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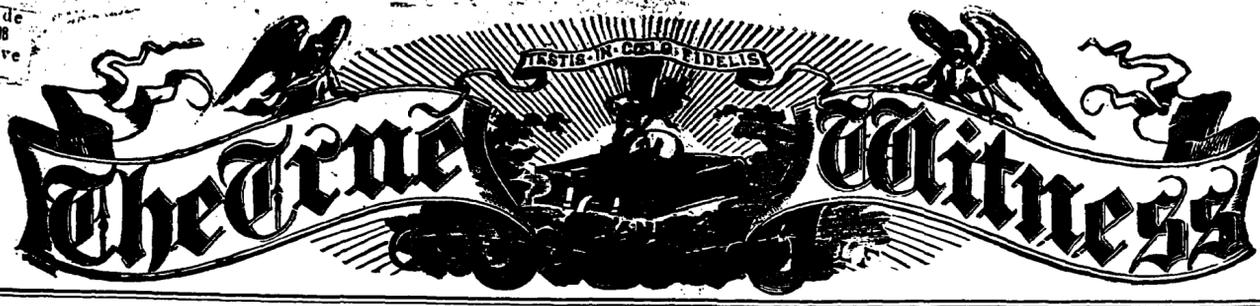
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## CONTINENTAL NEWS.

### THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND CATHOLIC MEETINGS.

#### The Work of the Catholic Truth Society in Scotland.

The inauguration of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Compassion for the Conversion of England, held at St. Sulpice—The Manitoba School Question—A Roman Prince enters the Priesthood.

The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Times, writing of the present difficulties between Catholics and the authorities in Italy, refers to a recent incident as follows:—

The application of the Ministerial decree, which aims at taking out of the hands of the Bishops of Italy all decision on the use to which churches may be turned, has already begun. At Casarsa, in the province of Udine, a diocesan meeting was announced to be held in the Catholic Church. The Prefect being informed formally forbade it, but then, on receiving a petition from the vast majority of the townspeople, gave his consent on condition the church should be occupied by gendarmes. As a matter of fact a police inspector assisted at the meeting, and whether through oversight, or because he had been so instructed, he interrupted the various speakers, called them to order, or asked them to keep to the subject, and displayed his own ignorance of elementary matters of science and religion. At any rate he completely disturbed the meeting and in his presence it was vain to hope to come to practical conclusions. Similar conduct on the part of the authorities has called forth the protest not only of the Catholics, but also of those who differ from them on the point of religion but are averse to wanton and unjustifiable persecution. The Holy Father during these last days has declared himself deeply pained at the unreasonable treatment which is being meted out to the Catholics.

#### CEREMONIES AT ST. SULPICE.

The Paris correspondent of the Catholic Times, in referring to the recent ceremonies at St. Sulpice, says:—

The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of Compassion for the conversion of England, at St. Sulpice, Paris, some time ago, were most solemn and magnificent. As your readers are already aware, His Holiness Leo XIII. has established this Association of Prayer at St. Sulpice with the object of extending it to the entire world, and in doing so is developing the work for which St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, prayed so long and so ardently, and which has been carried on with such persevering zeal by the members of his Order, and particularly by Father Ignatius Spencer. His Holiness also in the Apostolic Brief makes special mention of M. Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, and of Cardinal Wiseman. In all the Paris churches on Sunday a Pastoral was read from the venerable Cardinal Richard exhorting his people to heartily join in the object of the Archconfraternity. The sight in St. Sulpice was unique. Many distinguished English ecclesiastics journeyed to Paris at considerable inconvenience in order to take their place in the sanctuary with the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Richard, who has joined hands with his brother Prince of the Church. The English Monsignors looked quite striking in their purple, and the religious Orders were represented by their leading members. St. Sulpice is one of the finest and most spacious of the Paris churches, and admirably adapted for great ceremonies, and on Sunday it was quite crowded, while the square in front was thronged by those anxious to see the long procession of ecclesiastics as they marched from the great seminary to the church. To have heard the solemn Gregorian Chant rendered by hundreds of voices was a treat never to be forgotten. There can be no doubt that the recent religious celebrations of Canterbury, Arles, and St. Sulpice will live in history as strong and unmistakable evidences of the happy union and strong affection existing between the Catholics of France and England. This glorious religious alliance between both countries will unfailingly have a marked influence on the Catholic movement in England.

#### SEEDS SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE.

There are at work in the world at large at the present day 3,000 priests who have received their priestly education in the seminary of Saint Sulpice. There are twenty-five seminaries in France and five in America directed by Sulpicians. The priests thus connected with Saint Sulpice will be sowers of the new devotion for England; they will scatter its seed far and wide. The spiritual sons of M. Olier will do in our time what the Sulpician seminarians did two hundred years ago in the life of their holy founder. One day each, at the instigation of M. Olier, offered his Communion for the conversion of England. It is M. Olier himself who tells us this in his "Memoirs." He says: "I remember that on the 12th March, Feast of St. Gregory the Great, I felt drawn to pre-

sent myself as a victim to God for England, and to offer my life for that unhappy country, of which St. Gregory had been the Apostle. I also felt impelled to ask our youths (the seminarians) to communicate on that day in honor of St. Gregory, and pray to God for the conversion of England, where I had heard that several priests and others had recently suffered martyrdom."

#### CARDINAL VAUGHAN SPEAKS ON THE MOVEMENT.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle had a conversation with Cardinal Vaughan, who declared that the Archconfraternity was one of prayer and good works. Recent events, according to his Eminence, had made it fitting that there should be a closer entente "between Continental Catholics and those of England. As for France," he added, "we owe her a debt which we can never repay. Look at some of our London parishioners. They were founded by those driven from their splendid Court life, did pastoral work amongst our people. There are few who know how much the Lyons Association for the Propagation of the Faith has contributed to English Catholicism. The French are warm-hearted, thrifty and generous. As for the spirit of religion being dead in France, such a statement can only be made by those who are not early risers or who willfully close their eyes."

#### AN EARLY DECISION EXPECTED.

The London Universe refers in its last issue to the Manitoba School question in the following manner:—

Latest reports from Rome seem to favor the idea that we shall soon expect a satisfactory settlement of the Manitoba School question; that all parties to the dispute were actuated by good motives cannot well be denied, and it was quite time that the matter was referred to Rome for an impartial judgment. The visit of the Papal Delegate to Canada did much to hasten the desired settlement. Since then the Catholic Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been to Rome and has had an interview with the Holy Father. Now Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, is on his way to the Eternal City also to be interviewed by the Supreme Pontiff. All sides and parties will then have been heard, and when the Holy Father gives his decision we feel confident it will be received by all parties with perfect readiness and generosity. It is quite certain that if this question is not settled now, and that with perfect justice to all concerned, it will not be settled during the present generation. No possible good can be achieved by keeping the sore open.

#### A SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION.

The Catholic Truth Society of Scotland held its fourth annual demonstration in Dundee recently. The meeting took place in Kinnaird Hall, which was crowded in every part, fully two thousand persons being present. His Grace Archbishop Macdonald, of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, presided, and was supported on the platform by Bishop Smith, Danksel, Bishop Maguire, Glasgow; Bishop Macdonald, Aberdeen; Rev. Sir David Oswald Hunter Blair, Fort Augustus; Very Rev. Canons Holder, Burt, and Phelan, Dundee; Turner, Perth; Mgr. Clapperton, Dundee, etc. Delegates were also present from Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Stirling, Linlithgow and Glasgow.

The Archbishop expressed the pleasure with which he presided at the meeting, and said that they all recognized in the Catholic Truth Society the means of doing good to themselves and of extending the influence of that good to those among whom they lived.

Bishop Maguire explained that the objects of the Catholic Truth Society were to provide Catholics who might not be able to purchase or master extensive or difficult works with simple treatises on their Faith, and to present the Catholic Faith honestly and fairly and uncontroversially to their non-Catholic neighbors. Every Catholic, he said, believed he had that Faith, and was anxious that other people should have it too. They desired to give inquiring non-Catholics an opportunity of knowing their Faith easily and what was more important in Scotland, inexpensive (laughter). They wished to let Presbyterians understand the bearing of Catholic truth towards their own religious doctrines and beliefs. The society had a double work, and that work consisted of explaining the true history of the Catholic religion and expounding their religious doctrines.

Mr. S. John Tully, Glasgow (hon. secretary), reported that there were eleven life members in the society and 2,062 annual members. They had 73 book-cases, and the income during the past year was £190 12s 11d.

