volume are filled with the names of the distinguished Catholic dead who have brief one, for there were no Catholic cemeteries in Ireland before 1825. Nevertheless the pages of the volume are filled with the names of the distinguished Catholic dead who have been laid to rest, in this Dublin camposanto. These names form a monument of the vigor of Catholic life in Ireland during the last eighty years. Before that time Irish Catholics had no cemeteries for their dead. Their maimed funeral rites could only take place in Protestant churchyards, where the Catholic burial service was illegal. Bu Daniel O 'Connell, who had the 'voice, manner and figure of his father," and ministration of Bishop Blake at the figure of the result of the protection. In 1853 the cemtery. When he found he could not move the French of the legation. He bought rides for some of his converts and ammunition, and prepared the embalmed corpse of Daniel to defend himself. Then at last they got thirty French guards, with two officers and ten Italians. This was an unbounded confidence in the good officers and ten Italians. This was not open to refer manner and forty thousand persons. In 1853 the earth had enclosed Maurice of 'Connell, who had the 'voice, manner and figure of his father," and ministration of Bishop Blake at the figure of the found the could not move the french of the legation. He bought rides for some of his converts and ammunition, and prepared the embalmed corpse of Daniel to defend himself. Then at last they got thirty French guards, with two officers and ten Italians. This was apart from critics—and whose the result of the protestion. I have an abiding faith in the the officers and the result of the protestion. I have an abiding faith in the properties of the result of the protestion, I have an abiding faith in the protest of the result of the pound of the source of the field who erator's favorite. Stephen Coppinger died the day after attending John O'Connell's funeral. He was one of the Liberator's lieutenants and a member of the Catholic Association. Thomas Wyse, who married the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, sought Coppinger's help when writing his "History of the Catholic Association." Another of O'Connell's body-guard, Fergus Farrell, who had discharged the duties of Lord Mayor, was laid to restalso in 1847. The Hon. Martin French, of Ballinasloe, who had worked side by side with O'Connell for emancipation, was buried in 1871. In 1853 had died Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart., a veteran of the Catholic Association, and Richard Lalor Shiel, the orator of civil equality. The latter was British Minister at Florence at the time of his death. Among the solemn incidents of 1885 was the funeral of Lord O'Hagan, K.P., the first Catholic Lord Chancellor since the Reformation. He died in England, and among the English mourners present at Glasnevin were Edmund Talbot. It would be impossible to enumerate all the great lawyers who share his final resting place, but two or three picked out at random are Sir John Howley, Prime Sergeant and an "estimable and philanthropic person"; Matthew O'Donnell, Q.C., Michael O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., Patrick Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Justice O'Hagan. and west they could not attack so fiercely for fear of firing over into the forbidden city just beyond. How the graveyard grew behind the church! Once the Chinese exploited a mine they had laid the corner of the lines held by the little garrison. It was a tremendous explosion and made a hole big enough to put a good-sized ship in. It killed nearly 300 of the converts, men, women and children, and delivered the garrison the worst blow it had in the loss of both of its officers and three of the guards. Still they held on so well that the Chinese could not come over the hole they had made; they had breached the line, but it did them no good.

Out in front of the cathedral the the corner of the lines held by the line, but it did them no good.

Out in front of the cathedral the Chinese mounted and the brass gun in the beginning, which the besieged promptly sallied out and took from them. After that, whenever the Chinese fire was too heavy from the front or they were edging their barricades up too closely, the garrison would run out this old Long Tom and give them a few rounds. That always had the effect of holding them off.

always had the effect of holding them off.

It was not until the morning of Aug. 16, the day after the American fiasco on the gates, that the British decided to send a force to the relief of the French at the cathedral. Then they found that the Japanese had done the same thing already. The small French force went along with the British detachment and did not arrive until the work had been done. There was very little fight left in the Chinese. They had had enough in the last few days and flew on the appearance of the Japanese.

They were glad to be relieved, these Frenchmen and Chinese. They had had a long, hard fight of it, the real fight of Pekin, but old Bishop Favier simply smiled and said, yes, they had pulled through.

The Tung-tang, or east cathedral, was one of the first structures destroyed, and it was clear that the Nan-tung, the south cathedral, was in danger. Pere Garrigues, the aged priest of the Tung-tang, had refused to leave his post and had perished in the fames. But the fathers and

Soldiers and sailors are less numerous though we have the names of Captain Edward Whyte, R.N., who fought at Trafalgar, and whose family had given to the King's naval service eight brothers, of whom six fell in action; Major Nicholson, a Waterloo hero; Major Theobald Buller, of whom it is recorded on his headstone: "Having entered the British army at an early age, he served under Sur John Moore and subsequently under His Grace the Duke of Wellington through the Peninsular Wars and at Waterloo, and Captain Leyne, whose regiment, the Seventy-third, was so mown by the French cannon at Waterloo that fourteen officers senior to him were either killed or wounded and the command of the

sisters at the Nan-tang might yet be saved. Their lives were in great peril; it was necessary to act quickly. A party of French gentlemen, led by M. Fliche of the French legation, and accompanied by M. and Mme. Chamot, rode out at night, and early the following morning escorted to the hotel every member of the mission—Fere d'Addveio and his two colleagues, a French brother, five Sisters of Charity and some twenty native nuns of the Order of Josephine. They were rescued just intime. Scarcely had they reached a place of safety when the splendid edifice they had forsaken was in flames. To the sky wreathed the smoke, a pillar of cloud marking the destruction not of faith, but of a nation. This historic pile of great historical interest, the home of Verbiest and Schaal, with its memorial tablet given to the cathedral by the Emperor Kang Hsi; was ruthlessly sacrificed. It continued burning all the day, the region round it, the chief Catholic centre of Pekin, being also burnt. Acres of houses were destroyed and the Christians in thousands put to the sword.

CATHOLIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

MIXED MARRIAGES .- "We think marking markings.— We think the fact can not be too much emphasized," says Father O'Reilly of Lawrence, Mass., "that in Lawrence there is no excuse for any Catholic young man or woman looking over the fence into the non-Catholic field for desirable matrimonial subjects."

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—The Catholic Diocesan Union of Brooklyn, which has a membership of over five thousand, contemplates the erection of a fine clubhouse, and steps will soon be taken for raising the necessary funds. The building will cost about \$20,000

A NOTABLE CONVERSION. — A cable dispatch from London says:—
"The Argyll family, who are the strictest kind of Presbyterians, are greatly shooked by the conversion to the Church of Miss Leila Campbell, pages of the Present Pulke, who have niece of the present Duke, who has entered the Carmelite Convent.

"Miss Campbell, whose father is dead, is a very beautiful blonde. She was virtually adopted by the Duke of Argyll and Princess Louise, with whom she lived and who hoped to arrange a grand marriage for her."

SUBSTITUTE FOR BAZAARS. The pastor of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburg, Father Kettl, has decided to dispense with tea parties, euchres, Pittsburg, Father Kettl, has decided to dispense with tea parties, euchres, etc., as a means of revenue for church purposes. Instead of the above, he wishes every wage-earner in the parish to contribute one day's wages per year and every family \$1 per month to the church, believing that these offerings, in addition to the pew rents, etc., will not only the pew rents, etc., will not only be sufficient to defray the parish expenses, but will also leave a balance to be used to reduce the general debt.

CARDINAL'S PATRIOTISM. A CARDINAL'S PATRIOTISM.—
"Do not imagine," said cardinal
Gibbons a few days prior to the
elections in the United States, "that
the country will go to perdition if
your favorite is defeated. And let not your opponent indulge in the pessimistic notion that we shall witness a revolution and a social upheaval if his candidate is not

LARGE BEQUESTS. - Catholic LARGE BEQUESTS.—Catholic schools and societies are to receive the whole of an estate of \$51,000, left by John Gallagher of Chicago. With one exception, they are the only beneficiaries. The largest benefily beneficiaries. The largest beneficiaries are St. Mary's Training School Ecohonville, and St. ly beneficiaries. The largest beneficiaries are St. Mary's Training School for Boys at Feehanville, and St. Joseph's Provident Orphan Asylum, each of which is to receive \$20,000. The residue of the estate is left to the archbishop of Chicago, to be held in trust as equal endowments for the boys' school and orphanage. Provision was made for the maintenance and care of the testator's niece and for the education of her two daughters. Among other beneficiaries were: St. Paul's Home for Boys, St. Vincent's Foundling Asylum, the mother superior of the House of the Good Shepherd; the Little Sisters of the Poor; missions for Indians and Negroes of North America, Society for Care of Irish Immigrants, Castle Garden, New York, and the Holy Family parish.

York, and the Holy Family parish.

LORD BUTE'S WILL has been admitted to probate in England, and its provisions have excited much attention, by reason of the extraordinary munificence of his bequests to charities of one kind and another, by no means limited to the Catholic faith, to which he belonged.

Two of the most interesting provisions are those by which he bequeaths all his property in Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and particularly in the Holy Land, to his one daughter, Margaret, who was his favorite child and his constant companion and most intimate associate. She is a beautiful girl of twenty-five, whose distaste for society is largely due, no doubt, to her lameness, and who not only shared in her father's passion for archaeology and for ancient lore and historical research, but likewise possessed his prediliction for the Orient and his veneration for the holy places in Christendom in the East.

It is, therefore, only natural that

innocents.

Lady Margaret purposes to spend much of her time henceforth in the Orient, and has undertaken the duty of conveying her father's heart to Jerusalem for interment there, in accordance with the request contained in his last will and testament.

"A CRITIQUE OF CRITICISM."

Perhaps there is not, in the whole range of Catholic female writers of to-day, one more deserving of notice than Agnes Repplier. Her pen has traced contributions of a literary and critical class that belong to the higher and more lasting walks of contemporaneous literature. In glancing over the columns of the "Saturday Evening Post," we came upon an article, headed as above, from this refined and able lady. It is a criticism of Mr. Basil Worsfold's book on criticism. The volume reviewed derives more importance from this one adverse criticism than it could ever obtain from pages of journalistic praise. As a sample of pure English, of well-defined thought, of studious appreciation, this little article could not be surpassed. There is a keen sense of the appropriate and of the practical in passed. There is a keen sense of the appropriate and of the practical in appropriate and of the practical in it. As it will serve to show our readers how one of the leading Catholic writers of the hour can deal in a short space, with a difficult subject, we take the liberty of reproducing it in full. It is thus that the lady-critic writes:—

"The critic-harmless creature "The critic—harmless creature—is receiving just now more attention than he deserves or desires. In his loftiest capacity and in his lowliest he is being prodded upon every side; the heights which he fails to climb are pointed out to him with exceeding bitterness, the pitfalls into which he stumbles are made the subject of e stumbles are made the subject of salutary but somewhat overburden-ed reproach. A long and laborious book by Mr. Basil Worsfold has been devoted solely to his instruction book by Mr. Basil worstold has been devoted solely to his instruction along serious lines, at the same time that the more active of our periodicals keep urging upon him the fulfilment of simpler duties, and the London Academy openly bewails his neglect of all duties whatever.
"In good truth his position is

"In good truth his position is no sinecure. The unconscious criticism of Nature by the human mind, which is Victor Counsin's definition of art, has been supplemented by the conscious criticism of art by a series of standards more or less elastic, and always open to reproach. Even the serious Mr. Worsfold is a little uncertain as to his standards. He couples Wordsworth and Southey together as England's "most spiritual poets," quite as if they were twins of genius, and he quotes Mrs. Browning's dreariest lines to prove that ing's dreariest lines to prove that poets—when duly spiritual—are

"The only speakers of essential truth Opposed to relative, comparative Opposed to relative, comparative And temporal truths."

"If they speak it in verse like this—which sounds more like mathematics than poetry—it is little wonder they have failed signally to make it

a popular virtue. "Meanwhile those humble workers that the ordinary reviewer, when handling any books, however insignificant, 'should see, as in a vision, all that has been yet accomplished on the lines followed out by the writer; and should above all things be a perfect grammarian himself and a master of literary analysis.' One is tempted to ask with Sancho Panza: 'Nothing else, mine honest friend?' Thus, before venturing to pronounce an opinion upon such a

is tempted to ask with Sancho Parza: 'Nothing else, mine honest friend?' Thus, before venturing to pronounce an opinion upon such a book as Mr. Conan Doyle's White Company, the reviewer, says Mr. Long, 'ought to be perfectly well acquainted with everything of any consequence that has been done in historical romance'—a large order, when we take into consideration the painful brevity of life. There are reviewers—abhorred be their names—who think they are behaving handsomely when they read the book they are going to review, without vexing their souls over the threescore books and ten with which they have no immediate concern.

"What throws a really lurid light upon the 'ordinary criticism of the journals' is the practice—so frankly exposed by the Academy—of permitting such work to be done by any one who will do it for nothing. Strange though it may appear to the enthusiastic professional, there are people who like to review books—novels especially—for fun, 'which is as though some unshod horse, frisking at pasture, should volunteer to drag a plough for the sake of the experience, and without even the prospect of oats and a stall when his day's work is over. It may be easily conceived that criticisms emanating from these too generous sources are of stant value to readers, and a correspondent of the academy sady protests that librarians who buy booke—and they are, it would seem, the only people who

or never reads them must be depressing to a really carnest Norarian. As to the reviewers, their field is a humble one, and they would be the first to decline the responsibility of elevating their fellow-creatures. Oriticism in its higher aspect has a supreme educational value. A single lucid phrase of Mr. Pater's will sometimes interpret the essential significance of a book or of a writer; but then, Mr. Pater understood well the Gay Science, which is now so seldom gay. Rather does it threaten to become a dismal science like political economy, because its exponents forget, in the tangle of wordy analysis, that their mission is to help us enjoy that which was given us for enjoyment."

MARGARET SHEPHERD AGAIN.

