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XLVI., NO. 17.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Is it a Plea for a System of Godless Schools?

the past six months been publishing a number of editorial articles in which, under the pretense of endeavoring to bring about an improvement in the ludicrous efforts to increase its very mited circulation by ignorantly att icking the Catholic Church, sometimes these extraordinarily-composed articles, who is a comparative stranger in Canada, has been trying to convey, in his very original style, is that the Catholic people of the Province of Quebec are sunk in abysmal ignorance, and, by implication, that the Church is responsible for it. In one of his earliest lucubrations he told us that the Sultan of Turkey was a most benevolent and enlightened ruler as compared with those who control the educational system in Quebec. In one of his latest efforts-that which was published on October 29—he makes this characteristic statement in reference to our benighted province:

"In Estland or in the wandering hordes by the White Sea, such a state of things may be found; but in the rest of Europe we know no place which affords

After perusing a lot of rhapsodical balderdash of which this quotation is only a very tame sample, as we shall show later on, and which no other newspaper in Canada but the Montreal Herald would insert, we rub our eyes and look around us in this metropolitan city of Montreal, and we ask: Whence, e, in jurisprudence, in statesdid they get their early education? and good? Where did their latent talents find the stimulation and encouragement neces- bristle with absurdities. When a man which motived those efforts to push the early training to which they owe that sublime devotion to the interests of religion which finds tangible and eloquent expression in tions of charity and benevolence which minister to the needs of His creatures, in schools and colleges which greet home of culture, the province of whence the Herald's "doctor" hails. The present premier of Canada must instruction elsewhere than in the dark

The ignorance of the Herald's writer is shown by the fact that he does not understand the meaning of the word education at all. He imagines, as his articles prove, that education means simply mental training; whereas education as the derivation of the word plainly demonstrates, signifies the drawing out, or development, of all of man's faculties, mental, moral and spiritual. Webster tells us that to educate is "to instil into the mind principles of art, science, article, entitled "What Free Education morals, religion, and behavior." Mental training may make a man become a clever thief, embezzler, forger, swindler, or "confidence man." It can never make a good Christian of him. And every Christian must believe that it is better to be good than clever. As the Sovereign Pontiff says: "He who, in the education of youth, neglects the will and concentrates all his energies on the culeducation into a dangerous weapon in

Transfer of the control of the second of the second

and unlettered province of his birth.

THE Montreal Herald, following | Washington in his famous farewell the lead of the defunct and un- address, "to the influence of refined edusavory Canada-Revue, and of cation on minds of peculiar structure, its successor, Le Reveil, has for reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." "Every philosopher and statesman who has discussed the subject of human present system of education in the governments," says Cardinal Gibbons in Province of Quebec, it has been making that monumental work of his, "Our Christian Inheritance," has acknowledged that there can be no stable society without justice, no justice without openly, but more frequently by vulgar morality, no morality without religion, inuendo. The idea that the writer of no religion without God." What the Montreal Herald and its educational writer desire, if they desire anything beyond personal profit, is to eliminate the principle of religion from the educational system of this province; to replace our present schools by Godless schools, in which man's dual relationship to time and eternity shall be altogether ignored.

But the vast majority of the people of

this province, who are Catholic to the core, will not permit any insignificant clique of non Catholics, self-seeking or otherwise, to banish religion from their schools. While they recognize to the full the usefulness, efficiency, and necessity of secular instruction, they are unalterably attached to the principle of true and sound education, of which religious teaching is an essential element. They know that in every country where the schools have been secularized by the State, crime has increased—the sanctity of the marriage tie has been violated; divorces have increased; immorality, intemperance, breaches of private and public trust, have become more prevalent than formerly; suicides have been more frequent; and private and public virtue has deteriorated. They know that such then come those Catholics whom we see | must necessarily be the result of a sysleading in all the walks of life-in tem of Godless instruction, for when the youth are taught that the sole aim of manship, in the learned professions of human life is worldly success, what moall descriptions, in commerce? Where I ti e have they to be virtuous and honest

The Herald's "education" articles sary to their development? Where were is well "educated," the sapient "doctor" they fired with the noble ambition tellus, he becomes perfect; his life is one of beauty and delight; he is a model of themselves onward and upward which law and order; his joys are the pure joys have placed them in the positions they of the intellect; and so forth. Secular occupy to-day? Where did they receive instruction changes his whole nature, forsooth! The necessary proneness to evil which is a concomitant of humanity no longer exists. For him the millen nium has arrived. "One ignorant man," magnificent temples raised to the honor he tells us, "brings a whole nation to of the Almighty, in countless institu- the wall." Then we shall have to change a time-honored maxim, and say that ignorance, not knowledge, is power. Again he tells us that "free and compulsory"the eye at every turn? Surely not in this has a paradoxical flavor in it - "eduilliterate and priest-ridden Quebec. cation" has for its object the spread of the They must have been educated in that knowledge of the fact that Our Saviour earned His bread by the sweat of His brow Ontario, or in that Cymric principality and that we should do likewise! What in the name of—"free and compulsory education"-are we to understand by assuredly have received his primary this? A fine authority this, on education! In another article the public is solemnly and emphatically assured that for every child in the land "education must be as free as the air;" that is his right. Now, it is absurd to say that education must be, or could ever be, "as free as the air." The air costs nothing; education costs a good deal, and somebody must pay for it. That somebody is the tax payer. But although, as will be seen from the foregoing, his own notion of "free education" is exceedingly hazy, he has actually written a separate

Means." In this he says: "Some people do not fully grasp what free education means; others have got an idea, felt if not expressed, that to accept it is in some way to take a favor from some person or persons. This last notion, dead long ago in most places, is the result of the ridiculous argument that 'education is more appreciated by the community when a fee is charged than when it is free.' In order to make ture of the intellect, succeeds in turning tions in use in the Old Country will be found of the greatest service. Free eduthe hands of the evil disposed. The land and Wales was given by the Educareasoning of the intellect sometimes tion Act of 1891. Under that act every joins with the wicked propensities father and mother has a right to free of the will, and gives them a education, without payment power which baffles all resistance. tween the age of three and fifteen.

ments; education is the right of the people, and in the school all must be regarded as equal. There is no loophole by which any autocrat, who loves to read history backwards, can defraud even the poorest of his right. The department fears no man. neither has it any favors to ask,"

The comparisons he makes, and the statistics he figures out from the last census, and which he calls the "Herald's tables," are ridiculous where they are not pointless. He harps upon the nigh percentage of illiteracy to be found in the Province of Quebec amongst children under the age of ten, not knowing that this is a province in which there are more numerous families, and consequently more young children in proportion to adults, than in any of the other provinces; and that therefore a comparison with those other provinces is ridiculous. How many of these "children under ten" were, when the census was taken in 1891, over one or two or three? Here is a comparison given with an air of triumph which is highly amusing:

"In the town of Hull, England, there were 8,512 children on the schools registers, with an average attendance of 920, in the year 1870. In 1894 there were 40.530, with an average attendance of 35,311. In twenty five years the average attendance has increased nearly six times. No more striking example can be found of the marvellous strides made, in matters educational, since the passng of the Act of 1870. In many ways Hull is an excellent place to use in comparison with our own city; it stands by the side of a great river, is a busy centre of a large forwarding trade, etc. In Montreal, according to the reports of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Commissioners, there are 22.989, with an average attendance of 18,701. So much for our ancient system. It's high time to awake from our slumbers."

Now, what do these figures demonstrate? Simply that in twenty-five years the number of children of school age in Hull, England, had increased nearly five times, and the average attendance at school had increased nearly six times, this slightly larger ratio of attendance being due to the enforcement of the law rendering attendance at school compulsory. Montreal, with its average attendance of 18,701 out of 22,989 school children, and with no law making attendance at school compulsory, compares very favorably indeed with the England 40,530, and with its compulsory attendance law. In Montreal, where there is no compulsory law, nine out of every eleven children on the school register attend; in Hull, where there is such a law, fourteen out of every sixteen on the register attend. It is not an unwarrantable assumption that, were there no compulsory school attendance law in Hull, the average attendance there would be lower than that in Montreal. So much for our ancient system. What, now, becomes of the Herald "doctor's" assertion that "no more striking example can be found of the marvellous strides made, in matters educational, since 1870?" No more striking example of rank nonsense in the editorial columns of a daily newspaper can be found than this comparison of his.

To the comparison sought to be instituted between the percentage of illiteracy in England and Wales and that in the Province of Quebec, somewhat analagous considerations apply. In addition to the factor supplied by the compulsory school attendance law in force in those countries, there are those of length of settlement, extent of area in proportion to population, and, above all, climatic conditions in winter. To neglect to take these important factors into account is to evince either ignorance or bad faith, or both.

The Province of Quebec has, as the census and other statistics show, made great progress in matters educational during the past twenty five years and is maintaining a steady pace of advancement. If its system of primary instruc tion still leaves anything to be desired, it is certainly not the fault of the aucontemporary, Le Monde, which takes a deep and an intelligent interest in the subject. "It is time," it said recently, "to recommend a little modesty to those who claim, in good faith or not, that they are the first to desire and demand more sacrifices in favor of education for our young Catholics. All our bishops, turn by turn, have insisted upon the great importance of

votion to the direction of the bishops, and, as we have said, and repeat, it is to them, and to them alone, that we owe the fine colleges, boarding schools and convents, which cover our province, and in which our young people obtain a good and solid education. If our primary schools still leave anything to be desired to-day, it is because—we say it again-we have counted too much on the clergy to do all; it is because we have not followed with sufficient generosity the lessons of devotion which they have given us; it is because we did not make the necessary sacrifices to secure good schools, which would be an honor to our religion and to our nationality.' Le Monde then reproduces the appeal made in 1884, by Bishop Latleche, in favor of efficient schools, and concludes by saying: "It can thus be seen th t the Church has always fulfilled its dutyin demanding that parents give their children an education suitable to their social condition, to the development of their physical, moral and intellectual faculties."

ENGLISH PROTESTANTS

Interview the Ontario Government Regarding Religious Instruction in the Schools

A despatch from Toronto says: - A deputation, composed of members of the clergy and laity of the English Church, waited on the Provincial Government last week and urged that the subject of religious instruction be placed on the curriculum of the pullic school.

The contention of the deputation was that the Bible should be made a regular text book in the schools; that portions of it be read regularly every day and explained to the children, and verses committed to memory by the children. They desired, too, that this should become part of the regular routine of the school day and that it should be made obligatory on the teacher to see that it was carried out. This religious instruction the deputation desired shall be given by the ministers of the Gospel or by their representatives, and that each minister shall, during the time set aside by the regulation they are seeking to have included in the school system, have charge of and shall instruct the children of his own communion. As it is now. clergymen are privileged, if the school trustees to allow, to give half an hour's instruction each day after the regular school hours are over, and the teacher is city, with its attendance of 35,311 out of authorized to read a portion of the Scriptures, but to do so "without note or comment" This last clause, "without note or comment," it is also sought to have eliminated.

After hearing the speeches of several m mbers of the deputation, Premier Hardy, on behalf of the Government, assured the visitors that the matter would be taken into the consideration of the Government.

The Pope and the Irish Race Convention.

Two of the Canadian delegates to the recent Irish Race Convention-namely Lieutenant-Colonel McShane and Rev William Foley, D.D., Halifax, have just returned from Rome, where they have had the great privilege of an audience with the Holy Father, who manifested the greatest interest in their mission to Ireland and in the proceedings of the Convention. His Holiness inquired particularly regarding the spirit of peace and unanimity evinced by the great assemblage, and on being assured on this head of the remarkable success of the historic gathering displayed the warmest satisfaction at sich a result The Pope gave evidence in the most unmistakable manner of the importance he attached to the Convention and its

Chairman Dillon's Appeal.

The London Universe says:-" The appeal to Irishmen to respond to John Dillon's call for funds to the Irish cause has resulted in £250 on the first day. But of this sum £100 was contributed by Mr. William O'Brien, the amount of a legacy which had been left him by an exiled countryman named Mooney, who died recently in Samon, where Robert Louis Stevenson established his household in the far south seas. This Irish man abroad had never lost his faith in the land of his youth, or his hope in its future. He never knew Mr. O'Brien or had met him, but he admired his love for the motherland, and believed in it, thorities of the Catholic Church. On and presumably left him this little this point it will suffice to quote our money to be applied for its benefit. It was intended as a tribute of admiration for Mr. O'Brien's services to the national

National Reunion.

The desire for a genuine reunion of the Irish National forces, is daily growing stronger, and everything points to its accomplishment at an early date. "United Ireland," of which Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., is proprietor, contains in its last issue a vigorous and outspoken article education. The pastoral solicitude of in favour of unity, which has been read our spiritual guides has never for an in- with sincere pleasure on all sides. The stant lost eight of the interests of the sine qua non to reunion in Mr. Harring. ton's opinion is independence of all children, by far the most interesting English parties. To this no true Irish Whatever may be conceded," said There's no uncertainty about these states always responded with the greatest des which there is practical unanimity. Pany of Chicago.

That nothing can be gained without a thoroughly united and thoroughly independent party is patent to all. Day by day the cause of Ireland recedes into the background, and all because of the absence of such a party. Mr. Harrington's article is most encouraging, and clears the way to speedy reunion. The 'Free-man' alone questions whether it is seriously meant, and accuses the hon. member of not having the courage of his convictions. Whatever else Mr. Harrington may be fairly charged with it is not this. Indeed, to many it would appear that the very antitheses is the strongest trait of his character. When unity is again established the cause of Ireland will advance rapidly. D lay will certainly be detrimental.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. Dickenson Recovered as the Caske Was Being Closed.

(Catholic Standard and Times)

Father Dominick, of the Cath die Church at Mount Angel, Marion County, Oregon, brought the first news of the remarkable escape Mrs. Dickenson, of that place, had of being buried alive, says the Portland Oregonian.

Friday, October 23, Mrs. Dickenson, a woman well known in that community. after suffering from a severe illness, was supposed to have died.

The woman was a member of the Catholic Church, and as her supposed dissolution approached the last rites of Dominick, and to all present she apparently died in the full fruition of Christian hope. Announcement of the funeral had been made for Sunday, Oc tober 25, to take place at the Catholic Church at Mount Argel. Friends of the woman were assembled at the church. Father Dominick in his full robes and the acolytes in cassock and surplice were on hand waiting patiently for the arrival of the funeral cortege escorting the body of the dead wor, an to the church.

There seemed some unseemly delay in the proceedings and the priest sent a messenger to the Dickenson home urging haste. There was abundant good reason for the delay.

After the home services the undertaker was caused by the effort to replace the the casket, at any rate it proved suffison suddenly came to life, awakening, as mourning was quickly transformed into

rom the narrow confines of the casket, within which she parrowly escaped being immured alive, and to day is enjoyevery prospect of living for years to

a household of joy.

The fortunate escape of Mrs. Dickenson from the horrible fate of being buried alive is most remarkable. Hast she remained in a comatose state but a heard the benedictions paid to her at least been recognized by Parliament memory, and, utterly helpless, learned as having civic rights. The city is now with horror that she was to be consigned alive to the grave.

Preached Against a Theatre.

The Rev. Francis Ludeke, assistant rector of St Vincent de Paul's Church in North Sixth street. Williamsburgh, began on Sunday a crusade on the alleged immorality in a low theatre near his church. He spoke of the obscene pictures and posters placed upon the bill boards and in show windows, and declared that it was an outrage that such an exhibition of immorality was allowed to exist. He warned his congregation against attending any of the perform incer, and urged upon those who had children to keep a careful watch over them.

The priest said that from his own observation mostly boys and young men comprised the audiences of the theatre he referred to. The priest told a reporter that he was astonished that the police had not made any effort to put a stop to the distribution of obscene lithographs and to the immoral performances in that theatre.

Rt. Rev. Patrick Duggan, bishop of Clonfert, Ireland, who died recently has been succeeded by Most Rev. Dr. Heal, author of "Irish Saints and Scholars." and the history of Maynooth College, which was published on the occasion of the centenary celebration.

The theory that Mr. Parnell is still living has again cropped up. A gentleman who is writing a biography of the brother Mr. Will late leader went to Ireland sometime TRUE WITNESS. ago to interview the relatives, and found they were in the belief that Mr. Parnell is not dead.

David Blakely, manager of Sousa's Carnegie Music Hall building, New York, last week. Apoplexy was the cause of his death. his death. Mr. Binkely was alone at office on an errand. When she returned fifteen minutes later Mr. Blakely was lying on the floor dead. He was passing from one room to another when he fell

A CLEVER IRISHWOMAN.

Miss Mary Ryan, of Cork, Captured the Prize.

Providence Visitor.

Success has crowned the academical career of a young Cork lady, Miss Mary Ryan, a pupil of St. Angela's, Patrick Hill, who has distinguished herself in the carrying off at the recent examinations of the Royal University of the Studentship in Modern Languages. Tois Studentship, which is value for £300, is one of the most prized in the gift of the Senate, and the percentage nic stary to secure the coveted distinction is extremely high. Both in Intermediate and University currients the record of the young lady has been singularly successful to the Intermediate examinations she s gared the following distinctions: Juni r Grad - £20 Exhibition, first place in an Ireland, beating all previous recersis, gold medal, medals for Latin, Natural Pollosophy and Drawing, Middle Grade -- 030 Exhibition, first place in all Ireland, gold menal, medals in Latin and Natural Philosophy. Senior Grade- \$50 Exhibition, second place in all Ireland, taking first place in Latin and Music. In the Royal University her success was still more remarkable. First Arts-First Class Exhibition, £5, honors in French, Latin, English and Physics; first place in French in all Ireland. Second Arts-First Class Exhibition, £3 honors: Latin, English, Irish, Natural Philosophy, Logic, B. A. Modern Lanher Church were administered by Father | guages -- First Class Exhibition, C4, Irish class: Honors in all subjects, beating all previous records.

BELFAST CATHOLICS ORGANIZE

A Scheme to Secura Representation on Public Boards.

The Dublin correspondent of the

Liverpool Catholic Times says:-A magnificent assemblage of the Catholic citizens of Belfast filled St. Mary's Hall to overflowing on Sunday to hear the report of the Committee of the Catholic Representation Association and to consider a scheme intended in charge, in placing the lid on the to secure representation for Catholic incasket, had his attention attracted to the | terests on all the public bounds of the body in a peculiar way. Whether it city. A meeting of equal importance to the Catholics of the northern metrolid, or in some manner by a s ight jar of | polis never before assembled. For long ages they have been deprived of all cient to break the spell, for Mrs. Dicken-leivic rights. They were good enough to pay taxes, but to take any part in the it were, from a trance, and the house of municipal government of the city they were untit in the estimation of the enlightened Orangemen who formed the The woman was speedily removed majority. The Catholic Emuncipation Act was almost a dead letter to th**e**m. All this is now about to be changed. By the fact and ability with which they ing comparatively good health, with presented their case, they last year succeeded in securing the co-operation of members of Parliament of all shades of opinion, and as the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, who presided at Sunday's meeting said. although they have not obtained the full measure of representation to which few minutes longer, fully consei us but | they are entitled by their numbers and unable to speak or move, she would have influence, the Catholics of Belfast have

divided into lifteen wards, two of which have been delimited with a view to securing Catholic representation. To retain these two wards and to make their influence felt in the remaining thirteen is the duty of the Catholics of Belfast. The Most Rev. Dr. Henry on Sunday laid before the meeting a scheme for developing and organizing the Catholic vote. His Lordship's proposal met with a hearty acceptance. Aided by the Catholic Representation Association, the indefatigable efforts of Bishop Henry to promote Catholic interests cannot fail to succeed, so that in the near future the "Outlanders" of Belfast may be admitted to equal rights and privileges with their tellow-citizens.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular monthly meeting of St Gabriel's T.A & B Society, it was moved by Mr. Patrick Polan, seconded by Mr.

James Burns, and unanimously adopted: Whereas,-It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this earth our beloved brother Mr. William Murphy, be it therefore

Resolved,—That the members of St. Gabriel's T. A & B. Society tender their sympathy and condolence to the wife and family of our late brother Mr. Wm. Murphy, and pray that God may grant them courage in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved,-That these resolutions be inserted in the Minutes and that a copy be sent to the wife and family of our late brother Mr. William Murphy and to the

(Signed), WILLIAM FORD, Sec.

The native tongue is rapidly decaying. in Ireland, and a recent traveller, a Mr. Band, died suddenly in his office, in the Dixon, says it will be extinct, except on the ocean's fringe, in fifteen years. Un-less teachers are compelled to know Irish well, and fair tees are given to all the time, his typewriter having left the classes, and their enthusiasm raised; itwill be impossible to bring back the quickly-rading vernscular. Father Hickey, of the diocese of Waterford, has been appointed to the Celtic chair at Mr. Blakely was 65 years old, and be Maynooth in place of Father O'Growney, sides managing Souta's Ban I he was the woo regigned through ill-health. The portion of their flock. Our clergy has Nationalist can object. It is a point on President of the Blakely Printing Com- beloved ancien tongue should be chereful. ished by every true Irishman.