#### THE IRISH PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The great Irish Pilgrimage has come and the pilgrims, by the time you receive this, will be far on their way home. The Irish pilgrims have seen the Holy Father, who deigned to say Mass for them in the Sistine Chapel, in the early morning, and afterwards, in the afternoon, granting each a personal interview in the Clementine Hall. The pilgrims were led into the presence of His Holiness by Rev. Father Patrick J. McGlynn, organizer of the pilgrimage, and of the Roman Legion of St. Patrick, and Prior of the National Church and convent of St. Patrick, in Rome; Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebigond;

Monsignor Scott, Very Rev. Dean Stanton, of Achonrey, and several other prelates and priests known in the Irish Catholic Church. Pope Leo received the pilgrims, fully 600 strong, at 8 o'clock. He was accompanied by Monsignor della Voie, Majordomo; Monsignor Cagliano di Azevedo, Master of the Chamber; Mr. Costantini, Private Almoner; Mgr. Pifferi, Sacristan; Monsignor Riggi, Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies; Monsignor Merry del Val and Monsignor de Croix, Private Chamberlains; by various Private and Ordinary Chamberlains; the Marquis Serlupi Crescenzi, Grand Ecuier (whose wife is an Irish lady; Cav Christmas, of Whitefield; Marquis MacSwiney, of Mashanaglass, both of the Papal gentlemen; Comm Rossi de Gasparis, Comm Angelini, Cav Floridi and Cav Croci—all of them Honorary Chamberlains of Cape and Sword; Cav Mariano Saraceni and Signor Francesco Donati, Baselanti. The military escort was composed of Noble and Swiss Guards and of gentlemen, the first corps being under the command of the Marquis Giustiniani, the second under that of Lieutenant Schmidt.

His Holiness said Mass rapidly, as usual, in spite of his great age, and after he had recited the prayers composed by himself for the peace of the Church, said after a very low Mass, he was unvested. After a short rest in the adjoining sacristy, he returned and wearing the Papal stole handed to him by the Majordomo, he imparted the Papal Benediction in solemn form. He then received first the Bishops, then Prior Glynn, and lastly, Consul Angelini, Consul for Mexico, who represented some of his fellow countrymen. Prior Glynn presented His Holiness with a handsomely illuminated address in a frame of solid gold, and also with a substantial offering of Peter's Pence. His Holiness accepted the gifts with great sympathy, and told the Very Rev. Prior that he would bless every pilgrim object which the pilgrims might hold up, and that he accorded each of the priests present and having the cure of souls the faculty of imparting the Papal Blessing to their flocks. The Very Rev. Prior then addressed the pilgrims in English, and explained the intentions of the Holy Father, who thereupon arose and gave the Pontifical Benediction repeatedly as he left the chapel.

In the afternoon His Holiness entered smiling, and, passing before the lines of pilgrims, entertained each one, giving his hand to be kissed, according to custom and blessings. Thus each of the pilgrims has seen the fullest and the happiest consummation of the great desire with which they set out from Ireland to offer the homage of their strong love and veneration to the illustrious Vicar of Christ.

#### A ROMAN PRINCE ORDAINED PRIEST.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Bishop of Frascati, has conferred the Sacrament of Holy Orders on Don Hippolito Aldebrandini, of the princely Borghese family. The young priest was born in 1869. He has already for some years past been a professed member of the Jesuit Order, and it was in the church attached to the Jesuit College of Mondragone, near Frascati, that he received the sacerdotal dignity. On the day following his ordination he said Mass in the villa belonging to his family, the magnificent Belvedere which forms one of the sights of the Alban Hills. One of the grand mothers of Don Hippolito was the celebrated Princess Acté de la Rochefoucauld.

#### HALLOWEEN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. A. HOLD A MOST SUCCESSFUL GATHERING IN THEIR HALL.

The Young Irishmen's L. & B. A., according to a time-honored custom, held its Halloween entertainment on Monday, and the hall was crowded with the members of the organization and their friends. Mr. J. J. McLean, the president, presided, and in opening the proceedings referred to the past achievements of the Association in the endeavor to create a spirit of unity among young Irish Canadians.

The following programme was then carried out:—

Piano Solo, Mr. T. J. Grant; Song, Mr. J. J. Foley; Recitation (selected), Mr. James S. McCarrey; Selections by The Young Irishmen's Quartette, Messrs. J. J. McLean, J. P. McLean, T. J. Grant and P. S. McCaffrey; Song and dance, Messrs. McCrae and Lyons; Violin Solo, Mr. G. F. Jones; Vocal Duet, Mr. and Miss Lang; Recitation, "Lasca," Mr. F. J. Gallagher; Song, Miss E. Grant; Song, Mr. Wm. Clarke; Song and dance, Mabel and Willie Kitts; Recitation, "The Face upon the Floor," Mr. M. J. Power; Piccolo Solo, Mr. Joo. Kenneally; Buck and Wing Dance, Messrs. McCrae and Lyons.

The second and concluding portion of the entertainment was a one act comedy, entitled "The Limerick Boy," in which the following characters were sustained in an admirable manner by members of the Dramatic Club in connection with the Society. Paddy Miles, Mr. J. J. McLean; Dr. Coats, Mr. M. J. Power; Harry (his son), Mr. G. Gallagher; Job (a gardener), Mr. Geo. Morgan; Reuben, Mr. Jno. E. Slattery; Mrs. Fidget, Mr. T. J. Grant; Jane (her daughter), Mr. J. J. Foley.

The Globe has begun to lecture us on the need of religious education in schools. It recommends that a certain time each day be set apart for discourses on honesty, industry, kindness, etc. It thinks that this is fully as good as religious instruction.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1897.

Someone told me not long ago that they considered it a waste of time to read the same book twice. I listened, and drew my own conclusions. There is something lacking in the book and in the reader if there is not something to be gained by a second perusal. In my days of training, I had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a most exact, methodical and perfectly trained teacher of English literature, who drilled and drilled indefatigably. It was one of the points strenuously insisted upon that I should read a novel always with an eye to the style and merit of the work, and on the second perusal alone should I allow myself to become curious or interested in it as a "narrative." Well! I never learned to read them in quite such a cold blooded fashion, but I certainly compromised the matter and learned to enjoy a book even though I turned its pages, whether it be of "heavy" or of "light" literature. The favorite characters, the favorite descriptions, the most impressive thoughts and paragraphs are still to be sought out, and with them there often comes the surprise of quite another reading under the altered circumstances of a second reading. Or, their beauty and strength are more vivid from anticipation, more tender, more convincing, in re-reading. Favorites are more than mere books—they are familiar friends, and they never play one false. All this has been said so often that such statements are the merest platitudes, but the time has come round when such truths may be repeated and affirmed. We are getting to be so horribly new in everything, and we are getting so afraid of other people's opinion, and so tremulously anxious to do and to say and to think, not what is true, or what pleases us, but what is the "last thing" that if there is anyone who will stand up against it.

#### THE INSANE IRISH AND SABBATHARY OF THE "TIMES"

with sturdy faith in the generations that have tested life for themselves, and continued to abide by what they proved, it cannot hurt the newest of us to wear the simple old teachings. It is not only the saint who comes off victor as a man of one book. Reading and re-reading tends to clearness of perception and mastery of facts with very little digress as an attendant. And there is no better way of measuring the growth of one's mind and heart than the habit of re-reading again and again some book that on the first acquaintance made a deep impression. How far we find we have let behind what once seemed to us beautiful, eloquent, lovable, awesome! How shallow and ridiculous becomes the reasoning, and the persuasion that even tempted us to try some of the wonderful new lights on dark and evil paths! A little caution based on the revelations of a second reading cannot but be of use, and will assuredly spare many a clever and variable mind the mortification, to go no further, of engaging prematurely in some "lost" cause. Poor indeed is the soil from which there is no aftermath, and shallow and gritty the nature which can draw nothing from the second reading of any book even the poorest. Why, even an old magazine offers us a raisin for dainty pickings. The new magazines never get a fair reading. "Have you seen So-and-So's last story?" says one. "Oh, do read that clever thing on India!" says another. "I have a little thing in this month's Scribner, I wish you'd tell me what you think of it," says the third person—for about every third person has "a little thing" somewhere—and no human being thus bristled can read sensibly, or with interest or with pleasure. There is no such thing as sitting down for a quiet hour of gentle ruminations and refreshing play of thoughts around a dozen different

#### POOLS OF CLEAR IDEAS AND SPARKLING FANCIES.

There has come to be a deadly sameness, a dreary fashion of fiction, adventure, art and science which pervades not only a whole number, but all the magazines of all the months. Everything is written to death before they drop it. The reading public don't like it, of course, but the reading public is an awfully timid public, and it is so afraid of not being "new"—as I have already said—that it dare not whimper a request, but will choke on dry as dust "Na poleons" and stiffer perfect nightmares of every conceivable style of "Jeanne d'Arc" in the vain hope of acquiring all the information on the current literature of the day, which is "the thing." Five, or even ten years from now, the old magazines will come forth at house-cleaning, and an illustration will catch a passing glance, and something really good, enjoyable, instructive, will be gathered in at a second reading which was never thought of during its own day.

Now, I want all honor paid to the wonderful French maid, and I bend in reverent homage to all that has been suggested and more than suggested in her place among the Saints of God, but I am tired of "articles" which have to do with her. Oh, the drearily monotony of the same thing over and over, no matter whose point of view or by whom recited. It wears, whether it is a puff of a convent school or the half dozen facts

history long ago sent forth in stately simplicity of one of the most wonderful fully chosen and wonderfully sustained of women saviors and virgins.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

## Municipal Reform.

It almost always happens that before the municipal elections are due different classes of the community get excited over the subject of municipal reform. There is little doubt but that Montreal could do with a lot of this kind of business on the right lines, but it seems to us that these spasmodic efforts which subside almost as rapidly as they begin are of very little use. The municipal association met the other day and sent out a printed circular containing some pertinent questions in connection with the proposed revision of the charter of the city. The following is about correct:—

1. Upon the immediate annexation of St. Charles and St. Henri, the vote was about evenly divided.

2. In favor of reorganization of civic electoral districts so as to secure representation by population, 51 per cent.

3. That the present number of aldermen is inadequate (78 per cent.)

4. A slight majority favor continuing to elect the entire council at one time, 51 per cent.

5. A second chamber, elected by property holders, not controlling any part of the expenditure on capital account, favored 68 per cent.