Under the title "Wanted a Spinal column," the "Sacred Heart Re-

Column," the "Sacred Heart Review" says:—
There is a mayor in Schenectady who needs a backbone and needs it badly—needs it as badly, in fact, as some of Schenectady's women need feminine modesty, to say nothing of the Christian virtue of charity. Last week the police of that city, acting on several affidavits, ordered the notorious Margaret Shepherd, whe is again on the warpath among gulible bigots, and who was delivering lectures in that city on the subject of her alleged experiences, to disconlectures in that city on the subject of her alleged experiences, to discontinue her meetings on the ground that immoral language was being used. As soon as the message was delivered there was a precipitate scramble on the part of several hundred of the women present for the place of business of Mayor John H. White, while others went home for re-inforcements. The Mayor was almost carried to the city hall by sheer weight of numbers. Another delegation sought out Chief of Police Campbell and compelled in a ttenddelegation sought out Chief of Police Campbell and compelled his attendance at the impromptu indignation meeting. The police court-room was packed to the doors with hundreds of indignant women, who demanded to know by what right the lecture had been stopped, together with the singing of hymns, reading of the Bible and prayers. Both officials were treated rather shortly, and several times in the scene that followed unbrellas, fans and bonnets were waved in the air. Whenever the Mayor ed in the air. Whenever the Mayor attempted to pacify the crowd of women he was interrupted by cries of "We mean to have our rights!" "We will see who rules this city!" etc. Every denunciation of the Mayor and Chief of Police was greeted with loud and long continued applause. Personal recriminations concerning the Chief of Police were made by a number of those present, and for a time great excitement prevailed. After two hours of energetic speechmaking on the part of the women, the Mayor acceded to their wishes that the lectures be permitted without police interference.

Fine types of womanhood these who would have the unsavory Margaret Shepherd for a religious leader, and a fine type of a Mayor who "crawfished" before a set of such Amazonian haters of Popery. Schenectady has our heartfelt sympathy. ed in the air. Whenever the Mayor attempted to pacify the crowd of

A GOOD MAN GONE.

At 10 minutes to 12 this forenoon. At 10 minutes to 12 this forenoon, at his late residence, Duckworth, street, there passed away to the great beyond, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Philip McCourt, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Decased was a respectable and charitable citizen, and many a one who reads this mortuary notice will utter a prayer for his repose. He emigrateprayer for his repose. He emigrated from Edinburgh, where he had gone in the 7th year of his age, to Newfoundland, about 40 years ago, and started in business on Water and started in business on Water street. A few years after, he married at Brigus Miss Way, daughter of Capt. Way, of Dartmouth, England. Mr. McCourt soon after started business in Channel, and branches in Burgeo and Grand River, where he soon endeared himself to the dealers by his sterling honesty. For the past 12 years Mr. Mr. Court's sight ers by his sterling honesty. For the past 12 years Mr. McCourt's sight has been gradually failing, and seven years ago he was obliged to 'have an operation performed to prevent total blindness. Dropsy added its quota to his sufferings, which he bore with resignation. The doctors and Rev. Father O'Neill, and Father Maher, were constant in their attendance the past few days, and the deceased had all the consolations of religion and the last rites of the church. He leaves a wife and son, and six daughters, to mourn the loss of their best friend. One of his daughters is the wife of Superintendent Sullivan, and another, who is absent in Channel conducting the business there, has been telegraphed the sad news. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.— Evening Telegram, St. John, Mfd. past 12 years Mr. McCourt's

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspecies — "I was weak and fainting spells. Dyspecia and indige in severe form troubled me. Five bo of Hood's Sargapatills made me well strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VARVALEERST WILLIAM VARVALEERST

THE CLOS tury has wi as not bee riod in the Isle." It i sons and da the executive held in Dubl elections, to has already umns it was other monst ber 4.

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HERD AGAIN.

in Schenectady ne and needs it adly, in fact, as s women need say nothing of of charity. Last hat city, acting or ordered the Shepherd, who the sath among guiden or the subject nees, to discontinues, to discontinues, to discontinues, to discontinues, to discontinues, as a precipitate of several hundresent for the Mayor John H. went home for Mayor was alticity hall by thes. Another Chief of Police led his attendatu indignation court-room was with hundreds who demanded fut the lecture gether with the ading of the th officials were y, and several at followed unnets were wav-ver the Mayor the crowd of

the crowd of upted by cries a our rights!" les this city!" on of the Mayor as greeted with used applause, as concerning ere made by a tent, and for a t prevailed. Aftergetic speech-of the women, o their wishes permitted with-

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Better Precept."

we say, but Sarsaparilla the story. imonials are at Hood's thers, and

nanhood these unsavory Marunsavory Mar-religious lead-f a Mayor who a set of such Popery. Sche-tfelt sympathy. (1) Prelates and clergymen of all denominations.

"(2) All Irish Nationalist members of Parliament and ex-members of Parliament.

"(3) All members of the Directory of the United Irish League, and the chairman, treasurer and secretary of all Divisional Executives of the League. all Divisional Executives of the League.

"(4) Three delegates from each branch of the United Irish League, duly affiliated or to be affiliated on or before 3rd December next. Representation of Cork City Branch to be the same as that accorded at the last convention to Cork Unity Committee.

GENERAL ELECTION F UND. —
Proposed by Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan,
C.C. (North Cork), seconded by Mr.
Thomas Higgins. (North Galway),
and unanimously adopted:
"That we express our earnest
thanks to the country for the generous response they have made to the
appeal for the general election fund,
notwithstanding the numerous discouragements and misrepresentations
by which it was sought to bring
about the failure of the appeal of
the national trustees; that we desire
to convey our grateful acknowledgements in a special manner to the
guarantors, whose prompt and generous advances at a critical moment
enabled the country to make adequate provision for a sudden dissolution of Farliament, and thereby
minimized the number of contested
elections; that a sufficient sum has
ing now been subscribed to cover
the expenses of the general election,
the amounts advanced by the guarantors by forthwith repaid; and that,
subject to the completion of any
collections already arranged for the

tury has witnessed a revival, so to speak, of national sentiment which has not been surpassed at any period to the history of the "Green" of the history of the "Green" of the maning on hand be remitted to the national convention." riod in the history of the "Green

has not been surpassed at any period in the history of the "Green Isle." It is par excellence an epoch of conventions, of unity amongst her sons and daughters. At a meeting of the executive of United Irish League held in Dublin shortly after the elections, to which brief reference has already been made in these columns it was decided to hold another monster convention on December 4.

The gathering was a representative ene as may be seen from the following list of those in attendance: Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, presided, and among those present were william O'Brien, M.P., West Mayo Executive; John Dillon, M.P.; Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan, C.C., North Cork Executive; Rev. J. C. Cannon, Adm., East Donegal Executive; Thomas Higgins, North Galway Executive; John O'Dowd, M.P., South Sligo Executive; Denis Johnson, North Leitrim; E. Haviland Burke, M.P., honorable secretary Connaught Directory; David Sheeby; John O'Donnell, M.P., Secretary; Patrick O'Boyle (North Meath); John McInerney, J. P., East Clare; John Cullinane, M.P., South Tipperary; J. G. Swift MacNell, M.P.; Alderman O'Mara, Limerick City; Dr. Dennehy, West Waterford Executive; Thomas Harrington, South Kilnenny Executive; Dr. Mulcahy, North Leitrim; Joseph Devlin, Belfast Executive; Thomas Woods, Indianal and the country of the directory since the general election, we hasten to express our congrutuations to the country upon the almost universally satisfactory result of the struggle between the United Irish League and its native and Saxon antagonists; that we hail with special satisfaction the common of the Irish League and its native and Saxon antagonists; that we hail with special satisfactory for the Almost universally satisfactory result of the struggle between the United Irish League and its native and Saxon antagonists; that we hail with special satisfaction the common of the Irish League and its native and Saxon antagonists; that we hail with special satisfaction the common of the Mational Convention. To five th active and uncompromising campaign in Parliament and in the country to force the Irish question upon the immediate attention of English statesmen."

Neil, M.P.; Alderman O'Mara, Limerick City; Dr. Dennehy, West Waterford Executive; Thomas Harrington, South Kilnenny Executive; Dr. Mulcahy, North Leitrim; Joseph Devlin, Belfast Executive; Thomas Woods, East Cavan Executive; William Abraham, M.P.; Alderman Farrell, Harbor Division, city; Michael Delaney, South Mayo; John Devitt, East Mayo; J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P.; Patrick White, M.P.; Alfred Webb and Andrew J. Kettle, Treasurers U. I. L. THE ORGANIZATION. — Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Alderman Farrell (Harbor Division) and passed by acclamation:

and passed by acclamation:

"That, inasmuch as the experience of the late general election has once more impressed upon the public mind the advantages of popular organization, and inasmuch as the efficiency of the movement in Parliament and in the country will depend upon the establishment and maintenance in each constituency of a divisional executive in the fullest manner representative of the National and Democratic spirit of the country, we respectfully appeal to the newly elected members of Parliament to take active and immediate steps for com-DATE FIXED.—After a brief adhress by the chairman the following resolution was proposed by Rev. J. C. Canmon, Adm. (East Donegal), and seconded by Mr. John Harrington (South Kilkenny):

"That in obedience to the direction contained in Clause VII. of the Constitution of the United Irish League, we hereby respectfully summon a national convention to assemble at the Round Room, Rotundeg, Dublin, on Tuesday, 4th December, to make provision for the future government and maintenance of the United Irish Parliamentary Party; and that the Standing Committee be requested to take charge of all the arrangements for summoning and holding the said national convention, which shall be composed in the same manner as the national convention of 19th June last, and shall consist of:

"(1) Prelates and clergymen of all denominations."

"That, inasmuch as the experience of the late general election has once impressed upon the public mind the advantages of popular organization, and inasmuch as the efficiency of the late general election has once impressed upon the public mind the advantages of popular organization, and inasmuch as the efficiency of the late general election has once impressed upon the public mind the advantages of popular organization, and inasmuch as the efficiency of the movement in Parliament and in the country will depend upon the establishment and maintenance in each constituency of a divisional executive in the fullest manner respectfully appeal to the newly elected and immediate steps for completing the organization of their various constituencies, and we request the standing committee to address their efforts specially to those portions of the country where a sufficient number of branches advissional executive and immediate steps for completing the organization of their various constituencies, and we read the standing committee to address their efforts specially to those portions of the country. We restablished the attanding committee to address their efforts specially to those portions of the country. We res

COMPULSORY PURCHASE.—Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. (West Mayo Executive), proposed, Mr. John Harrington (South Kilkenny Executive) seconded and it was unanimously nassed.

seconded and it was unanimously passed:

"That, in view of the general failure of the harvest and the complete breakdown of the Land Commission method of fair rent fixtures, and the ever-increasing difficulties of the farmers in extracting a double in-come from the soil, the branches

of the United Irish League and unanimously adopted:

"That this branch hereby records its heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. John Redmond, william O'Brien, John Dillon and Michael Davitt on the glorious result of their efforts in the cause of unity and hails with satisfaction the determination of our countrymen to crush factionism in all its forms, and rejoices in the return of a United and pledgebound party."

Other resolutions were passed and reports read showing the splendid condition of the national organization all over Ireland and many subscriptions handed in.

COAL FAMINE NOW.— Something like a note of alarm in regard to the exhaustion of Great Britain's coal supply is struck this week in the official report of Mr. Neve Foster, British inspector of mines, says an English correspondent to an American newspaper, which shows that the total coal output for 1889 was 220,000,000 tons, an increase of 9 per cent. compared with 1898. Mr. Fos-

from circumference to centre, and found them to amount to 1.147. He considers that it is safe to say that the tree, which was fully twenty-five feet in diameter and considerably more than three hundred feet in height, acquired these dimensions in 1,147 years.

STREET PAVEMENTS. -STREET PAVEMENTS.— An investigation has recently been carried on by two members of the faculty of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to test the bealthfulness of the various forms of street pavement of that city, and the results of their researches, which were carried on along bacteriological lines, have been published in a late issue of the "Engineering News." The real unhealthfulness of a pavement, it is claimed, depends on the number of germs that escape from its surface germs that escape from its surface and are carried about in the air in and are carried about in the air in the form of dust, sooner or later to reach the human system. Against certain forms of pavement, notably those formed of wood blocks, it has been urged that they retain and harbor large numbers of germs, while brick and asphalt are practically free from them. It has been argued, therefore, that wood pavements were unsanitary. The theory on which the experiments at Lafayette were based, was that the pavement that allowed the greatest number of germs lowed the greatest number of germs to escape from its surface must be considered the most unsanitary, and sentation of Cork City Branch to be the same as that accorded at the last convention to Cork Unity Committee.

"(5) Six delegates from each County Council.

"(6) Eight delegates from each County Borough.

"(7) Other towns electing Mayors—six delegates each.

"(8) Rural District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(8) Rural District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(9) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(10) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(8) Rural District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(9) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(10) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(11) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(12) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(13) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(14) Unhap District Councillors—two elected delegates each.

"(15) Eight delegates from each Countillors—the tenantry on each estate for a substantial abatement on the November gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination to the november gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination to the november gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination to the november gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination to the november gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination to the mand by the tenantry on each estate for a substantial abatement on the November gale, and hold public meetings to considered the most unsanitary, and accordingly a bacterial examination of the decordingly a bacterial exam "(8) Rural District Councillors—two elected delegates each.
"(10) Town Commissioners (other than Urban Councils)—two delegates each.
"(11) All Boards of Guardians not identical with Rural District Councils—two delegates each.
"(12) Three delegates from each branch of the Land and Labor Association.
"(13) Three delegates from each Trade and Labor Council in any city or town.
"(13) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.
"(14) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.
"(15) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.
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"(19) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.

"(18) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.

"(19) Three delegates from each Branch of the United Irish League in Great Britain.

"(19) Three delegates from each Branch Irish League in Great Britai macadam, while the others were in good repair. The plates were allowed to incubate for three or four days, and the colonies of bacteria and moulds counted. Each colony is supposed to have been the result of a single germ that had fallen upon the agar, and as the size of the plates and the time of exposure was the same, a good means of comparison was afforded. It was not found possible to deduce any general law as a result of the experiments, but it was ascertained that the charges of unhealthfulness made against wood pavements were not sustained, and that this form of pavement was the most free from dust clouds. The dust given off from sheet asphalt and macadam is much finer than that from brick and asphalt blocks, and is more dangerous to health, as it acts as an irritant to the membranes of the eye, nose, and throat. In addition, the fine and practically invisible dust is made up of the spores of bacteria and moulds. The experiments emphasize the need of better methods of cleaning pavements, and the importance of generous sprinkling, which will lay the dust and retain the finer dust and bacteria. Other considerations to be taken into considerations to be taken into considerations to be taken into consideration in judging the healthulness of street pavements are constantly damp they may exert a depressing effect on the people of the neighborhood and render them more susceptible to various diseases. Certain forms of wood block might bring about such conditions, but it is not shown in an increased death-rate of cities having such pavements.