Of the Life and Babors of the Great Catholic Writer, Mrs. James Sadlier.

!Boston Republic]

A very praiseworthy and deserving movement is that which has been inaugurated in Canala with a view of raising a testimonial fund for presenta tion to the well-known and popular Catholic authoress, Mrs. James Sadlier. who has for a number of years past resided at Montreal. Such a movement as this ought not to be confined to the Canadian friends and admirers of Mrs Sadlier's writings; it should appeal to the many people in this country to whom her stories are familiar, and who know and must appreciate the great benefits she conferred, in earlier days, by the productions of her facile and gitted pen, upon those of her countrymen who came to these shores at a time when their faith was exposed to greater trialand dangers than happily now beset the Catholic belief. It is safe to predict that among the subscribers to the testimonial that has been started in the veteran authoress' behalf will be found the names of not a few American Cath olics, and it would argue ingratitude on their part if such did not prove to be the

Mary Jane Madden-for that was the maiden name of the honored lady for whom the proposed testimonial is being raised-was born in the historic village of Cootchill, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1820, so that she is now in her 76th year. From her father, Francis Madden, who was a man of refinement and education, as well as a highly respected merchant in her native place, our authoress inherited her literary tastes; and these were fostered and strengthened by the influence of her mother, who died, however, while her gifted daughter was still young, but not before she had imbued her with some it her own ardor for the poetry and legendary lore of her native land. A succession of bad years crippled Mr. Madden's business in Ireland, leading to financial troubles, under the weight of which he sickened and died. His daughter, helieving that she would succeed better in this country than in her native land, determined to emigrate hither, and in her 24th year

SHE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC,

bringing with her some treasured volumes from her father's library. New York was her objective point, and there, two years after her coming to these shores, she became the wife, in Novem ber, 1846, of Mr. James Sadlier, one of the founders and original members of the well-known publishing house of D & J. Sadlier & Co. Her husband being the Montreal representative of his firm. Mrs. Sadlier, after her marriage, went to the Canadian city to reside, and it remained her home for the following fourteen years. It was during this period of her career that her pen produced her best known and most successful works. In addition to her stories, she also con tributed largely to the columns of the New York Tablet, then owned and pullished by the firm of which her husband ushed by the firm of which her husband of devotion and compiled a "Catechism was a member and she wrote frequently of Sacred History" for the use of pupils for other publications in this country in parochial schools.

And in Canada.

Mrs. Sadlier has been the mother of

In 1860 his business interests made it necessary for Mr. Sadlier to return to New York to reside, and thither he brought his family fourteen years after his marriage. The Empire City continued his place of residence up to the time of his death in 1869. Mr. Sadlier found his gifted wife a helpmeet in the fullest sense of the word, and to her in her literary labors he was able, because of his experience as a publisher, to render very valuable aid and advice. His knowledge of the sort of books the Catholic reading public needed and would be apt to buy, enabled him to give Mrs. Sadlier many useful sugges tions with regard to the character and aim of her stories, suggestions which she was glad to receive and act upon. She, on the other hand, rendered very valu able assistance by her contributions to the Tablet, to whose columns she furnished weekly much of the original

IT SECURED CONTRIBUTIONS

from many of the able pens whose productions graced its pages in those days. Even when the Tablet had other editors -and during the years that the Sadliers | owned the paper it was edited at different periods by such men as Dr. Brownson, Dr. Ives, Dr. Anderson and Mr. John McCarthy-Mrs. Sadlier had no sn.all voice in its management, and her weekly contributions to its columns always obtained prominent places therein.

It is not her newspaper work, though—large and meritorious as that was in the days alluded to above-which gave Mrs. Sadlier the enviable fame which she possesses. Her reputation chiefly rests upon her stories of Irish life and charshe conterred her greatest benefits upon her Catholic countrymen and women before she herself bade adicu to the land of her birth, Mrs. Sadlier had made her maiden venture in the field of fiction, short stories from her pen having ap peared in a London magazine, one of the leading contributors to which was Mrs. Norton, the poetess It was during the years of her first residence in Montreal. however, that her prolific pen displayed the large abilities which she possessed, for in those days stories and sketches of hers appeared not only in the Tablet, but frequently showed themselves in the Montreal : apers, as well as in certain Boston and New York weeklies, whose editors always welcomed her writings and, when those were not forthcoming, sought to obtain them by offering remuneration for them.

Mrs. Sadlier's first published book was brought out by

A MONTREAL FIRM,

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION volume secured a very favorable reception from the critics and proved a financial success, something not easily achieved in those days. The reception accorded to this book greatly encouraged its authoress, and in quick succession there came from her pen such stories as "The Red Hand of Ulster," "Will Burke," "Alice Riordan," "The Confederate Chieftains," "The Blakes and the Flan agans," "Confessions of an Apostate," "Bessy Conway," E inor Preston." Aunt Honor's Keepsake," "The Old House by the Boyne" and several others, all of which were warmty welcomed by her ever-increasing hosts of readers. How busy her pen was in those days may be judged from the fact that her stories, original and translated, count up over sixty volumes. All of her stories were written with a definite purpose, and that purpose was always a high moral one Now it was the defence of the Catholic faith, exposed in those times to so much ridicule and to so many assaults from non Catholics; again, it was love of Ireland and memories of the Green Isle ancestral faith could not read some of difficult.-Freeman's Journal. her stories without experiencing the keenest shame and regret for his religious apostacy. Mrs Sadlier knew accurately the needs of the people for whom she wrote, and her stories met those needs in an admirable manner. Even the manner in which

HER TALES WERE TOLD

was adapted to her audience, and that 'act, which some critics of her works have found fault with is in reality one of the best evilences of their merits. Had she wished, she could unquestionably have given her narratives greater grace of diction and a more artistic finish: but had she done so, she would never have reach d as effectively as she did the people for whom she wrote, and her books would have failed of much of that popularity which so deservedly came to them.

Her literary work, or cather her stories, did not monopolize all of Mrs Sadlier's time and energies during the years that she resided in New York. Naturally of a religious bent of mind, she took an earnest and active interest as far as woman might in the charities and similar works of the church, and she showed herself a frequent benefactress to Catholic asylums, homes and hospitals. Acquainted with many of the leading Catholic divines of the day, men like Archbishop Hughes, Father Hicker and others, she was often asked to interest herself and others in behalf of this or that institution, and such requests were never addressed to her in vain. It was at the desire of Arch-bishop Hughes that she translated into Eiglish Orsini's "Life of the Blessed Virgin" and De Ligny's "Life of Crist." It was conversation with Father Hecker which gave her the idea of writing "Bessy Conway," one of the list of her many stories; and at the integration of other private shappy stories. tigation of other priests she undertook the translation of several French works

three boys and three girls. The eldest of her sons died just after attaining his majority, and his death was a severe blow to his gifted mother. The second son joined the Jesuits.

WAS ORDAINED A PRIEST. but was summoned away from earth three months after he had celebrated his first mass. The eldest girl married in Montreal and made that city her place of residence; the second daughter became the wife of a nephew of a former bishop of Newcastle and Hexham, in England, and the youngest girl, Miss Anna T. Sadlier, who has inherited much of her mother's literary abilities, has always remained with her and has made her own name very familiar to the readers of Catholic literature. After her husband's death Mrs. Sadlier continued to reside in New York, but some eight or ten years ago, wishing to be near her matter that appeared in them. In fact, children and grand-childen who dwelt she may be said to have been for quite a period the editor of that paper, and it was through her that great service which she has rendered her faith and church and the members thereof by her pen, the Catholic reading public owes Mrs. Sadher more than it has ever yet rendered to her; and now that she is nearing the close of her earthly existence, it is only meet that some effort should be made to requite the obligations it still owes her. With that aim in view this Canadian movement for the raising of a testimonial fund to be presented to her has been inaugurated, and it is to be hoped that the movement will prove successful, so that the aged authoress may be afforded another proof of the popular esteem and affection wherein she is held by the Catholics of this country, which was so long the place of her residence, and of acter, and it was by the se stories that that Canadian land in which the declining years of her useful and beautiful her Catholic countrymen and women who, like her, crossed the Atlantic to find homes in this western world. Even do for her, and, do as much as they may, they cannot fully repay her for her selfsacrificing labors, that were attended with such good results, in behalf of the Irish exiles for whom she principally wrote her thrilling and instructive tales.

Sixty-Two Years Service.

On church parade at Woolwich lately General Maurice handed to Sergeant Cornelius the "meritorious" medal, and in doing so spoke of the sergeant's wonderful career, being referred to as the "grandfather of the army," and with a good deal of reason. He was born in 1816, and enlisted in 1834. He served with his regiment, the Bedfordshire, or the 16th Foot, from 1835 to 1840. In 1855 he was discharged, and appointed to the recruiting service. He was recruiting in Leeds and Liverpool for the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny.

which his name has never once been inserted in the defaulter's book. He carries his eighty, years well, and even now he may be seen on duty, standing about all day, and walking to and from his home, a matter of seven or eight miles. He came from Ireland. He was exceedingly modest about the number of men he had enlisted; he would only give approximations, about 200 ayear, he said. Forty years, even at this modest estimate, gives eight thousand men, or roughly eight strong regiments, a record of which nothing can give one a better idea than the fact that the other day a fine Crimean veteran on a pension slappe i Sergeant Cornelius on the back and asked if he remembered enlisting him.

The standard was higher when the sergeant started his enlisting career; 5tt 6in for the infantry, and 5it 7in for the cavalry, instead of 5ft 4in and 5ft 6in. He has witnessed a great reduction in one class of recruit—the young man of good family who took the Queen's shilling. Two motives the veteran allowed that she aimed to foster and keep alive | caused this, the first, failure to obtain a in the hearts of its exiled children, and living, resulting from too good an educaanon it was to warn Catholic parents | tion, and secondly, the desire to become against the insidious dangers which threatened the religious belief of their children in the public schools or trom greater number of positions a young othersources. The would-be Yankeefied | man may now secure, the second by the Irishman or woman, who aped the ways | Volunteer service giving an outlet for the and dialect of those with whom he or martial spirit. Sergeant Cornelius adshe was brought into contact, was merci- mitted that he could tell a man's height lessly, though faithfully, ridiculed in at sight to within an eighth of an inch, her pages, and the renegade to his though to estimate his age was more

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Y ung Woman in Denver Who Walks in her Sleep Around the City.

(From the Denver Republican.)

Neurologists and medical men generally are awaiting with deep interest the outcome of a system of curative treatment somnambulist Annie Rossman is being subjected to in the county hospital. This remarkable sleep walker, whose unconscious jour neyings about the city late at night have made her a familiar person to the police and the public, has been in custody since Saturday evening. On the order of County Physician Clark, she was removed from Police Headquarters to the hospital. The pre-autions taken by the attendants of the latter institution to keep her from going abroad during her active slumbers are certain to prove effective. She is kept all alone in a ward that is equipped with the most securely tastened windows and doors in the entire hospital. Night and day a nurse is within hearing of even her

slightest movement. The physician is now studying her case with a view to prescribing a regular system of treatment. It is agreed by the best neurologists in the city that Miss Rossman is the most interesting somnambulistic subject that ever came under their notice. Her history since she came to Denver over two years ago strongly beers out this sweeping asser-tion. She is now in her 27th year, and except for her irrepressible tendency to activity while in the sleeping state and a sluggish circulation of the blood, she enjoys excellent health. She is of the perfect blonde type, large of physique and comely of feature. When normal her mentality is of a high standard, and she is well educated. These attributes make her an intensely rare psychologi. ed, and a telephone call sent to the Cen-

affairs, statements made with much reticence from time to time at Police Headquarters by her have given the authorities a fair biographical knowledge of Miss Rossman. Her home is in Pecola, Kan, where some of her relatives at present reside. She also has a brother living in Cheyenne. About eight years ago Miss Rossman first became a sleep walker. So far as can be learned the malady had no definite predisposing cause that its victim professes to be aware of. In the early stages of her somnambulism Miss Rossman was not attacked with frequency. It was only after her advent in Denver that the disease assumed the intense phase in which it now manifests itself. The altitude doubtless has had a great deal to do with its development. When she first came here Miss Kossman entered one of the local business colleges, from which, despite her trouble, she was graduated in due time. Her nocturnal travels however, so exhausted her in mind and body that she was unable to hold any of the p sitions she obtained more than a brief

period. During her stay in the city she has heen conveyed to her home or to City Hall by the police on at least 150 different occasions. Except once or twice, she was never known to leave her room until after midnight. Usually she wandered about the business section of the city, close to which she always rather wisely lived, until the police got her. She walked straight ahead, with automaton appearing strides, until some startled citizen drew the attention of a policeman to her. As a rule, the first person who saw her gave the alarm to the officers.

Her appearance was quite enough to catch the attention or even the least observant pedestrian. In her unconscious preparations for a nightly ramble she always dressed in a gown or wrapper. Sometimes she added stockings to this article of apparel, but was never known to don either shoes or headgear. Thus attired, her expresionless eyes wide open and her loose hair tossed about her neck and shoulders also stalked along headless of shoulders, she stalked along, heedless of vehicles or other street obstructions. like a spectre evolved from the midnight atmosphere. More than one terrified citizen who saw her under these circumstances took her for a veritable

when spoken to she paid no attention. Her first evidence of returning consciousness she manifested by feeling her own person with her hands in a vague. tentative fashion as if the performance was inspired by an intelligence outside

of her body. The first time Annie Rossman came under my care," said Police Surgeon-Mack, "I wasted nearly an hour in trying to restore her to consciousness. I Messrs. John Lovell & Co., and bore the In May next he will have completed used every known means for that pure delivered a most interesting and able ad sion spons them to title of "Tales of the Olden Time." This sixty three years of service, during pose, but without the least effect. Since dress, which was highly appreciated by —Washington Star:

then I learned that she must be allowed to wake of her own accord, as aids to that end are of no avail whatever in her case. Her first sign of awakening comes when she begins to pass her hands over different parts of her body. She does this as if her mind were trying to puzzle out who or wh t she is in her

physical existence. When she became fully conscious she never could remember what she did or where she had been while in the sleep walking state. She always realized her position, however, and used to ask where we had found her, and what she had been doing Our answers caused her much apparent mortification. Invariably she burst into tears and showed every sign of the deepest distress.

To my questions about herself she sometimes gave intelligent and truthful answers only half awake, but when entire self-consciousness returned she closed up as tight as a clam. I think her trouble is in part due to a sluggish condition of the blood. When asleep her face was always deathly pale and cold, as though the blord had almost ceased to circulate in her veins. She is the most interesting and perfect somnambulistic subject I ever saw "

A glance over the police records shows that Miss Rossman's attacks of somnambulism have increased steadily, both in their trequency, and malignancy for the past two years. When she first appeared she did little more than walk steadily onward until she fell into the hands of the police. Later on she grew adept in her somnambulistic exploits, until she could pick the lock of her room expertly, write an intelligible legible letter and mail it, and do other things which the normal person accomplishes only when broad awake. One night about four months ago she wrote a letter to her brother in Cheyenne, and was about to drop it in the regular outgoing mail box at the post office when a policeman took charge of her. Considering the condition under which it was written, the somnambulist's letter was a marvel of chirography and composition. There was not a grammatical error to be found in it, not an "i" without its dot or a

't" left uncrossed. Very recently Miss Rossman was compelled to get her livelihood by working as a domestic servant. The family where she was last employed had to let her go because the premises were always open to burglars at night when she was around. No matter how well fastened the doors and windows were, she made her way out of the house every time she was moved by the mysterious influences that control her to take a trip into the night air.

At various times she caused herself to be tied in bed. Then the doors were locked and the windows barred, but nevertheless, when a somnambulistic attack seized her she found her way o t doors, never knowing how she managed to loose her bonds or find egress from her chamber. It is said that she one time purchased iron leg fastenings, but whether she ever put them into use has

not been ascertained. Her crowning act of sub-consciousness was compassed last Friday morning. Along about the midnight hour she left her lodgings in the usual surreptiti us manner, and walked to the Union depot. After hanging around the vicinity of that building for awhile, she stalked to the ticket agent's office, where she pur-chased a railroad ticket to Cheyenne. It was only after she had fairly started for team to measuring out the oil and delivthe tracks that her condition was notic | ering it to his customers. cal study, as somnambulists seldom possess them.

Although disinclined to talk about her affairs, statements made with much retificed for County Physician Clark Saturday forenoon, and it was decided to commit the unfortunate young woman to the hospital.

' CALLERS" NOT DESIRED.

A Writer's Beasons For Thinking " Visiting" Intolerable.

Of what earthly use is "company?" You probably see your neighbors once a week, meeting them on the public high-ways, and it you nod pleasantly and speak a word or two of the weather and of the health of the family, has not everything been done that our necessities require or formality can reasonably demand? If we have business or need information that others can give us, go and ask of them. Be brief, but to the point, and, leaving with what is desired, carry away also their blessing. To go to another's house, to request of its in-mates, one or all, to sit for half an hour or longer and listen to your platitudes, and-coming away-lie to them about a pleasant call, is intolerable. Yet there are thousands who do this daily.

Why should I leave my occupation be it loasing even, and give my attention to some man or woman who is thoughtless enough to "call?" The actuating motive never appears. Much is spoken and nothing said I receive no worthy thought to profit by or in-crease the probability of a beatific eternity. The familiar well gnawed bones of doctrine fall from the devil's table. Usually I am forced to breathe at such a time a gossip-poisoned atmosphere. This "call" is another idea of civility, and I am compelled, it appears, to be a victim of his or her whim. If I refuse, as I have done point blank, to present myself, I am called a boor and all manner of ugly names.-Lippincott's.

CATHOLICSEAMEN'SCLUB CONCERT

POPULAR THURSDAY MUSICAL UNIONS.

"Drawing to a close, and sorry for it," was the general remark heard at the close of last Thursday's concert. Mr. P. J. Gordon, the ever attentive chairman. as usual, presided, and Miss Wheeler took her place at the piano. Programme:—Miss R. Kennedy, Miss Payette and Mr. A. Read, songs; Mr. Thos. Griffin, seaman, was applauded for his song; Mr. J. Cowin, seaman, mouth organ; Harry Scott, seaman, song, and met with a storm of applause; Jas. Driscoll, a boy sailor, gave some good comic songs, and pleased well; Geo. Juvin, seaman, recitaion; Mr. Jas. Milloy was good in song; Mr A. Wright, seaman, song. During the evening Mr. J. J. Walsh, the worthy chairman of the Sailors' Club, and great lover of the cause, on behalf of the Club, delivered a most interesting and able ad | sion spoils them for culinary purposes."

rilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have

abiding confidence in it, and buy Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the large number of scamen present, and was loudly applauded at times. Mr. P. J. Gordon, concert chairman, responded at length, on the noble work so well done by Mr. Walsh, and remarked that he was sure that every seaman that came into port appreciated the zealous chairman of the Club. This closed a most enjoyable entertainment. The closing and farewell concert will take place next Thursday evening, and promises to be a great success, as several of our leading artists of the city are expected to take part.

Mr. P. J. Gordon, chairman of the concert committee, has received from Rev. Father Ambrose, Franciscan Father, a very nice selection of sailors' songs for the seamen, which are highly apprecisted by them. The Rev. Father takes a great interest in the welfare of the seamen. The committee returns thanks for his kindness.—F.C.L.

ARMLESS ARTISTS.

Pain ers Who Have Done Excellent Work With Their Feet.

A Cincinnati Enquirer reporter was strolling along a prominent thoroughfare on Walnut Hill the other day, when he came upon a business room that was being remodelled and improved preparatory to occupancy. The carpenter who was doing the work was a one-armed man, and not only managed his hatchet and saw skilfully, but was quite intelligent in conversation. He did not appear to bemoan the fate that had deprived him of a good strong arm but regarded it with the air of a philosopher. He said that he was not the only one-armed car-penter in Cincinnati—that he knew of four or five others.

Another one armed man familiar to residents of the bill whose misfortune would seem to intefere with his vocation, but does not, is the driver of one of the big oil tank waggons. He does every thing required of a man with two arms in such a position, from driving the

Judging from the following instances published in an English journal, it would seem that the absence of one, or even both arms, need not interfere with one earning one's bread and butter:

"One of the leading Belgian artists of the present day is a gentleman who, in default of arms, paints with his foot. His name is Fehu. He lives at Antwerp, where he has a spacious atelier in the market place.