6. The method of the property qualification for members of the council favored by 90 per cent. (81 of these 74 per cent would continue to oppose the abolition of the property qualification even if it were reduced to 100,000 francs of the Finance Committee.)

7. Double regarded as requisite to additional qualification, 75 per cent.

8. The retention of the \$200000 limit of nomination favored by 91 per cent.

9. Vote equally divided upon the question of payment of aldermen. From \$600 to \$800 per annum salary, generally regarded as adequate, with deduction for absence. Not to be paid in the present duties are greatly reduced by legislation.

10. The payment of water taxes in quarterly instalments favored by 72 per cent. It was thought advisable, however, not to grant voting privileges except after four consecutive payments within the twelve months.

11. Substantive of the same effect should not be entered as votes, 75 per cent.

12. The election of the mayor by the people favored by 75 per cent of the vote.

13. Veto power by the mayor to be overridden only by a two third vote of council, favored by 92 per cent.

14-17. The borrowing power to be upon no condition permitted to exceed 15 per cent on assessed value of tax paying property is favored by 82 per cent.

18-20. The majority of the replies indicate that the members feel that no increased taxation is necessary, but that economy in expenditure can be exercised. Of the methods proposed for augmenting the revenue an increase in the water tax is most popular (78 percent against), an advance on tax upon real estate less so (58 percent against) only 32 percent favor a tax on dividends mortgages, etc.

21. The payment of water taxes by tenant as heretofore and not by landlord is the opinion given in 72 percent of the replies.

22-24. That both land and buildings belonging to religious, educational and benevolent institutions be taxed, is in favor with 78 per cent. That these establishments might be permitted to contribute at a reduced rate is frequently urged. No institution of this character, however, in which articles are manufactured for public sale should receive any exemption. (96 per cent.)

25. An expert outside audit of the civic accounts twice a year is highly popular (84 per cent.) It is suggested that the auditor be a chartered accountant elected every two years by the vote of the proprietors and ineligible for two consecutive terms.

26. The printing of the assessment roll annually is approved by 68 percent.

27. That it should be made illegal to pay current expenses, of any nature, out of loan account funds support with 88 per cent of the members.

28-29. The idea of relieving the aldermen from the performance of executive duties and the assumption of these by a well paid commission is approved of (66 per cent.)

30. Is a purchasing commission. (74 per cent.)

It would appear from the above that the majority of the questions have all been answered in the affirmative, and not a few with an emphasis suggestive of a determination to have them carried out if possible. It is gratifying to see such a unanimity of opinion, but it might be worth while considering how many of these answers really voice the sentiment of Montreal or voice the ideas of one particular section.

The following somewhat peculiar incident is reported to have occurred at Mintonville, Ky.:

Rev. Mr. Gilham, of the Christian Church, preached a sermon recently in which he affirmed there is no devil. The congregation took offense, and when the reverend gentleman attempted to speak again he was ejected from the house and about twenty pistol shots were fired after him.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Tragic Death of Henry George

The Greater New York Fire Brigade—Archbishop Keane's Departure for Rome.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Greater New York City undertaking will bring about many changes in regard to civic affairs at the beginning of the coming year. The reorganization of the Fire Department under one commissioner will be one of the prominent features of the changes.

At the present time the New York Fire Department comprises 1470 men, and after consolidation the number of New York firemen will be in excess of 2000. The City of New York has now 103 fire engines, exclusive of 3 fire boats and 5 chemical fire engines, and it has in addition 5 water towers, 1 portable water tank, 37 hook and ladder trucks, 124 hose tenders, 24 fuel wagons and a working truck. The department has constantly in use about 400 horses, and the serviceableness and efficiency of these are maintained by the plan of retiring each year about one-tenth of the number of horses and replacing them with new purchases. There are 88 employees in the repair shops. Last year 22 pieces of harness were made at the repair shops and 1400 pieces were repaired, exclusive of the work of repairs to hose and painting.

The Brooklyn Fire Department in a year costs \$1,200,000. It is a single-headed affair, as the Greater New York Fire Department will be, and its outfit, if not fully equal to that of New York, is at least worthy of the most respectful consideration. There are 64 engine companies, 12 hook and ladder companies, and a water tower, exclusive of the fire company in Flatlands and Canarsie.

Long Island City has a Fire Board consisting of several commissioners; it has 6 engine companies and 3 hook and ladder trucks, a working force of 32 men, and an available annual appropriation of about \$400,000 for fire purposes. Staten Island has a somewhat primitive fire department made up on the old style of service which formerly prevailed in the City of New York. There are, for instance, the Aqueduct Hook and Ladder Company, of Mariners' Harbor, the White Horse Company of Pinner's Bay, the Eureka Engine of Totenville, the Neptune Hook of Tonkwinville with 23 members, and the Niagara Engine of the same place with 60 men. At New Brighton there is the Cataract Steamer, at Port Richmond the 4 ply Horse, and at the same place the Steady Stream Horse No. 2, while at Graniteville there is the Granite Hook and Ladder, or Hook and Line, as it is sometimes called.

#### ARCHBISHOP KEANE'S DEPARTURE.

Archbishop Keane, after a sojourn of about two months in this country, has again sailed for Rome. Previous to his embarkation His Grace is reported to have said:—

I leave America after two delightful months among home associations, and I hope I have done some good during my visit. I am glad, however, to go back to Rome to take up my work again. I expect to return to America next August, and, in fact, to spend my vacations every summer in my native land.

The Archbishop's party included Father Penelle, Father Sillel and Father Gavan, his secretary.

#### THE LEHMAN CASE.

Mrs. Anna M. Lehman got a verdict of \$7,000 damages against the city of Brooklyn in the Supreme Court in that city. Her husband, Joseph Lehman, was a driver for a brewery, and on Jan. 29, while he was driving on Eastern Parkway, near Barber street, the wheel of the truck fell into a trench that was covered with snow. He was thrown heavily to the ground and died the next day in St. Mary's Hospital. The plaintiff contended that the accident was due to the carelessness of the defendant in not having the street inspected and repaired. Two-thirds of the award will go to Joseph Lehman's infant daughter.

The news of the death of Henry George, on Friday morning last, came as a great shock to the people of New York. His tragic end, which at any time would have aroused the interest and sympathy of the country, coming, as it did, in the midst of a vigorously fought electoral campaign, when the fever was at its height, and he one of the most conspicuous figures in the fray, struck the residents of the metropolis dumb with awe.

On Thursday night Henry George addressed two monster political demonstrations, and his speeches displayed no traces of the near approach of death. On the contrary, his language was forcible, and the doctrine of universal equality, with which his name has long been intimately associated, was enunciated with all the vigor and sincerity of his earlier utterances.

Mr. George returned to the Union Square Hotel at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and five o'clock the next morning he died of apoplexy in room No. 22. Concluded on fifth page.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Inauguration of the Season By the Belfast Catholic Club.

Rev. Father Finlay, S.J., Discusses the Subject of the Emancipation of Labor—Impeding Distress in West Cork—The Orr-Cantary Celebration—New Changes in the Police Force Regulations, and Other News.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—Last Monday the Belfast Catholic Club inaugurated its season for the season of 1897-98 with an address by the Very Rev. Father Finlay, S.J., F.R.W.I. The subject of the discourse was one of vivid interest, "The Emancipation of Labor." His Lordship, after referring to the occasion of the evening gathering, plunged into the text of his lecture. After an apt illustration, in which he compared the hard-working fireman on board an ocean boat with the languid and wealthy passenger, he continued:—It presents us with two types which, in the modern social order, stand strongly distinguished from one another, and which frequently assume towards one another an attitude of dangerous hostility. The representatives of wealth and the representatives of labor have become divided into distinct and frequently antagonistic classes. The ownership of wealth and the force that creates it have become divorced, and an antagonism fatal to industry and seriously checking the progress of humanity has too often followed the separation. Into the causes of this antagonism, its results and its possible remedy, it is the object of this address to inquire. In the first place we may admit that the breach between labor and capital—i.e., between labor and the wealth that cooperates with labor, counts immediately from labor. It is the worker who, as a rule, feels himself aggrieved, and who resents his grievances by refusing to be longer a partner with capital in production. We know of such a thing as a lockout. But the lockout is rarely adopted by the employer, except as a reply to a menace from his workmen or to counter work some action of theirs which he conceives to be hostile to his interests. We may also remark that it is not against the conditions of hardship or of effort which his labor may involve that the worker rebels. Our friend who appeared before us from the coal banks of the steamer will not complain that it is an injustice to him to keep feeding an engine with coal while a number of fine ladies and gentlemen are reclining in luxury on the after-deck. It does not occur to him to suggest that they too might take their turn at the mental work to which he submits. He recognizes the truth that if civilization is to endure and the resources of science to be applied successfully to human needs, some men must take upon themselves the more toilsome and less inviting occupation. It is steamships are to plough the ocean, and flax to be woven into cloth, some persons must consent to be stokers and "trimmers," and others to handle dripping yarn in the vaporous atmosphere of the mills. Nor, again, is it the poverty of his lot which moves the laborer to complain.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARVELLOUS IMPROVEMENT