WORKMAN'S GUILDS IN GERMANY

The "Monitor and New Era," of indon, refers to a pastoral letter cently issued by the archbishops

ter says that the question of exhaustion is rapidly assuming urgency, and adds: "Whether the supply last some centuries believe, a serious coal famine will begin to be felt within the lives of the present generation, economy in the use of coal is of the utmost improvement, and will repay even a large portance, and will repay even a large portance, and will repay even a large portance, and will repay even a large of coardinate of the utmost improvement and will repay even a large of even in per cent of the utmost improvement of means an annual saving of nearly one and two-thirds millions tons, worth over \$3,000,000."

The report also emphasizes the enormous exportations of coal, amounting last year to 41,000,000 tong, ceeding, that is, the whole output of any country in the world except to the utmost improvement of any country in the world except to the utmost exportations of coal exports, but his report will increase the agitation or taxation of coal exports, but his report will increase the agitation or taxation of coal exports, but his report will increase the agitation of the poor to the catholic guilds of Germany, The increased export is almost entirely to their down the record and should be managed in their power to find the poor which they can be authorized and should be managed in the property of the constant of the poor which they can be authorized and should be managed by Germany (Pales and Cologne, and ten bishops of the mindred and the power to did for the mindred to the poor to did guilds were friendly sociolated the poor to the poor to the form of the poor, and for the poor to the thousands of years, and in one instance, and age of 5,000 years is assigned 'to a tree, Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of the University of News as a signed 'to a tree, Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of the University of News and the thousands of years, and in one instance, and go of 5,000 years is assigned 'to a tree, Prof. Ch

PARNELL ESTATE. — This is always a favorite theme for newspaper men. Here is the latest view:—
Mr. Boyland, who purchased the Parnell estate the other day for £8,000 (\$38,932), has expressed his willingness to transfer the property to John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and member of Parliament, for South. member of Parliament for South-meath since 1895, at cost. Mr. Boy-

land refuses to deal with the trustees for the American fund.

John Redmond says the money of that fund was collected for the purpose of securing the Parnell mansion and grounds for the Parnell family for life. Afterward the property would have reverted to the Irish people. In the second place, the money was intended to be used for the purpose of erecting a monument. the purpose of erecting a monument in Dublin to the memory of Charles Stewart Parnell, should the first ob-ject fail. The second plan will now be carried out. ********************** WALTER KENNEDY,

...Dentist ...

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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

ANOTHER ELECTION .- The Quebec legislature is dissolved. Nominations will take place on the 30th inst., and polling on December 7. What part are Irish Catholics go-

The "True Witness" does not care a fig for "blue" or "red," but it is the class it represents occupying a

ing to take in the election?

has appealed to Irish Catholics to be manly and to resist the crowding out policy which has been practised in this city in recent years.

We should have one of our fellowcountrymen put in nomination in St. Lawrence Ward at once. It is our privilege-aye more-it is our right.

BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL'S FAITH -How often have we not written in these columns upon the greatest danger of modern times- religious labor in order to pay the cost of a indifferentism? Rank infidelity can be met and combated; but indifferentism is a hidden enemy; a spy as it were that assumes the uniform of faith to penetrate into the camp of truth, and to deceive the members of the Church's great army. It is a cloak beneath the folds of which an extra keen eye may detect the symbol of its purpose. Unfortunately that spirdaily spreading over the world "Creeds and churches are regarded with a contempt which borders upon of the question. It runs thus :a denial of Christianity itself," says a contemporary. If no clear-cut dogma all its teachings are worthless. It is only the other day that we learned-according to that London "Times," Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. Chavasse is drifting imperceptibly into that indifferentism faith-destroying which we have written so much. At reception given in St. George's Hall to members of the Evangelical Alliance, the Bishop is reported to have spoken thus :-

"He was a Churchman by birth "He was a Churchman by oirth, His Lordship is reported to have said, "by education, and by conviction; he loved the Church of England with a passionate love, but he had learned that Christ was greater than Churches, and their common Christianity greater than their Christian differences."

Here is indifferentism towards dog matic teaching pushed to the extreme point, It is wonderful how learned Bishop, holding such a belief, can honestly remain a member and a prelate of the establishe Church. With such principles he should be prepared to accept the teachings of any other sect; or, of ed to find that the bishop's ideas should eventually lead him, as did Newman, into the bosom of the Church. If it be true that Christianity is greater than Christian differences, it becomes ou duty to discover a Christian Church ces exist. It is vain that the me tal eye scans the religious horizon in all the succession of the ages, fo

NOTES OF THE WEEK. | stitution in the present Catholic Church, Will the Bishon of Live Church. Will the Bishop of Liverpool ever come to recognize the same fact? It is more than we are enabled now, to state; but we do know that his indifferentism to dogma must infallibly, and very soon, lead him either into the bosom of the Church or else into the ranks of infidelity. Indifferentism is inconsistent with Christianity. If you are not with Christ you are against Him much concerned in beholding and it does not take long for the man of conscience to decide which dignified place in this province. It attitude is the more favorable to his future happiness.

> HIS GRACE'S LAST CIRCULAR .-The last circular letter addressed by Mgr. Bruchesi to the clergy of his diocese, contains some remarkable passages. In the first he makes an appeal on behalf of poor students. It is a noted fact that a great many fine religious vocations have been lost on account of the young being obliged to do manual or other three year's course in theology. The fund is one deserving of every attention on the part of Catholics. of the Irish Catholic element cannot but recall the stories told of the "poor scholar," in the Old Land, and of the sacrifices he had to make. and the generosity of his fellow countrymen. If we always have the poor with us, equally have we the poor student. The closing paragraph touches thus upon the practical side

"I ordain, that henceforth, comncing with this year, the third y of Advent, 'at all the of-in the churches and chapels of Sunday the diocese, a collection be made, by priests if it is possible, for the benefit of poor seminarists."

FLOWERS ON TOMBS. thing from the gifted pen of "Ludo-vic d'Eu" in the pages of "La Semaine Religieuse," deserves special attention, both for the style, which is unsurpassed, and the matter which is clearly and logically arranged. In the last issue this eloquent writer has an admirable article, out which we may take some extracts Dealing with the subject of "flowers on graves," he says that in them-selves there is nothing wrong in flowers, nor yet in flowers placed or the graves of the dead. It is out. As an evidence that such abuse exists, he cites the fact many Catholics express the desire that flowers be omitted at their fufor their souls. The writer draw special attention to the system of cards which is sanctioned in a marked manner. This custom conthe purpose, to the friends and rela tives of the deceased, requesting prayers for the soul of the depart ed. It would be well to remembe be found at every Catholic bool store stationery emporium.

"REFORMATION" IN SCOTLAND In the current number of the American Catholic Quarterly Re-

the subject of the "Reformation" in Scotland. Several Protestant historians assert that the Scotch were opglad to welcome the change that was then affected. These writers orr. and their error is clearly established by Father Barrett. The proof is more than abundant that, just prior to the so-called Reformation, the Scotch people took a deep interest in the Church's affairs in Scotland, Dom Barrett shows that many of the collegiate churches of Scotland were founded just before that period; and Mr. Andrew Lang, in his "History Scotland," tells how the "Re formation" came to triumph. He

"Imprisonment, confiscation, exile, death, denounced and indicted in suc-cessive grades on all practising Cath-olics, almost stamped out Catholic-ism in Scotland after 1530."

There is a sad agreement on this subject between the historian Lang and the Catholic monk. It appears now, that the methods of introducing the "Reformation" into Scotland were identical with those that obtained in England and in Ireland. Scotland was Catholic at heart in those days; as we can presently prove, if necessary. As an evidence of the faith existing then in Scotland the best and the most devoted Catholics in the world are those very Scotch Catholics or their descend-

LEO XIII.'S NEW ENCYCLICAL .-On November 1st His Holiness addressed an important encyclical to all the bishops. After expressing his satisfaction on beholding Catholics from all ends of the earth flocking to Rome during the Holy Year, the Pope dwells in an emphatic manner upon the necessity of all humanity seeking the Redeemer, for such alone is the path to truth and life. In th words of the encyclical :-

"As Christ's coming to the world reformed society, so the latter, in turning to Christ, will become better and be saved by following His doctrines and divine law, by discountries and divine law, divine tenancing revolt against the consti tuted powers and avoiding con-

This course the Pope asserts must lead to real brotherly love amongst the children of men. He blames the neglect of God for the countless disorders that to-day vex the peoples of the earth. His conclusion is exhortation to the bishops to make known to the entire world that the of mankind can alone bring salvation and peace. It will be with no ordinary pleasure we shall peruse and publish the full text of this encyclical of the cenury, and we can confidently predict that it will have a great effect upon the non-Catholic element-especially in regard to Catholic belief and doc-

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. - Th ame amount of incertainty that the reported condicharacterized China, of affairs in China, at time of the Boxer outthe seems to cling to the pro ceedings in regard to the re-establighment of peace. On Wednesday and Thursday important meetings of the foreign ministers were held, but it may be another week when people at this distance can form any opinion concerning the results of conferences. The most important despatch yet received, comes; from Pe being forwarded from Shanghai on the 14th; it reads thus :--

'A protracted conference of the "A protracted conference of the foreign ministers was held to-day, at the conclusion of which there was a general expression of gratification at the progress made toward reaching a settlement. It was stated that most of the minor points had been disposed of, and that an agreement had been reached upon several essential questions. The meeting disclosed fewer differences over important points than had been expected, ant points than had been expected largely due to the fact that the ministers had received definite instructions from their home governments. Minister Conger said he was entouraged to believe that propositions would be ready to be submitted to the Chinese plenipotentiaries at an earlier date than heretofore he had hoped. The ministers will meet again to-morrow."

COLONIAL AFFAIRS. - An Eng ish correspondent to a New York laily newspaper remarks :---

What may be the outcome of the new interest felt by Englishmen in the colonies, and by our colonists in the policy of England, it were extremely rash to prophesy. Relations sometimes get on the better for seeing very little of one another, and to meddle actively in a man's affairs is by no means always the way either to gain or to retain his affection.

MAX MULLER DEAD .- The clos ng decade of this century has be marked by the deaths of some of the most prominent men that modern most prominent men that modern times have known. In the domain of scionce and literature it is remark-able how many great thinkers and writers have passed the frontier of eternity since the sun of the nine-

teenth century has com the world's noted people to depart was Professor Max Muller, the renowned philologist and Orientalist Two weeks ago last Sunday, at Oxford, in the seventy-seventh year o his age, the venerable scholar pass ed away.

In a very timely appreciation of the professor's life and work, one of our English Catholic exchanges

"Although he was not a Catholic, the subject matters he dealt with are ever more and more attracting our attention, their vast importance havattention, their vast importance having been insisted upon by Cardinal Wiseman in his well-known 'Lecture's on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion,' which were delivered at the apartments of Cardinal Weld in Rome as far back as 1835. Professor Max Muller refused to believe in Darwinism on account of the unimaginable vast periods of time which that hypothesis required time which that hypothesis required for its accomplishment; and also be for its accomplishment; and also because it was opposed to fact in the science of language. At the Cardiff meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1891 he emphasized this position, and showed how in spite of the efforts of many Darwinian writers to prove the contrary rational language continued to remain the specific difference between brute animals and man. In reply to a certain class of man. In reply to a certain class o persons always anxious to degrade human race, he showed travellers wrote conf the numan race, as showed now many travellers' wrote confidently about the thoughts and beliefs of savages whose languages they could not possibly have mastered in the few months they spent amongst them, and cited Mr. Roth's careful collection of possessical statements. collection of nonsensical made by reputed authorities regarding the Tasmanians

There is no doubt that Max Muller was a great authority upon many questions; but like all others who are not of the true fold and possess not the faith, he was liable to error. As a sample of his mistaken judgment we may cite a very noted fact in his career. Eusebius and St. Jerome inform us that a Christian named Aristides wrote defense of his religion about A. D. 120. In the year 1879 a copy of this apology was found in the Armenian convent of St. Lazarus at Venice It contained valuable testimony to early Christianity, but the notorious Roman pronounced it a bare faced forgery. Max Muller, deceived by Renan, tried to show that it was copied from Buddhist works. In 1889 Professor Rendel Harris discovered an original copy of early date in St. Catharine's Convent on Mount Sinai, which established the Vene tian manuscript and proved both Renan and Professor Max Muller to have been wrong.

While the world loses a great and learned man, still Muller might have been still greater had he even less learning and more faith. We always regret to find men of such a fine calibre departing from the scene without a real knowledge of all-saving Truth—the only absolutely necessary knowledge in the end. When we ponder over such orks as Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks," and "Footprints of we wonder how writers like him, like Max Muller, and like many others, could possibly have gone through life without detecting the grand truth of Catholicity Learned in everything else, on this one subject alone do they seem to have been blind.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH CRISIS. No comment could possibly add to the significance of the following editorial extract taken from one of the most religiously Protestant of organs. It is, moreover, characteristic of Protestantism, Read it :-

"The Church crisis has by no means come to an end, though it has been quite overshadowed of late by more urgent national affairs. The bishops have done the utmost that moral suasion can do to displace extreme ritualism, and now are face to face with a group of the clergy whom nothing but prosecution will affect. Three members of the London clergy, with incumbencies in the poor districts of Stepney, Shoreditch, and Islington, are to be prosecuted for reservation of the sacrament, the illegal use of incense, and celebrations without communicants. Behind these prosecutions is the powerful combin-"The Church crisis has by no mean ation of irregulars who charge themselves with guarding the Protestant-ism of the English Church. By irregulars is meant church reformers outside of that staid reforming body, the Church Association. That asso-ciation does not view this legal co-ercion with sympathy."