"He uses his supple feet, without any apparent effort, to open his color box, clean his brushes, set his palette and arrange his writing materials. He paints with surprising swiftness and delicacy of touch. It may be said of him, too, that he writes an excellent foot. One of his friends says his writing is as bold, free and flowing as any handwriting with which he is acquainted. He is, moreover, a man of gentle nature, courtly in manner, of highly cultivated intelligence, and no less engaging in speech than in appearance.

"Early in the present century there "Early in the present century there flourished another armless artist, a lady named Hawlin, who, beside painting very tolerable pictures, learned to do with her toes a variety of interesting and ingenious things—cut out watch papers and the like. She grasped and worked her scissors in some way that has never been explained.

"Miss Biffin was only a trifle less unfortunate. She was born without toes or hands, and without any more arm than was represented by a stump cut short above the elbow. Yet she managed to make for herself a comfortable living in the artistic way.

"She painted miniatures with exquisite neatness and accuracy, and added to this by cutting out paper profiles with the aid of her mouth, a pair of scissors and her two little stumps. The Earl of Morton employed her to paint some portraits for him, and introduced her to the notice of royalty, who also patronized her and put her in the way of obtaining advanced lessons in painting from one of the foremost men of the day. He also gave her a small pension, with the aid of which she set up as a regular professional. She fell in love and married, but carried on her work, and was always known under her maiden name."

Paper of Cigarettes.

The British Medical Journal says that the paper used in many brands ot cigarettes made in England contains arsenic. When arsenic is inhaled in small quantities it causes a chronic cough and other symptoms usually associated with consumption.

"I wish," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, that people, however much they may be moved to indignation, would not throw eggs."

"Yes," replied the leading man; "it's a very bad practice. Even it the eggs are very good to start with, the concus-

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THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

IN MATTERS OF EDUCATION

with Which Catholics are Confronted Throughout the World-The New-a-day Shibboleth of Educational Beformers Means a Sacrifice of Freedom.

We have only to scan the columns of the daily press, to see what a large share of public attention is devoted to the subect of education. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider its importance as a factor of success in life.

The more advanced in civilization and up-to-date progress a nation is, the more watchful and jealous it is in educational matters. Experience, also, teaches that if a country would occupy a prominent place in the race of nations, she must elucate and train her people. For nobody will deny that, all things else being equal, a regiment of soldiers, a ship's crew, a body of artisans, or a country's horde of common workmen, will prove more efficient when educated than they will when ignorant.

It has long been acknowledged that amongst European nations Germany leads the van in popular education, and Tentors demonstrated to a nicety in 1870-71 its power in the field of battle, just as it is doing to-day in the fields of manufacture and commerce. Those who have given the matter serious thought attribute her success in both cases to the superior training and education which her citizens have to undergo. Strip it of its hard militarism and the attendant barbarisms and Germany's educational system is, perhaps, the most thorough and farthest reaching amongst national educational systems.

In no countries in the world has education of late stood so conspicuously in the foreground of public questions as in England, Ireland, Canada and the United States. This prominence has its own significance, and indicates a state of unrest and dissatisfaction.

In these countries Catholics are either in a minority or under an unsympathetic or hostile government. They make no pretence of concealing their dissatisfaction, the honest causes of which are easily discernible They know the practical importance of education and that they are terribly handicapped in the

In each of these countries they are un justly deprived of one or other, or of hoth, of two privileges necessary for perfect citizenship. First, the right to teach their children their own religion in their own way, and secondly, the studies." right to receive that financial aid and legislative sympathy to which they are justly entitled as law-abiding citizens.

All their grievances may be classified under one or other of these two general heads In no way do they desire, seek or aim at the destruction or impairing of the educational privileges of their Protestant brethren, to whom the national science-free citizenship.
In the lurid light of the history of

Great Britain and Ireland under the strong encouragement Of our Holy penal laws, it is not necessary to establish by proofs the very palpable truth ence.' that the so called Reformation dogma. In I "liberty of conscience," meant little else than the tyranny of the majority conscience over that of the minority. Nor can it he reasonably urged that the Catholic Church set the example in this respect, for in pre-Reformation times all Christendom was at one in matters of faith, and recognized but one spiritual

guiding and governing authority. Rule by majority has its disadvantages, and, when carried into effect ruthlessly and all too freely, often succeeds in perpetrating astounding acts of injustice. Believe what you like, but do as the majority do"-which means, for Caththe sake of pleasing the many-has bethe levelling tendencies of an overvaunted freedom. It is, therefore, interesting to notice how the greatest English speaking countries are dealing with this ever glowing question of education. From a purely Catholic standpoint, it must be conceded that, at present, Protestant England, in England—but not in Ireland-displays the freest spirit of toleration and the most earnest intention to recognize the liberties and sentiments of religious minorities in educational matters. The recent action of the Province of Manitoba, which was sanctioned and applauded by the bulk of Protestant opinion in this country, is rank tyranny, compared with the educational reforms now in process of development for the relief and efficiency of denominational schools in England.

This looks strange, indeed, when stated of a Province of a Dominion whose charter of liberty guarantees, in the fullest measure the rights and privileges of religious minorities. But so it is. The tendency of the British Government, boldly but untactfully evinced during the late parliamentary session, is to deal fairly and liberally with all denominations, to provide equable financial assistance, and to safeguard the rights of conscience in t eschoolroom.

The same sense of obligation is manifest in the provision made for Catholics in the army and navy, to both of which services, it may be honorably mentioned, British Catholics contribute more than their due share.

Not long ago, the flagship Ramillies, the Cambrian, the Hawke and the Surprise were at Nice, and the three hundred Catholics on board of them were allowed the orportunity to make a spiritual retreat, and to receive the sacraments of confession and com-

In the face of the growing spirit of tolerance and sense of justice, visible in the mother country, at must be regretable for every honest Canadian, who has

nicious influence.

Mr. Laurier may or may not settle the Manitoba School question—at least to the satisfaction of the aggrieved—but in either case there will remain lurking in the land a demon, which only the good aen e. religious tolerance, mutual forbearance and the most unselfish patriotism on the part of Canadians can ever drive out.

As far as Ontario is concerned, Catholics, in the matter of education, have little to complain of. Yet, even here, the finger touch of the same spirit is visible. The Catholic has the right by law to withhold his support from his own schools and direct it to the public schoole, as against the undetachable support of the Protestant rate-payer to the public schools. Fortunately, in practice, few, if any, Catholics avail themselves of this insulting privilege.

Strange again, as it may seem to many, in the United States, the land of liberty par excellence, Catholic education is ruthlessly handicapped. As a separate school system, it has merely the sauction of the State, without any State assistance. More than this, here is furnished a remarkable instance of liberty and equality going hand in hand to form a tyranny. For, in the matter of education, the Catholics are the slaves of the majority. D uble school-rates are their very substantial contribution of conscience money to the treasury of perthis race of phlegmatic and hard-headed feet equality. How a people, who would Tentons demonstrated to a nicety in smash the Union into a hundred pieces rather than tolerate a state church, can view with equanimity and satisfaction state schools which, practically, exclude the children in a Catholic population of seven millions, can only be understood by a person who recognizes no higher power or authority than the State.

Yet here, again, we see the same indomitable courage, unwearied perseverance, ever enduring patience displayed by American Catholics, -enough to convince any rational being of their unalterable determination to adhere to duty, and to educate their children as Catholics. It is no mere sentiment, but a religion, with them. If all the money spent by them foreducational purposes could have been applied to their own schools, these would now be unexcelled in the country.

The intense clinging of the Catholic body to this idea of Catholic education is almost piteously conspic ous in the report of Cardinal Gibbons, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Catholic University of America. He says :-

"I beg leave to remark that the number even of lay students must largely depend on the encouragement given by the bishops and clergy of the country to the studious youth in their localities to attend the Catholic University of America for their higher and professional

Many hundreds of young Catholics are pursuing such studies in the non-Catholic universities of the country. Can they not, for the future, be turned toward the Catholic University?

We all know how many and how plausible are the arguments in favor of the older and more celebrated secular institutions, but we also know how much system is, ipso facto, satisfactory; but more weighty are the reasons why our merely ask that that system be made Catholic youth should be directed tosufficiently elastic to afford them the ward our central institution of Catholic full and just rights of honorable and con-

It is very important that combined efforts should now be made by us all to three centuries of direct persecution of build up and make thoroughly success-Catholics in the United Kingdom of ful the University which we, with the

> In Ireland, too, the struggle for higher Catholic education is being maintained against similar antagonistic forces; but here the grievance amounts to an enormity, in as much as the Catholics form

> a great majority in the land. The Irish Catholic bishops refuse to countenance a University education which is either Protestant or Godless. Out of 1500 students of Queen's College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. which are the two principal seats of learning in Ireland, less than one hun-

dred are Catholics. "In this condition of things," say the bishops, "it is hardly a matter of surprise olics, a life of religious hypocrisy for that educated Catholics are not numerous in Ireland. We take Trinity College, come a now-a-day shibboleth, amidst Dublin, with its endowments, and its privileges, and seeing what is done by public funds and legal enactments for half a million of Protestants of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, we claim that at least as much should be done for the three millions and a half of Catholics. We do not seek to impair the efficiency of any institution. We do not want to take one shilling from the endowments of any other body. We look—apart from the consideration of our own inequality -with much admiration and sympathy upon the work which Trinity College and Queen's College are doing. But, we ask, as a matter of simple justice, that the Catholics of Ireland should be put on a footing of perfect equality with

This pronouncement has a value and force not only for Catholics, but for their non-Catholic fellow countrymen. It is no paltry insular manifesto, but one which might be adopted and issued by a pan-Catholic Assembly of the leaders in Catholic education. Calmly, lucidly, in the most dignified language and spirit, their exact position is stated, and it amounts to the one, everlasting cry

for ordinary simple justice. The concluding words of the resolution, pregnant with the wisdom and experience of generations, in their stately simplicity and truthfulness, should go home to the heart and judgment of every

English statesman: "Perhaps reflection on the history of this one question may make clear to Englishmen why Irishmen desire the management of their own affairs, and stand aloof from the actual government of the country in a spirit of distrust and alienation."

Wherever we look, the same unanimity and purpose are evident. Whether it be

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the welfare of Canada at heart, to reflect that, in this broad, fair land, peopled to a great extent by the descendants of those upon whom the hand of injustice, intolerance or misrule fell too neavily, the spirit of religious bigotry, almost to blood, still dwells and asserts its perstate aid and sympathy.

EDUCATION.

OUR REVIEWER

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT MASSEY'S MAGAZINE.

A Story Which is Characterized as an Infamous Affront to Catho ica.

Massey's Magazine for October contains an attempt at fiction, entitled, 'Father Thomas." which must have got in when the Editor "was'nt looking," as it is difficult to believe that any respectable magazine would intentionally offer such an insult to its Catholic readers, for a more infamous affront to the Irish priesthood has seldom emanated even from the "Belfast of Canada."

The scene of the "story" is laid in County Clare, Ireland, and is told by the doctor of a regiment stationed in that part of the country to "protect" the gentle landlord from the frenzy of the poor and hungry people, whose homes and means of living have been unjustly and fereibly taken from them. The plot of the "yarn" hangs on the murder of a landlord, the search for the murderer and the secret of the confessional. The brother of the murdered man is a priest. and the author accounts for one brother being an Orangeman and the other a Catholic priest by explaining that their father was a Protestant and that their Irish Catholic mother allowed one of her boys to follow in his father's footsteps, while the other's religious education was taken care of by herself. Our author endeavors to give the priest a "lovely" character, and this is how he does it :-"Now, the priest-Father Thomas the people called him-was not the kind frequently met with in my country (Ireland). Besides being a quiet, modest man, he nevert uched a drop of liquor, so that he was always in the same humor."

For monumental ignorance, insolence and malice, surely "this bests Bannagher."

A celebrated writer (a Protestant) thus writes of the same land and people: "The chastity of the Irish people has passed into proverb. Their respect for the marriage vow challenges the admiration of the world," and, he adds, "this state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the influence of the Catholic clergy."

But to come back to "Father Thomas." The murderer confesses the crime, in the confessional, to the brother of the murdered man, and this model priest (according to Elgar Maurice Smith) is seized with anxiety to have an eye for an eye.
and a tooth for a tooth; but, as our anthor is careful to explain, cannot do so without breaking his vows, and the fol lowing conversation shows how this impossible "Father" eased his heart of a grow and at the same time kept the confessional secret .-"The tears came to the poor fellow's

eyes, and, leaning towards me he took my hand. "Forgive me,' he said; 'I'm so upset

that I dont know what I'm saying." But something must have hap pened to make you like this,' I persisted. " 'Aye, true enough,' said he, 'somehing has happened, but I can't tell you what it is.'

"'Is it about the murderer?' I asked. "He bowed his head and groaned.

" 'And why can't you tell me?' said I. "'A priest can't tell all he hears,' anwered my friend. " 'That may be,' agreed I, 'but there's

no harm in saying if you've found out anything about the murderer.' "'Too much,' he groaned, 'too much

and the secret is driving me mad.' " 'Do you mean that you know who killed the Squire?" I asked. Again he bowed his head.

" 'And you feel grieved over the discovery?' said I, in surprise.

" 'Can't you understand?' he exclaim-'I heard it in the confessional!'

That knocked the wind out of me.' " 'Oh, Lord,' I said; 'that's bad.'

" Neither of us spoke for five minutes. and then I asked him what he had done about it.

"'Everything I can do,' he said; 'and that's nothing. You see,' he went on, the guilty party knew I was keeping a sharp lookout, and he feared that I might discover him, so what did the villain do but make use of the Church to shield him, and confess the whole thing to me. "And you dared to come and ask for absolution ?" said I to him. "As you like. Father," he answered; "but I thought it better to let you know the truth this way than to have you hear it from others. Ah! Doctor, it was a terrible moment for me. I had suspected the man all along.'

" 'Quinlivan!' I murmured. "'Hush!' said he; 'don't say a word. I've no right to tell you anything, but the secret is killing me, and I know you

can be trusted.' "'I'll say nothing more,' I answered. "'Yes,' he groaned, 'the secret is killing me. I can do nothing without

sacrificing my honor as a priest.' Soon after this the guilty man is arrested, and tried for the crime—being convicted he escapes capital punish. ment, and gets penal servitude for life, as it was taken into consideration that, as 'Father Thomas" was one of the witnesses for the prosecution, he must have made use of what was told him in confession. Now, this was not fair, as every one knows (who reads the story) that he "didn't tell anything." Anyway he seemed to have had a bad time of it after the trial for strange to say even his Bishop reprimanded him for "doing what he didn't do," so at last, there being nothing else for him to do, this model father dies of a broken heart in the arms of his Protestant friend. I presume this was the correct thing to do- and the cor-

allowed such a vile caricature to appear in its pages. As for the writer of it, he should, when next be writes for a magazine, know something of his subject, and not let malice and ignorance run away with his pen.

BISHOP WIGGER'S WARNING

Catholics Must Quit Secret Orders.

Bishop Wigger of the Diocese of Newark visited St. Lucy's Church in Jersey City on Sunday night and delivered a discourse on secret societies. He said that Catholics are forbidden to join the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, or any other secret society. under pain of excommunication. The Bishop said that a person who joins any of those secret orders is obliged to take a solemn oath never to reveal the secrets of the organization. This might be sinful if the proceedings of the organization are of a criminal character.

The heads of these orders might direct the members to commit murder and they would be bound under their oaths to obey. Bishop Wigger said that the Pope had issued the encyclical letter after mature deliberation and a careful examination of the rules governing the different orders. No Catholic, he said, should make such promises as are required by these secret or lers, because by doing so be commits a mortal sin. All Catholics who are members of any of the forbidden orders are urged to leavthem at once. If they do not they will be excommunicated

The Bishop also warned Catholics against being married by laymen such as Justices of the Peace, or by ministers of some other faith. He said it was : mortal sin for a Catholic to be married by a layman or a non-Catholic cherrymen, and those who did it laid them selves liable to excommunication.

BANK ROBBER TRAP.

A New Idea Devised Which Should Prove Successful.

naught the ill-directed energy of the thief who presents a pistol to the head of bank officials in broad daylight and during business hours is reported from the west. This species of criminal audacity is getting to be painfully common of late, the usual plan being for the bandit to select an opportune moment when lots of money is in eight, and rush up to the window, thrust his pistol through the cashier's opening, and demand the funds on pain of instant death in case of a refusal. The system devised for trapping this species of the in trent of the pay window, and so ricely close examination. The dropping of the trap is effected by a knob on the inside and readily accessible to the cashier. tends downward about six feet and converging to a point at the bottom. The sides of this chute are lined with spikes which project inward and downward. When Mr. Robber steps to the windoand makes his demand the cashier grabs the money with one hand, as if to de | vainty trying to effect a cone with other are," and with the other turns the knob | medicine that is now corn give or triends that unlatches the drep, when "dewgoes McGinty," wedged into the chute; and the bank partition being bullet proof, if he chooses to shoot it only adds | salts. She writes thus : to the alarm already given by the bank's officials, which brings the police to bag the game so effectually caught.

Trade in Canada.

Toronto, November 5.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: Montreal business men in all lines profess their gratification at the result of the United States elections, and the feeling of hopefulness for the future which has been gaining ground of late is further intensified. Drygoodsmen report an improving sorting business, and as far as can be judged from returns to hand November 4th payments have been very fairly met; improvement is noted in remittances in this line from the Northwest. Groceries show a good general distribution, and sugars are tirmer. Teas and dried truits generally show continued tendency to advance. In metals and hardware the demand is moderate. The leather market is hardly so active but values are very steady and tanners are not disposed to contract ahead Hides hold their value well, and lambskins are advanced ten cents. The wool market is stronger and some holders are not inclined to sell at recent quotations. Butter and cheese are about steady at the figures of inte prevailing, with last week's shipments of pretty liberal character. Hops have made some gain in value with some moderate exports reported to England The stock market has developed considerable activity with enchanced values in many lines, but the rate for money has undergone no change and call funds are readily available at 44 per cent.

The weather has been unpropitious this week, and the movement of general merchandise at Toronto has been curtailed somewhat in consequence. The trade is confined chiefly to orders of a sorting up character. The tendency in prices appears upwards, and any stimulating influence would result in a most

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills.

25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

The hearding of gold will be stopped, and already some of these hoar in, - are coming out. There is no charge as yet in rates for money at Torons. Call loans on choice collateral ar solt inable at 5 per cent.

Failures for the week were 52, as against 49 for the same week of last

I. C. B. Society.

At the monthly meeting of the above society, on November 5th, the report of the past six months presented to the meeting was excellent. After general business, the election of officers took place with the following result: President, Ald. Thomas Kingella; first vice-president, Daniel O'Neill; second vicepresident, William Grace: secretary-treasurer, James McVey: collecting-treasurer, John Davis; assistant, William Inskip: grand marshal, John Dwyer; assistants, William Birk and Nicholas Roach; auditors John Power, Arthur Jones and Patrick Corbett.

Prevent sickness and save do tors' bills at this season by keeping y air blood rich and pure with Hood's Sar-aparilla.

"Your sulden and unexpected avowal of this new idea has completely disarmed me," he said, moving away from her and resuming a statue-sque pose in the opposite corner of the tete a tete. "Then, sir, she returned, in a tone of

disappointment, and gazing sympathetically at ner lonescene weist. "in view of the season of long chill everings we are about entering upon. I do not so how, as a suits r, you can be of any comfort to me."--Basis o Courier.

He-Could anything be more delight ful than the harvest moon. She-I may be wanting in artistic ap-

preciation, but the honevm on maralways been my ideal. - Detroit Free Press.

A Month of Dread

The latest device for bringing to To All Rheumatic Sufferers,

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impound has presuced marvellers Directly beneath the drop a chute ex | cures. Even in the longest standing and nearly incorable cases the great medicine has given wonderful and magical re 501 '5. If you are a sufferer, delay not a

moment : provide Paine's Colory Compound and test its powers. It you are medicines. Throw there as ide and and neighbors.

Mrs. J. Vince, Barrie, Oat., rater v.dr. between the stikes from which no attempts to effect a cone with the ordinamount of cursing will extricate him lary medicines of the day, used Paine's blery Compound with truly bless dire-

I am happy to say that I have taken Paine's Celery Compound with good results. I had sciatica so badly that I cenid not turn in bed or walk without help; and for a period of three weeks was helplessly had up and suffered pain that at all times was unbearable.

"I tried many medicines, but all in vain. I was afterwards recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound I used six bottles and am entirely cured, and enjoy good health. I take great pleasure in recommending the valuable medicine that cured me."