in the laborer's condition during the present century. Yet at no time in the economic history of these countries was the hostility of labor to capital so frequently and so forcibly manifested. And as a rule, this hostility was displayed, not by the poorer and more suffering workers, but by the more prosperous and more powerful. A dockers' strike is a rare phenomenon, but a strike of bricklayers, miners or engineers is an incident with which we are becoming unpleasantly familiar. Wages are higher now than in any previous age. The standard of comfort among the laboring population never reached so high a level before. What were luxuries to them thirty or forty years ago are necessities of life to-day. Yet it is at this time, and in the ranks of the workers where these benefits are most largely enjoyed, that revolt against the existing conditions of labor is most active. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? The explanation to answer the question the lecturer borrowed from the Encyclical of Leo XIII on the condition of labor. The relations of employer and employed have undergone a great change in consequence of the introduction of machinery on a vast scale. The worker is no longer a member in a family or community of laborers of which the employer is the chief. He is merely a portion of the system of machinery. His worth is estimated in the same way as the value of any of the contrivances which spin flax or grind flour. He is estimated merely at his market value. His labor is offered for purchase in the market. It is bought according to the laws of demand and supply in the same way as corn.

IT IS AGAINST THIS STATE OF THINGS that the revolt of labor is really directed. It is against the idea that the laborer is not to be regarded as co-producer with the employer, and consequently entitled to his proportionate share of the results of the production to which both contribute. The struggle which ensues between labor and capital is disastrous to the interest of both. Production is paralyzed, thriving centres of industry are blighted, and the poor loses their competence as the rich man loses his fortune. The hoarded resources of high and low are wasted in futile war and hatred between social classes generated and embittered. What is the remedy for the evil? Again the lecturer appealed to the Papal Encyclical. Kindly and sympathetic feeling between employer and employed and a larger spread of the spirit of Christian charity will assist. But association—combination among those engaged in production is, as the Pope assures us, the most important remedy of all. There are two kinds of combination. The Trade Union and the Co-operative Society. The Trade Union bands the workers together for

the defence of their interests against capital. It is a defensive organization—a league for self-protection—and it has the disadvantages of a fighting force that it sometimes provokes the war which it is created to maintain. The Co-operative Society proceeds differently. It abolishes the distinction between employer and employed. The products of the industry belong wholly to the producers. They are capitalists and producers at the same time. There are no rival interests to main aim, the interest of all is the interest of each one.

THERE WAS NO MASTER AND NO SERVANT

The instruments of production were the property of the Association, and what each man produced by his labor was absolutely and completely his own. This system of industrial association they were now introducing on a large scale into Ireland. So far it had been a singular success. The Irish had shown a singular capacity for this higher and more enlightened method of industry. It was perhaps in accordance with their traditions that they were at the same time realizing the suggestions of the authority which commanded their respect as no other authority could hope to do.

IMPENDING DISTRESS IN WEST CORK

News from West Cork received here shows that the distress in that district is getting very marked. So much so that the Castle-town Board of Guardians at their last meeting passed the following resolution which speaks for itself:—"That owing to the almost complete failure of the potato crop in this union we call on the Irish Government and the Congested Districts Board to open relief works, such as the making and improving roads, the construction of pits or slips for fishing facilities, and the drainage of land. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary, and the Congested Districts Board."

CHANGES IN THE DUBLIN POLICE.

Some desirable changes have been made by the authorities in connection with the qualifying period of service of constables competing for promotion from the special list. The time is increased from six to eight years, and the number of promotions the successful candidates in this class will be entitled to is reduced from one-fourth to one-sixth of the vacancies occurring in the force; the remainder to be allotted to those passing the necessary examination in the seniority list. In the suburban divisions of E and F a change has also come into effect recently, whereby no constable allocated to either of those districts will be permitted to serve in them for a longer period than five years, at the expiration of which time he is to be transferred to either the A, B, C or D divisions of the city.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR THE NATIONAL BANK

Mr. P. J. O'Reilly, Rathven, County Westmeath, and Sir Thomas Gratian Esmond, M.P., have been added to the board of directors of the National Bank. The former gentleman has succeeded The O'Connor Don, resigned, and the latter is an accession to the ordinary strength of the directorate. Mr. Abraham, J.P., has been co-opted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Devitt. The Hon. Mr. Peira succeeds to the post of Deputy-Chairman of the Board.

THE CARE OF THE LUNATIC POOR.

The care of the lunatic poor is at present engaging the attention of the different charity organizations. At the last meeting of the Celbridge Board of Guardians the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That it is highly desirable that in the Local Government Bill which has been promised to be introduced in the next session of Parliament, provision should be made for the removal of all lunatics and idiots from workhouses, thus relieving congestion in workhouses and providing for the efficient care and treatment of this helpless class of the community."

IMPORTANT ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.

Detective Sergeant O'Neill made an important arrest on Monday last at Queenstown on board the steamship Aurania of the Cunard Line on its arrival from New York. The man arrested is named Charles Vincent, alias Charles Trill, alias Charles Tillwood, aged 24 years, on the charge of stealing £100 in Bank of England notes, and share certificates valued at £1000, on or about the 16th ult. at Eastbourne. The money was the property of the County Bank, and the share certificates belonged to Edna Grace Cook, who keeps a day boarding school at Eastbourne, in whose employment the accused was an indoor servant. On disappearing from Liverpool it transpired that he had shipped on the Cunarder Aurania for New York, and this circumstance led to communication being made to the British Consul at New York, who kept him under surveillance until the same ship returned, when he was placed on board and sent back. Mr. Harry Plumb, Chief Constable at Eastbourne, held a warrant for his arrest, and took him into custody for transfer to Eastbourne. The accused travelled to New York in the name of Charles Owen, and when searched at Queenstown here had only £4 in his possession.

CENTENARY OF WILLIAM ORR.

There was an enthusiastic meeting on Thursday last, in Belfast, to commemorate the centenary of William Orr, who was executed by the English at

Carrikerfergus in 1797 on October the 14th. Among those present who delivered addresses were Mr. M. McCartan, M.P., Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"Resolved, that this meeting of Belfast Nationalists, assembled on the hundredth anniversary of the judicial murder of the first of the United Irish martyrs, William Orr, on an English gallows at Carrikerfergus, emphatically reaffirm our adherence to the principles of civil, religious, and national liberty, for which the noble Protestant patriot offered up his life, and pledge ourselves to continue the grand old battle for Ireland's freedom until the hopes of all the generations of our country's martyrs have been realized. That on this, the first of the celebrations of the anniversary of '98, we proudly claim for Belfast the right to the foremost place in the celebration of the glorious struggle for liberty, because in this city was the Society of United Irishmen, and we call upon all Nationalists throughout Ireland to see that the celebrations of the Centenary of '98 movement shall be conducted on such lines as to include all Irishmen who are faithful to the principles to which the society was devoted."

THE O'CONNOR DON TO SPEAK.

It is understood that The O'Connor Don has accepted the invitation of the City and County of Cork Committee to address the public meeting which is to be held in the Court House, Cork, on 2nd November. Very great interest will attach to The O'Connor Don's speech on the present position of the Financial Relations Commission, first, because after Mr. Childers' death it was he who, as Chairman of the Commission, prepared the final report, and secondly, because he is one of Her Majesty's Privy Counsellors in Ireland, and stands very high in the councils of the landlord party.

An instance which illustrates in some degree the nature of the present agricultural depression in Ireland and its effect upon land values has been afforded by the sale for £700 of a farm known as Oatlands, Moneycarrie, the property of Mr. Riddall. This farm, which is situated in the parish of Aghadowey, about two miles from Garvaghy, County Derry, contains altogether 76 acres 1 rood 20 poles, of which 5 acres 3 roods 2 poles are over cut bog, all held by the Landed Estates Court conveyance for the unexpired residue of 1,000 years, renewable for ever, subject to the yearly rent of £48 16s 10d and annual tithe rent charge of £2 4s, altogether £51 6s 10d. An additional lot of bog for turf-cutting adjoins, and is held free. The holding lies about midway between Garvaghy and Aghadowey railway stations, which are five miles apart, and quite close to Moneycarrie, an "occasional" passenger station on the Derry Central Line. The lands, which are all arable, except the portion of the overcut bog, have been thoroughly drained by the late owner and are in good condition. The dwelling house is two stories, slated, and very commodious. The yard and office are extensive, in good order, and in every way suitable to the farm, on which there are also three outbuildings, all let. This holding was formerly occupied by Mr. J. B. Stirling, High Constable of the Barony of Derry Central Railway, sold in 1880, to a Mr. Coleman for £1150. In 1883 Mr. Riddall became the purchaser for £1300, and now he has sold it for £700. The dwelling house and offices are stated to have cost £3000 originally. The present price of £700 represents a value of somewhat less than £10 per acre for the land, with nothing for the buildings, or the latter may be said to have sold at less than one-fourth their cost, with the land thrown in.—Exchange.