We are not surprised that the a sociation has little sympathy with this so-called legal coercion. after all, is it not the only mean whereby the Church authorities car enforce their views, their teachings their doctrines? The Church itself is cular sense of the word. It has been created by Act of Parliament; takes its orders from the same a thority; it depends upon the stat to direct its teachings and to en force its discipline; consequently the bishops act very consistently in pro-

would have no more authority than the case of a Catholic bishop at ing to the Court of Queen's Be for an indictment against a priest who disobeyed the episcopal author not get the courts to move in such a matter; he would be informed that it was a matter for the consideration of an ecclesiastical tribunal and that the courts had nothing to with it But the Anglican bishops cossessing no ecclesiastical authority, have to have recourse, in matters of faith and order, to the triliament which created their Church

A CHANCE FOR MR. GALLERY, M.P.

nember of the House of Commons to have an opportunity, at the very outset of his career, of making a decided mark for himself, and conse quently for those he represents. As a rule, newly-elected members either get the opportunity of moving or econding the address; but few of them are sufficiently familiar with the ways of the House and the exigencies of their situation. As an exception to this rule, Mr. Gallery, the newly-elected member for St. Ann's division (Montreal), chance of making a name for himself. Next year, early in January, perhaps, the census of 1901, will be taken. Mr. Archibald Blue, who has tions all over Ireland proved the been engaged to take charge of the

"According to the wording of the act." he said, "the enumeration is to be made about the first of the year, but the practice since confederation has been to fix a date in the first week of April. This precedent, we will doubtless adhere to. But while the task was one that has usually consumed between three and four months in the past we will endeavor this time to secure its completion within one month. In the limited kingdom the census is supdeavor this time to secure its completion within one month. In the United Kingdom the census is supposed to be taken in one day. The same plan is adopted in France and in Belgium, but in each of these cases no attempt is made to do more than secure a count of the heads of population while with us, as in the United States, the custom has been to aim at gathering a record of the industrial life as well. Hence the time required for our pur-Hence the time required for our pur-pose is somewhat longer than in the ose is some

Not only is a record of the Domin ion's industrial life aimed at, but the employees in this vast undertaking must group together the professions, the creeds, the nationalities, and so forth of the various citizens of Canada. It can be readily seen that any individual wanting to be upon the list, and any institution or body of people seeking classification, should make an effort not to be overlooked on that important occasion.

When the smallest denomination has its distinctive place upon the list, we see the necessity of the great Irish Catholic body being duly represented and its interests safe-guarded. Not less than a dozen times during the past year or so, have we drawn attention to this matter, re quested our representatives to take a stand in regard to it, and urged the necessity of having the question venilated in the House. So far we notice that the Irish Catholic element is unrecognized, as a special to the confusion of the Synod at time, hence my delay in replying. As to the collection for the evicted tenants, it is not an object for which I could order a general collection on a fixed Synday, ever were that adquested our representatives to take body in the census reports; consequently we have no special status, ve do not know our own strength, we have no knowledge of our numbers in the various provinces; and what is worse, no one has, as yet, made it his business to see that this lack disappear.

The other day Mr. Gallery was elected to represent the Irish Catholic constituency of St. Ann's. He is a supporter of the existing Govern ment, wherefore his word must have an additional influence in the House Now is his opportunity. We do no the face of circumhesitate, in stances, to call upon Mr. Gallery to take a stand in this matter the moment the next session opens The census will then have been con nenced, but will not be completed Let him move in the House a reso lution to the effect that the Catholic element be considered and treated equally with all other tions of our community. He has Parliament to the fact that the us reports, for the last three de cades, give no estimate of the Irish Catholic strength numerically otherwise. In opening these repor we could never say, that our pe ere so many thousands in such such a section. Yet the Baptist, th Unitarian, the Salvationist, the man of any other religious or nations trength of his association or organ nized—as if we were destined to be the 'hewers of wood' for our mor fortunate fellow-citizens. Only one in ten years does the opportunit, come to have this rectified, that op portunity is now almost at hand.

AN IRISH CONVENTION.

Elsewhere we publish an account of the meeting of the directory of the United Irish League, at which it was deckied to hold, in Dublin, on convention, for the purpose of concentrating all the national energies in support of the United Parliament ary Party. The reading of the report will prove highly interesting to all friends of Ireland's cause. As we approach the end of the century it is evident that gigantic efforts being made in many directions to impart a fresh impetus to all portant undertakings and to commence the twentieth century, what we might call a clean sheet. This has been a year; of conventions; It is not given to every young history-making events. Of all the remarkable occurrences of 1900, there is none more significant than the union of the Irish Parliamentary

That combining of the hitherto divided elements in Irish affairs was not the outcome of any sudden or eccentric impulse. It was the natural result of a long and ever creasing tendency towards greater harmony, and consequently, strength and influence lasting amongst the Irish Parliamentary representatives. Nor did it come hour too soon. The general elections were upon the horizon, but the exact day of their approach was certain. The results of these elecwisdom and patriotism of the men who hastened the accomplishment of that union.

Now that the elections have taken place, and that Ireland sends a compact and fully united body of representatives to the new Parliament at Westminster, it is wise, indeed, to have summoned this convention, before the session is called. The new Government will soon have to meet the House, and it is only natural that Ireland's contingent should be prepared for action, and that the leaders should know exactly where they stand, and what course they may be expected to pursue. It will be seen by the list and number of delegates maped out, that the convention, if properly attended, will be one of the most thoroughly representative Irish assemblies of the century. Encouraged and sustained century. Encouraged and sustain by that united force from all stions of the country, after due departion on all important matter the leaders and members of Parliamentary Party will be abled to go to the House of Comons with a clearly defined pramme prepared for them, and the armed with a strength and assurance that may safely be condensed to the country of the cou sidered as the harbinger of success in their national work.

CARDINAL LOGUE AND THE EVICTED.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue has written the following letter to 1 T. Callan Macardle, County Cork, which, it will be seen, permission is given to hold parish collections throughout the archdiocese of Ar-magh in aid of the evicted tenants:

My Dear Mr. Macardle,-I am sora fixed Sunday, even were that advisable. I think appointing v fixed Sunday would be a mistake, as the Sunday which would suit one parish Sunday which would suit one parish might not, owing to local circumstances, suit another. The most I can do for the collection is to state that I sanction it, heartily sympathize with its object, and wish it every success. As the object of the collection can hardly assume a party or political aspect, I give permission for holding it at the church gate or the church doors, as may be deemed the church doors, as may be deemed advisable. This, however, is with the advisable. advisable. This, however, is with the understanding that no pressure will be brought to bear on those who do not freely wish to contribute. As to the manner of holding the collection, I think your committee should consult with the several parish priests arrange for a Sunday, and ask the parish priest to announce the collection the Sunday before. Then such members of your committee as are most convenient to the church in question could attend and Then such members of your commit-tee as are most convenient to the church in question could attend and take up the collection, making pro-vision for taking down the names of those who contribute over a cer-tain sum, say 2s. 6d.—Wishing the efforts of your committee every bless-ing and success.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The Catholic 'Universe,' of Cleveland," very truly remarks:—

"Catholics should be proud of their schools, When they are not, it is because they do not know the work they are doing. The Catholic clery have made every sacrifice for the naintenance of Catholic schools and

Begin's touc dressed to t the Archdioc daining a so of Saint Je tian Brothe late the lette tion of it regulations t necessary the English, the classic Fren and subseque few special I finished style interest to a we cannot re Speaking o eral, the lear

"In the ca without dou cree, affirms one of her es notes. She sh since, before since, before children to be must have, by is the guardi his sanctity, as it were by threshold of I Here is sur

faithful to be say holy, is that the same was in obedie that the happ gree of sanctit has occasion t positive. If stream are p if the disciple must be the e Turning to t

tion, which no the mind that of Saint Jean or the working he founded, th another vibrat lowing paragra "The order (

"The order (all nations), coand morals; it quently, the en its budding, its perfection. And struction are this inseparable insignations are the struction are the structure of the stru who trains a c life, also, and directs him in l directs him in lin him there are the Christian at there is there or become simultar two societies, equally obliged Him in order the churstness of the Churstrosity, a wor strosity, a wor volution, that errors that are age and the mos of modern times cation that the honor in the pe founder of the schools."

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owhere are re figures as well Brothers; nowhe citizens more dev try formed; nov child better instr toward himself a In a word, this letter is one of t amongst hundred ry of the new sai ability, devotion, members of the g Such pastorals se their immediate p come at once brig history and in out they deserve to archives of the lar

ANOTHER DREY agined that long

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ute over a cer-.—Wishing the ttee every bless-LS.—The Cath-Develand," very

A TOUCHING PASTORAL.

We are in receipt of a copy of Mgr. Begin's touching pastoral letter, ad-dressed to the clergy and faithful of the Archdiocese of Quebec, and ordaining a solemn triduum in honor of Saint Jean Baptiste de la Salle, the founder of the Order of Christian Brothers. We will not trans late the letter in full, as a good portion of it consists of the special regulations to be followed on the occasion of the triduum; nor is it necessary that we should repeat in English, the account, given in most classic French, of the beatification and subsequent canonization of the new saint. There are, however, a few special passages that bear impress of Mgr. Begin's elegant and finished style, which are of general interest to all Catholics; and these we cannot refrain from translating. Speaking of canonization in gen-

eral, the learned Archbishop said:—
'In the canonization of a saint, without doubt, do we behold the highest sanction of virtue and of merit. The Church, by her soleunn decree, affirms in a practical manner, one of her essential and distinctive notes. She shows herself truly Holy since, before declaring one of her children to be holy—a saint—she must have, by the grace of which she is the guardian, infused into him his sanctity, and have guided him, as it were by the hand, to the very threshold of Paradise."

Here is surely a striking passes eral, the learned Archbishop said:-

Here is surely a striking passage The fact of declaring one of the faithful to be a saint, that is to say holy, is in itself an evidence in that the same Church is Holy. It was in obedience to her teachings that the happy one reached that degree of sanctity which Christ's Vicar has occasion to officially pronounce positive. If the waters of the stream are pure, the fountain-head whence they flow must also be pure; if the disciple is holy, the teacher must be the exemplification of holi-

Turning to the question of education, which naturally flashes upon the mind that contemplates the life of Saint Jean Baptiste de la Salle, or the workings of the Order that he founded, the Archbishop strikes another vibrating note in the following paragraph :-

"The order (to go forth and teach all nations), concerns, firstly, faith and morals; it also concerns, consequently, the entire Christian life, in its budding, its evolution and its perfection. And, education and instruction are the indispensable and inseparable instruments thereof. He who trains a child for a Christian who trains a child for a Christian life, also, and at the same time, directs him in his social duties; for, directs him in his social duties; for, in him there are not two beings—the Christian and the citizen,— rather is there only one, destined to become simultaneously a member of two societies, both of God and equally obliged to obey and serve Him in order to attain their end. An education independent of God and of the Church would be a monstrosity, a worthy fruit of the Revolution, that mother of all the errors that are the scourge of our

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE.— We imagined that long since the world had heard the end of the Dreyfus case. Like all great sensations, it passed away into comparative oblivion, and has left the world no better and no worse tor its having existed. The subject that is now attracting attention is the supposed selling of French artillery secrets to the Washington Government. Whether we have the washington Government whether such took place, or not, is more than we can say, but a Washington, D.C., despatch states that — 'It was with genuine surprise that the representatives of toreign governments and the Washington public generally learned this morning that the board of ordinance and fortifications in the war department believed that they had secured enough information to enable them to build practically the same gun as that used by the French field artillery. It was equally surprising that the war department had allowed this information to become public, but no one was more surprised at the publication than were the high officials of the department.

anti-clerical leaders. In fact, the "Eldest Daughter of the Church seems to have a very unpleasant and peculiar way of honoring her Mother. In an exchange we read the following striking paragraph on this subject :-

"Some of the folk who are elected members of the municipal councils and other public bodies in France are never so happy as when they are dabbling in ecclesiastical affairs and making difficulties for the clergy. In the Department of the Seine and two or three other places the municipal of the series of the series and the control of the series and the series of the series and the series of t I making difficulties for the clergy. In the Department of the Seine and two or three other places the municipal councillors have taken it upon themselves to issue a ukase against the wearing of the cassock in the territory under their jurisdiction. It is stated that the resolutions of these fussy and intolerant gentlemen are to be annulled. Practically it makes little difference to a priest whether he wears a cassock or is dressed in the same way as ordinary persons. Originally the cassock was worn by laymen. After what the Germans call the wandering of the peoples, the laity took to wearing shorter clothes. The clergy were more conservative, and retained the cassock as a garb distinctive of the ecclesiastical state. By a decree of the Council of Trent all clercis who are in sacred Orders or hold a benefice are required to wear it; but exemption is made in cassos where the are in sacred Orders or note a benefice are required to wear it; but exemption is made in cases where the wearing of the cassock in public is prohibited by law or is likely to involve priests in serious peril."

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?- After all, the fact of signing one's self a "Ro-man Catholic" does not always conman Catholic" does not always constitute an evidence of that person's faith, or practical Catholicity. Frequently, in former issues of this paper, we called attention to many "Catholics," "Irishmen," "Irish Catholics" and such like, who sign articles or letters in the press, and whose right to the "noms-de-plume" assumed is disproven by the very text of their correspondence. An English Catholic exchange has the following, which goes a long way to support our argument. It says :-

"A Roman Catholic" correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post," me-taphorically speaking, puts Miss Ma-rie Corelli on the back and proclaims to the public that the majority of An ellectation independent of Gord and of the Christ's world will be a seried of the Statistical and the corresponding of the control of the

one here knows. No fault can be found with the Government of the found with the Government of the United States for accepting the information that has been offered. The several civilized governments: maintain military and naval attaches at the capitals of other powers for the express purpose of learning all that is possible about the armaments of the countries to which they are accredited. The French Government learns in this way all that is made public in the war and navy departments in washington, and it is quite probable that the French attaches have from time to time learned details that the authorities of this country have wished to keep secret."

We give all this for what it is worth. In fact, we take but little stock in the whole story.

Notes and Comments.

Notes and Comments.

Notes and Comments.