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WEDNESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 11, 1896

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

In our issue of October 28, there appeared an open letter addressed by Mr J. ... O'Connell, of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, Washington, to Dr. Charles W. Elliott, President of Harvard University. President Elliott had contri buted to the Atlantic monthly for October an article on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," and had strangely omitted to give any credit whatever to Irish immigration as shar ing in those contributions. This omission was all the more extraordinary, as Mr. O'Connell pointed out, because Dr. Elliott had mentioned not only the English but the Scotch among the nation alities represented in the colonies before and at the time of the Revolution. But for his mention of the Scottish element, Mr. O'Connell would have taken it for granted that Dr. Elliott had used the term "English" in the comprehensive sense in which it is the fashion of some writers to employ it. as denoting of every origin inhabiting the British Isles. Under the circumstances, Mr. O'Connell considered himself justified in seeking an explanation from the learned author and | Boyle O'Reilly, or Charles Halpine, or at the same time supplying the missing | Mr Burnett, or Henry James or William information. For the latter task Mr. Gillmore Simms or Joaquin Miller, or course of events could hardly fail to O'Connell possessed unusual facilities, John Godfrey Saxe or Marion Crawfordboth in the fund of knowledge of a richty stored mind and in sources of en- the States and nearly all of them had lightenment to which he had access; foreign parents? And what Irishman or side was the Castle, hardly concealing and how effectively he discharged the Irishwoman of reputation ever asked to task those who have read his letter will gladly admit. The valuable data that he has collected and arranged constitute precious testimony to the service of Irishmen to new-world civilization and a standing rebuke to those who, from fanatical wilfulness or blameworthy ignorance, have passed over or tried to belittle those services.

Our readers who have not yet seen it will, doubtless, be curious to know wnat sort of reply Dr. Elliott could have made to Mr. O'Connell's exposure of so surprising a defect in his article. They will ind it in another part of this issue. arr. of facts that Mr. O'Connell has bron the together for his benefit and that of .. others who might be in the same negative condition as to the history of had tudied to such little advantage, so far as one important branch of it was cone rned. But we should commend his honesty and accept his avowal indication of that humiliv which is often associated wit 'rue greatness. His closing words of re ret that he had not added the Irish to his enumeration of immigrants in the ast century would have been a gr. . sus recognition of the force of Mr. O'C., nell's facts and figures. But Dr. land that bore them, they have for us no Eliout has impaired, if not destroyed, savor of respectability, and we honestly the value of his confession and apology abhor them. For, by an absurd attempt to justify his om s ion in part by assigning the Protesta t Scotch element in that immigrati n to Scotland and not to Ireland. For his innovation Dr. Elliott cites the authority of "some ethnologists." But what has the question to do with ethnology? The ethnologist endeavors to ascertain the various stocks that go to the making of a population. All populations of the whole, the figures being: Catholics, 1,315,263; lat one are more or less composite. The preparation of England is composite of a prehistoric foundation of the whole, the whole, the whole, the whole, the whole, the figures being: Catholics, 1,315,263; Church of England, 295 016; Presbyterians, 40,407; Lutherans, 65,376; Bap tists, 191,746; Methodist Episcopalians, lat ons are more or less composite. The poso of a prehistoric foundation of un- 14,503; various Protestant sects, 60,713; certain character, and even that is Syrians, 200,467 and other sects, 100,889. view of the ten years that preceded it, it brothers, and others, taking the lead. I fashion.—Universe.

proved by discovered remains to have consisted of rude communities of various types, which finally coalesced more or less thoroughly to form the sub stratum of the Celtic adventurers who took possession of the land many ages ago. Then came the Roman invasion and occupation for some 400 years. The Angl. Saxon conquest followed, and, after a struggle of some centuries, the seven or eight States thus founded were united under a single monarch. The Scandinavian rovers then fought for a hone in the land, and had hardly ceased their depredations waen their Gallicized kinsmen, with their Breton, Flemish, French and other alties, followed William the Conqueror to satisfy their earth-hunger. Every century since that last great influx has witnessed fresh accessions of foreign blood. War and commerce and industry have never ceased to modify the popula. tion from the King on his throne to the homeless beggar. The accession of James the Sixth of Scotland to the throne of England as James the First brought myriad's of adventurers southwest from beyond the Tweed. The intercourse between Ireland and Scotland has never ceased since prehistoric times. The Irish were the original Scots. Even in the 9th century Johannes Scotus, that learned Churchman and friend of Charles the Bald, had to put Erigena (Erin-born) to his name to show that he was a Scot of the ancient breed. It is chauged times, themselves Scotch.

The strangest thing about this wilful expatriation is that it should have originated in the United States—a veritable senting gentium-where the second generation, often the first, frequently mere residence for a dozen years, is considered ample for new-world regeneration. There are millions of people at this moment of almost every race under the sun who, having been born on the soil having their right to call themselves Americans called in question than they do of having their humanity questioned. They know, of course, that their parents were German or Dutch or Norwegian or French or English or Spanish or Russian, but they do not make a point of calling themselves German-American and so on, when they are asked their nationality. Now, the socalled Scotch-Irish generally belong to families that have flourished (in the chronological sense) in their native eight, seven, six, or five generations, according to the settlement in the benefits of which their forefathers shared. Those who emigrated to the colonies or to the States in the last century, had from five to two Irish generations behind them. Who thinks of Washington Irving as anything but an American, or Patrick Henry or Alexander Hamilton, or the Agassiz, father as well as son, or John yet some of them were not even born in be set down as Scotch-Irish or English-Irish or French-Irish or Spanish-Irish or Italian Irish? Butt, Parnell, Shaw, Davis, Carlton, Allingham, the Lawrences and the Wolseleys and the Robertses, Ferguson and Ingram and Frances Browne, Whiteside and Cairns and Tennant, Lisgar and Dufferin and Lansdowne, "Speranza" and Charlotte Brooke and Dora Sigerson, Graves and Douglas and Yeats, Goldsmith, Farquhar, Ferguson-is there one of these and of scores of others that could be mentioned that ever thought of It will there be seen that Dr. Elliott first for any other? And where could the con uses his ignorance of the important [line be dawn? Must Maginn and Curran and Fitzgibbon, O'Neill, Magee and Maguire, the Sheridans and McClure and Maclaine, and other Protestants with Celtic names be placed in a limbo the Irish people on this continent. Had | by themselves? No. The whole scheme Dr Elliott paused there, we might won- is worthless; born of provincialism (as der at a man of such erudition should | Dr. Elliott suggests) and vulgar bigotry : undertake to deal with a subject that he and Ireland will be the gainer rather than the loser by the sacrifice of any such recreant sons or daugh ters as choose to denationalize themselves and sell their birthright for such "messes of pottage" as the A.P.A. and other such idols of the cave of darkness can offer to their votaries. A Scotchman we can respect, whether of the Hills or the Lowlands, at whatever altar he conscientiously worships; but as for the Scotch-Irish, who are ashamed of the

He's all a knave or half a slave, Who slights his country thus."

A statistical abstract relating to British India, just issued as a Blue Book, gives an official account of the distribution of the Christian population of that country according to denomination and race. The Catholics number considerably more than half of the whole, the

A HUNDRED YEARS AFTER.

The announcement that fifty thousand

Irish Americans' purpose to commemor-

ate the Rebellion of 1798, the year after

next, by visiting the old sod and es-

pecially by making memorial pilgrim-

ages to the scenes of conflict, will cause

a thrill of various emotion in the breasts

of Irishmen everywhere. The first feel-

ing that this piece of news will cause to

those who are on the down hill path of

never-ceasing wonder-the flight of time. Some of our older readers can doubtless recall a day when the memory of '98 was still fresh in the minds of the living, and may have heard from the kinsmen among the combatants on either side; some, perhaps, had friends on both sides. For, like many a contest before and since, that of '98 divided households and social circles and those who worshipped at the same altar. It is noteworthy that the centennial of '98 will be the semi-centennial of '48. Though this statement has the apt earance of a truism, it is a truism of some significance. For the events with which both dates are associated in Irish minds were the culminations of two periods of unrest, of movements which, though which they had been organized, were by indeed, when Irishmen affect to call no means without influence for good and evil on the destinies of Ireland. In 1848 hundreds and thousands of persons were alive who remembered the insurrection of fifty years fore. Neighbors, whose children had grown up in closest intercouse, had taken opposite sides in that year of alarms, of battles, of betrayals, of terrible revenges. One might hear in the door-to-door gossip of a single evening half a dozen different accounts of the circumstances of the United States, no more dream of under which hostilities broke out, and ever so many versions of the causes that had occasioned so much bloodshed. Different locali ies had their own heroes, their own beles noires. But, although time had somewhat softened the asperities of the reign of terror, the remembrance was not a pleasant one. To those who sympathized with the insurgents. it recalled the failure of their plans, the disappointment of their hopes, the treachery of many in whom they had confided and who became the paid spies of a Government that took advantage of Ulster, or it may be farther south, for their enthusiasm so as to have a pretext for carrying out their own ends. As they discovered afterwards, the leaders of the Rebellion had often unconsciously obeyed the Government's directions by taking the advice of the traitorous agents of their enemies who pretended to be their friends. The position of Irishmen who truly loved their country, when the hour arrived in which they must take sides in the bloody conroversy, the issue of which clearsighted men who had watched the foresee, was most deplorable. "The choice," writes McGee, "was at best a hard and unhappy one. 'On the one its intention of goading on the people in order to rob them of their Parliament; on the other was the injured multitude, bound together by a secret system which proved in reality no safeguard against traitors in their own ranks, and which had been placed by its Protestant chiefs under the auspices of an infidel republic." He then goes on to show what forces were arrayed against the insurrection. These comprised both Houses of Parliament, the judges, the Bar, the Anglican bishops and clergy, the Catholic bishops and aristocracy, and, at first, a great exchanging his or her Irish nationality | majority of the Presbyterians, including some of their ministers. | "Thus," continues the historian, "was the nation sub-divided within itself: Protestant civilian irom Protestant ecclesiastic, Catholic layman from Catholic priest, tenant from lord, neighbor from neighbor, father from son, and friend from friend."

Another historian, Charles George Walpole, axes as the crises of the movement the rejection of Grattan's last effort to induce the Government to temper its rigorous policy with some show of conciliation. In view of the brutality with which the coercion law of the time had been enforced, which even the fear of invasion could not justify, Grattan's plea was extremely moderate, and he believed | the lives of men who, whatever their that its acceptance would have put an end to the agitation and prevented the loved their country, were committed, rising. Fear is almost always cruel. A coward, in the paroxysm of terror, will commit atrocious deeds that would horrify a brave man not unused to the sight of blood. In this respect governments are not unlike individuals. Being indeed, like all corporations, destitute of souls, they are not restrained by any conscientious scruples. The conduct of the Irish administration for some years before the outbreak had been utterly indefensible and by none has it been more unsparingly condemned than by some honorable men who, having the advantage of a near view of its operations, have | met and his colleagues were betrayed by candidly! expressed their opinions in Reynolds, but their places were at once

would be impossible to make the situation in Ireland on the eve of the Rebellion even tolerably clear. To what extent the French Revolution had affected political ideas in Ireland, we cannot aver with certainty. It may, however, be accepted as fairly correct that its iusluence, so far as religion and ethics and social regeneration were concerned, was very much less in Ireland than in England, and that Irish Catholics did not, to any extent, regard its teachings life will be that of astonishment at that | with favor. It must, indeed, have been through despair of obtaining any alleviation of their miseries that the faithful Catholics of Ireland were persuaded to avail themselves of the help of the Republic in securing their liberties. As lips of persons engaged in the struggle to what would have ensued had the purincidents that they were not likely to posed invasion of Hoone succeeded and forget. Some of them may have had the French had made themselves masters of Dublin, they probably did not trouble themselves. Their bishops were wiser and more provident, and deeply as they sympathized with the grievances of their flocks, deprecated having them redressed by a means that implied no small risk to their spiritual welfare. From their standpoint, the furious gale that drove Hoche bach to Rochelle may have seemed providential, however discouraging to those who depended on his help to free Ireland from thraldom. The Irish Government was so actively occupied in enforcing coercion that it they failed in achieving the objects for had left the west coast unguarded, and but for the winds Ireland would, in all probability, have fallen into the hands of the invaders. We can imagine the consternation that prevailed as the Squadron was espied approaching its destination, and it can be understood that knowing how many sympathized with its aims, the Government would be sternly watchful of the movements of suspected persons till the hour of jeopardy was past. Only by treachery had it temporarily broken up one of the strongest of all secret associations after three years' espionage and repression. It is not surprising that it should have

been panicky at Roche's advance. But now that the danger was over, and it was known that the malcontents would have been satisfied with a fair instalment of the reasonable reforms which they had so often demanded in vain, surely the wisest course for the Government would have been a policy of conciliation. Instead of that, martial law was declared and a veritable reign of terror and outrage was begun, in which neither age nor sex was spared. The like of it has not often been precedented. Two noblemen, the Duke of Leinster and Lord Bellament, resigned their militia commissions in August. Grattin determined to appeal once more to the sense of justice of Parliament. Having obtained from the leaders of the United Irishmen a statement of the concessions that would satisfy them, he had them reduced to the form of a bill which was duly introduced. The concessions demanded seem to-day so clearly within the limits of simple right that it looks almost incredible that 170 repre sentatives of the people should have voted against the measure, only 30 being on the side of reason, justice and peace. Grattan, feeling that he could do no more, resolved to retire from public life and in the general elections that followed he declined to seek a seat. The rest of the feeble but honorable opposition imitated his example. The consequence was that the malcontents, justified by the disdain of the Legislature and hopeless of obtaining any reform or redress, betook themselves to other sources of counsel and help. The United Irishmen. once more in active operation, had an enormous accession of numbers. But the more the organization increased, the more fatally it continued to admit traitors to its bosom. Not from the rank and file, who mostly remained loyal to the last, but from the officers did the Government receive the knowledge that it so mercilessly used in the prosecution of the victims. Broken down gentry, briefless barristers, spendthrift militia captains, unthrifty business men-such as these had wormed their way into the confidence and even the affection of the leaders, only to betray them. Of a lower social class, though not lower morally, were the wretches known as Major Sirr's Gang, of whom Lew Moira said that it made him shudder to think that they were the protegės of any government. To these unprincipled scoundrels, some of whom lived in luxury on their blood money, faults of judgment, were honest and and not only their lives but their repu-

and children. It is painful to read the trial of some of the unhappy men for whom the ambuscade of such infamous evidence was prepared. Equally painful to read of the outrages of the soldiery on men, women and children. Provoked to reprisals, the people rose in several localities against their oppressors only to be crushed by superior force. These acts of local resistance occurred both in north and south and at points far apart. Emletters to their friends. Without a re- filled, Samuel Neilson, the Sheares

tations and the welfare of their wives

Lord Edward Fitzgerald escaped and was in hiding But he was betrayed in his turn by Francis Higgins, and lost his life in prison through a voluntarily neglected wound. Even his arrest and death and the execution of Emmet, the Sheares brothers, of Orr and McCracken, and several others, did not stop preparations for more serious measures of resistance. The Rebellion might, indeed, be regarded as a drama in five acts-the Connaught rising with the Hardy-Humbert invasion, contributing the final act in "this strange eventful history." But of gravest import were the doings in Wexford; on some of which we would gladly draw a veil. The chief solace that the retrospect gives us is the belief that, whatever feuds may still arise on Irish soil, the unchristian bitterness of rancour, the inhuman cruelty and savage vindictiveness that marked the successive stages of the Rebellion of 1798 are no longer possible. As for the anniversary, England might add greatly to the significance and pleasure of the commemoration by an act of grace which wou'd also be an act of justice and an Irishmen all over the peopled world.

AN IRISH PRESIDENT.

new President of the United States, is of Irish descent, his first American ancestor having emigrated from northern Ireland about the year 1724. Two brothers, James and William, are said to have belongs. David McKinley, born in 1755, was the first American born member of it. He was in the prime of vigorous manhood when the Declaration of Inde-Congress. He married Mary Rose, and of the offspring of the union was James McKinley, their second son. This James settled in Ohio, when their son William, learned the trade of an iron-worker. His father, David, of revolutionary fame, died there in 1840, at the age of twenty years before his death, but all his children belonged to the first wife. William McKinley, Sr., his son, married Nancy Campbell Allison on the 6th of January, 1829. Soon after he estabborn, on the 29th of January, 1843. the seventh of nine children. The elder President's early boyhood there is nothing of especial interest to tell until the outbreak of the civil war. When he was a mere child, the family had removed to Poland, in the Western Reserve, a quiet school. Poland gave its contingent to the country's service in 1861, and William McKinley, jr., then a pale-faced, slender boy, was amongst the first to volunteer. How he won his spurs during those four years of tempestuous trial us know. The story of the coolness and courage, as well as kindness of heart. with which, during action at Antietam, he served hot coffee to his comrades, does him infinite credit, and as an illustration of character is of permanent value. He soon won his commission and did his duty valiantly till the war closed. He then turned to the study of the law and in due time completed at Albany the course which he had begun with Judge Glidden at Poland. Six years ried Miss Saxton, the daughter of Hon. J. A. Saxten, and set up his home at Canton, Ohio, where he has since resided. His political career carried him through the usual stages until he was recognized as a national leader. In Canada his name has long been familiar as that of some of the staples of our trade with the United States. He is still a Protection ist, but his platform distinctly reserves the right of making exceptions by reciprocal arrangement. Whether it will be possible for the present Canadian Government to come to terms with him remains to be seen. At any rate, we offer our congratulations to the fourth American President of Irish lineage. The three others were Presidents Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan and Chester Arthur.

How is the word Celt pronouncedwith a hard or soft initial? For our part, we have made our option long since. In Erse the "c" is hardened; there is no such letter as a soft "c." therefore we say, and will continue to

THE RESULT.

The result of the Presidential election

tends to show how hard it is for eventhe

most experienced political campaigners

to forecast accurately the figures of a popular vote. A fortnight ago it lowed as if the defeated candidate had a Neospect of coming out at the head of the polls, which was as fair as that oldia victorious opponent. His supponers were full of confidence of his triumplant return as the future occupant of the White House. His rise from comparative obscurity to a popularity that embraced every State and territory in the Union-for he had resolute friends even in the Republican strongholds-was startling in its rapidity and in theexuberance of loyalty in which it found expression. Wherever he made history pearance in his extraordinary progress eastward, he was hailed with an emthusiasm which has doubtless been meralleled but has never been surpassed. His speeches seemed to voice the inmost and most fervent aspirations of line multitudes that fought for the privilege act of wisdom that would conciliate of hearing him. His indignant protests against the rapacity of the over rich against the "trust" system, against alien domination and other evils that he associated with the gold standard, found an answering chord in the breast of man y The Hon. William McKinley, the a hearer who cared nothing for the technicalities of the subject, but appmeed of the doctrine that the millions were of greater worth than the millionaire. There was something in the man's face and form and presence and manner; in crossed the ocean together, the former his air of conviction and sincerity, in being the progenitor of the branch o his sublime courage, in the ease with the family to which the President-elect | which he seemed to stand the fatigues wearing routine day after day; in his freedom from all affectation of social superiority; in his practical application of the principles of democracy; in him pendence was signed, and served during style of living and his evident and rall the Revolutionary war among the Penn- sympathy for the workingman, skilk sylvania contingent to the armies of and unskilled; in his knowledge of the workingman's life and wages and wants and anticipation of his desires, that were the hearts of thousands of his fellowcountrymen and fellow-countrywomen_ father of the President-elect, was an in- They believed--those who saw and tant of some eighteen months old. This heard him — that they had at William was born on the 15th of Novem- last found the very man ber, 1807, in Mercer county, Pa., but advocate their cause, and, as he was grew up at new Lisbon, O., where he willing to serve and protect them there were ready, so far as their votes could contribute to that end, to place him in a position—the highest in the nation 85. He had married a second time gift-in which he would take the fullet opportunity of giving reality to his spoken words. Mr. Bryan's campaign has been as striking a proof of the power of oratory over the popular heat as the present age is likely to afford us lished an iron foundry at Niles, Obio, Henry and Webster and Clay and and there, in a two-story frame house, Culhoun and Everett and Sumner and still standing, the President-elect was Phillips spoke to comparatively small audiences. Their grandest triumple were won in the presence of educated William McKinley survived until the men of their own class and stamp. Such 24th November, 1892, leaving a widow, a tour as Mr. Bryan's was impossible in who still lives with a daughter at their time. The railroad and the tele Canton at a ripe old age. Of the future | graph and the telephone have made many things possible, and they all contributed to Mr. Bryan's oratorical triumph.