A WORLD-WIDE ASSOCIATION.

The Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

Devotion to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is not synonymous with devotion to the Sacred Heart of Mary, although the one is frequently mistaken for the other. The latter devotion, as all know, has for its object the Blessed Virgin's Heart, Immaculate from the first and free, throughout, from even the shadow of sin, burning with divine love, and resplendent with every virtue; whereas, in the former cultus, we recognize and duly honor Our Lady's ineffable power of intercession with the Heart of Jesus, we consider her as the Heaven-appointed Treasurer of His graces and Dispenser of His favors. It is in this sense we pray: "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart."

This title, one of the dearest by which Christians express the manifold prerogatives of the Mother of God—given to her in fulfillment of a promise made in the ever memorable year 1854 to honor her in an especial manner—was first pronounced in 1855, at Issoudun, in France. On Jan. 29, 1864, Mgr. de La Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, seeing the finger of God in the marvellous rapidity with which the new devotion spread and in the wonderful favors received by the votaries, approved the statutes of an Association in honor of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. On the 6th of April, the same year, His Grace presided in person at the first public meeting of the members and promoters, while Mgr. de Charbonnel, at one time Bishop of Toronto, preached on the new devotion, being the first to extol it from the pulpit.

On Sept. 8, 1869, Pope Pius IX., himself a devoted member of the newly erected Association, had the statue of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in her Basilica, at Issoudun, solemnly crowned in his name by the Most Reverend Ordinary, in presence of fifteen Bishops, five hundred priests, and thirty thousand lay persons of every rank and condition; and on Aug. 5, 1873, the same venerable Head of the Church erected the Confraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart into an Universal Arch-Confraternity. As Archbishop of Perugia, the present illustrious incumbent of the See of Peter had his name inscribed in the Register of the Archconfraternity, and caused a branch confraternity to be erected in his archiepiscopal city, two of the local

clergy being officially appointed to promote its interests. As successor to the Prince of the Apostles, later, he urged the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart to secure and repair the ancient church of San Giacomo del Spagnoli at Rome, that it might be re-dedicated to divine worship as the general centre of devotion to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in Italy. Nor has Leo XIII's attachment to and interest in this devotion ever relaxed.

Besides promoting the honor of the Mother of God, the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart has for object to obtain, by the all-powerful intercession of Mary, invoked under the above title, the success of difficult and hopeless cases, both in the spiritual and in the temporal order. And, in point of fact, it has never ceased to thus obtain, in marvellous profusion, the most signal favors from above. In a period of twenty-five years, those that were recorded in the archives of the archconfraternity, at Issoudun, amounted to five hundred thousand, and it is probable that those of which no record has been made are still more numerous. At the present day the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart exerts its beneficial influence in every Christian country in the world. Millions of members say every day, for their own and our mother's needs, the short but efficacious prayer: "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, pray for us." Besides this fervent daily cry of the associates to their glorious Queen, they are invited to make in common, once a month, a solemn novena in her honor, apropos of which a recent number of The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, the monthly organ of the Archconfraternity, says in fact:

"Acting on the principle that the more united are our prayers to Our Lady, the more unanimous our sentiments of filial piety towards her, and the more concentrated the efforts of our charity for one another, the greater will be the number of celestial favors vouchsafed us, it has seemed to us that we might render yet closer the bond that unites together all the children of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, by means of a special monthly tribute of prayer and supplication in the form of a novena which would be announced beforehand in the Annals, and would be made on exactly the same days the whole world over. The following paragraphs will make our meaning clear:

"The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart is published at ten different centres, representing, in the aggregate, a membership of over 15,000,000 associates. France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Austria, England, America and Australia have each its Annals. In all their various editions the day on which a novena begins and that on which it ends will be announced. No special prayer will be required of those taking part in the novena, but each may offer in honor of our good Mother such practices of devotion, prayers and good works as he or she chooses. Strictly speaking, any of our ordinary actions, offered for that particular object, may suffice. "Furthermore, in order to share in this novena it will not be necessary that one be a member of the Archconfraternity. Any person desirous to secure the help of our united prayers may join us by contributing his quota of prayers and good works during the nine days set apart. "This novena is intended to benefit, first of all, those who take part in it. But Christian charity knows not such limitations as, even remotely, might seem selfish. Hence, to all the needs of the Church, and to all souls in affliction or bowed beneath a weight of dire necessity, we will extend the help of our most fervent appeals to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

But we feel that we have said enough, devoted associate, to make you understand our object and bring home to you the greatness of the solemn homage which millions of hearts and voices, on all points of the globe, will pay, every month, to our Heavenly Mother. You know beforehand what treasures of grace, what favors and blessings, will be the fruit and reward thereof for the greater good and consolation of a multitude of souls. With you lies the power to help us realize to its fullest extent this pious and charitable project. Make known our novena to those about you and bid them take part in it. Tell them that they will have, to help them, all the



THE HURRYING FEET OF WOMEN

at the new-born infant's cry, tells the story of woman's sympathy for her sister-woman. If women would only spread the medical gospel, that a woman is unfitted for wifehood and motherhood as long as she suffers from weakness or disease, the distinctly womanly organization, there would be less necessity for the sisterly sympathy that a woman receives when she is in the throes of child-bearing. A woman who is thoroughly strong and healthy, namely womanly way has to suffer comparatively little pain and sickness when she becomes a mother. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and gives them health, strength and elasticity. It always infatuates, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It banishes the discomforts of the faint-hearted period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health. Over 90,000 women have testified to its marvellous merits and many of them have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, so that other women may learn of this wonderful medicine. Good medicine dealers sell it. "I am now real well," writes Mrs. Little Hubbard, of Merrill, Lincoln Co., Wis. "I have been doing my own housework, including washing and ironing, a hardy ever feel the pain in my side unless I had her. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two bottles of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I have no more of any medicine for over two months. This is the first time I have been well enough to do my work for over three years. Your medicine is all that helped me."

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IT IS THE BEST.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart (including those heroic apostles who sacrifice their lives to Christianize the savage tribes of the Oceanica), the students of our several apostolic schools, who, one and all, will make it their duty to head this grand movement of supplication to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and, last but not least, an immense army of generous and fervent souls scattered throughout the universe, who will address to Mary the most ardent prayers for the intentions of their needy neighbours. Let whoever believes in prayer espouse our cause. The result will be an increase of glory to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and to her children, poor exiles on earth, manifold blessings now and an earnest of salvation hereafter. "The conditions of membership in the Archconfraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart are very simple and easy, viz: 1st. To have one's baptismal name and surname inscribed in full in the Register of the Association at Watertown, N. Y., the general centre for America; 2nd. To say, morning and evening, the short prayer: "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, pray for us." (100 days Ind.)

CULTURE OF THE IMAGINATION.

A Presbyterian Minister Discusses the Subject

A Presbyterian Minister, Ian MacLaren, in an address to young men, delivered before an English audience, chose as his subject "The Culture of the Imagination." The speaker laid down two rules for the culture and guidance of the imagination. The first was that every man is bound to keep his imagination, from earliest years, entirely pure. To do otherwise is to pollute it beyond redemption. "The sin of imagination," quoth the speaker, "is the same as the sin of commission." The abuse of one's imagination prepares the way for one's own fall. But suppose a man never falls—because in many cases it is not safe and that keeps him—it is not that the inner walls of a man's soul are frescoed with unholy thoughts. Read the Confessions of St. Augustine, young men. It is one of the best books you can read—and you will discover there how that great church father and eminent saint in after years bemoans nothing more than this—that, though he has repented and God's mercy has blotted out his guilt, the images and imaginations of the past haunt him all through the years to come. It was said of Dante when he was at the Court of Verona—an exceedingly weak and disolute court—it was said of him by the court ladies (he was then composing his "Inferno"): "See the man who has been in hell." But it is said that Dante used to smile a bitter smile, and say, "In hell now—in hell now at Verona." What I mean, in the shortest words, is this, that every man, when he is young, is forming within himself a Paradise of an Inferno by his abuse or by his noble use of the great faculty of imagination.

THE SECOND RULE.

Ian MacLaren's second rule he lays down as follows:—"That a man should not only keep his imagination clean, but endeavor to give it a great breadth and width. It is a temptation to men of practical nature—those that are most likely to be successful in a commercial city, and who may not have had the advantage of, say, a university culture—to form an ideal which is composed of such elements alone as conventional respectability, worldly shrewdness, cleverness and commercial success. I would not say a word against respectability or against worldly success, but I say a man may have both of these, and be a miserably poor creature when all is done. What we desire is this, not to cramp the imagination with poor and paltry ideas, but to feed it with noble and heroic thoughts. It is dangerous for a young man on the threshold of a business career to put before him nothing but what is called the comfortable competence, because, in the course of years to come, his imagination, which has got nothing to feed upon, will so take its bitter revenge upon him that he will not think there is anything better possible for an immortal being than to have so much in stocks and bonds and to drive into the city in a carriage. Keep before your imagination something great and true."

THE FORCE OF GOOD EXAMPLE.