ANTI-CLERICALISM.—It is wonderful how the French people are directed and governed by so many anti-clerical leaders. In fact, the

all the outeries and reformer's can succeed in diministration by any perceptible degree the opportunities which women possess of ruining themselves and the homes and families dependent on their care!"

Local Notes.

Local Notes.

ANNUAL COMMUNION. — Every member of the Hibernian Knights is requested to be at their hall on tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock sharp, and proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's and proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's and proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in more proceed in more proceed in a body to St. Mary's and proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's impromptu smoking concert and more proceed in a body to St. Mary's improvement and families dependent on their tectors.

Tresented to Corp. R. D. Gunn (5th Royal Scots, Canada), member of the first Canadian contingent on the officers and members of St. Patrice it to officers and members of morrow morning at 7 o'clock sharp, and proceed in a body to St. Mary's Church; to receive Holy Communion in a body. They will be accompanied by the Hibernian band, which will make its first public appearance.

DIVISION NO. 5.-The progressive euchre party and social, given by the members of Division No. 5, on Hallowe'en night, was a magnificent success. Over 100 couple taking part. President McNichol and his coleagues are to be highly congratu-

Hibernian Knights and the De Salaberry Guards, under the commiand of Col. J. B. Lorge, and St. Ann's Cadets. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father O'Meara. After the parade the De Salaberry Guards and the St. Ann's Cadets will be the guests of the Knights in the Hibernia Hall, where a social hour will be spent by the three military bodies.

them for their kind reception ten-dered him.

An impromptu smoking concert was here inaugurated, and a very pleasant hour was spent, during which Mr. Gunn gave a very graphic description of all the engagements in which he and his comrades of the first contingent took part. Speeches were given by numerous members of the choir, and the evening's enter-tainment was brought to a close with three cheers for their returned member in Khaki.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H., has generously donated fifty dollars to the Bourget monument fund. The members are also making active preparations for their annual entertainment, which will be held on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., in Her Majesty's Theatre. The drama selected for the occasion is "The Colleen Bawn." The reserved seats were placed on sale Tuesday morning, and judging from the large number already sold, standing room will be at a premium.

CHURCH PARADE.— The annual church parade and religious celebration of the Ancient Order of Hibernians commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the death of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, will be held to-morrow afternoon to St. Gabriel's Church, It is surmised that

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

The grand banquet, in connection with the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, which will take place at the asylum on Wednesday next, under the auspices of the Ladies of Charity, should be well attended. A large number of tickets have been sold.

MR. W. E. DORAN MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

The many friends of Mr. William E. Doran, the well known architect, will regret to learn that while engaged in making an examination of an old building on Dorchester street, a few days ago, he fell a distance of nearly ten feet, and was seriously shaken up by the fall.

FIFTY YEARS IN LABRADOR.

Fifty years of missionary labors, Oblate Order, says an exchange. The

the Rev. Father Arnaud, of the Oblate Order, says an exchange. The wonderful career of the venerable missionary is intimately connected with some of the most sensational experiences of the Montagnais, and Nascapee Indians during the last half century. He knows more of the interior of Labrador and has travelled more of it than any other explorer. Scarcely an Indian roams this inhospitable territory that he does not know by name. He has lived and journeyed with them and shared their privations, which to him were all the more painful, for his youth was spent in plenty and comfort.

Born in France in 1827, Father Arnaud was ordained priest at Ottawa in 1849, and immediately afterward was sent by his superiors to accompany a party of Indians on their journey across the Labrador Peninsula of Hudson Bay. It was a painful journey to the young Frenchman, for the Indian ideas of cleanliness and of cookery are very different from those of civilized nations, and his stomach frequently revolted at the food that was set before him. He has seldom been heard to complain of his lot, but the Jesuit Father Crepicul has graphically detectived the life of a Montagnais mis-

Father Arnaud's descriptions of the sufferings of his "poor sheep," as he calls the Indian members of his flock, often resemble some horrible fiction. They are corroborated, however, from other sources. He tells, for instance, of the disasters that befell the members of his mission at Mingan some winters ago, when 32 of his Indian converts died of starvation at the height of land in which the St. Jean River has its source. About 20 Montagnais families left the coast during the previous summer for the part of the interior alcounted upon finding plenty of cari-bou there. In this they were entire-ly disappointed, however, while an exceptionally early fall of snow found many of them without their snow-shoes, and they could not even find the porcupines, hares and white partridges which are usually so abundant in Labrador. A few fam-ilies among them contrived to reach Eskimo Bay, but most of the others miserably perished in the woods beabundant in Labrador. A few families among them contrived to reach Eskimo Bay, but most of the others miserably perished in the woods before Christmas. News reached the missionary the same year that two us!" yelled the lad with the discolarmilies had been abandoned to their

ravels and privations among the lowest and most degraded Indian tribes of the North American continent, in the far frozen north of Labrador, have just been completed by the Rev. Father Arnaud, of the

Father Arnaud has experienced all Father Arnaud has experienced all these and even greater miseries. After his return from Hudson Bay in 1849 he was sent to labor among the Indians of Labrador from the Saguenay to the Atlantic Ocean. He has carried on his wonderful work until the present time, and will probably continue it until the end of his life. Nothing can'exceed his affectionate regard for his Indian flock, many members of which he has converted from paganism.

onverted from paganism.

Father Arnaud's descriptions of the mer for the part of the interior al-ready described, taking no provi-sions with them, because they had counted upon finding plenty of cariLate at the head-waters of the St. Augustine River, and that a number of other Indians belonging to the same, place, who had crossed to Newfoundland, had been massacred by the Mic-Macs.

Many times Father Arnaud has narrowly escaped death from starvation, drowning and exposure to the wild animals that roam the woods of Labrador.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS CAUSES ALARM.

London, November 16.—The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of the Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is represented to be, but this is probably based upon knowledge that the Czar's constitution is not strong and is little likely to resist a serious attack.

In Copenhagen the illness is attributed to overwork in connection

In Copenhagen the illness is attri-buted to overwork in connection with the Chinese crisis, and there is also a suspicion that hygienic con-ditions and water supply at Lividia may be faulty.

may be faulty.

The Dowager Czarina receives news by courier twice each day. Her departure from Fredensborg had been officially fixed for November 26. Preparations have since been made for her to leave at any moment, and the fact that she has not started indicates that there is no immediate danger. It is feared, however, that even if no complications ensue the fact that she has not started cates that there is no immed danger. It is feared, however, even if no complications ensue, attack may be of long duration. There is no news from St. Pe

He has seldom been heard to complain of his lot, but the Jesuit Father Crepicul has graphically described the life of a Montagnais missionary as a prolonged martyrdom, and a continual practice of patience and mortification. In winter the missionary lives in an Indian hut formed of sticks covered with skins and boughs of trees and banked around with snow. He lies upon the frozen ground with his clothes on, the hut being usually full of smoke, and if he perspires by day he is almost frozen at night. Sometimes he is forced to go without food.

Father Arnaud has experienced all

A ROYAL MATCH.

New York, November 15.— Princess Victoria of Wales is engaged to be married to Prince George of Greece, Governor-General of Crete,

of married to Prince George of Greece, Governor-General of Crete, says a London despatch. Prince George spent some time re-cently at Windsor Castle with the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The marriage was ar-ranged by them.

RABN PIANOS.

I have been associated with several of the leading piano houses of America, and as manager for a number of the best foreign Court Orchestras, am familiar with the best pianos. I consider the KARN piano in tone and mechanism superior to any piano manufactured in Canada.

Yours very truly, (Signed)
GUIDO DE YAULUS.
Imperial Re Yours very truly,

Manager of Orchestras, Imperial Russian Court and Vienna Ladies' Court Orchestras, Russian Nation-

A choice stock of CHICKERING and KARN pianos always on view in our THE D. W. KARN CO., LTD.,

Karn Hall Buildi St. Catherine Street

Healthful * and * Delicious * Fruit.

Nova Scotia Fall and Winter Apples.

all specially selected, and carefully packed, in the province, for our FAMILY TRADE. ed, by one of the best growers

50 bris Selected No 1 "Gravensteins,"

15 " Selected "Bienheims,"

10 " Selected "Baldwins,"

10 " Selected "Gelden Russess "

112 " Selected "No.1 Kings,"

200 barrels in all.

A finer lot of apples has not been shipped from the 'LAND OF EVANGELINE' this season. Selected No. I "Gravensteins,"

60 cemts per basket. 63 50 per barrel. for city delivery, and for country delivery, anywhere in the Province of Ontario and Quebec by freight train, \$3.75 per barrel. All freight charges prepaid by us.

"The Blenheims"

WE OFFER AT

for city delivery and for country delivery anywhere in Ontario or Quebec by freight, all charges prepaid, \$4.70 per barrel.

The "Baldwins" WE OFFER AT

86 cents per basket,

for city delivery, and for country delivery, freight prepaid as above, \$4.85 per barrel, "The Golden Russets"

Same price as the Baldwins 80 cents per basket 84.50 per barrel.

and to outside points in Ontario and Quebec, freight charges prepaid, \$4.85 per barrel, and the Selected No. 1 Kings

WE OFFER AT 75 cents per basket, 84.35 per barrel.

for city delivery, and delivered by freight anywhere in the Province of Ontario and Quebec for \$4.85 per barrel.

Prices are net cash.

Remit by Express or Post Office Money Order or in cash.

Local cheques must include bank charges for collection.

We beg to draw the attention of consumers throughout Ontario and Quebec to this magnificent fruit.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY BARREL. All carefully selected and specially packed for our high-class, select, family trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warehouse, 207, 209, 211 St. Jam & Streite The Host which he had so often gladly saluted, when the little chapel of Ennisgarrett was bright with candles and tinsel-glit, Michael Hooley, peasant, desired once more, as he lay dying. And Fath?r Murdoch, who for nine years had said the Masses of Ennisgarrett, heard of his longing, and resolved to grant it.

Wexford was taken, and Oliver's men were thick on the country side, and every priest carried his life in as he lay dying. And Father Murblood had not yet come to the steady coolness of old age, and, alwick he hold rot learnt to regard sud-

blood had not yet come to the steady coolness of old age, and, al-beit he had not learnt to regard sud-den death as a thing desirable, he had not either learnt to be afraid of it. He, had ever known in his heart that a frocked priest can meet of it. He, had ever known in his heart that a frocked priest can meet his end like a warrior, and that, when his hour came, he could in himself show forth the fact. And when in his hiding-place he heard that Michael Hooley was about to die, he knew that the hour was come indeed, and went forth to it with all calm. all calm

Being a brave man and yet young, he fell into the fault of most brave men and was a little overbrave. He trusted all to his shepherd disguise, trusted all to his shepherd disguise, and left the hiding place at noon, taking no man with him. There was not one in that outlaw company but would most gladly have gone with him, and given his own life, had need arisen, in his priest's stead; but the Father urged that peril, and not safety, lay in numbers, and commanded them to let him depart alone.

Hooley's hut lay low in the vil-Hooley's hut lay low in the village; but the priest sought first to what was left of the chapel, little more than a ruin now, and solitary as the inner side of a grave, and there he consecrated, not in haste, and with no sign of fear, although he divined that this viaticum for the soul of Michael Hooley was to be for his as well. And, as he prayed, the thoughts which rose in his heart were not the thoughts he had always supposed would arise as a preparation for death; but, being brave man first and priest afterwards, he left some element in his bravery itself—a preparation for

wards, he left some element in his bravery itself—a preparation for death. And he remembered that there is a saying of Musonius Rufus which runs: "Take the chance of dying nobly whilst thou canst."

He rose from his knees and looked at the empty places, and peopled them with ghosts, and as he went down the narrow aisle between them the voice in his brain closed the sentence: "Lest, after a little, death indeed come to thee, but a noble death no more."

death no more."
So he went out into the hazy October afternoon.
The road to Ennisgarrett stretched

tober afternoon.

The road to Ennisgarrett stretched away downhill, and pleasantly, and of no great length: and Father Murdoch stepped forward with good heart and a cheerful countenance, for close under his shepherd's coat, he hear the Host.

away downhill, and pleasantly, and of no great length: and Father Murdoch stepped forward with good heart and a cheerful countenance, for close under his shepherd's coat, he bore the Host.

Three of the Protector's men came up from Ennisgarrett, walking their horses on the hill, and they met with a seeming shepherd, just where the road narrows before it enters the village, and is darkened on the left hand by the copse. The army was even then supposed on the move for Ross, and none knew what these men did in Ennisgarrett.

Despite the bitter havoc, the village still held women—and whiskey; and that man of God, the Lord Lieutenant, was forced to ignore much that happened beyond reach of his stern eyes.

However it might be, the troppers

them, who was named Habbakuk Veale, drawing rein and staring through the haze into the priests's eyes. As he gazed he saw only the face of a man; but Father Murdoch, gazing at him, saw death, riding on a horse, as St. John in the Revelation.

the cloth and reaching the Host itself.

"I go," he answered in a voice
leagues calmer than his mind, "to
visit a friend who lies sick. Let me
pray you not to stay me."

And he moved as if to go farther
into the haze of the dipping road;
but Habbakuk was minded to detain
him longer in conversation.

"Art carrying." said Habbakuk,
"some papist-charm to heal him in
his sickness? Thine eyes have a look
of something thou wouldst conceal
from godly men Yea," cried Habbakuk, waxing eloquent, "and I
harge thee to straightway deliver
it up, lest a worse thing come upon
thee! Is it not written there is nothing secret that shall not be made
plain? Neither is there anything
covered which shall not be brought
to light?"

Now Father Murdoch's lips moved.

ght?"
w Father Murdoch's lips moved,
ng . "In te, Domine, speravi,"
aloud, he added, "In the Name
lod, friend. I bear no papistm. Wherefore let me pass on my
"And he looked full into the
ier's eves, and moved again to

"Dismount thyself," replied Barzil-lai with bitterness, "for who made

lai with bitterness, "for who made thee a ruler over us?"
Which thing, relating to an everburning point between them, might not, at any time, be judged irrelevant; yet, because of the lengthening shadows, Habbakuk temporized. He leaned from the saddle, and was about to seize the shepherd by the cloak, when Father Murdoch's hand went to his breast. went to his breast.