But there are other ways of reaching the multitude or succession of multilittle town where there was a fairly good tudes that go to the making of a nation than by riva voce appeals. It is of the essence of such appeals that they aim rather at touching the heart than reaching the brain. They gain good will and personal affection, and the thousands who were thrilled by the vibration of for the Union his biographers have let | Mr. Bryan's voice and felt the grasp of his hand and were magnetized by his strong personality will not forget him. He has made friends such as he could never have made by sending round a printed platform even with his portrait attached. But, with all the appliances of our time, a man can make himself heard by only a limited number of persons after all. There are many millions of people living in the rural districts, villages and towns and cities that Mr. Bryan could not visit who after his return (Jan. 15, 1871), he mar- must be contented with a second-hand account of his wondrous gift. And of those who heard him, how many carried away any clear conception of the question at issue? They simply believed in him because they saw in him the evidence of conviction, sincerity, philanthropy, patriotism, and had confidence the author of the famous McKinley bill, in his ability to do something in their which for a time affected injuriously favor and for their benefit. But the Americans are a wide-awake intelligent people, and while most of them appreciate a good speech that stirs their emotions, perhaps, or gives Hail Columbia to the other party, they also like to know why's why, especially where the question is one on which very real interests, in which every one has something at stake, depend. It was to this faculty and desire in the masses of people, who could not hear either or any candidate, but who could read the main facts and arguments touching the money question and other problems awaiting solution, as set forth by the ablest experts in the country, that Mr. McKinley owed his election. If there were any voters who were left uninformed on these points, or were at a loss to know how the success of the silver men would affect say, until irrelragable proof to the contrary is forthcoming, Kelt. And so we trust will all true Kelts follow the not the fault of Major. McKinley's not the fault of Major. agents. The campaign literature of his

side in the late contest had no precodent for its amount and didactic value in any preceding presidenaisl election. Thus for every thousand persons who were soothed, inspired, elerated, encouraged by Mr. Bryan's elo quent orations, ten thousand, a hundred thousand, were instructed by Mr. Mc-Kinley's wise and provident and admirably practical manager as to the true issues of the conflict and their close relations to himself and his family. Every one wanted to know something about sound money, and in spite of Mr. Bryan's silvery eloquence, some even of his admirers, when their Republican friends lent some of the sound money tracts, may have had their faith in his somewhat vague promises a little shaken. At any rate, the mighty acclaim of street voices did not signify a majority for Mr. Bryan. The written word carried the day: logic prevailed over sentiment, fact over fancy, truth over error. We are not dissatisfied with the result nor is the civilized world.

A MASONIC MUSEUM.

"A Subscriber" asks us what we think of the following cablegram, which has been published in the Montreal daily press:--

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Free Masons of the United States and Canada will be interested to learn that the museum of Masonic currosities, collected for an expose at the Catholic congress at Trent, is to be kept together and travel the world for the enlightenment of those inside and outside of Free Masonry.

We think that if this news is well founded, the idea of allowing the public to see the contents of such a museum is a good one. The museum will enable those who witness it to realize the anti-Christian and blasphemous character of the ceremonies and feelings of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, which has lodges all over the world, including this very city. lower degrees the spectacle will be as astonishing as it will be to persons who are not members of the sect.

BIGOTRY AT McGILL.

Professor Capper, the newly-appointed occupant of the chair of Architecture at McGill University, did well to preface his lecture the other night by an appeal to the indulgence of his audience "if he should unwarily seem, with the assurance of a raw recruit, to rush in where | SS. Tiber Sinks a Schooner in St John's veterans fear to tread." He needed the indulgence, for, with an unusual amount of "assurance" for a raw recruit, he not only seemed to rush, but did rush, in where veterans fear to tread. Here are his flippant and bigoted remarks about schooner Maggie, bound from Bonavista the monks of the Middle Ages :-

eleventh, the twelfth and the thirteenth gers, five of whom were women. The tion They are rapidly going back to centuries is written for us in the monk-schooner had her lights displayed, the the bank, and up to the close of tusiress ish chronicles—which are dull reading in all conscience. But infinitely truer. more impressive and more vivid is the history written for us by those self same monks in stone and lime, history which it is a fascination to spell out among the crumbling ruins of their buildings, so lovely in their decay. The chronicles in great part are occupied in dwelling for edification upon the rather foolish miracles in which the patron saints in-dulged; it seems pitiful, and childish and infinitely wearisome to us now."

It is unnecessary for us to dwell on the priceless literary treasures for the posraession of which the world is indebted to the labors and intellectual gifts of the monks at whom Mr. Capper so ignorantly sneers. The testimony borne by ing her consumptive 16 year-old boy to eminent Protestant writers who have dealt with the Middle Ages to the wonderful literary achievements of these monks is well known to all who read standard Euglish and other European historical works. From the extract which has been quoted it is clear that Mr. Capper's knowledge of history is very limited.

ST, ANN'S YOUNG MEN

To Present the Drama of Sir Thomas

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society intend opening the season of dramatic performances and socials on Tuesday next, in their hall, on Ottawa street. The programme for the first of these undertakings will consist of a presentation of the thrilling drama, "Sir Thomas More." The cast of characters is a strong one and there should be a bumper house to greet the boys. In all probability the members of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association and affiliated clubs will make arrangements to assist in a body on that evening.

Mrs. King's Acknowledgments

Mrs. Henry King wishes to acknowl- cent Bull issued by His Holiness Pope edge, with many thanks, on behalf of Leo XIII., on the validity of Anglican herself and children, the receipt of orders, is treated with lucidity by an \$213.25, from Messrs. Sparrow & Jacobs, anonymous writer. Canadian renders Mr. James O'Neill & Company's part of proceeds of entertainment, held at the Grey's critical paper on "The Jesuits Academy of Music, on the 21st of October, 1896; and also the sum of \$28 from Mr. 4 Brank to 1825. from Mr. A. Brault, tailor, No. 53 Bleury

Durability is one of the strong points of the Heinizman Pianos. Flattering testimonials can be shown from education of Corporate Reunion," by A. F. tional institutions where they have given perfect satisfaction for over twenty years. C. W. Lindsay, 2866 St. "The Attribute and Note of Sanctity in Catherine street have twenty years. C. W. Lindsay, 2866 St. The Attribute and the Church," by the Very Rev. A. F. Catherine street, has on yiew a complete the Church," by the Very Rev. A. F. the landlords and their agents and one of the most outspoken advocates of the line of the most outspoken advocates of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the laboring man has confidence that the No demand of admission to the same of the Land League movement both in the land League movement between the land League movement both in the land League movement between land League movement between land League movement between land League movement between land League movement lan

PRESIDENT ELLIO'T

Replies to Mr. O'Connell-Irishmen Very Useful Citizens-He is Forry New.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY) CAMBRIDGE, October 15th, 1896.

My DEAR SIR,-I am obliged to you for your letter of October 7th, about my omission to mention the Irish among the important immigrations of the last century to America. I shall have to confess that I omitted them because I did not know that they were an important element in the population of the Colonies in the eighteenth century. Your definition of Irishmen, however, would hardly, I think, he cenerally accepted. Most ethnologists would desire to distinguish between the Irish and the Scotch Irish; and in this country if seems to me that the distinction between the Scotch-Irish and the Irish is very important, the Scotch Irish being mainly Protestant and the Irish proper being mainly Catholic.

You are doubtless aware that in the eighteenth century most of the American colonies were distinctly unfriendly to Roman Catholics.

My ignorance about the early Irish immigration is doubtless due to provincialism. The Massachusetts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the creation of the English Puritans and Independents. The Massachusetts of the nineteenth century, however, is quite another thing. It has welcomed many thousands of Irishmen, and they have generally proved very useful citizens. I am sorry that I did not add the Irish to my enumeration of immigrants in the last century.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Charles W. Elliott.
Mr. J. D. O'Connell.

C. M. B. A.

St. Anthony's Branch to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of Its Organization.

The regular meeting of St. Anthony's each. From these reports Mr. Town-Branch No. 50, C.M.B.A., was held in send has deduced that the excess their hall, 329 St. Antone street, on of withdrawals over deposits during their hall, 329 St. Antone street, on of withdrawals over deposits during Wednesday, November 4th; president M.J. Polan presided. After the disposal of routine business, it was brought to the notice of the members that the tenth anniversary of the branch would of the members that the tenth anniversary of the branch would one comparing the excess of with-To the majority of Freemasons of the tenth anniversary of the branch would occur on the 29th of November. Great drawals over receipts with the figures for interest was taken in the event by the several preceding years. Mr. Townsend members present. After considerable discussion it was decided to celebrate the event by a supper for the members and their friends, to be held on Monday, November 30th. The members of St. Anthony's Branch are well noted for making a success of anything they un dertake, and judging from the interest taken in this. celebration the affair promises to be a grand success.

DEATH TO THIRTEEN.

Nfid. Harbor.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., November 6.-The steamer Tiber, Captain Delisle, bound for Sydney, left here at 7 o'clock to night. Fifteen minutes later, when just beyond the harbor, she collided with the Bay for St. John's, with a cargo of fish "The history of the tenth, the and lumber. The schooner carried a crew of nine men and tourteen passennear to the shore in a part of the en-treance where steamers rarely go. The ing. In the same time 168 new accounts schooner was struck amidships, cut in pieces and sunk instantly. All ab ard were on deck. They were thrown into the water, and those saved were only rescued by the help of the floating deckload of lumber. Several were caught under the sails and dragged down with the sinking vessel. Others were unable to keep affoat until the rescue boats arrived, and dropped off the planks Two men climbed up the steamer's side and seven were saved by her boats. One woman was also say d, making ten persons in all rescued. The other thirteen. nine men and four women, were drowned. Captain Blundon's wife, who was bringthe hospital at St. John's, was drowned. The boy was saved. The captain's brother and nephew were also lost. Two passengers named Holloway, brother and sister, were drowned, as were also James Power and his wite.

The pecuniary losses of the survivors are heavy. Captain Blundon owned 800 quintals of fish aboard, valued at \$3,000. Several other men had their summer wages, \$400 apiece, with them, and two men had \$1,000 each and were coming to St John's to make purchases. The accident happened within half a mile of the town. The steamer lay to while she sent a boat ashore to land the survivors and then continued her voyage. The police are arranging to cause the arrest of the Tiber's captain at Sydney on a charge of manslaughter. The Government is caring for the survivors.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY

REVIEW. The current number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review is more than usually interesting in its varied and scholarly contents. John J. O'shea contributes the first article, which is a thoughtful and discriminating study, entitled "The Salisbury Government and the Education Problem." The re

Haruy, Philadelphia.

AM RICAN SAVINGS BANKS

The Scare Dn ing the Recent Presicential Election amo g Small Depositors

One of the striking featur s of the re turn of Mr. M. Killley was the rist retion of confidence among savings bank depositors; the defeat of the repudia-tionists showed itself in the business done at the banks. The number of de-positors, says the New York Sun, who withdrew their money in paper from the banks before election and exchanged the bills for gold at the sub-treasury was very large. Now that all anxiety as to the money of final redemption has been removed, these people are taking the gold to their savings banks and reopening their accounts. By withdrawing their money when they did they lost the quarterly interest on it, and the amount thus lost to the depositors was large in the aggregate.

Many of those who withdrew their money prior to election gave as an excuse for their action the needs of their business. A large proportion of these people have returned their money to the banks. Many of them have confessed that they had no reason to take it away save their fear of free coinage of silver. Some of the depositors who became frightened have been ashamed to return the money to their old banks and have gone to others with it.

John P. Townsend, the President of the Bowery Savings Bank, has kept careful track of the effect of the cam paign on the savings banks in this city. The officers of the institutions in the city aided him in this, and he has in his bands the reports up to Saturday night of the eleven savings banks in the city which have deposits of over \$10,000 000 several preceding years, Mr. Townsend has reached the conclusion that more than half of the \$12,000 000 was taken home by frightened people and hidden. This does not include the amount taken from the banks on Monday, when the "silent panic" culminated. On that day the Bowery Bank paid out \$35,000 more than it took in, the Emigrant industrial \$25 000, and the Broadway Institution for Savings \$10,000. The other banks lost deposits in proportion. What the total loss in deposits to all the banks was is not known yet, but it must I ave been large.

The experience of the Bowery Bank on Wednesday was similar to that of the other banks. The deposits amounted to \$36,000 On Thursday they were \$21,000, and yesterday they almost reached Wednesday's figures. The Bowery Bank has received about \$3 000 a day in gold since the election. Yesterday \$3,100 in gold

was deposited. The bank has about 113,000 depositors. and lumber. The schooner carried a Some of these cancelled their accounts and took their money away before elecnight was clear and the schooner quite | vesterday 936 of these old accounts had

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL CARROLL.

The death of Mr. Michael Carroll, which occurred last week, removes from the circles of Irish Catholics in this city a well known figure. Deceased was for a great number of years engaged in the business of a market gardener, and by the exercise of a tireless energy and careful husbanding of his savings succeeded in reaching a position of financial ease at an age long before the shadow of declining years fell upon him. For nearly a decade prior to his death Mr. Carroll had re ired from business with a large annual income. He was a man of genial manners and warm in his affections for the Old Land. He was a good type of that class of industrious Irishmen who came to this country about two generations ago. He leaves one son and two daughters to mourn his

The Crown of Mary.

Under the above attractive title, Benziger Bros., of New York, have issued a charming manual of devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Besides the usual contents of a prayer book, this comprehensive little volume includes novenas and meditations for the principal feasts of our Lady, daily devotions for the month of May, and a collection of the prayers of various illustrious saints to their Queen. There are also instructions upon the various Scapulars and a translation of the Collects and Post Communions for the principal festivals of the Blessed Virgin. Notwith standing the variety of its contents, the manual is done up in handy form and may easily be carried in the pocket. It bears the Imprimatur of the Archbishop of New York and may be procured from the publishers either in New York, Cincinnatior Chicago. The price ranges from 60c to \$1.50. We recommend it very heartily to our readers.

The Rev. James McFadden, parish priest of Gweedore, Ireland, has arrived in America. Of all the priests of Ire-Century" Prof. St. George Mivart and a fourth article on "Balfour's Phil land who have fought for ner cause and suffered for it, Father McFadden stands out the most prominent of modern does not leave the Conservative leader out the most prominent of modern times. During the famine of 1878-79 he endeared himselt to the people by his untiring efforts to procure food for them. The sights he met in the cabins of the poverty stricken people and the scenes of injustice he witnessed on the part of

by Michael Henessy; "The Conversion of London," by A. M. Grange; and "A Daughter of the Doges," by Anne Stuart Bailey, make up the remainder of the number of a review which is a solid volume in itself. The publisher is G.A.

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WFURS?

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became so radical that in January, 1888, the government decided to punish him. After one of his most violent addresses he was arrested, with Alexander Blaine, M.P., before his own door. Father McFadden was sentenced to serve three months' imprisonment in the jail at Dunfanaghy. He served his term of imprisonment, and on his release he was will be renewed. The fact that the met at the door of the jail by the entire population of the surrounding country and escorted to his home. He will go to California, where he will collect funds for the new cathedral at Letterkenny.

THE BATTLE IN SAGINAW.

The Opinion of an Occasional Corres

pondent and an Old Subscriber. SAGINAW, E. S., Mich., Nov. 6, 1896. As the smoke of the recent political battle is clearing away and we scan the political landscape, we realize with regret that Democracy, with its courageous and talented young leader, Wm. Jennings Bryan, at its head, has been defeated; and while we feel keenly the sting of national defeat, we are jubilant over the election of Ferd Brucker, Democrat, to Congress, and the defeat of the A.P.A. Linton. Two years ago, Linton, A.P.A. and Republican candidate for Congress, won election in this District, the 5th, by 6400. Last Tuesday he was defeated by over 800 majority.

Ferd Brucker, our Congressman-elect. is of Austrian descent; the writer does not know what religion he professes. A pamphlet was circulated by his enemies, a few days before the election, stating that he was an A.P.A., a Catholic. an Irishman, a German, a gold bug and a silver bug. He made a speech in reply to it—the very day it was given to the public-to the largest and most enthustastic audience ever spoken to in Saginaw, in which he made affidavit that he never applied for membership in the A.P.A., never was an A.P.A., and was not then an A.P.A. He scored Linton for his speech against the Marquette statue, and made an eloquent appeal to the people to put an end to religious strife, stating that unless they did so grass would grow in the streets of

Saginw. In conclusion, the writer is pleased to say that Linton and A.P.Aism were routed, horse, foot and dragoon, in Saginaw County. The whole Demo-cratic ticket won in this county, and two Catholics, Angus McIntyre, sheriff, and James Creen, treasurer, were on the winning ticket. The A.P.A. Linton, would-be candidate for President of the United States not more than six months ago, is the most humiliated and despised

man in Saginaw to-day. Walter E. Whelan.

Gladstone and the Liberals.

LONDON, Nov. 7.-Mr. Gladstone has written an answer to a private letter orging that the leadership of the Liberal party, made vacant by the resignation of Lord Rosebery, ought to be settled, and that the party ought to determine upon a definite programme, including its attitude on the Turkish question. Mr. Gladstone refers to his retirement as disqualifying him from passing judgment in political matters He adds:
"When these retirements have for-

mally taken place the public desires to know that they are not real, and does not wish to see them compromised."

The Revival of Business.

An American exchange says:—The dark cloud of doubt has passed from the nation. Throughout the country there is a feeling of relief, not only because the election is over, but mainly because the people have settled the question on the right side. For two or three years business has moved with extreme caution, and even with timidity. The campaign of education has been grandly successful, however, and the country breathes more freely, now that the danger of financial dishonor and of commercial ruin has been removed.

Business should and will revive. The credit of the country will be firmly maintained by President Cleveland, during the remainder of his term, with the same inflexible devotion that has ever characterized his purpose; and on March 4th next the new administration will assume the reins of government with a sound-money majority in the House and a good working majority in the Senate.

To-day, every man with idle capital is

in greater demand, and that, necessarily wages will take an upward tendency, gradually but surely. Improvements and extensions in manufacturing plants, long in contemplation, but deferred on account of the business uncertainty, will assume form and shape. Railroad construction, which has been almost halted. nation has determined to maintain its credit will act as a tonic to private credit, and from all indications the United States will enter upon a new career of prosperity.

Bismarck Summoned to Berlin

A report which obtained general credence was in circulation in Berlin on Monday, that the Emperor had demanded that Prince Bismarck come to Berlin fort he purpose of engaging in a conference with himself and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in regard to the disclosures of State secrets which Prince Bismarck has been making, and continues to utter through the medium of his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten.

Prince Hohenlohe, who is personally placed in a position which is very disressing to him, and is desirous of having a quiet official life, has suggested that both the Emperor and Prince Bis-marck take some means to bring about an immediate cessation of their polemics, which are endangering the peace of Europe. Among the staunch adherents of Prince Bismarck the opinion prevails that things have already gone too tar, and they are agreed that the controversy must cease, but none of them ventures to suggest any plan whereby this object can be accomplished. From Munich, Carlsruh, and other places where Prince Bismarck is strong in the possession of riends of influence and high station, it is known positively that supplications have been addressed to him to discontinue the course he is pursuing as the only means of averting serious trouble

MARRIED.

DOODY-VIGEANT-At St. Mathias, P.Q. by the Rev. Father Nadeau, on Welnes-day, 4th November, J. J. Doody to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Vigeant, both of St. Mathias.

A RICH CULLECTION.

At the distribution of Weensday, the 4th, of the Society of Arts, of Canada, (1666 Notre-Dame) Mr. Ephrem Lemay 711 St. Andre, and Mr. Adolphe Dagenais. 270 Carriere, had the good fortune to win, collectively, the capital prize, valued at \$2000.

"How do you know he was a news-paper reporter?" asked the Coroner. "He didn't have nothin' in his pockets," answered the policeman but a meal ticket and a lead pencil.-Chicago Tribune.

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L.

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The Society of Arts of Canada

The reopening of the Free School of Drawing and Painting of the "Society of Arts of Canada." 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame street, will take place on

No demand of admission to the school is accept-

Now in Store.

Ex Allan Line SS. Montevidean. James Keiller & Sons, Dundee,

Marmalades,

New Season's Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, etc. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 1 lb pets Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 2 lb stone jars Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 4 lb tins Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 7 lb tins.

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Keiller's Bottled Tart Fruits, assorted.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit, Shredded Cereal Coffee

Fresh supplies of both received into store yesterday. Shred ed Whole Wheat, 20e per package. Shredded Cercal Coffee, 25c per package.

Choicest Maine Packs of

Corn, Lima Beans and Succotash

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Corn. 266 2 00

The above brands of Sugar Corn, Lima Beans and Succotash are the best packed on the continent of America.

In glass jars, glass pails, stone crocks and wooden pails.