"And I would say, shortly, two things that will help you. One is this: Endeavor to have before you some type of noble and elevated character. If you come across a young man, for instance, who habitually respects his father and mother—for piety lies at the foundation of character—who always regards women with respect whether they be poor or whether they be rich, who does not think his own precious self the end of his existence, who is willing to live for others beside himself, who never allows an impure word to cross his lips, and would scorn to say anything not perfectly true, and fears God and honors Christ—if you see such a man, or catch sight of his figure in the ways of life,

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

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lay hold of that man and make him your friend if possible. If that is not possible, hear the man speak, and see what he does. For just as when a painter secures a noble face once, you will notice how it goes through all his works, so, too, here, you will find that friendship will have the saving action of sanctification upon your character."

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"I DINNA KEN"—A Scottish farmer recently paid a visit to a South of England cattle show, and while walking round got talking to a native farmer. Neither could well understand what the other said. The Scotchman got a little nettled at this, and put it down to the Englishman's stupidity. "Moo," he said at last, "yer kye moos a' right, and yer coocks craw kate pleen, but I'm hanged if I ken mak' you oot." Jones was boasting of his extensive acquaintances. No celebrity could be mentioned unknown to him. He was intimately acquainted with all of them. Finally Dobson inquired: "Did you ever happen to meet the Siamese Twins?" Jones reflected a moment, and then said, "Well, I am not quite sure that I met both of them, but I knew one of them very well."

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appears to this young girl as so supreme a happiness that all man's delights, vanity, ambition and successes, pale before it.

Artic mystery by means of a balloon. While regretting the death of a man who thus has fallen a martyr to science and whose services already had won him fame, it must be confessed that it was largely his own fault.

The New York Times says: An unusual occurrence in Baltimore to-day will be the appearance of twenty women in as many of the city churches as pulpits orators.

Our Observer.

Coroner McMahon is desirous of establishing a morgue on Pine avenue, and the people of Pine avenue are equally desirous that it should be placed somewhere else.

It is a good suggestion that of the Atkinson, of Georgia, that was a mob threat to the life of a prisoner that the officers of the law put weapons into the hands of the threatened man.

When one fool dies two are born, and that is why the number of fools are always on the increase. There are several kinds of fools but about the most common one is the believer in heirship to one's estate.

There are papers and papers, but one of the papers I always thought most reliable was the New York Evening Post. Looking over its pages I notice, however, an article entitled, "Irish Help Gathers."

Brilliant Record of Catholic Schools.

In another column we publish the official record of the Catholic Separate schools of Ontario in the High School, Entrance examinations of June, 1897, the Public school Leaving examinations and the High school examinations.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company is about to spend half a million dollars on two new boats.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Cook County, Ill., are one of the most progressive bodies of this powerful organization.

Now, I have nothing against Toronto; it is a nice city, and when the Orangemen keep quiet and there is not any escapade running around loose then respectable people can enjoy themselves within its gates.

It is about this season that the coal dealer discovers the beauties of the weather and the plumber waxes pleasantly in anticipation and the carpenter ice man disappears.

Wales would seem to shortly become a rival to Italy in the cultivation of the grape. Under the auspices of the Marquis of Bute the cultivation of the vine has received a great impetus in the land of the bards.

It would appear that Professor Andree has perished in his attempt to solve the INTEMPERANCE.

would probably be embarrassing. It has been said that the charge is a barrier to the conversion of Anglicans to Catholicity, but this cannot be taken seriously.

When the Catholic Church was despoiled the Anglicans reaped the greatest benefits, and if to-day they can exist in comfort, it is not luxury, without the assistance of assessments on churchgoers, it is largely on account of this fact.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, who for some years past have been divided in the United States, will soon come together again, a consummation which all true lovers of this powerful and admirable organization have long wished for.

Whenever a minister steps out of his ordinary avocation to enter the arena of politics he not only becomes a gigantic failure in the profession of his choice but he also makes a mess of the objects he is desirous of attaining.

"Political and ethical confusion reign in the second greatest city on earth. This sad condition has been brought about by Tammany and the straight Republicans.

They would prefer to see the Devil elected Mayor of New York rather than Seth Low. As between Platt and Croker the former is worse, because Croker would say, 'REFORM BE DAMNED,' whereas Platt would pretend to virtues he has not.

He LEFT MY CHURCH BECAUSE I preached public ethics he did not relish and told the truth. I should prefer to see the Croker ticket elected to-morrow rather than Platt; then people would see crime in all its hideous ugliness and would not be deceived."

If there is anything peculiarly amusing it is for sensible men to read articles written by people who know nothing about the subject they are trying to enlighten their subscribers on. There is a writer on the Herald staff who is, no doubt perfectly innocently, making himself very objectionable in this connection.

Now, I have nothing against Toronto; it is a nice city, and when the Orangemen keep quiet and there is not any escapade running around loose then respectable people can enjoy themselves within its gates.

It is hardly probable that Sir Adolphus Chapeau will be given another term as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, although he may be continued in office for some few months after the expiring of his present term.

Sam Hughes has not started for India yet. Instead of bringing a regiment to assist Great Britain, the gallant Colonel is more likely to require a little forcible coaxing before he packs his own kit.

Quite a controversy is going on just at present amongst Catholics in England whether or not a fee should be charged for church seats. Letters have recently appeared in the Catholic Times from many districts, and numberless are the reasons given why seats should be free, while equally numerous are the arguments in favor of a fee.

According to an officer of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, there are but two strictly amateur clubs in the Quebec Rugby Union.

Whose fate is the happier? Mademoiselle Paola Lombroso, daughter of the celebrated Italian criminalist, has written a pamphlet, in which she tells us that woman's fate is the happier. Why? Because, to Miss Lombroso, the true happiness on earth is to love, and women alone have the power of loving. The men love a mother for her children

Note and Comment

Every consideration that deserves to be taken into account as adding force to the advocacy of a good cause urges the Irish Catholics, not only of Montreal, but of the whole Province, to be thoroughly and determinedly united.

There seems to be an inclination in some circles of the C.M.B.A. to bring about an amalgamation of several branches, in order to concentrate the work of administration and minimize its cost.

An amusing story comes from London of an Irish commercial traveller, who, on his arrival in the metropolis, was "sized up" by a Scotland Yard sleuth as a dynamiter, or some other terrible thing, and immediately put under the strictest kind of espionage.

Bridget Sheridan of Kilcoo, County Down, has just died at the remarkable age of 115 years. Her age has been verified. She was engaged in business almost up to the last.

The seventeenth international lacrosse match between teams representing England and Ireland took place recently at Belfast. England won for the first time on Irish soil. She had eight goals to Ireland's one.

An order has gone out that there shall be no smoking on the rear platform of the street cars. This regulation, whether beneficial or not to the Company, never lasted very long in the past. Most conductors have a deep sympathy with the man who would enjoy a quiet smoke on his way to and from work.

It looks as though the controlling interest in the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company would pass into the hands of Torontonians. If this makes any improvement in an already good service Montrealers will not seriously trouble themselves over the matter.

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No Gripe Hood's Pills. When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take.

Society Meetings. C. M. B. A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 177 Ottawa Street, on every Monday of each month.

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a pardonable degree of pride in this evidence, the more so when they remember that about one third of the Separate schools are situated in French and German settlements, where, as a general rule, the children begin handicapped by ignorance of the English language.

Another fact that must go to establish this very contention is found in the record of the Toronto school that this year, for the first time, and with very short notice, out of the senior fourth class girls up for examination and with a distinctly satisfactory result.

CATHOLIC REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

The Results of a Well Directed Organization. The Catholic Times, in dealing with the question of registration of Catholic electors as carried on in Liverpool under an organization there, says:

The summing up of the four months' work of the above named association has been a tedious but pleasant task. When it is remembered that there are 101,644 electors on the new register for the city—being an increase of 1,301 over last year—it will be seen at a glance that the duty was momentous and arduous.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 3 1897

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S PASTORAL.

It was only to be expected that the pastoral letter recently issued by the venerable Archbishop of Kingston, Ont., drawing the attention of his flock to the grave consequences of the conduct of some members of it in pushing a mistaken kind of "toleration" much too far, should have aroused the bigoted spirit of certain journals well known for their hostility to the Catholic Church.

For having reminded those entrusted to his spiritual care that for Catholics to participate in Protestant religious ceremonies is a sin, Archbishop Cleary is denounced by the Montreal Daily Witness as "a man with nothing but hatred in his heart and with curses and reviling in his mouth," a man "by nature proud and insolent and overbearing," whose words are "un-Christian and unpatriotic," and by the Toronto Globe as "a bad tempered, bigoted and tyrannical man," and as the "wrong-headed tyrant of Kingston." The writers of these insolent personal attacks know very well that the Archbishop did not express any opinions of his own in the pastoral which excited their malignity, but simply cited what they are well aware is the doctrine of the Church all the world over.