It was the work of an instant.

Habbakuk knew the desperate cour-

the desperate cour-

Habbakuk knew the desperate courage of the wild Irish.

"The miscreant goes armed!" cried he, and out flashed his pistol.

The priest fell, with a groan.
"Not too soon!" gasped Habbakuk, across the smoke, "for as the Lord liveth, there was but a step between me and death! Let him lie!
We will ride on."

"Shall I not first dismount," said James Mylam, the apostate, "and

James Mylam, the apostate, "and take his weapon from him?" "That is if he had a weapon," "That is if he had a weapon," said Barzillai Johnson, who hated Habbakuk, and remembered with calm thankfulness that Oliver was stern in demanding explanation of the death of strangers. And he and Habbakuk rode on, wrangling; but James Mylam dismounted and bent over the body of the priest.

As he opened his cloak his hand came in contact with a little silver box, and he trembled very much.

came in contact with a little silver box, and he trembled very much.

"I do not think," cried he to Habbakuk, "that this man could have had a weapon. You have killed a priest."

"Has he anything on him of value?" demanded Habbakuk.

And the apostate answered, "Nothing!"

thing!" cried Habbakuk, "Ah, well!" cried Habbakuk, "Ah, well!" cried Haddakuk, laughing aloud to conceal the fear of death he had suffered; "if he be a priest, he has said his last Mass." And he rode on, still wrangling with Barzillai; but Father Murdoch's ears

Barzillai; but Father Murdoch's ears had caught the word, and he opened his eyes and looked into the eyes of James Mylam.

"What said that man of the Mass?" asked Father Murdoch; and his voice was very faint.

"That thou," answered Mylam, speaking thickly, "hadst no more to say."

that happened beyond reach of his stern eyes.

However it might be, the troopers Looked sharply on the solitary way-farer.

Who art thou?" demanded one of them, who was named Habbakuk Veale, drawing rein and staring through the haze into the priests's on on another matter.

on another matter.

Murdoch did not return to conscience until some minutes after their horses' hoofs had died away. He lay gathering his senses one

a horse, as St. John in the Reveiation.

'Who art thou? And what business takes thee to Ennisgarrett?' said Trooper Habbakuk Veale, who had drunk much, and was in mood to challenge anything.

It was chiefly idle curiosity which moved him to demand; but Father Murdoch trembling for what he bore beneath his mantle, saw suspicion in the soldier's eye, piercing through the cloth and reaching the Host itself.

But whereas he had before borne the early edigining of death had come

his will, into Ennisgarrett.

But whereas he had before borne the Host secretly in fear, so now the calm delirium of death had come upon him, and he held aloft the little silver pyx in his two hands over his head and gazed straight before him, like a man who sees a holy sight. And he knew not if he met any man on the skirts of the willage, for he was conscious of nothing until he stood by Michael Hooley's bed.

Michael Hooley opened his dying

Hooley's bed.

Michael Hooley opened his dying eyes, and looked upon him and said:

"Is it your blessed ghost. Father, that God has sent to lead me into paradise?" For a lad had passed even now by what had seemed the priests's dead body, and had fled, and told the villagers; and to Michael Hooley too the tale had

eyes. when he looked again he was

lone.
With Father Murdoch still remaind the calm delirium of the dying hough his false strength failed him ast. And, knowing that he must lie, he said to himself, "I will re

SCROFULA THE CAUSE.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's

TALES TOLD BY HANDWRITING

The stories of many cases in the solving of which handwriting has played a prominent part read like romances, says a writer in an Amer-

A few years ago a committee from a church brought to the office of the writer several letters written and mailed on different dates from varimailed on different dates from various cities calling the pastor of their church to fields of greater usefulness—at larger salaries—each letter offering a few hundred dollars more than the preceding one. Upon receipt of each call, a committee meeting was held and the pastor's salary raised to meet the offer of the call. The fourth call within a year caused the committee to decide that they had reached their limit— and they had reached their limit — also aroused suspicion. When also aroused suspicion. When documents were brought to documents were brought to the writer's office two questions were asked: First, are, or are not, the four letters in one handwriting, and, second, are they in the handwriting of the person who wrote the standards (afterward admitted to be the pastor)? It was decided that all four "calls" were written by the same person—and he the pastor. It was decided to let him take the last call.

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ards (afterward adminpostor)? It was decided to let him take the last
call.

"Billy" Woodward, alias "Big
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Several years ago the New York courts brought to light a story which equaled in interest the tales of Dumas, Scott or Stevenson. A Boston newspaper writer and art critic of prominence and family, owing to the alleged discovery that he was using his paper to "bull" and "bear" the stocks in which he himself was speculating at the same time, left Boston in 1854. He took

PITY AND BEAUTY

The most beautiful thing, in the world, is the baby, all dimples and joy. The most pitiful thing is that same baby, thin and in pain.

The dimples and joy have gone, and left hollows and fear. It is fat that is gone; gone with it, comfort and color and curve; all but pity and love.

The little one gets no fat from her food: has had none for weeks: she is living on what she had stored in that plump little body of hers. She is starving for fat; it is death; be quick!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the fat she can take. It will save her.

turn to the chapel and die there."

So, with this purpose clear and set in his mind, he went out, and passed the door, and, still bearing the pyx, began to ascend the hill. And, as he went, he said psalm a hundred and forty-eight, as the custom is; but when he had come to the Gloria Patri, he perceived that it was aight.

By the roadside, where it narrows before it enters the village, and is shadowed on the right hand by the corpsee, he fell again; and this time he rose no more. But, with the last effort, he felt for the remaining Host, and laid it on his tongue; and at once he was in the little chapel, where all was as before Oliver came, and candles blazed, and incenses smoke was thick.

His people, crowding about the chancel-step, seemed to desire of him the sacrament, but he knew — not knowing why—that they had come too late. And stretching out his hand, he dismissed them, saying: "Ite: missa est!"

In a little time came stragglers out of Ennisgarrett full of fear and hope at Michael Hooley's tale. And when they found their priest, lying dead, with the empty pyx upon his heart, they knew how the ghost of Father Murdoch had found no rest in paradise till it had borne to the longing of Michael Hooley the Body of Christ the Lord.—G. M. Went, in Temple Bar.

with him \$70,000, which another man claimed, and quietly established himself in New York.

By investment and speculation this saug fortune grew to a million or more. Yet no one in New York know that the "miser," as he was called, possessed enough to buy even the chapest Bowery meal. He would hang around restaurants and eat in filthy rags. His one absorbing passion was music, and it was the one thing for which he would spend try to induce well-dressed auditors to pay his way in, but if these schemes failed, as a last resort, he would pay for the cheapest seat in the house.

One cold day in the middle of December, 1885, the "Miser" was run to the hospital it was found that he had worn for twenty years. He begged to be taken "home"—and such a home—a squalid ga

It was a document which gave absolute power to the attorney. This attorney claimed that the deceased had promised to leave all of his property to his "dearest friend"— naming the lawyer. He had witnesses to prove this; claimed that the old miser's trunk had been rifled and a will leaving the property to him (the lawyer) stolen.

A friend of the deceased remembered that the "Miser" had left a bundle of papers, tied up in a large red bandana handkerchief, in his care nearly twenty years before. The package was taken from the safe, opened and found to contain nearly \$400,000. The Metropolitan Bank informed the authorities that it held \$40,000 more in the same name which had been idle for nearly twenty years. A large amount in ready cash was found in the hair-covered trunk in the attic. It is not too much to suppose that he was worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 when he died.

he died.
Upon this discovery the lawyer redoubled his efforts, and the power of attorney was mainly relied on to prove his contentions. An expert examination of the document brought to light that several lines had been added to it after it had been signed, and these added lines made it unlimited instead of limited as it read originally. The handwriting and ink limited instead of limited as it read originally. The handwriting and ink in the added lines were different from the originals and in some places the added writing overlapped the signature—thus proving that this writing was made after the signature. The expert proof was so clear that the claimant lost his case and the property went to the heirs.

NOTES FOR FARMERS

dairy farmers, representing all secdairy farmers, representing all sections of the country, have recently,
through your valuable paper, discussed the question of hired help, but
so far I have seen nothing from the
hired man himself, says a writer to
an agricultural newspaper.

There has been a wonderful similarity in the various letters, although other conditions must vary
greatly; briefly summarized, there is
a lack of steady, intelligent help;
there are long hours even at the

has ambitions of his own; yet perhaps there are young sons, and some of them must of necessity look for employment elsewhere than on the home farm.

The son of the man, who in early life went west, took up government land and made a home for himself and family, finds the available government land long ago taken up; he at least cannot follow in his father divided his ancestral estate among his sons knows that the most intense of intensive culture would not permit of further subdivision, and his sons must go out into the world and find places for themselves.

A farmer's son can seldom buy a farm for himself for he has nothing to buy with; he may run in debt for one it is true; many do; some succeed after a lifetime of labor and worry in paying for it, others fail. Any young man that burdens himself with debt, takes upon his shoulders a heavy load, invites trouble to become his closest companion, and takes chances that few would assume a second time. He may rent a farm, but it is usually true that a renter rarely gets ahead very fast; once a renter, always a renter, is too true in most cases.

So it comes about that the boy sees but one thing left for him, if he would remain on the farm, and that is to work for other farmers, and as he reviews the situation, there seems to be little else but long hours, poor pay and hard labor, and he feels as did the Frenchman, who when urged to give his reasons for leaving a certain place finally said: "Ahl tole yeh, by—Ah doan lak tertek wha lettle sleep ah git on a milkin stool."

The boy has friends in the city; they write him glowing accounts of big wages, light work and short hours, quite forgetting to tell him of the cost of living, the vices and the various ways of sponding money that make a large salary look small.

him on the back, called him a genius and told him that he was too smart to be a farmer, so he finally turns his back on the farm, leaves a calling that perhaps he had a genuine liking for (and few boys reared on the farm, unless they had been made to work till work became drudgery and nothing else, but do have a love for farm life) and what might have been a good farmer, or first-class farm help, is spoiled for a poor clerk or something else for which he is not adapted and has no liking.

and will be to the end of the chapter; mere wandering wrecks of humanity, ignorant and without energy, whose sole ambition is to see the sun set on hay day; typical men with hoes who grieve not and never hope, and yet these are paid the same wages as the better class.

Would it not be better to offer some inducement, either better wages or special privileges to those most faithful and showing the most interest in their work?

est in their work?

The owner of Briarcliff Farms, so says the "Country Gentleman," offers prizes to the men who do the best work and keep their tools, teams and barns in the best condition. The motto for the men there is:

"If a cobbler by trade, I'll make it
my pride the very best cobbler to
be;
If only a tinker, then no tinker on earth shall mend an like me."

It is possible that if there It is possible that if there was more of the "milk of human kindness" in some dairies, there would be more milk of another kind.

To the boys who are thinking of leaving the farm because of the reasons offered, I have a suggestion to offer.

The farms of the future will be mostly very large farms and very small ones; the number of medium size decreasing, as they are purchased by men of wealth and consolidated. On these farms there is a grow-

ed by men of wealth and consolidated. On these farms there is a growing demand for men, and preferably young men, to take charge of the various departments; men who have made a specialty of one line of farm work; to such men are paid good wages that will compare favorably with the gross earnings of the majority of young men in the city. The boy on the farm has a very good opportunity to take some one line of work and make a specialty of it.

Most boys have a fancy for some particular branch of farming; if they would cultivate this, procuring books

particular branch of farming; if they would cultivate this, procuring books and papers on the subject, observing and experimenting constantly they would find their services in demand at considerably above the wages paid the ordinary farm help and considerably lighter work.

Gardening, dairying, poultry management, horticulture and various other branches, are of enough importance to warrant a young man in choosing one of them as a profes-

"Cross-examination," says Lord Russell, "rarely hurts a really hon-est witness. People think that any-thing can be done by cross-examina-tion; but, as a matter of fact, if a witness is honest, it can do very littion: but, as a matter of fact, if a witness is honest, it can do very little. Speaking for myself, I can say that I never rise to cross-examine a witness with any heart or interest unless, from something I know of him from my brief or from his demeanor in the box, I have reason to believe that he is not telling the truth."—Gerald Stephens, in Donahue's Magnzine. hue's Magazine.



SUPERIOR COURT.

EVERYTHING

That Snowy Whiteness

can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap. ST. CROIX SOAP MPG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

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"... This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work wouls lighten our crosses considerably." (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

PATENT REPORT.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Patents, just printed, shows that 38,987 applications for patents, 2,400 applications for penetral printed applications for registration of trade-marks, 629 applications for registration of trade-marks, 629 applications for registration for registration for registration of prints were filed in 1899. There were the printed prints were filed in 1899. There were signs. 92 patents reissued, 1,649 trade-marks registered, and 511 labels and 100 prints. The number of patents that expired was 18,135. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 8,087. The number that were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 8,097. The total expenditures were \$1,211,783.73. The receipts over expenditures were \$113,673.30. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the treasury of the United States on January 1, 1900, was \$5,086,649,64. New inventions recently granted to inventors by the Canadian Government:—
7,950—Alfred McCloy, Hesson,

ment — 67,950 — Alfred McCloy, Hesson, Ont., vehicle gear, 67,957 — Herbert William Ross, Toronto, Ont., car fender., 67,965 — George Blackburn Jones, Toronto, Ont., peat drier., 67,966 — John Christopher Nichol, Montreal, Que, boat., 67,967 — J. Baptiste Balley, Contreceeur, Que, clothes line., 67,974 — Elzear Dors, Laprairie, 67,974 — Elzear Dors, Laprairie,

THE LITTI As the little w mering by— The man on th lines, And smutted the And turned an-ness signs; And the street-beat

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As the little wil
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But he gave he
she smiled;
And a bootblad
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As a customer n
With a kindly l
sigh—

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said:
"Loveless alive,
Nor wife nor chil
As the little wh mering by. KEEP YOUR

break your pron making promises those you do ma it a trifling mat pointment with do a certain thi "come to time," not a small affa the habit of negl your promises, h think will your fr ances retain conf think will your fances retain continues retain continues and dear-time learn to deput but little fat Keep your promit prompt and exact you much trouble life, and win for and trust of your

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KNOW YOURSE self, and you w Know yourself, and clear of many a Know yourself, and more at peace. Know you will be strong self, and you will self. Know yoursel give charity to oth self, and you'll hav

and thus you'll avo

HAPPINESS. — I faculty of being con under all circumstations of life. It is confidence. Let you strive earnestly to a severything, for in I happiness.