The Oneida Mince Meat, in quart glass jars, 60c per jar, 86 50 per dozen. The Oneida Mince Meat, in half-gallon glass pails, \$1 per pail, \$10,50 per dozen. Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat, in 5 4b wonden mills (20,500) Atmore's Philadelphia Minee Meat, in 5 lb wooden pails (90 cach).
Atmore's Philadelphia Minee Meat, in 10 lb wooden pails, 31, 40 cach.
H. J. Heinz Keystone Minee Meat, in 5 lb stone crocks, 90c cach.

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In glass, in tins and in boxes

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Cuzol's Choice Prunes, Imperiules, in 2846 boxes. Cuzol's Choice Pranes, Premier Choix, in 561b boxes

Fancy Quality Washed Turkish Figs

Crop 1896. Now in storein I and 21h, bags. Something extra in quality and cleanliness.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages, in 1 and 2 lb puckages. McWillie's Pure Pork Sausage, 100

Kent Cobnuts.

Crop 1826. Now in store. How many pounds can we send you? FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 Dozen Sandeman's Port Wine

No. 10, very superior rich old Port. Only \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

Only \$1.00 per Keg.

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Herrings.

Ex SS State of Georgia 525 Kegs Aberdeen (East Coast) Scotch Herrings, Full Herrings, with Roes and Milts, specially selected for our trade.

Finest Extra Quality

Malaga Table Raisins and Shelled Almonds

In boxes and quarter boxes

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Finest Valencia shelled almonds...... 9 25 Very finest Jordan shelled almonds..... 9 90

Teyssonneau's Fine French Fruit Syrups, In quart and pint bottles.

Teyssonneau's Pincapple Syrune.
Teyssonneau's Sirop de Grenadines.
Teyssonneau's Gooseberry Syrup.
Teyssonneau's Raspberry Syrup.
Teyssonneau's Strawberry Syrup.
Teyssonneau's Peaches in Brandy.

Teyssonneau's Olives. Anchovies, Sardines,

Plum Pudding, Truffled Larks, Menauta Cheese. Sardine, Paste, etc., etc.

Toyssonneau's Olive Farcies, in bottles and half bottles.
Teyssonneau's Holled Anchovies, in oil, in bottles and half bottles.
Teyssonneau's Boneless surdines, in oil, in half tins and quarter tins.
Teyssonneau's Sardines, in oil, in half tins and quarter tins.
Teyssonneau's Sardines aux Achards, in quarter tins.
Teyssonneau's Sardines, with temate sauce, in qua ter tins.
Teyssonneau's English Plum Pudding, in 1 lb, tins, 2 lb, tins an 5 lb tins.
Teyssonneau's Truffled Larks, in bijou tins.
Teyssonneau's Menauta Cheese, in bilou tins.
Teyssonneau's Sardine Paste, in bijou tins.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Italian Warehouse.

207, 209 and 211 St. James 8t.

FROM THE ORPHAN'S BOUQUET]

"Adieu, brave sister, I shall hasten back as fast as snowshoes will carry me, and bring you news and messages from the father of your little one."

"Yes, yes, dear Serge; and tell bim how I fear nothing, but at all hazards shall accompany him to-night."

"Hush! Catrina," replied Serge quickly; "walls may have ears dear one. There, go in to the fire, little mother, for î must away."

"Ah! and baby calls," she added, fluttering off.

The tall, fur-clad young Russian fixed his snowshoes as he was speaking, and taking his rifle from the rack, stepped brickly out into the cold, gliding rapidly away over the glistening white track that seemed to undulate toward the north almost without limit. Away and away he goes with great swinging strides, heedless of driving snow and the intense cold of a biting wind that turns his breath to hoar frost and his long moustache into solid icicles. On aid on till near two miles of open country is left behind and a long, steep hill appears down which he glides toward the dense forest of pine trees, which, like a great blot of ink upon the fairy whiteness of landscape, stretches out as far as the eye can follow. Once within the shadow of the trees the young man put aside all pretence of shooting, though snipe are plentiful and the hares in their bleached fur jacket skurry away on all sides.

For nearly an hour the stalwart Serge pursues his course in and out amongst the towering tree-trunks and dense under growth, till suddenly coming upon a gully of rocks walled by a precipitous cliff, he stops, and giving out an imitation of the snipe's peculiar note of warning with the skill of a true woodsman, waits breathlessly. An answering cry comes faintly from someone invisible but near at hand, and in a moment more the figure of a young man with an eager, excited face, peers over a cluster of brushwood growing high up on a ledge of the cliff in front; but before he has time to do more than signal with his hand, Serge has mounted with the agility of a squirrel and is beside him Together they enter a cavern in the rock, which Nature seems to have made in secret, so cunningly it lies hidden

"Ah. my friend! you bring me good news, I see," the fugitive exclaims, as each strong man grasps the other by the hand.

"God be with you. Michael! all is indeed well. Our plans for your escape are complete, and Siberia will never know you, old fellow," responds Serge in a deep voice of emotion, as his arm rests affectionately across the shoulders of his friend.

And my wife and little Olga ?" " Are included in our plan."

Siberia! I feel strong enough for any dangers that may have to be faced now; though when I first regained liberty, my mind seemed paralyzed by the horrors of the past few months' imprisonment. Ay, and unjust punishment, for it was false and untrue evidence which took away my liberty."

True, dear Michael," said the other, feelingly; "but that will hardly be believed by those in authority. The very name of 'Nihilist' having once been fastened on you, is fatal."

"What are your plans for me, then.

"Flight to the sea-coast this very night." his 'riend replied. "Winter with all its rigor will soon be upon us, when the shelter of this cave will be in sufficient to say nothing of the risk of discovery."

"And which you also share," the other added. "I have thought of it a thousand times these three days I have lain in hiding here. Were anyone to suspect you of helping and bringing food to an escaped convict, it would be death. Ah! how can I ever repry your nebleness?

"Say no more, dear fellow," said Serge; "but listen. Be in hiding by the group of fallen pines on the edge of the forest at moonrise. I shall meet you with a sleigh in which will be Catrina and your child. My fleet horse, Sultan, will carry us to the coast in an hour. We shall drive to where the boat of a moujik I can trust will be in readiness. You will row off to the steamer which lies there at anchor, the captain expecting you, and at midnight will sail for

own safety, Serge?" "Ah! I cannot stay to tell you of all now," the other said, hurriedly pre-paring to descend the cliff. "Adieu. Michael, and do not fail as the moon

A moment more and he was again on his trusty snowshoes, speeding back with encouragement and hope to the his thousands of speeches, has not done brave woman who was awaiting him.

The hours dragged slowly along; the sun sink in splendor and the blackness of night settled down upon the forest.

time, and hiding amongst the fallen sold everywhere by all druggists and timbers, lay listening for the expected general dealers. music of the sleigh bells that meant to him all that in life was worth the having—wife, child and freedom. Would they never come? A long dismal how! reach ed his straining ears—a wolf wandering in the forest behind him.

"Ah! at last?" The watcher scrambled to his feet as the sleigh came dashing down the steep hill toward. him; and the horse was pulled almost on his haunches for an instant, which enabled Michael to spring into the seat of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 beside his wife and child, and fling his I Tickets 10 cents.

arms around them. Then the noble animal plunged forward once more upon the flight that meant either life or death

Mile after mile swept away behind them, and no word was spoken by sny-each so full of thoughts that had no

each so full of thoughts that had no utterance—when suddenly the two men exchanged significant glances, and Michael said, quietly—

"Serge, give me the gun."

A wild look of anxiety came over the face of Serge as he urged the horse on, exclaiming, "We are lost; I forgot our need of a gun, and the brutes are close behind us!"

"Le it the welves? asked Catring in

"Is it the wolves? asked Catrina, in low, terror struck tones as she clapsed her baby close.

A series of dismal howls fell on the night air by way of reply, and the young mother shuddered, brave as she was.
"I'll throw this to them," her husband said, removing the sheepskin covering;

from their knees, and flinging it behind it may delay them a moment while they stay to try to tear it to pieces."
"On! on, good Sultan!"

But the horse knew his own danger, and needed no urging. The white land-scape literally seemed to flash past as the sleigh bounded along.
"Ah!" The exclamation burst from

Serge's lips in a groan as, after a few moments' delay, the whole pack of grizzly animals appeared plainly in the moonlight, but a few paces behind.

"Change places with me," he said, handing Michael the reins; "ten minutes from now Ivan's hut and the

sea should be in sight."
"Why, what are you going to do?"
questioned Michael.

"Drive on, and look not behind." was the noble fellow's answer. "I will delay the pack. Save them—save your self!" And before his intentions could be realized, and just as the leading wolf rushed to the horse's head but was flung howling into the snow by Sultan's dashing stride, he drew a gleaming huntingsprang over toward the pack.

Mad with terror, and feeling the sleigh thus suddenly lightened. Sultan took

the bit in his teeth and plunged forward furiously, out of all control. Michael in despair, glancing over his shoulder as the sleigh awang round a bend of the road, had just time to see his friend surrounded by the woives and with his knife uplifted deal a death-blow to one of them; then the whole terrible scene was shut out from his gaze.

A groan escaped him, and Catrina also lay beside him, white and still, un-

conscious of all around.

Sultan fairly flew. He shot past a troop of Cossacks who on their sturdy horses were evidently being pressed forward on a forced march. Michael called to them to hurry to the rescue of his friend, but was carried out of earshot before he could learn whether he was understood.

Ah! they would be too late, he knew. On—on, over the deathly snow, Michael drove in a haze of bewilderment. As in a dream he felt the horse's pace slacken and knew that a sheepskin-clad moujik had the bridle in his hand. As in a dream, he carried his fainting wife and sleeping child and placed them in the boat pointed out without a sound or word. Vague recollections came to him afterward of hearing the peasant say, "Farewell, little father: God be with you!" and of rowing out amongst roar-Ah! how thankful I am that I so miraculously escaped from that crowd of unfortunates doomed to the mines of side, and of catching and making fact.

At one or two points in this Province | Five farm schools are opened for lads the Premier and he Minister of Agriculture delivered addresses last week, exponent to the mines of side, and of catching and making fact. ing breakers toward a dark object starrope flung him-then blackness, and respect to financial administration and Michael knew no more.

When consciousness returned, the voy age was nearly over. Catrina told him in the half-dark of the little cabin wher he lay. Yes, freedom was gained, freedom—but at what a price!

His wife seemed to guess his unspoken

thought, for she added:
"And our Serge is safe, dearest! The Cossacks beat off the wolves. He was methods, in dairying. The growth of wounded, and lay at Ivan's hut, a d these valuable bodies has been astonishthat faithful moujik came off in a boat ling. Up to 1893 there were in existence to teli you?

Michael had no words in which to express his joy on learning this, but tears filled his manly eyes as he held her hand | the county societies, they have grown tightly in his.

THE WHOLE STORY

Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsa parilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hoop's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

A certain rector in a Suffolk village who was disliked in the parish had a curate who was very popular, and on his leaving was presented with a testimonial. This excited the envy and wrath of the rector, and, meeting with an old lady one day, he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Bloom, that you should "My friend," was all that Michael surprised. Mrs. Bloom, that you should could say, but his look and hand grasp spoke deeper than words, "And your "Why, sir," said the old lady, "if you'd while." bin a-going I'd 'ave subscribed double."

-Tit-Bits.

POWERFUL SPEECHES.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds there is. It Michael, unable to rest, was at the is known to the public as not having its trysting place long before the appointed | equal. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is

> He-Do you like football? She-I dote on it. But isn't it strange how the young men will rush each other?-Detroit Free Press.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA,

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value

ARMIES ARE EXPENSIVE.

Cost of the Troops of the United States.

The United States army, limited by law since June, 1874, to 25,000 men, forms a very modest land force when compared with the prodigious armies of European countries, yet its maintenance costs more than \$50,000,000 a year, and the treasury estimates for next year will entail a larger appropriation for army purposes, if adopted, than in any previous year since 1879, when with Indian wars on the frontier, and the army doing wars on the frontier, and the army doing police as well as military duty in the South, the total expenses of it were \$57,000,000. The United States army at the present time consists roughly of 14,000 infantry, 6,500 cavalry and 4,500 artillerymen and engineers, the officers of each service being included. The United States own and are put to no expense for the rental of the various forts. barracks and other encampments required for military purposes, says the New York Sun. The pay of the soldiers is not on a scale of ex ravagance, and Congress is more frugal than liberal as a rule with army appropriations.

What will become of the \$52,000,000 asked for this year; what has become of \$51,000,000 expended for army purposes last year? A very little examination will show just what becomes of the money. First is the item of pay, which requires \$13,500,000. Next comes the item of sustenance, which is \$1,600,000; next, clothing for the troops, \$1,100,000 then the ordnance department, \$1,100. 000; then medical supplies, \$140,000 cavalry and artillery horses, \$130,000 arsenals, \$130,000; and quartermasters supplies with other miscellaneous expenses, \$3,000,000. For the maintenance of military posts, parks, hospitals and cemeteries \$4,000,000 was required. The West Point Academy for the training of future officers cost \$500,000. The transportation of troops is put down at \$2 500,-000 and the expenses of the war department in Washington at \$100.000. All these and many items besides bring up the expense of the American army to more than \$50,000,000 in a year for, as said, \$25,000 soldiers, and it requires no elaborate computation to show how great is the burden of expense abroad with the prodigious armed forces which are maintained in European co ntries-Boston Herald.

AGRICULTURAL industries.

(Monetary Times, Toronto.)

It is long since paternalism began in the Provin e f Quebec, and the habitants of New France were in a state of tutelage under the Intendants of Old France. And it has often been questioned whether assistance from the State was, the proper mode by which to modernize the methods and develop the abilities of the French Canadians. At this time, however, when Government travelling dairies are going about Ontario, and when we find State assistance to the iron industries of Ontario advocated by the Toronto Globe to the extent of favoring the building of iron furnaces where private capital hesitates, it may be well to glance at the efforts made by the provincial authorities of Quebec to bring its cultivators more abreast of the tinus.

agricultural industries. We shall concern ourselves with the latter. Mr. Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture in his speech at Nicolet, described his efforts in pursuance of his resolve to "constitute his politics entirely of agriculture" He described the formation of Farmers' Clubs, to meet once a week and discuss improvements in buildings, in field some two dozen such clubs, but since the Government gave them a legal status and arranged for their independence of in number to 550, and receive lectures at stated times. These clubs, we take it, are showing the power of combination in effecting reforms, which a single farmer cannot undertake, and for this, if for nothing else, they are to be welcomed. Saya Mr. Beaubien:—

Thus, the action of the clubs on agriculture, on the improvement of pastures, on root crops, green fodder, vegetables, on the improved farm buildings required by our long winters, the diffusion of good farm practice, the use of chemical manures has been most efficient. The clubs have greatly aided, too, the progress of dairying Never has any organization so rapidly revealed itself by the benefits it has spread abroad. An implement maker told me last year that, thanks to the clubs alone, he had sold 300 more chaif cutters than usual. Mr. Dawes, of Lachine, Mr. Greenshields, of Danville, say that every week they are visited by delegates from the clubs anxious to buy breeding stock of different kinds.'

The Journal of Agriculture, which in 1892 had 7 000 subscribers, has now no less than 52,000, and is eagerly looked for by the families of farmers, who derive from it serviceable hints for the subordinate departments of farm life, as well as the leading features. The Government, after consultation with the Dairymen's Association of the Province, founded in 1892 the Dairy School at St. Hyscinthe. In its first year, 1802 3, the school had 214 pupils; in the second, 268; the third 812; this year, 306. And the Government is determined, says Mr. Beaubien, "to maintain this nursery of our cheese and butter makers that we shall have no reason to envy our neigh-

bors." Now as to the result of this solicitude for agriculture. In one direction, that of dairying, the improvement has been marked. In 1891 there were in Quebec

<u> Valentalianamatalialialialialial</u>

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

and the state of t

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL

IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

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

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle .-- R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIANE, ROUEN, France.

682. In 1895 they had grown to 302 creameries and 1.417 cheeseries; in all 1773. The production of butter and cheese in 1890 did not reach \$3,000 000. In 1894 the value of the two articles made in the Province exceeded \$7.500 000 Butter especially is an article whose improved manufacture has been commended to Quebec farmers. And no wonder, for the butter trade of Canada at large is susceptible of enormous development, and Quebec is well situated to become a producer of good butter on a vast scale. The Government did well, therefore, to send M. Gigault and M. Leclaire to Denmark in 1895 to study the subject of butter making. The force of neighborly competition has been employed, also, to stimulate effort towards excellence in

the dairy industry. It is some years since there appeared in the pages of the Monetary Times a series of articles on economic value of certain food products, and the desira-bility of enlarging the field our of agricultural industry. Our contemporary suggests that, among other things, cheese resembling various, and to us rare, Swiss and French descriptions, are not beyond the productive capacity of Canada and Canadians. It is interesting. therefore, to find the Quebec Minister of Agriculture commending the making in his Province of different kinds of cheese which have not hitherto been produced in Canada. He says :--

114 cream ries and 568 cheeseries, in all

"Up to the present we have always made 'Canadian Cheddar,' and it may be said that no other kind is made in the province. . . Why not make Gruyere Camembert? It is true that we have Why not make Gruyere long had those capital fromage raffini from l'Ile de Orleans and Boucherville, cheese so well liked by the gourmet; but their manufacture has never equalled the demand, so we think the making of new sorts should be encouraged. . The Rev. Peres Trappists, of Oka, won a gold medal and M. L. Chagnon, l'Assomption, a silver medal at the Montreal Exhibition, for good and superior Gruyere cheese, made in this province from the milk of our cows. There, then, is a novel trade, one which I hope will soon

quadrupled in three years. This shows the interest the people take in the subject of improved farming. And the visits of the trivelling instructors gen quadrupled in three years. This shows tlemen blessed with enthusiasm, have been successful beyond expectation. Mr. Beaubien shows the practical bent of Beautien shows the practical bent of his views on education in the following

passage of his address: —
" Our farm schools will be filled as our classical colleges are, and, thank God, after having gloried in the fact of classical education being so widely spread, we shall be able to say that the other course of instruction, as important, for supplying a prudent, honest people like the Christian population of the rural districts, is also appreciated."
We cannot follow Mr. Beaubien into

the particulars which he gives of the colonization policy of the Quebic Gov-erament. In Beauce and the Valley Metapedia in the east, at Lake St John in the north, and at Lake Temiscappingue in the west of the province, they are clearing and preparing districts for an influx of a ttlers which they have some reason to expect. But the vital question of improved country roads is one which our legislators in Quebec have not neglected. An Inspector of Roads has been appointed who travels about giving lectures on road making, as our Mr. Campbell does in Ontario. The department has provided machinery a stonebreaker, a roller, machines to shape the road-bed, making the ditches at the same time as the rounding of the bed, and furnishes a foreman to work them; but the municipalities or individuals must supply laborers and horses.

We have quoted enough from this interesting address to show that the Government of our sister province is thoroughly alive to its duty towards the farmer, and is working energetically towards industrial development.

THAT PALE FACE.

For Nervous Prostration and Anamia there is no medicine that will so promptly and infallibly restore vigor and strength as Scott's Emulsion.

"You'll have to run the woman's page while Miss Scissors is away," said the managing editor to the dramatic critic. "Can you do it?" "Oh, nothing easier." answered the willing colleague. "All you'll have to o is to change recipes for jelly by marking out 'jelly' and inserting 'worsted," and they do first rate for Fancy work for leisure hours."

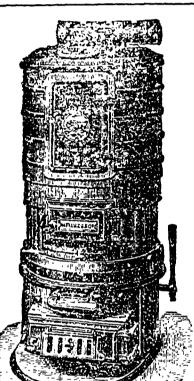
Candidate-Well, have you completed the poll of the district?

Manager-Yes sir. Candidate-What is the result? Manager-Seventy-eight are for us, twenty nine against us, and thirty-five want \$ 0 apiece.-Philadelphia North American.

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READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

HOSPICE AUCLAIR, Montreal April 30, 1896.

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

Yours truly.

[Signed] M. AUCLAIR, Curé. Hospick Auglair, Montreal April 30, 1896.

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₽◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆ Break Up a Cold in Time 🍝 BY USING PYNY-PEGTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS. HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 63 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never falled to care my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough care for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my cus-tomers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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A GENERAL'S STORY.

HE RELATES THE NARROW ES-CAPE OF HIS DAUGHTER.

WEAKENED AND RUN DOWN BY THE OPPRES SIVE CLINATE OF INDIA SHE RETURNED TO ENGLAND-WHEN HER FATHER FOL-LOWED HE FOUND HER IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

From the Hampshire Independent.