Incidentally the Archbishop of Kingston pointed out the meaninglessness of the Protestant service for the dead; and surely men who do not believe in the doctrines of purgatory, of the efficacy of prayer for the departed faithful, and of the communion of saints, should not quarrel with him for this. "It is deplorable," said His Grace, "that any Catholic should assist at a ceremony which robs Christian marriage of its sacramental character, thereby bringing it down to the level of a market bargain, and making it rescindable, thus opening wide the door for adulterous concubinage. By such an act he dishonours the all holy Redeemer of the world, who is the author of every sacrament and of all graces." To this passage the Globe takes strong exception; but with characteristic logic it goes on to justify the Archbishop's words by declaring that "for our part we see no reason why two heathens should not contract a marriage as sacred as any which the Archbishop may sanction. Marriage in this country is a civil contract," etc. People who regard marriage as a civil contract, and who, consequently, favor divorce, cannot with any warrant of reason object to being told how that "civil contract" stands in the light of the Christian Faith. It might be pointed out to the Globe, in passing, that it is in error when it says that mar-

riage in this country is a civil contract. It is a civil contract only with those who hold the vague religious views of the Globe. With Catholics it has ever been what St. Paul declared it to be—"a great sacrament." The Anglican Church of Canada, and thousands of members of other sects in this country, do not look upon it as a mere civil contract.

Now, we would in all candor ask the conductors of the Globe and the Daily Witness, and those who share the same opinions, whether the time has not come when they should, imbibing the enlightened and progressive spirit of this end of the nineteenth century, abandon the unreasoning and unreasonable enmity towards the Catholic Church. Their attacks are futile. They do us no harm, and they do them no good. Would not the Toronto Globe, for instance, be much better employed if, instead of abusing the Catholic Church and its prelates, it devoted its energies and influence to the task of inducing its Protestant city of Toronto to become as liberal-minded and as free from bigotry and prejudice and uncharitableness as our Catholic city of Montreal? Here we permit, without making any fuss about it, a representative of the Protestant minority to occupy our mayoral chair every alternate term. When will the day come when the Catholic minority of Toronto will be similarly treated? Why is it that it is practically impossible at present for a Catholic to be mayor of Toronto? Is it not because of the bigotry and prejudice and uncharitableness which the Globe has always championed?

IRISH CATHOLICS AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

There is an old adage, and a true one, to the effect that when things are at their worst they mend. It seems strange that circumstances should justify the application of the saying to the question of the share which the Irish Catholics of Montreal at present possess of representation in the City Council as in other public bodies. Yet, humiliating as it is to acknowledge it, there cannot be the least doubt of its applicability. The representation of Irish Catholics in our civic parliament is far from being commensurate with either their number, their wealth, or their social and commercial positions.

It is needless to discuss with any elaborateness of statement or reasoning the causes which here led to the existing inadequacy of our representation at the aldermanic board. The plain truth of the matter is, as we have frequently stated, that it is solely due to the supineness, to the timidity, to the indifference, to the utter lack of solidarity of the Irish Catholics themselves. Step by step they have retreated, urged by a false notion of "toleration," until they have now almost entirely ceased to be a factor in municipal affairs. And, as if to accentuate the rapid decline of our influence in this important public sphere, here we have the Daily Witness actually threatening with complete extinction the small proportion of representation which still remains to us in the City Council.

"That the Protestant electors of St. Ann's Ward," says that journal, "will bring out a candidate at the next civic elections is not at all unlikely in view of the persistency of the Irish Catholic electors of St. Gabriel Ward in claiming the right to a representative of their own nationality in the ward." The decision of the Irish Catholics of St. Gabriel Ward, it further states, "will most certainly endanger the unwritten understanding that exists in St. Ann's Ward that that ward should be represented by aldermen of the Irish Catholic faith, which threatens to be broken. The two elements are about evenly divided in this ward" (St. Ann's).

Surely this menace on the part of the clique of fanatics, of which the Daily Witness is the organ, will mark the turning point in the policy of "toleration" that has laid the Irish Catholics of Montreal open to such insults. Could any more convincing argument be adduced; could any stronger incentive be devised to rouse our Irish Catholic citizens to united and vigorous and determined action? The effortlessness of the Daily Witness will be more clearly apprehended when some facts and figures are given regarding the proportion of Catholics and Protestants in the population of St. Gabriel, St. Ann's and other wards, and the religion of their representatives. It is only a few years since St. Gabriel Ward counted an Irish Catholic amongst its aldermen—Mr. Denis Tansey, who is now a candidate for the same honor, and who will, we feel certain, be elected by a good majority. This was only as it should be, since, according to the last census, it contains 6311 Catholics, out of a total population of 9,986. As to St. Ann's Ward, far from "the two elements" being "about evenly divided," the Catholics number 16,428, out of a total 28,008. St. Lawrence Ward until recently had a Catholic alderman, and we hope it will also have one in the next council, seeing that Catholics constitute more than one-half its population—9,249, out of 17,884. The West Ward has long been represented by two Protestant aldermen, although in its population of 1,007 there are 622

Catholics. St. Antoine Ward, also; has two Protestant aldermen, in spite of the fact that its population is nearly one half Catholic—21,568 out of 44,626.

The Catholics of St. Lawrence, and St. Antoine Wards should imitate their co-religionists in St. Gabriel Ward and place a strong candidate in the field in each division. This threat of the Daily Witness should move them to aggressive action.

LAST WILLS.

A Western exchange gives an account of an important case which was carried to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Wisconsin. A man named Owen McHugh made his will, in which, amongst other things, he devoted the sum of four thousand dollars for Masses to be said for the repose of his soul, and for the benefit of his wife and daughter, deceased. As regards the validity of the bequest on general grounds, the Court held as follows:—

"We know of no legal reason why any person of the Catholic faith, believing in the efficiency of Masses, may not make a direct gift or bequest to any bishop or priest of any sum out of his property or estate for Masses for the repose of his soul or the souls of others, as he may choose. Such gifts or bequests, when made in clear, direct and legal form, should be upheld, and they are not to be considered as impeachable or invalid under the rule that prevailed in England, by which they were held void as gifts to superstitious uses. No such rule or principle obtains here. Had the testator made a plain, direct bequest of the sum in question to Bishop Messmer or to any other bishop or priest for Masses for the repose of the souls of the persons named in his will in that behalf, it would certainly be our duty to declare it valid and to give full effect to it.

"It is a matter of regret when a will or other disposition of property is so framed that effect cannot legally be given to what may well be supposed to have been the intention of the testator or donor; but the law, for wise and just reasons of public policy, has established rules and has made provisions in these respects that may not be disregarded. The true interests of society are best subserved in all such cases by faithfully following the law made to regulate and protect the interests of all alike, and it is the duty of courts to adhere to it and to uphold its salutary provisions and principles."

Thus, whilst the Court acknowledged the validity of bequests of that character, it seems that the will was so drawn as to be indefinite and the wishes of the testator were regrettably set aside by the Court. In our last issue we published the admirable sermon of Rev. Father Quinlivan on the subject of the proper making of wills. In this Province there should be no difficulty about making a will in such a manner as to prevent all cavil. The Notarial profession is that specially designed for the drafting of wills, and recourse should always be had to a competent notary. No doubt if the document be submitted to the calm criticism of a practising lawyer things will be made safer when there are large interests at stake. We use the words competent notary advisedly—we mean a notary thoroughly versed in the language of the testator. The making of a will is too important a matter to be trusted to the first professional man who will do the work very cheaply. As in the case of Owen McHugh, for the want of clearness and precision many wills have been set aside in our own Province, and the dearest wishes of departed friends have been set at naught, for the need of proper drafting of the instrument purporting to express their cherished projects. In the interpretation of wills, for the security of all, our Courts are obliged to enforce the recognized rules of law, but it is far better that by taking proper care, acting in good time whilst still in health and of good disposing mind, and, lastly, by employing a notary thoroughly conversant with his business, to have such a document drawn as will afford no loopholes for relatives who revel in litigation.

A BOWLING GREEN lady contributes a spirited article to the Woman's Department of a leading American daily, in which she describes the mental anguish which her sex has to suffer owing to the fact that they are not the keepers of the family purse. We give the concluding portion of it:—

But there will come a time when no wife will need to ask her husband for money, and no husband will dream of offering his wife money for her personal needs. In that time every woman will be trained to some business or profession, she will earn as much as a man earns when she does the same work, and she will enter upon marriage with an income of her own, which will make her independent of her husband. Not "supporting" his wife, John will have no excuse for demanding of her the drudgery that is now synonymous with marriage, and in those days a man who would expect his wife to clean house or wash blankets will be looked on as a moral monster. Marriage will be a delightful comradeship, and life will be worth living, beyond a doubt.

It is probable that between us and the realization of this dream there lies a period of several centuries, and in that time we may, if we are diligent in season and out of season, break "John" of the bad habit he has of talking about "supporting" a wife.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This month is specially dedicated to the service of the souls in Purgatory.

The Orangemen of Point St. Charles had a "monster parade" on Sunday last in which upwards of fifty stalwarts took part.

The Salisbury Government is losing ground. England seems to be the only country in which bye elections have a knack of going against the party in power.

It is said that Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has given \$2,500 to inaugurate a movement having for its aim providing better dwellings for the people in the Capital.

The solemn demonstration at the grave of the late Honor Mercier, last Sunday, shows that this departed statesman still holds a warm place in the hearts of his people.

Mr. E. S. CROSTON, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the Canadian West, speaks in glowing terms of the resources of the territories and the Pacific Province, and predicts a great future for these lands of prairie and gold fields.

It is rumored in Toronto that there is a probability of Mr. Dalton McCarthy being appointed Chief Justice, in succession to Sir S. H. Strong. The present Government may consider themselves under some compliment to the leader of the "noble thirteen," but hardly to the extent our western friends seem to judge.