THE VALUE OF We know a bright I longing is to travel have no means with tify him in this resionally earns a lew global papers and doing papers and doing stead of spending this lishly, he carefully two sale iron box, which One day, after earning fropped them into the presence of a companion of the companion of t

Our Boys and Girls.

THE LITTLE WHITE HEARSE.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by—
The man on the coal-cart jerked his lines, And smutted the lid of either eye, And turned and stared at the business signs.

ness signs; 'And the street-car driver stopped and

beat His hands on his shoulders and gaz-

ed up street
Till his eye on the long track reached the sky—
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

As the little white hearse went glim-

mering by—
A stranger petted a ragged child
In the crowded walk, and she knew

In the crowded wark, and she knew not why.

But he gave her a coin for the way she smiled;

And a bootblack thrilled with a pleasure strange
As a customer put back his change with a kindly hand and a grateful

As the little white hearse went glim

As the little white hearse went glim-

mering by—
A man looked out of a window dim,
And his cheeks were wet and his
heart was dry—
For a dead child even were dear to
him
And he thought of his empty life and
said:

said:
"Loveless alive, and loveless dead,
Nor wife nor child in earth or sky!"—
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.— Never break your promises. Be slow in making promises, but fulfil faithfully those you do make. You may think it a trifling matter to make an appointment with a friend or agree to do a certain thing and then fail to "come to time," but it is assuredly not a small affair. If you get into the habit of neglecting to make good your promises, how long do you think will your friends and acquaintances retain confidence in you? The nearest and dearest of them will in time learn to doubt you and will put but little faith in your words. Keep your promises to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends. KEEP YOUR PROMISES .- Never

ABOUT WORRY. — Don't worry, whatever you do; whatever the circumstances. This is good advice, you say; but it's not so easy to practice

say; but it's not so easy to practice as to preach.

Very true; we all worry. It can't be helped sometimes; but worrying becomes a habit after a time, and it takes a hold upon the vital forces and saps them, and makes a drainage upon the pervuls extended.

age upon the nervous system.

There is infinite satisfaction in

There is infinite satisfaction in feeling that we are going to do our very best and then trust the rest to God. If we do our best, and seck divine guidance as to the doing of that best, we may very safely rest content with the issues.

We can never hope to outride the storm and tempest of life; so it is best to bring to bear upon all circumstances all the cheerfulness, hope, trust common-sense, courage, and whole-hearted philosophy that we can summon. There are shadows in every life. Don't think yours is the only one; and the best way to minimize our own troubles is to try to help others to bear theirs.

ing. I know it takes money to travel, but money is money, be it ever so little. If I do not save the little I shall never have the much."

Some boys squander every year the cost of a coveted trip to some point of interest. Small amounts carefully kept will foot up surprising results at the end of the year, and almost every doctor will testify that five cents' worth of travel is better for the health of the boy than five cents' worth of sweets.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE. — An A NOBLE EXAMPLE. — An aged truckman bent under the weight of a big roll of carpet. His bale-hook fell from his hand and bounded into the gutter out of reach. Twenty idle clerks and salesmen saw the old man's predicament and smiled at his look of bewilderment. No one ventured to help him. A fashionably dressed young woman came along, took in the situation at a glance, and, without looking to the right or left, stepped into the gutter, picked up the hook in her dainty, gloved fingers and handed it to the man with a smile. The idlers looked at each other and at the fair young woman.

each other and at the fair young woman.

The old truckman, in a violent effort to express his thanks politely,
lost his hat. It rolled into the gutter where the hook had been. This
was almost too much for any woman, young or past young, but the
New York girl was equal to the occasion. Into the gutter she tripped
again and got the soiled hat. When
she handed it to the truckman a
happy smile was seen to play about
her lips. "God bless you, miss!" the
old man said, as the fair maiden
turned her back on the idlers and
went on her way.

DON'T FORGET MOTHER.—Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling draught to your parched lips? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you how to pray, and gently helped you how to read? Who is so eager after your education and makes so many sacrifices for you in order that no stone will be left unturned, and that you may get a good and solid foundation to fight life's battle honestly, nobly and virtuously to the end? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient in your childish way? Who loves you still, and prays for you every day you live? Is it not your mother—your own dear mother? Now, let me ask: "Are you kind to your mother?" Do you not sometimes give her rude and insolent answers, even in the presence of strangers? Do you pray for "mother" every day of your life? Are you not proud of having a good mother to look after and guide you on the wind and weatherbeaten path of life? Do not be ungrateful, for this vice is one of the many which at present is found the world over. Remember, children, that "charity begins at home," that the fond mother is the joy and consolation of the home, and as the poet says. "A mother is the holiest thing alive." DON'T FORGET MOTHER.-Who

There is a mortage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and grage, pledge: death grip) on the grage (Latin, mortus, dead, and thus you'll avoid a deal of trouble.

KNOW YOURSELF—Know youred, and you will know others, know yourself, and you will stee grage (Latin, mortin) and grage (Lati self. Know yourself, and you will give charity to others. Know your self, and you'll have more friends.

HAPPINESS.— Happiness is the faculty of being content with our lot under all circumstances and conditions of life. It is also sublime self-confidence. Let your ideals be high, strive carnestly to attain them. Love overything, for in love exists true happiness.

THE VALUE OF A PEW CENTS.— We know a bright boy whose great longing is to travel. His parents have no means with which to gratify him at his respect. He occurred the property him at his respect. He occurred the first of the natives of Donegal took place in the gappers and dow pennies by selfing papers and down pennies

banner, he is reckoned or he thinks he is, "a very smart boy." They are applauded, and spurred on by their wicked toachers, who in a few moments afterwards when speaking of the character of such boys say that if they had any charge over them, they would horsewhip them. Behold the thanks they get for their devilish work or supposed "smartness." We would warn parents and guardians against these growing evils among our boys. It is no glory, but a shame, a disgrace and a scandal, for any working boy to style himself a Catholic with such an unenviable record. Remember that one day not far distant you have to face the awful judgment seat of Jesus Christ and there undergo a strict examination of all your thoughts, words, deeds and omissions, where the Atheist, the scoffer of religion and the renegade Catholic cannot plead for you, but who, in their turn, will meet their awful doom.

R. J. L. CUDDIHY.

R. J. L. CUDDIHY

BLOOD POISONING

CAUSED BY A PITCHFORK.

Five Dectors in Consultation Gave the Sufferer but Little Hope of Recovery -How His Life Was Saved.

Brockville Recorder.

Brockville Recorder.

Among the old families in the township of Augusta, in the neighboring county of Grenville, there is none better known or more influential, than those that bear the name of Bissell. The Bissells were among the earliest settlers in the township and have ever since taken an active part in all moves to promote its welfare. The subject of this narrative, Mr. Silas Bissell, is one of the younger members of the family, who some years ago left Canada to make his home in the state of Nebraska. He has passed through an experience almost unique, and considers that he is fortunate in being alive to tell the tale.

The story as told in Mr. Bissell's The story as told in Mr. Bissell's

The story as told in Mr. Bissell's own words, is as follows:—"In the autumn of 1898 I sustained a serious injury through having the times of a pitchfork penetrate my left knee. The wound apparently healed, but I did not enjoy the same health I had previous to the accident, and it was but a short time before I was compelled to take to my bed on account of exeruciating pains in my limbs and stiffness in my joints. A doctor was called in, and he lanced the knee three times, and then told me the trouble was blood poisoning. He treated me for some time, but I steadily grew worse, and finally five physicians were called in for consultation. My entire system seemed to be affected, and the doctors said the trouble had reached one of my lungs, and that they could hold out but little hope of my recovery. After remaining in bed for eleven weeks, I decided that I would return to my old home in Canada. I was so much run down, and so weak that it was a question whether I would live to reach there, but I was nevertheless determined to make an effort to do so. After a long journey under these most trying circumstances, I reached my old home. I was so used up, and presented such an emaciated appearance that my friends had no thought that I would recover. I continued to drag along in this condition for several months, when one day a cousin asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canon Crozier Beads with 500 days' indulgences, also indulgenced Cross. genced Cross.

Address, The Boys' Home,
526 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

and England, for civilization and Christianity that the destiny of Ireland should be fashioned and arranged by the sons of Ireland. He would not deny that their opponents might have the best intentions in the world, but good intentions were poor substitutes for local knowledge and filial devotion. During the year 40,000 of their young men had flown from a land already sadly depopulated. He doubted if the people of Scotland properly unthe people of Scotland properly derstood the desires of Ireland, though in saying this he did not forget the services of the noble Mr. Gladstone. His Lordship also alluded to the university question and the work of the Congested Districts' Board

Household Notes.

HOME DOCTOR.—A little pinch of powdered sulphur put in a straw or glass tube and blown into the throat is a great help in cases of

croup.

Chloroform rubbed on a mosquito

Chloroform rubbed on a mosquito bite will cause the pain and itching to disappear like magic, while the swelling will rapidly decrease. An excellent emetic is quickly pre-pared by mixing a teaspoonful of mustard moistened with cold water and stirred into a tumbler of warm water. For tired feet put a handful of ommon salt into four quarts of hot vater. Place the feet in the water

while it is hot as can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough A heated knife cuts freshly baked

bread well.

bread well.

After cutting onions wash the knife in cold water, which will quickly remove the odor, whereas hot water causes it to linger about the knife.

Dry sawdust heated on a clean tin in the oven is an excellent remedy for rubbing off mildew and other damp spots from metal and other polished goods.

After using a silver fork for fish—

After using a silver fork for fish-After using a silver fork for fish—especially anything strong smelling, like herring—the odor often clings to the silver, even after washing. To prevent this, directly the fork has been used wash it in warm water, and then stand in a basin of tea leaves for few minutes.

When mixing mustard for the table, it is a great improvement to gradually add a little oil.

A tablespoonful of vinegar added to the water in which fish is boiled will make the flesh firmer and improve its flavor.

Hot instead of cold milk added while potatoes are being mashed

A man who recently visited a pie factory in Chicago thus describes it:

"The day we were there a special run was being made on pumpkin pies, and I looked in vain for any signs of pumpkin rinds. One of the foremen grinned and told me, in strict confidence, that real pumpkin was never used in pumpkin pies at present, except possibly in a few remote and very primitive New England villages. The substitute was a mixture of sweet potatoes, apples and cheap flour, flavored with a chemical extract. I tasted some of the stuff and was satisfied he was telling me the truth. Cranberry pie contains only enough cranberries to 'make a showing, after the manner of the oyster, in the church fair stew. The rest is apple jelly, colored red and flavored. I have forgotten the other substitutes employed, but these will give you a general idea of the morality of the business. The average output of the foundry was one a second, or about thirty-six thousand pies for a working day. The manager told me they were shipped all over the pie belt, in specially prepared crates."

Rich, warm, healthy blood is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thus coughs, colds, and pneumonia are prevented. Take it now.

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets he st. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Directos, Rev. J. Quinivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran: 1st Vice. P. G. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms cambe had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, SS St. Catherine street, Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Coller, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League:
—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Deviin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-escretary; L. Brophy, treasurer: M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street: Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (towhom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave., Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY 3T. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p. m.Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY
Meets on the second Sunday of
every month in St. Patrick's Hall,
92 St. Alexander street, immediately after-Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first
Tuesday of every month, at 8 n.m.
Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costiran, 1st VicePresident; W. P. Doyle, Secretary,
220 St. Martin street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—
(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the follow-ing officers:—Jss. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-ing Secretary; Robt. Warren, Fin-ancial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Tracquired.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular
monthly meeting held in its hall,
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
evesy month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, Hugh
O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ATT. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every menth, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's Leaguer Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen

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Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.



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is a treasure of the most consol-noments given to he work wouls es considerably." Review, Niagara No. 6.) EPORT.

e United States tents, just print,987 applications applications for resistions for registries, 629 applications for registries, 629 applications for registration of 1899. There were ated, including descriptions, 1899. There were ated, including descriptions, 1899. The number of fired was 18,185, wed applications applications are to final fees a reissued, 1,649 and 1511 las. The number of fired was 18,185, and 1511 las. The number of final fees applications are to final fees applications. The returner were \$113,balance to the nited States on reas \$5,086,649,64, ecently granted to canadian Govern-

McCloy, Hesson, rt William Ross, fender. Blackburn Jones, t drier. Thristopher Nichol,

COUNTRY ROADS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch ren dered a very important judgment on Monday in the Superior Court at Sweetsburg in the case of Miltimore against the township of Brome, involving the responsibility of a municipality for the proper condition of its roads. The decision of His Honor establishes a very far-reach-Honor establishes a very lar-reaching precedent and is believed to be of immense importance in the furtherance of the good roads movement which has been receiving considerable attention in the Province of Quebec, and particularly the district of Bedford, during the past few years.

trict of Bedford, during the past few years.

Action was taken by one John Miltimore against the township of Brome under article 793 of the Municipal Code, not for damages in compensation for injuries resulting from the imperfect condition of the particular road complained of, but to secure the convenience and security which as a citizen he is entitled to under the laws of the province. Article 793 of the Municipal Code provides that "every corporation is bound to maintain the roads and sidewalks under its control in the condition required by law, by the proces verbaux and by the by-laws which regulate them under penalty proces verbaux and by the by-laws which regulate them under penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each infraction thereof. Such corporation is further responsible for all damages resulting from the non-execution of such proces verbaux by-laws or provisions of law, saving its recourse against the officers or ratepayers in default." "The condition required by law" is set forth in article 788 as follows: "Dverg" municipal road must be at all times kept in good order, free from holes, cavities, ruts, slopes, stones, incumbrances, or impediments whatsoever, with hand rails at dangerous places cavities, ruts, slopes, stones, incumbrances, or impediments whatsoever, with hand rails at dangerous places in such a manner as to permit of the free passage of vehicles of every description, both by day and night." Plaintiff complained that the road in question did not fulfil these regluirements; that at certain points it was too narrow for the free passage of vehicles; that it was obstructed by stones and ledges, and that a certain vehicles; that it was obstructed by stones and ledges, and that a certain dangerous approach to a bridge was not protected by a hand-rail. The defendant pleaded that no injury had ever resulted from the existing conditions; that vehicles could freely pass along it: that the conditions were such as to require an exorbitant expenditure of money to make it entirely satisfactory as a road, and that the reasonable interpretation of the law had been complied with.

pretation of the law had been complied with.