There is nothing more interesting than the talk of our brave defenders, who have served their Queen and country in far distant lands. To talk with an Indian officer, hearing his reminiscences and adventures, is what those who have enjoyed it always appreciate. Consequently (writes a special reporter of the Hampshire Independent) I was delighted to receive instructions to interview Lieutenant General Shaw, who has won his spurs in India, and is now living, with his family, in honorable retirement, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. I had grasped the bell pull and given it one tug when the door opened, and the general stood before me. You knew he was a soldier at once. His manly, upright bearing, smile, his pleasant voiceall told you that you stood in the



Lieutenant-General Shaw.

presence of one of Nature's gentlemen but, alas! he held a time-table, and I felt that the interview must needs be short. However, he ushered me in and at once put me at my case by his affable conversation.

"I am atraid," he said, "that you have come a long distance; but let me know the precise object of your visit."

I explained to the General that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to

daughters had recently experienced.
At that he brightened visibly. "You must know," he said, "I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. My daughter came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she great wretchedness and suffering from ers, and they are quite as skilful as anemia or bloodlessness. She had a men." kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. Well, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter took some, and the first box had a marvellous effect. She regained her color, lost her pains, and became altogether different. She had quite a glow upon her. She went on taking the pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact, and all who take them derive great benefit therefrom.

"I have a sister at Jersey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other People, and found them to do a great deal of good to all to whom she has recommended them; and I, myself, when I have heard of people being ill. have taken them or sent them some of these pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly en-rich and purify the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anæmia, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health.
They are also a splendid nerve and
spinal tonic, and have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache. A specific for all the troubles of the female, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or indiscretion of

THE EMBALMING PROCESS.

"Embalming is a butchery of the body," said a member of the United States Cremation Society to a Sun reporter last week. "They slice you up and fill you full of poison. Embalming even changes the color of the ashes if the body is cremated. It makes them rose-pink with green spots."

So said the cremationist, but the embaimers say pooh, pooh! A certain undertaker in University Place smiles pity ingly over such notions. He says he doesn't believe in cremation, and his apecialty is embalming.

"That's all nonsense to talk about embalming being a butchery!" he remarked. "It's only an ignorant person who would say it. Embalming is taking the place of icing altogether. We haven't iced a body for several years with the exception of one case during the hot spell in August. Then the people were in a hurry, and said for us just to ice the basis."

The false statements, "just as good as the Diamond."" "Put up same as the Diamond Dyes," used by many dealers in order to sell worthless and crude dyes are sufficient to stamp them as mean and dishonor ble. Such men are capable of any form of business dishonesty.

The common dyes are offered to you simply because the dealer. people were in a hurry, and said for us Just to ice the body, so we did. But all undertakers of the better class are embalming nowadays."

Isn't it very expensive?" "Not any more so than icing. Of course, there are two kinds of embalming: one which is really only temporary, to preserve the body for a few days until

that sort. Even in the first case, however, we often have remarkable results. Several months ago we embalmed a body for a gentleman living in Connecticut. It was only a temporary embalming, and we did not know that the body would be seen after it was put in the coffin nd taken away from New York. But two or three months later we received a letter from the man saying that he had receit y had his wife's body taken from the receiving vault where it had been placed and deposited in a new vault. The coffin was opened at the time, and the body was found in just as perfect preservation as it was immedi ately after we had treated it."

How long does it take to perform this temporary embalming?"

"From one to two hours. Sometimes we do not finish it at one time, but go back to the house several times. People seem to think that you can do what is is necessary in tifteen minutes. If you stay an hour and a half or two hours they think there must be something wrong. So we use our discretion and, in order not to disturb the family, we make several trips. As for 'butchery,' that is absurd! It we removed any vital part of the body, such as the heart. for instance, then the people might be justified in some sentiment against it. But we simply draw the blood from the arteries, veins, and capillaries."

You inject a chemical fluid in its place, do you not? "Oh, yes, there all sorts of com-

binations used by different embalmers." "How long does it take to embalm a body thoroughly, so that it can be preserved for a long time?

"That depends. We like to have the entire charge of the body for two or three days. Then we can watch it carefully, and see just how things are going. We don't simply aim to preserve the tissues of the body. We want to do something more than make mummies. We try to preserve the natural appearance of the body,"

ed body being exposed for a long time?" "Yes; I know of one instance. Of course, I have read a good many newspaper stories of such cases, but most of them are lies. But I know of a woman near Macon, in Georgia, who had her first husband's body embalmed, and kept it in her house until she concluded to marry again. A young man who had seen it there, told me. Such a thing furiously. Score one for the elever folks as that would not be possible here. It is against the law."

'Are there women embalmers?" "Oh yes! We have a school right here where we teach embalming, and we've turned out a couple of dozen women embalmers in this city alone, besides those we have sent all over the country. We have a class now which began last week. There was one woman in that. I think she must be 60 years old. A good many trained nurses take the instruction. They've had a good deal of experience in handling bodies, work."

"How do you teach it?" "First, we teach the anatomy of the body, and show them how to locate the arteries and veins. When they have been thoroughly instructed in that, we have them observe a skilled embalmer was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in at work, and finally give them cases a generally weak and prostrate condi- themselves, to be treated under the dition. A doctor was seen, but she re- rection of the instructor. There is a con mained absolutely colorless, was in siderable demand for women embalm-

> ' How much does a temporary embalming cost?" " From \$15 to \$20."

> "How soon after death should it be performed ?.'

"That depends. A great many undertakers claim that it ought not to be done within six or eight hours, but I have known cases when that would have been too late. Sometimes, you know, a por tion of the body is really dead before the heart finally stops heating. The ex-tremities are often dead, to all intents and purposes, long before the breath ceases. In a case like that six or eight hours would be a long time to wait. On the other hand, we have embalmed bodies several days after death had oc-curred. The process is more difficult, but we have done it."

"Do you run the risk of blood poisoning?"
"Yes, of blood poisoning and of con-

tagion in the case of certain diseases. But there is a risk in everything," and the undertaker smiled philosophically.

"Is there a graduated tariff for funerals here, such as there is in France and other countries.

"No. Occasionally I have read of some concern starting up on a scheme like that; such and such a funeral for \$25; such and such a one for \$50, an so on. But they don't seem to last long. As a general thing, people tell us what they want and we give them a statement of what it will cost. There is a fixed tariff for carriages and for other items, so that it is simply a case for selection and addition-and, later, for collection," added the undertaker, with a thoughtful

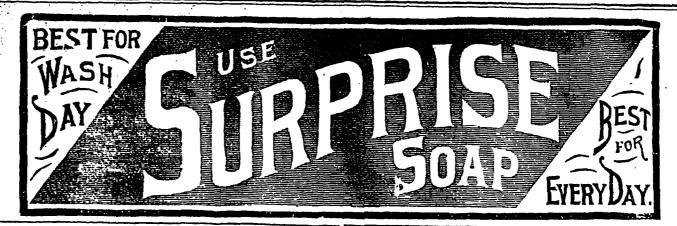
False Statements Made to Reap Large Profits.

Diamond Dyes Hold the Fort Everywhere.

greater profit out of them than he can from the Diamond Dyes.

Ladies, you who buy these common dyes are the sufferers; the dealer pockets your money, leaving you to chagrin,

The experiences of long years point to the Diamond Dyes as first and best. its interment; the other of a more With them your work is well and quick thousand the other of a more thorough and permanent character; cally done, and you derive a ratisfaction culated to preserve the body until it can the shipped, or to await the arrival of triends from Europe or something of the just as good kind.



Ellen Osborne, in the Buston Post,

avs :-Of contradictory propositions both are often true. A scarcity of money makes fashions eccentric and extravagant; it also makes fashions simple and economical. Either statement can be proved by itself out of the snop windows. Neither statement taken separately ex- bined with black velvet, in a scalloped both for any comprehensive view of

If there is a tendency to spend little that tendency must be corrected by such a boisterous shake up as shall make today's clothes impossible to morrow morn ing In normal times clothes age by degrees; in hard times they become groterquely antiquated in a night, else they would be worn torever. For this reason chiefly have sleeves had their bubbles pricked, have skirts acquired overskirts, have bodices crept up toward the armpits, have princess dresses begun to writhe and turn their long tightness, have coats acquired. Watteau folds in 'Have you ever known of an embalm the back, have capes grown out in kerchief-like ends to curls about the waist, have hats shot up into mountain-peaks in the crown, have ostrich trimmings been "cut," inst ad of sporting their old feathery plumes. A woman in yesterday's clothes would feel to-day like Rip Van Winkle just brushing the sleep out of his eyes. Hard times have made the who know that to dress correctly is a necessity, whereas to eat butter on one's bread is a luxury.

But the shield has two sides. In hard times the home dressmaker and milliner sprout like weeds after a rain. They can't be killed; the sellers of cloth and ribbon by the yard wouldn't allow it, and so there must be fashions adapted to the every-woman-her-own-gown-maker idea. And so side by side with this fall's ex travagance is the fall's simplicity; and springing from the same root if you please, for people must be made to buy. the narrow escape I heard one of his daughters had recently experienced. clothes, must cost little, being makable at home. Fashion takes much, but a little she concedes.

No amateur can fit the princess gown. There is a citadel not to be stormed. A good many deft women can cut overskirts, and so the double draperies, which take more cloth than the full, straight, hard-to be-adjusted-dressmaker requiring folds we have been having, sors than balloons, but the new short bodices are about as impossible as the old-long waisted, tapering ones. Fashion gives what she has to, not a feather's weight more.

It is in the millinery that the rare complaisance of the social tyrant is most to be appreciated. Home millinery, if a woman has any mack for it, pays better than most domestic industries, because the results are big in proportion to the labor. Some of the new hats seem especially designed to be copied at home. There are models, and bright, dainty ones, everywhere, whose chief decoration, bar a feather or a bird or two, is a ribbon ruffle standing on its head about the crown. The hats so trimmed are usually broad felt ones. The ribbons are broad and are shot blue and green, or brown and red, or brown and yellow, or some deep, rich tone with a whitish mist upon deep, rich tone with a whiteh mist upon the surface—this is one of the new things in ribbon. They are gathered at one edge, and the other stands up full in flare. They have a little velvet fold for a base to grow in, or perhaps the brim is covered with veil folds, as later on will be described. On the left side the ribbon ruffle is finished with a rosette and the before mentioned birds, or plumes. A plaited ruche may replace the ruffle, or a rope loosely twisted out of velvet.

The veil folds with which many mil liners are encircling hat brims are described by their name. Black or white lace, with perhaps a length of ribbon, is laid easily about the hat as if it were the full edge of a veil and some times droops a bit from the brim to complete the illusion. Such folds are readily arranged by the amateur, and are among the most useful of the casements which have come of bad times.

But there are better days coming, and fashion leans more to luxury than to economy. Some of the new dress bodices out in an opium dream. The root idea in the most novel is that of vest or blouse, with a short jacket or cape, or lapel ar rangement fastened only at the shoulder seams and loose under the arms. A broad folded sash comes up to meet the jacket, which buttons oftener than not on the left shoulder and is drawn straight across the front. The general effect is that of a shorter and larger waist than the long drawn out type which has been the ideal of the last few seasons.

Evening dresses are not numerous yet I have seen one in a rich cream colored brocade, over which were strewn roses caught loosely together with knots and ends of ribbon. The ribbon effect was startling in its boldness, raised as it was in heavy black velvet woven against the ground of the material. The skirt of this gown was tight fitting in front and over the hips. Three godets appeared behind. The cuirass shaped

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes PURE BLOOD.

bodice was cut low and sleveless with bunches of pink roses on the shoulders. In firs I have seen several things that

are new. The little sable capes with edges of ermine that have one long end to cross the bust and tuck in at the side of the waist, are as demurely pretty as a Puritan kerchief. Some of the new coats in white fur embroidered with steel and edged with lace are decidedly interesting as experiments, whether or not this treatment of tur finds favor permanently. There is a good deal of soft gray monthlon that looks smartest compresses the situation. You must admit cape, for example. Ermine and sealskin are used together constantly, a notable example being a square of sealskin, which is turned into a cape by the simple expedient of cutting a slit from the middle to one corner. That gives a cape pointed front and back, and on the shoulders. The flaring collar is lined with ermine and ermine strips are carried down the front. If there is anything more novel in wraps than the models cited, it is to be found in a car riage cloak of ribbed pink silk with cape like sleeves, edged with wide cream lace. A deep flounce of the same lace is arranged about the shoulders and is brought down on the left side to fasten under a satin bow with long ends. The beauty of this cloak is thought to rest in its side fastening. The neck finish is a frayed out ruche of the material.

THE ORIGIN OF BEAUTY,

As an advocate of dress improvement, Mrs. Jenness Miller embodied her own theories as she stepped upon the platform to lecture upon health an theautyher favorite topics. Clad in a Recamier gown of white embroidery crepe, which tell in almost statuesque folds, the graceful lines of human form divine were given full play, and even the most subborn advocate of corsets could but admit that their absence failed to mar the beauty of the toilet. Mrs. Miller began her lecture by saying that, though there was doubtiess a place for the new woman, in the new order of things it was the true woman who was really wanted-the true woman who prefers home life and home association to anything else in the world. "The royal road to health and beauty," she continued, "can be found only through the home—through the education of children and the influence brought to bear there.

"First of all, if you wish to make a man or woman beautiful, you must begin with the stomach; so, woman's first duty is to see that the stomach is properly cared for and she who learns to cook scientifically and hygienically will have an angel for a husband and fair round will yet save modistes' bills. Tight not beautiful," continued Mrs. Miller, sors than balloons, but the new short: "there's something wrong; go and get beautiful; there is no excuse for an ugly human being, but you must first have pure blood, boundless vitality and trained muscles."

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it-you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect - play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

THE FARM.

DAIRY NOTES,

When we consider that the breathing apparatus and the circulatory system of the cow is much the same as that of a human being, we must concede that the conditions necessary to sustain health are fantastic enough to have been thought in the one must also produce the same result in the other, namely : exercise, fresh air, pure water, drainage, etc. If the human being requires a certain amount of exercise, unlimited fresh air, sunshine, etc., to keep the body in perfect health, then the cow, possessing much the same organism, should be given equal advantages. Breathing the impure, confined air of close stalls for so many hours in succession is a prime

cause of tuberculosis.

It may be argued that plenty of fresh air and exercise requires an extra allowance of food, as there must be an extra amount of fuel (food) to keep up the internal economy, or heat, which by exercise is thrown off. But the advantages to be derived over-balance the waste of food, especially when we take into consideration the close connection that exists between the health of the cow and that of the consumer of her products; and while we are precise and careful in and while we are precise and careful in the condition of the family cow, knowing that what is deleteriou to her best condition will affect the quality of her milk, should not a sense of duty influence.

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PANG-KILLER is the well tried and Meetington, Farmer, Planter, Samoe, and in the 18th cases would be faster as freely as the content of the first and the faster and the fa tends, or pagastons. Tobs non-close the gonings, where some events of the company of the property of the company of the compan

Very large bottles 50c.

ence keepers of dairy stock in general to furnish the best known surroundings and conditions?

It is not enough to lead cows to the watering trough and back again (although that much exercise is better than none), or to water them in their stalls or stanchions, as some keepers do. Unless the day be excessively cold the dairy stock should be allowed several hours of exercise in the fresh air, and while the outing" is taken the windows and doors of the stables should be opened to their widest capacity so that fresh air may reach every nook and cranny, presupposing that all refuse matter has been transferred to its proper place, which should not be directly under the window opening into Bossy's quarters, but at some distance away.

The stalls for dairy animals should

occupy the brightest side of the stables, i.e., the south side. The purest of water should be furnished, and daily access to salt. If owing to a lack of better pro vender, it is necessary to use straw as part of the winter's supply of coarse food, do not wait until the other better food is gone, as animals will rurely take to it well if so managed. The better way is to begin with the straw when the feeding season begins, and reserve the better provender until afterward. It is not advisable to use straw as food if it is possible to obtain other food: but with a generous supply of grain, in addition, which, thanks to a bountiful corn har vest, will be possible with nearly all, stock may be carried through nicely, but the milk supply will be diminished. Clover hay well cured is probably as good feed for the milch cow as any. The only trouble is in obtaining it this season, owing to the general failure of grasses. Cornfodder will probably be the standby with the majority, and with it for rough age, corn and cob meal should be fed. Give the cow a change of diet as often as possible. She will relish it quite as much as yourself. Give oats, barley, peas, potatoes, turnips, etc. The two last named should be sliced. Give the cows a combing or brushing once a day; provide good bedding and clean surroundings. All the care bestowed upon the cow will be repaid.

WINTER MILK.

"I know I have got a lot of feed more than I can use, but I shall not make much winter milk this season coming. Can't afford to buy any cows at present prices; milk is low and it won't pay to fuse with cows this coming winter." So said an old veteran dairyman to a correspondent the other day, a man who in the past has made some winter milk with common cows, hay, and corn meal, and don't believe that any of these

modern ways pay.

The reply was: "Won't it pay better to milk a cow in the winter it milk is low, and have this cow pay for her food, than to eat dear provender four or five months and get nothing in return? All that an animal eats when the object is simply existence, is pretty much food wasted, and why not have a cow produce her milk when her tood is the most costly and so much of it bard labor in the providing?"

Professional Eards.

M. J. DOHERTY,

Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

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Legal Notices.

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

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Patch, joiner, of Montreal, Plaintiff; versus the said F. W. Patch, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November

inetant. Montreal, 5th November, 1896.

A. GERMAIN. Plaintiff's Attorney

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT .- No. 2698. Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband. Finlay A. McRae. gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTBEAL,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Agnes Spalding, of the Town of St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, taken an action, in separation as to property, against her husband. Charles Lavallee, trader, of the same place.

Montreal, September 24th, 1896.

ANGERS, DELORIMIER & GODIN Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie Louise Arcand, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar

Tessier, Defendant. Dame Marie Louise Arcand, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Oscar Tessier, of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 3rd October, 1896. BEAUDIN CARDINAL. LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN.

Advocates for Plaintin The state of the s



Wonderful Effect.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June, 1898. I was treated by the best doctors of this and other cities without any relief for ten years' suff-aring, but since I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Ronic I have not had a single nervous attack; its effect was wonderful.

CAROLINE FARRELLY.

Finished His Studies.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August, 1898. It is about three years since I had the first at tack of epilepsy, for which several physicians treated me unsuccessfully, but advised me to discontinue my theological studies. I was not disappointed by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, as after using it I finished my studies and am now assistant. I know also that a member of my consensation was sured by it. n was cured by it.
TH. WIEBEL, Pastor, 257 Central Av.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Disceases and a sample bottle to any so dress Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, lind the libre, and is now under his direction by the

KOINIG MED. CO., Chicago. III. 49 S. Franklip Street

Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. Sfor S5 Large Size. S1.75. * Control for S9. For sale in Montreal by LavioLette & NELSON,

1605 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGalz, 2123 Notre Dame street.

LIFE IN DONEGAL.

[London Universe]

There is not on Irish ground a corner more interesting, though remote and little visited, than dark Donegal, the wild wind swept angle in the extreme northwest. Its bleak coast, indented with armlets of the sea from beyond Horn Head to Gweebarra Bay, its multitudinous islets dotting the shores, its grey headlands, curmous caves and conical hills, present such scenes as attract the tourist who is in quest of the sublimities of nature rather than the comfortable show-pots of England. The place is not intersected with railways, and one can study landscape without interruption from the frequent whistle of the steam engine. The scream of the rains of the autumn have ruined the sea-mew is heard by the roll of the rops from north to south. surge, and the tweet of the plover in the marshes is more common than the strains of bugles playing the post-callop. It is a district rich in minerals from granite to garnet, beryl and white crystalline marble. It is well worthy of a visit from those who wish to know the real Ireland—the Ireland of the Celtic | face with one of those failures of the peasant—with its ruins and traditions, potato crop which have too often brought its legends of the bygone suggested by the mountain-tarns, the lone lakelets, and the sandy plains spread in the district. It is poverty-stri ken and primitive, certes, but it has grand historic recollections from the crags and cliffs of Stirral Purt to the wilds of Glenlough, where Prince Charlie is fabled to have sought refuge for a time from his pursuers. Here was

THE HOME OF THE O'DONELLS, and here the O'Clerys flourished of old, tates have informed their landlords' and the "Annals of the Four Masters" saw the light, and in that hoary keep yonder the M'Swines kept a private reallows for the accommodation of up. gallows for the accommodation of un-welcome visitors. In the bosom of Lough the t Derg, a romantic sheet of water, is Station Island, where entrance is shown to St. Patrick's Purgatory. There are many ruined towers, and the ivied remains of mouldering churches, which speak volumes of the piety and zeal of the former natives of the territory of the Chiefs of Tyrconnel, and the spirit of patriotism and fidelity to the noble old religion still survives in the see once blessed by the presence of St. Eunan, and whence the Bishop of Raphoe sends forth his voice of pleading invitation to the men who love native land. From the Gap of Barnesmore, with its wall of hills, echo the accents of virtue and evention to the soil of Columbkille,"and by the banks of Owenree to the peak of Errigall, and the wavewashed Duntanaghy, the map is one of these rugged countries, untrodden by the mine as of luxury." This fascinating spot of earth is not so familiar as it deserves to be, and it is to be hoped before long to convering Emiliehman, with money to spend will find his way to the Highams of Donegal. But he most go thinher in a different trame of mind from that writer in Blackwood's Magazine who is of the trans of the gradual wine who is the trans of the gradual with the trans of the gradual wine who is the transfer who is the transfer who is the transfer who is the transfer who is the gradual with the gradual wine who is the gradual with the zine, who is of the type of those who travel from Dan to Beershebs, and find everything barren. He or she-perhaps it is a lady—has just given us a sketch of what was seen of

LIFE IN DONEGAL.

In the townlands of Derryconnor and Derry beg was come across a dense swarm of human beings, ill clothed, ill-housed, and. That, unfortunately, we cannot slang for refinement to compare the March 1st, 1881. In this class 1,204 quiet attitude of devotion of kneeling parents have been issued :worshippers with the hysterical tam But this critic on the people of Donegal being the spirit of ill-nature which underlies him in the next clause; "Inseparable ingrained laziness is writ large upon them." We deny that, for from No. 376,764, January 24th.

ができた。

what we have seen of other parts of the country, and what we know of the people, we have a fair knowledge of the superficial basis on which the generality of visitors of this stamp build their observations. They do not pause to ask what remuneration do these men get for their labor. Before they condemn them as incurably indolent they should insist on learning what hire they receive.

WHERE IRISHMEN ARE LAZY,

and we do not say they are always in dustrious, there is a reason for it. At home they are voted lazy. That imputation does not lie against them abroad. In the harvest-fields of England, in the mines of the North and the dockyards of London they are strong and milling. of London they are strong and willing workers, and the same story is told of them in the levée of New Orleans. If it be not true of the home land also it must be because they get nothing to sweeten their labour. We refuse to believe in their laziness. It is an unaccountable libel. It is added that the land is cut up in runrig, and that the time which might be more profitably spent in making the best of a poor living is devoted to fruitless bicker ings about trespass and the right of way. We cannot say that this is not the case. A love of litigation, where it is encouraged, is a vice of servitude, and is the parent of all uncharitableness. A day spent in the law courts is wasted and frequently could not be worse occupied even when the cause is won, and a Pyrrhic victory gained over an opponent. For Heaven's sake let our people rid themselves of this degrading passion of going to law. If there be a dispute among neighbors why not leave it to the arbitraton of the priest of the parish? He is the best and most permanent of pracemakers. Those who are guided by his advice will save means, time and emper, and spare their birthland from the reproach of the cavil of supercilous toreigners who set up as judicial authori ties on life in Donegal and elsewhere.

Failure of Crops in Ireland.

The London correspondent of the Sun. N.Y., says the Irish question is coming up in an acute form through an Irish famine. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, one of the most trustworthy and least sensational papers in England, declares that no such appalling prospect has presented itself during the present generation. Concurring reports show that the prolonged and continuous

The rich lower lands have been flooded for weeks at a time when the harvest ought to have been proceeding. Corn and haystacks have been submerged, and potatoes are rotting in the fields. In the poorer hill lands the small farmer and cotter population are again face to

nothing. The Irish Secretary's tour in the west and the northwest occurred before the bad weather set in, and at a time when little could be predicted of the harvests. Since then he has obtained reports from official sourcesfrom landford sources—which can only be described as misleading.

The farmers on many of the large es-

the tenants. Using their utmost privileges under the Land Act, they are applying for ejectment decrees by the thousand, and an eviction campaign such as rarely has been witnessed even in Ireland is now in progress in many districts.

As soon as the rigors of winter set in the demand for relief will be clamorous. The Government will be compelled to intervene before Parliament opens, or lace an accusation of reckless indiffer ence to suffering such as ought to overwhelm any English Ministry.

With this tamine impending, combind with the revelations of the Financial Relations Commission, showing how Ireland is annually bled of millions of money to the advantage of Great Britain, it will be no wonder if Irish discontent assumes a more active form than mere talk over legislation for

PATENTS ON TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Engineers and Experts in Patents, 185 St. James street. Montreal, furnish us the following information :—

The forerunner of the modern typewriter of the usual form is the so-called Remington machine. Numerous inventors and mechanics have been engaged in reducing the Remington machine to marketable form, but the principal ones are Jenne, Snoles, Yost and Brooks. No patent was ever granted on the broad elements of a typewriter, although sevand ill-fed. We could parallel that within a stone's throw of the Queen's palace of Buckingham in the parish of Westminster There are streets of and technical nature of the improvestately mansions there and squalid tenements where the poor die off like flies of writers, it is impossible, within the scope diseases begotten of starvation and over- of this report, to more than give the data crowding, are miserably clad, almost in of the characteristic patents on this subrags, and do not feed on the fat of the ject. See the following list:—Sholes, and. That, unfortunately, we cannot No. 207.559, August 27th, 1878; Yost, deny of Donegal. The air is pure, we No. 313,973, March 17th, 1885; Yost, No maintain, and if the inhabitants are 408 061, July 30th, 1889; Jenne, No. 478. badly off and have to go about 964, July 12th, 1892; Jenne, No. 548,553. in mean clothes, the fault has October, 22nd. 1895; Brooks, No. 202,928, to be fixed on others than they, April 30th, 1878; Clough & Jenne, No. to be fixed on others than they, April 30th, 1878; Clough & Jenne, No. for the landlord is not the most merciful 199,263, January 15th, 1878; Spiro, No. of men in these tracts of desolateness Gweedore is in Donegal, and Gweedore No. 465,451, December 22nd, 1891; Davidis a name of ill-omen for years. But son. No. 487, 147, November 22nd, 1892 when it is added that these wretched be- Densmore, No. 507,726, October 31st ings subsist in a state of rude savagery 1895; Unz No. 400,146, March 26th, we take exception to the averment. 1889; Blickensderfer, No. 472.692, April What is this stranger's notion of 12th. 1892; Hammond, No. 290,419, Desavagery? Is it founded on the use of a comber 18th, 1893; Williams, No. 442,697, language he does not understand? Does December 16th, 1890; Webb. No. 471,710 he mistake the vulgarities of Cockney March 29th, 1892; Hall, No. 238,387

In connection with typewriters there bourine whacking of so many Salvation have been invented inking ribbons, ists to the humiliation of the former? single and manifolding. The first type-

A NOVEL CONTEST

Indulged in By Marriagcable Young

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.]

There was a novel wood-cutting contest in the Seventh Ward, Williamsburgh, Ps., in which six young women took part. The girls are all employed in the Lycoming rubber factory and, having a holiday, they turned their time to good account, beside a ttling a much disputed question as to which was most entitled to a husband The girls are Beas Mayers, Flora Mahl, Lillie Mahl, Lillie Dunlap, Belle Gouldy and Mary Russell, all pretty, vivacious young women, who earn their own living and make good wages in the rubber factory.

in a banter the other day one of the girls proposed that they have a woodchopping contest, and the one who proved herself to be the champion cutter should be entitled to a husband, while the others, it was agreed, must wait two vears before joining fortunes with her best beau.

Tuesday morning the girls, each with brand new axe, bedecked with red, white and blue ribbons, marched into the back yard of Widow Hartman's home and made an assault on the woodpile. Widow Hartman is a helpless invalid, she having fallen and hurt her-self quite badly last winter. Her daughter Lou works in the rubber factory, too, and she was one of the movers in the wood cutting scheme, although she took no part in the contest.

Six loads of hemlock slabwood, cut to stove lengths, had been delivered at Widow Hartman's place the day before— the girls paying for it—so there was plenty of material for them on which to test their strength and skill. But the way the ribboned axes flew and tongues wagged was only equalled by the shower of split sticas that gradually piled them-selves up around each chopping block. William Baskins and Joseph Schell were there as referees. One of the young men, however, had a more direct interest in the contest than being judge, for one of the girls was his sweetheart, and according to the compact, if she proved one of the losers in the contest he would be compelled to wait two long years before she could become his wife. For four hours the woodch pping went on; the girls got red in their faces; they rolled up their sleeves until their plump, pink arms were bared almost to the shoulders, and whacked away at the hemlock blocks as though their lives instead of a husband depended upon it.

Finally 12 o'clock came, and at the end of that time there were six weary, perspiring girls and six big piles of nicely split hemlock wood for Widow Hartman. But for the life of them the referees could not decide between the piles of wood cut by Miss Dunlap and Miss Russell as to which was the larger. And, indeed, after raking over all the sticks and counting them separately, the discovery was made that the two girls had cut exactly alike. The contest was declared a draw. And now all the marriagable young men of the Seventh ward are casting their eyes with favor in the direction of these fair young women who so gallantly demonstrated their ability to cut firewood.

COLD STORAGE.

Aid to Creameries in Providing It for Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy

Commissioner, has issued the following circular: I am directed by the Minister of Agri-

culture to state that the sum of \$20,000 was placed in the supplementary esti mates by the Government and voted by the Parliament at its last session "to wards providing for cold storage and carriage of Canadian perishable food products, and to secure recognition of the quality of such products in the mar kets of Great Britain in an undeteriorated condition." Part of this sum [is to be used in assisting the owners of creameries to provide suitable cold storage

In order to have creamery butter in a perfect state when it is delivered to the consumers in Great Britain, it should be protected in cold storage from one day after it is made. As the Government has decided to arrange for what will be practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers in Canada to the consumers in Great Britain, it is necessary that the owners of the creameries, the manufacturers of butter and the farmers who furnish the milk or cream, should all co-operate to bring about the best results. Very few creameries are equipped with sufficient or efficient cold storage accommodation.

The cost of an ice-house and refriger ator room adequate to store the make of butter at a creamery for two or three weeks while awaiting shipment is estimated at from \$400 to \$600 per creamery. At most creameries there is already an ice-house, and at least a room that goes under the name of a cold storage room. The necessary alterations and improvements to those existing buildings would cost probably from \$100 to \$200 per creamery.

Plans showing the style of construction to be adopted for the insulation of the cold storage room, and the method which is recommended for the storing of ice and the cooling of the room will be furnished on application to the Agricul-

tural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. These require that the inside of the walls of th cold storage room shall have two dead-air spaces, measuring together not less than three inches in thickness, with an inside finish of two thicknesses of one-inch lumber, with building paper between. The dead-air spaces can be made most economically and effectually mineral wool, or sawdust, to a depth of at least six inches, to prevent the admission or exit of air. Where the air can enter or escape from the hollow space in a wall, it becomes a flue rather than a dead-air space, and is not efficient as

NOVEMBER BARGAINS.

Warm Gloves for Cold Weather.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, in Cashmere, Wool Kid, Lined Kid, Mock Buck, Buck Mocho, Reindeer, etc.

STYLE RIGHT, FIT RIGHT. FINISH RIGHT, and all marked at the RIGHT PRICES.

MEN' MOCK BUCK GLOVES, wool lined, leather bound and well finished in every respect, at \$1.00 pair, worth \$1.50. 400 pairs of Sample Winter Gloves for both sexes at regular factory prices.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Highest Quality. Prices Low.

TIES. In all leading styles and colors, prices, 15c to \$1.50 each.

MUFFLERS.

New patterns, new colorings, large, variety, prices, 200 to \$500 each.

SHIRTS.

Unlaundered White Shirts, equal to custom made: at 50c, worth 75c.

Another line at 75c. This line is extra value and well worth \$1.00. Dressed White Shirts, extra fit and finish; prices, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. CAMBRIC SHIRTS, ALL REDUCED. Corduroy Vests, flanuel lined, from \$2.25, Cardigan Jackets, from \$159.

Sweaters, all sizes and prices.
Frieze Ulsters, tweed lined, at \$6.98, regular \$11.50 ones. Black Rubber Coats, \$4 00 ones for \$2.89.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3833

TERMS, CASH.

continued on the ceiling and under the top thickness of the lumber on the floor. The floor is to be at least two inches thick with two thicknesses of building paper between the top and underneath boards or planks of the flooring.

The cooling is to be effected by means of cylinders to be filled with ice, or ice and sale, as shown on the plan, or by some other efficient method, to the satis faction of the Department of Agric 1ture. The temperature is to be maintained under 38 Fahr. continuously.

The butter maker must keep a record of the temperature of the cold storage room, taken once a day. Forms for the keeping of the record will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture in duplicate for each month; and one cory, when filled up. is to be sent at the end of the month to the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

The quantity of butter to be manufac-

tured at the creamery from the 1st of April to the 1st of December shall not be less than 15,000 ils.

To encourage the owners of creameries to provide the cold storage accommodation which is so desirable, the Govern-ment will grant a bonus of \$50 per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regula-tions during the season of 1897; the Government will pay a bonus of \$25 per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room, according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1898; and the Government will pay a bonus of \$25 per creamery to every creamery which pro vides and keeps in use a refrigerator room, according to the plane and regulations, during the season of 1899.

It will thus be seen that the owner of a creamery who provides the necessary refrigerator room and keeps it in use according to the regulations during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, may receive a bonus of \$100 per creamery.

already have ice-houses and cold storage rooms, will please send specifications of the same, together with a statement of the materials used in construction and a sketch or plan of them. Plans and specifications will then be furnished showing the alterations, additions or improvements which are required to meet the regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, November 9.-There was a weaker feeling in the market for cattle, and prices declined to to to as compared with this day week, which was due principally to heavy supplies and a slow demand. Choice States sold at 101c, and Canadians at 91c. The trade in sheep was firmer, and prices are unchanged at 10c.

A private cable received from London quoted choice American cattle at 11c. Canadiana at 10c, ranchers at 9c, and sheep at 10c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies at Deptford to-day were much larger, 2830 head of cattle and 4,332 sheep being for sale, viz, 2 088 from the States, 602 from Canada and 140 from South America. The trade was dragging, and last week's prices could not be mainby the use of a thick, tough quality of tained, good States cattle realizing 51d building paper. The bottom of the to 51d, Canadian cattle 41d to 5d, and outer dead-air space is to be filled with South American 41d to 5d. The 4 332 sheep for sale were all from Canada; the trade was slow, without much alteration in price, the same making 5d to

> MONTREAL, November 9.—There has been a little more activity in live stock

Cash Store . .

Montreal's only

Up-to-date . .

Some of the bargains we are giving during our Creat November Clearing Sale.

200 pairs White Wool Blankets with nice Border. This is not a canton finnel blanket, but a very fair Canadian made wool Blanket, size 52x72, retails at \$2. Now \$1.33 pair. Only 2 pairs to any customer. None to the trade.

50 pairs of extra large size 68x98 White Wool Blankets, with handsomeborders. This size and quality of Blanket is usually sold at \$5. Our prices now.

25 only large size Reversible Steen Covered Real Russia Down Comforters,

the \$5 quality. Now \$3.79.

Why pay 35c for Lulies' Camel Hair Hats when our price is only 27c.

We will offer 100 handsome Oriental design Velvet Pale Rugs, with fringe, size 36x72, regular \$2.50 value for \$1.50.

Special line of Tapestry Curpets, patterns suitable for parlors and dining rooms, werth 45c. Now 33c. Extra value in Swiss Lace Curtains, 31 yards long, in white and ecru, very

handsome patterns, regular \$3 for \$2.25 pair.

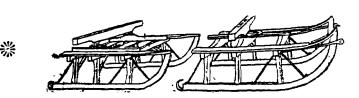
Antique finish Hardwood Bedroom Sets, 3 pieces, furniture stores sell them at Our price, \$8.

High back Cane Seat Dining Room Chairs, good \$1.25 value, for 85c.

HAMILTON'S St Catherine, Peel and Dominion Square.

MUD! MUD! MU

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



But still Winter is coming, and lots of snow and sleighing. 'What is it you Want?' Light driving 'Sleighs,' Family 'Sleighs,' Speeding 'Sleighs,' Bob 'Sleighs,' Heavy, light, new or old, high or low priced. We have them all, and can suit you in price and style. Burlots, Carioles and Pony Sleighs.

Come and see our stock.

.... 150 to choose from.

R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul Street.

N.B. Cable advices received were rather of a conflicting character to day, especially so from London, as some reported the market weak and lower while others were unchanged. The feature of the week has been the strong feeling in the ocean freight market, and rates for cattle have advanced fully 2s 6d per head, which is due chiefly to the near approach of the close of navigation and the good demand for space. Recent engagements have been made at 55s to Liverpool and London and 45s to Glasgow, without insurance. Horse rates have also had a sharp advance of 10s to £1 per head, with recent engagements to Liverpool and Glasgow at £5, and to

London at £4. At the East End Abattoir this morning good to choice beeves sold at 3c to 3 c, and in a few instances as high as Bic was realized for really prime stock. Fair to common cattle brought 21c to 31c, and inferior 11c to 2c per lb live weight. The receipts of sheep were small, and consisted principally of common stock; only one or two small bunches were picked up for shipment at 21c per lb., live weight, while butchers paid \$2 to \$2.25 each for culls. The market for lambs was tirmer on account of the small offerings and the good demand. Choice rold at 31c to 31c; good at 3c to 3|c per lb., and common at \$1 to The owners of the creameries, which | \$1 50 each. Calves met with a good demand at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10

each, as to size and quality.

The run of cattle at the Point St. Charies market was light, there being only six loads, and as holders would not accept the bids made for them, no sales were made and they were forwarded to the above market. The receipts of hogs were 200, which met with a fair sale at 34c to 4c. per lb. live weight.

THE PROVISION MARKET. There was no material change in the

situation of the local provision market. The feeling is steady, and as sales are only in small lots to fill actual wants, the volume of business doing is small. Canadian pork new, \$11.00 to \$12.00

Canadian short cut, clear \$10.00 to \$10 25: Canadian short cut, mess. \$10 25 to \$10.50; Hams, city cured, per lb. 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 7c to 72c; Bacon, per lb. 8lc to 9lc; Lard, com. refined. per ib., 5lc

Owing to the heavy receipts of hors and the liberal selling by the local crowd, the Chicago provision market was easier and pork closed 22c lower, at \$7 Novemher and December, \$7,971 January, \$8,35 May. Lard declined 2½c, closing \$4,10 November, \$4,12½ December, \$4.32½ January, \$4,57½ May. Short ribs closed \$3.80, November and December, \$3.95 January, \$4.15 May.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Owing to the dull and unfavorable weather the gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market this morning was smaller than usual and, in consequence, business in some lines was quiet. The attendance of farmers was large, consequently the supply of oats and buckwheat was ample to fill all requirements and prices ruled about steady. The offerings of vegetables were very large for the season of the year, for which the demand was sides of the cold storage room are to be continued on the ceiling, without interruption at the corners; and each thickness of paper used on the sides is to be less than the continuing shipments through the winter by Boston, Portland and St. John, with sales at 30c to 35c. Quebec bid for one lot first half October make. of a limited character, and gardeners complained very much of the slow sales

MURRAY LANMAN'S



ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

turnips were also very plentiful and sold at 25c to 30c per bag. Cauliflowers were 25c to 50c per dozen lower at 75c to \$1, and even at these prices some holders found it difficult to make sales. Onions were offered freely at 25c to 30c per bag. and at 90c to \$1 per brl. In fruit the feature was the excessive supply of spotted famuese apples, and sales were made at 50c to \$1 per brl. All other lines were in fair supply and steady. The demand for poultry and game was fair and prices were unchanged. In dairy produce butter met with a good demand, owing to the fact that a good many householders are now laying in their winter supply. The usual amount of business was done in meats at steady

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Demand for butter continues dull and it was claimed to-day that October creamery has been bought from factorymen at 194c. It was not stipulated however whether the price was in the country or on spot, and 194c is still a nominal price. Some small lots of Western dairy sold at 12c for Lower Port accounts. Practically none of this kind of stock has been sent to England, one leading shipper having only sent one lot of 250 packages across The demand for eggs continues good,

and the tone of the market is firm, with no change in prices to note. New-laid sold at 18c to 20c, choice candled at 14c to 141c, and culls at 8c to 10c per dozen. There was no change in beans, business being dull at 70c to 75c in car lots,

and at 80c to 90c in a jobbing way. The recripts of potatoes have been liberal, and the market in consequence is weaker, with sales, in a jobbing way,

at 20c to 35c per bag.

The demand for partridge was good, and as the offerings were not large, prices rule firm at 35c to 40c per brace for firsts, and at 25c to 30c for seconds. The receipts of poultry were light, for which the demand was fair at steady

prices. Turkeys sold at 8c to 9c; ducks, 71c to 8c; chickens, 61c to 7c, and geese 5c to 6c per lb. The market for dressed hogs rules