His Honor, in rendering judgment, dwelt upon the two aspects of the law as found in the code, in one case the municipality being liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each infraction, and in the other case responsible for the damages resulting therefrom. He had already been called upon to give judgment in the case of a suit for damages arising out of imperfect roads, but a case such as the one in question had hitherto never come before but a case such as the one in question had hitherto never come before the court. His Honor held that while considerable discretion was left to the court in the matter of damages, the law was very explicit in regard to the matter of penatics for infraction. While the law must not be interpreted in any captious spirit, proof of the absence of reasonable precautions must necessarily be followed by the penalty provided. His Honor held that obstacles that might easily be removed and dangers that be removed and dangers that easily be obviated came well might easily be obviated came well within the reasonable interpretation of the law. Under our climatic conditions it is impossible to avoid mud-holes in the spring and fall, but there is no excuse for stones which five minutes work would remove, being left upon the highway to obstruct travel. And yet scarcely a struct travel. And yet scarcely a mile of road in the country, said His Honor, with emphasis, but gives evidence of this kind of carelessness. The necessity of hand-rails at dan-gerous declivities was dwelt upon, and a case in which the township of Dunham was sued for damages aris-ing out of an accident due to the Dunham was sued for damages arising out of an accident due to the absence of such safeguards was cited. the judgment for damages having been sustained by the Court of Appeals. His Honor concluded that inasmuch as proof had been made that the road in question was obstructed by stones, and that a hand railing had not been provided where such is required for the public safety, he condemned the township of Brome in the sum of two dollars and costs.

YOLUNTARY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

stantial majority of the nation's children. The number of voluntary schools in the country was 14,382, whi ch had accommodation for 3,-690,987 children, and an average attendance of 2,481,254. There were 5,500 Board schools, with accommodation for 2,625,879, and are average attendance of 2,072,911. If new Board schools were to be built for the children who were now being educated in voluntary schools it would mean an expenditure of £37,-750,000, which would double the existing School Board debts. Then an extra sum of £1,414,000 per annum would have to be provided out of the rates for the teaching of the children. The voluntary subscriptions which amounted in 1898 to £766,-206 would be lost, and increased rates would have to supply the deficiency. The interests and repayments of building loans would amount to more than a million and a half sterling per annum. The cost therefore to the ratepayer and the taxpayer of abolishing voluntary schools would amount to £3,780,000 a year, and the extra cost for administration, capital, and miscellancous charges would amount to another million. That would double the stand of the sta

country; the School Board rates of Manchester would be £240,000 a year instead of £140,000—a sum which the voluntary schools now saved the ratepayers. He could not believe that the citizens of Manchester would be willing to load themselves with so heavy and unnecessary a burden. Dealing with his charge that the voluntary schools were treated with injustice, the bishop said Catholics and Anglicans had to build their own schools without any assistance from the Government, and they had to make up any deficiency in the income or sacrifice the Government grant. Then they had to pay the principal part of the School Board rate—for theyr formed the majority of the population—for the erection of schools which probably they did not require, and to which they could not conscientiously send their children. In conclusion, His Lordship exhorted his hearers to hand down to their children unimpaired the precious heritage of the hand down to their children paired the precious heritage Catholic faith.

MR. BRYCE'S VIEW.

From time to time men who have no special mission of a religious character, give expression to views that are at once striking and consoling. No grander reply to the infidel indoctrinization of certain prominent writers and thinkers could

soling. No grander reply to the infidel indoctrinization of certain prominent writers and thinkers could be had than the eloquent words of Mr. Bryce on the influence of religion on social institutions. He said: "No one is so thoughtless as not to sometimes ask himself what would befall mankind if the solid fabric on which their morality has hitherto rested, or at least been deemed by them to rest, were suddenly to break up and vanish under the influence of the new views of nature as the ice-fields split and melt when they have floated down into a warmer sea. * * * So sometimes, standing in the midst of a great American city, and watching the throngs of eager figures streaming hither and thither, marking the sharp contrasts of poverty and wealth, an increasing mass of wretchedness, and an increasing display of luxury, knowing that before long a hundred millions of men will be living between ocean and ocean under this one government—a government which their own hands have made and which they feel to be the work of their own hands — one is startled by the thought of what might befall this huge, yet delicate fabric of laws and commerce and social institutions, were the foundations it has rested on to crumble away. Suppose that all these men ceased to believe that there was any power above them, any future before them, anything in heaven or earth but what their senses told them of; suppose that their consciousness of individual force and responsibility, already dwarfed by the overwhelming power of the multitude, and the fatalistic submission it engenders, were further weakened by the feeling that their swiftly fleeting life was rounded by a perpetual sleep. Would the moral code stand unshaken, and with it the reverence for law, the sense of duty towards the community, and even to

stand unshaken, and with it the reverence for law, the sense of duty to-wards the community, and even towards the generations yet to come?

* * History, if she cannot give a complete answer to this question, tells us that hitherto civilized society has rested on religion, and that free government has prospered best among religious people."

NEW FALL SHOES.

In order to meet the demand for our Fall Shoes, we have recently added to our already large and varied stock several new lines in French Kid, Box Calf, French Patent Calf and Enamel Calf, in all the latest styles and shapes, at such prices as to afford every person an excellent opportunity to secure Fall shoes at a moderate price.

CHILDREN'S FINE KID BOOTS,	EXTENSION	SOLE, sizes 7 to 10\$1 00
MISSES' " " "	"	" " 11 00 2 1 20
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YOUTHS' BOX CALF, "		" 11 to 13 1 2
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MEN'S " "	"	"Goodyear 5 to 11 3 0
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MEN'S RUBBER SOLES		"\$3 00 to \$5 6

E. MANSFIELD.

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CORNER LAGAUCHETTERE STREET

BEQUEST OF A PRIEST REFUSED

Rev. O. P. Gallagher, a prominent oriest of the Pittsburg diocese, who died about a year ago, left his estate, valued at \$50,000 to St. Michael's Seminary, of that city. Father Gallagher was educated in St. Michael's Seminary, which was some years ago destroyed by fire, and it was probably with the idea that his money would rebuild it that the bequest was made.

The diocesan board, however, ter due consideration, has declined to accept the bequest. The will imposed too many obligations, and there were several pensions to be there were several pensions to be paid in perpetuam and several directions for the maintenance of students, which in all would eat up the principal and impose a great amount of extra labor on the diocesan board without the Seminary being directly benefitted. By the declination of the board this amount will revert to the heirs of the dead priest. Father Gallagher is said to have no near relatives living.

..NEWCOMBE..

UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND PIANO

\$225.00

On easy terms of payment. Ten per cent off for cash. Original price \$400. Rosewood veneered case, carved trusses, ivory legs, nickel plated pedals and hinges, 73 octaves. do uble repeating action. In good condition; height 4 ft. 7 ins. A real bargain for some person. Can be seen at the warerooms of

The D. W. KARN CO., Limited, Karn Hall Building, ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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Dixon Vegetable Cure

For the Drink and Drug Habits.

Do you know that specialists in the treatment of the Drink and Drug habit diseases, such as Dr. Mackay, of Belmont Retreat, Quebec, endorse and prescribe the DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY as being the only positive and unfailing cure in the world for all forms of the Drink and Drug habits?

Do you know that during the past three years it has completely cured hundreds of habitual and periodical drinkers and morphine users?

hundreds of habitual and periodical drinkers and morphine users?

Do you know that a perfect cure is guaranteed in every case where directions are followed, or money refunded?

If you need such a cure you are earnestly invited to visit our office and satisfy yourself that our statements are strictly true. If you cannot call, write for our pamphlet giving particulars and testimonials. Address the Dixon Cure Co., or the Manager. J. B. LALIME, 572 St. Denis street, Montreal. All communications strictly confidential.

HAVE YOU A RAGLAN? If you haven't a stylish Overcoat, a Prince Albert, a

Dress or Semi-Evening Suit, call here the first thing to-day and we will fit you to your entire satisfaction. Bear in mind, please, that we make a specialty of the finest clothing made in the city, and if by any remote chance we fail to satisfy you, your money will be promptly refunded.

SATURDAY SPECIALS.

vert and new Oxford Grey, rough finish and cut in the new styles, ... \$10.00

Our Popular \$10 Coat, Swell Raglans and finest heavy weight Fancy Black Co-Black and Oxford, newest styles and

Men's Finest Patent Beaver and English Kersey Overcoats, Lined with pure all worl plaids and finest Italian \$13 50

Men's Swell Fall and Winter Suits.

STYLES FOR THE BOYS OF 1900 Boys' and Youths' Suits and Overcoats,—ages 14 to 19.
Suits made from pure all wool materials: plain and fancy mixtures. Overcoats styles. Reefers in all wool Chinchillas and Irish Frieze, in blue black and Cheviots, elsewhere \$10.00. Oxford shades

At J. G. Kennedy & Co's. \$6.75

Becial Saturday. \$3.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

SATURDAY, November 17.

special shipment of Ladies' Model Jackets and Costumes received for winter trade. They will be shown on Monday morning and are extremely handsome garments. An early visit will secure

LADIES' JACKETS.

tailor-made Coat, in fawn, drab, blue and black box beaver, trimmed self applique, pearl buttons and satin lined Special. \$13.45 Ladies' Fawn Beaver

Cloth Automobile Coats cut the very latest Parisian style, high Imperial Beaver fur collar, yoke and under part of collar trimmed satin folds, silk stitched, lined through satin \$37.75 Special \$13.50

LADIES' COSTUMES

Ladies' 2-piece Mixed Tweed Suit. The jacket is made fly front, lined fancy striped Italian satin, skirt cut full flare, inverted pleated back, deep hem Special \$5.25

Ladies' 2-piece plain Serge Suits, in Brown, Blue and Black, jacket cut short, fly front, lined through, skirt made with full sweep. inverted back,

DRESS GOODS and SILKS. COLOURED GOODS. COLOURED SILKS.



costume 42 ins., 58c



New Self Col-oured Glace Silks in 32 new and se-lect colourings; makes a very handsome blouse Special,...75c

New French Lace Stripe Silks for Waists; large variety of colour-ings, including New Fancy Camel's
Hair Dress Goods, the
latest material for a
street costume, 44 ins.,

\$1.15.

Handsome Homespun Costume Cloths in pretty checks and fancy mixtures; they come in two qualities, 56 inches, 850 and \$1.15.

MEN'S Cloth CAPS. To open the season in this department, the Management will offer Monday 750 Men's comfortable Cloth Caps, with quilted linings, sliding band, strongly bound and well finished; good value anywhere for 35c. The Big Store's special price, 29c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE MARKET REEPORT | buckwheat honey, 9c to 10c; white extracted, 10c, and dark extracted, 8c to 8½c.

GRAIN.-The local grain market walla.—Ine local grain market is well supported, and prices are firm all round. This is more especially the case with oats, which have developed an advance of another ½c per bushel.

wheat, No. 1 hard, 83c; spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 75c; oats, 28c to 29c; peas, 66c in store; barley, 46c; rye, 55½c; buckwheat, 51½c supplies. Export demand on the other hand is practically dead. Prices are as follows: Choice creamery, 20½c to 20½c; underchanged as follows: Spring wheat, 6s 4d; red winter, 6s 0½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 4d; corn, 4s 2d; peas, at 5s 8½d.

is being done in flour and prices remain firm under a steady jobbing demand.

About 3,500 boxes were sold the wharf this morning at 9%c mand.

mand.
We quote as follows: Manitoba patents at \$4.50; strong bakers at \$4.20; straight rollers at \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; winter patents, \$4 to \$4.25.
There is a good steady market for most kinds of feed and prices remain firm.

EGGS.—The market is very active just now, and prices are firm. Selected are quoted at 19c to 20c; straight receipts, 17c; No. 2, at 12c to 13c; culls, 10c to 11c.

CHEESE.—Cheese is a very quiet narket just now. Septembers and FLOUR AND FEED.—A fair trade is being done in flour and prices results being done in flour and prices rearly Octobers are purely nominal. About 3,500 boxes were sold on

> We quote Western September and early October nominal at 11c to early October nominal at 11c to 114c; late Octobers, 94c to 94c; Dastern, 93c.

> Liverpool advices quote prices un-changed at 53s for white and 54s for colored.

There is a good steady market for most kinds of feed and prices remain firm.

We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, \$15 to \$15.75; shorts, \$17; Ontario bran, at \$15.25 to \$15.50; shorts \$16 to \$17 per ton.
Following on the strong demand for hay and the lack of supplies the market has advanced. The prices row quoted are No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10.50; No. 2; \$8.50 to \$10.50; clov 7.75 to \$8.25 per ton in carlots on track.

PROVISIONS—Nothing of a definite character has developed in the provision market, and prices remain unchanged.
Liverpool has advanced the price of lard, 6d.

We quote nominal prices:
Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8, and cogntry dressed hogs have been marketed at \$7 to \$7.25; Lard, 9½c to 10c; bacon, 12½c to 14c; hams, lic to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per harrel.

Liverpool quotations are as follows: Mess pork, 72s: lard, 38s; bacon, 42s 6d to 46s; tallow, 24s 9d to 27s.

GAMD.—The market continues fairly, active, Prices remain unchanged.

In the Decer enger of the Rev. Thom as an admirable ticle under the Turn Protestan writer is more ther Campbell t clusions from s mises, yet, in he has the tact tion of such co telligence of his before us a serie he takes the pa gives us a serie the writings ar most eminent French Protests he exposes in 8 he exposes in a ner the worse immorality—of which the Prote

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