MR. JAMES MCKENNA, ex alderman of Cote des Neiges, is making vigorous efforts to have the Street Railway Co.'s carry out their contract by building an electric line up Cote des Neiges road. Mr. McKenna is an old friend of THE TRUE WITNESS, and the town behind the mountain is lucky to have such a champion.

It looks as though the Society of Artisans and the St. Pierre Union had very little faith in the sincerity of the city in its proceedings to compel the Street Railway Company to complete the Cote des Neiges line. The organizations mentioned have petitioned the Company to carry out the work in the interest of the people.

The sudden death of Henry George in the eleventh hour of a vigorous electoral campaign was both tragical and sad. He had expressed ideas with which we could not always agree, but his candor, vigor and undoubted ability commanded the admiration of all. He lived for the people and died amongst them. He has gone to a well-earned rest.

THE personal expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the dignity of the office of the Lord Mayor of London may be appreciated by ordinary mortals when it is said that the present incumbent, whose term of office is about to expire, has spent nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in excess of his allowance. Hopors are costly across the sea.

SHALL smokers use the street cars? is a question that has bothered Philadelphia for some time, and recently the matter was put to a public vote. The affirmative won by an overwhelming majority, and now the devotees of the weed may travel on every third car. This ought to receive the consideration of the Montreal Street Railway Company, which has forbidden smoking on the platforms of their cars.

In another column we make reference to an address by Ian MacLaren, the famous Presbyterian Divine, whose meetings here obtained such wide spread popularity. A perusal of it will show that Mr. MacLaren is very near the truth, and the time may not be far distant when this great mind also will be gathered into the fold of the True Church. His theology has always been called in question by his more Calvinistic brethren, who, as members of a narrow-minded sect, dislike anything that savors of broad-mindedness.

COTE DES NEIGES Cemetery was crowded on Monday last with friends who went there to pray for the eternal happiness of those gone before, at the graves where their mortal remains rest. The Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Administrator of the Archdiocese in the absence of His Grace Archbishop Brocheux in Rome, had issued a circular to all our Catholic congregations and societies asking for their participation in the pious function, and well and piously was it responded to. Canon Racicot presided at the ceremonies in the afternoon. Short sermons were delivered in French and English, and the proceedings closed with the chanting of the Libera by the assembled multitude of mourners.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BROCHEUX has communicated with the Palace both by cable and letter since his departure. The cable is dated from Parey-le-Monial, the principal seat of the devotion to the

Sacred Heart in France. He stated that he was leaving for Rome at once. In the letter addressed to Very Rev. Canon Racicot, administrator of the archdiocese, His Grace wrote that the passage on the Labrador was of a most stormy character. At first the weather was delightful, but towards the end of the trip the ship ran into bad weather and the heavy seas smashed the ladder leading to the bridge. His Grace suffered severely from mal de mer. In another column we also reproduce a letter, addressed to the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., of St. Patrick's, in which His Grace sends a touching message to the Irish Catholics of the archdiocese.

A WRITER in the St. Louis Review calls attention to the many rapid and almost immoral songs which are enjoying a certain popularity amongst people of all classes in the United States at present, and mentions particularly such productions as "Teach Our Darling I Am Dead" and "There'll Come a Time Some Day." These songs are not unknown in Canada, but their particular point is not so familiar to us. They are the natural result of the universal and pernicious system of divorce which prevails throughout the States of the Union. To eliminate the evil let our friends to the south look to its root.

The amalgamation of Brooklyn and the adjoining towns of Kings County, New York State, with New York, under the title of "Greater New York," has caused the separated brethren to reorganize their different denominational societies. The Congregationalists were the pioneers in the movement and have brought into their New York web all the smaller ones of the Brooklyn and smaller folds. The Baptists and Episcopalians, the Presbyterians and the Methodists and Unitarians are mapping out plans for a similar scheme. The Lutherans are holding aloof and will stand as they were. There is a big grab on for new territory among the separated brethren, but meanwhile, says an American secular journal, there is nothing heard from the Church. With the consolidation next January, the greater part of Bishop McDonnell's Diocese of Brooklyn will lie geographically within the Archdiocese of New York; but no movement on the part of the Church has yet been taken. No canon law will be violated, and hence there is no necessity for cognisance of the change in the name of the territory of which the dioceses are composed.

IRELAND has friends in the West, as is evidenced by the list of subscriptions already to hand in response to the Hon. Edward Blake's appeal for funds with which to carry on the fight for Home Rule. The friends of the cause have been asked to meet in the Queen city to form a committee to carry out the good work, but even before its organization the following subscriptions were received:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto (\$200), Sir Frank Smith (1000), Hon. Edward Blake (1000), Hugh Ryan (1000), Eugene O'Keefe (500), Theos. Long & Bro. (500), Vicar General McCann (100), Rev. F. Ryan (100), Rev. J. L. Hand (100), Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines (100), James J. Foy, Q.C. (100), Wm. J. Haney (200), John Ryan (100).

Total.....\$5,000 This speaks well for the patriotic Irishmen of the Queen city and Montreal should see to it that it is not beaten in the competition with Ontario. Hon. Edward Blake has consented to act as general treasurer and correspond with sympathizers in the country.

In an interview with a physical culture teacher the other day, he gave some interesting facts about keeping in good health. "People should do more walking," said he; "it is probably the most beneficial exercise that any man or woman can indulge in, and I must say that it is the one most neglected save by a few. It is not enough that you should walk," continued the teacher, "but you must walk well. That is the secret of true health. You might walk for miles every day regularly, but if you walked badly, if by bad pose and pose, and, above all, by bad action, you brought those muscles into play which should remain in repose and let others that should be active remain inert, it would do you no good. It is not too much to say that it would do you positive harm. That is one great reason why many people do not get the full benefit of the exercise, because they do not exercise properly. They spend the requisite amount of time and energy, they go through all the motions, but they fall in just the needful thing of all—the application and adaptation of those motions, whereupon they fail to profit by the exercise. No greater shock to the nervous system can be imagined than to poison the body on the heel rather than on the ball of the foot, yet how many people have I known to walk faithfully for hours every day pounding down on their heel at every step, and then wonder why they feel so little refreshed after the process. Walk-

ing seems so simple, so easy, such second nature, but as a matter of fact it is a most difficult feat to perform correctly. Everyone is aware of the charm of a good walk, but not everyone of its physical benefit. Grace means health, and the sooner people recognize this the better for their physical selves.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company will be held on Tuesday evening next at St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander Street, better known as the old St. Patrick's Presbytery. The hour fixed for the meeting in past years had been 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but in the present instance it has been arranged to hold it in the evening, at 8 o'clock, in order to give an opportunity to all the shareholders to be present. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

OCCASIONALLY little things change the whole course of a train of events, and the merest trifle will sometimes affect even our lives. In Albany, the other day, it was a 'cello that caused a delay which saved fifteen people from what would have been certain death. Auguste Van Biene, whose beautiful melodies were heard lately in this city, was at Albany on Saturday night a week ago, and was to have left with his company by the ill-fated train of the New York Central R.R. which ran into the Hudson River. A sleepy porter, who had charge of Mr. Van Biene's beloved 'cello, was tired, and when the party was ready to leave for the station failed to materialize and a search found him asleep. This caused quite a delay, and when the company arrived at the railway station they were disappointed to find that they were one minute too late for the train. They had berths in the first Pullman car and this was one of the coaches which ran off with the others. When the news of the terrible disaster was afterwards received there were many heartfelt prayers and the sleepy porter came in for his share of them.

SPAIN and the United States are having what is termed in diplomatic circles *pour parler*. That is to say they are discussing the position of affairs in Cuba in a friendly spirit as becomes two great nations. It would appear from the communications interchanged that Cuba is to have autonomy on the same lines as those of Canada, maintaining its individuality in all its internal affairs and yet retaining its place as a part of the federal system. It will have a viceroy or governor-general who will have powers similar to those exercised by Lord Aberdeen. It will have its own legislature chosen by the people and universal suffrage will prevail. The ministry will be chosen from the majority of the parliamentary representatives, and in addition to this Cuba will also be entitled to a voice in the deliberations of the Cortes or the home legislative body in Madrid. The ministry, unlike in Canada, will be responsible to the Legislature and that body will deal with all questions of taxation, tariff, public instruction and all matters of internal administration of the island in the broadest sense of the term.

A body of medical men known as the American Public Health Association has had a convention in Philadelphia, and the laymen have been told many peculiar and interesting things. According to a Professor Jackson:

"Inequalities in the thickness of a pane of glass make the pane act on the eye looking through it like a lens. The glass is then distinctly part of the eye. When the eye wanders over a pane that is unequal the muscles are unable to adjust themselves to their quickly varying conditions, and eye strain is the result. Car sickness, that well-known feeling of nausea which comes in a long journey on the railroad, is due in most cases to the eye strain. Railroad companies should by all means put plate glass of moderate thickness in their car windows, for that glass only is free from inequalities."

The evils of the barber shop were the subject of a paper by Dr. Suiter. He said:—

"There is scarcely a step in the process usually employed by the barber to-day," he said, "which does not carry an element of danger when the careful precautions are not observed. It is remarkable that the first steps toward antiseptic methods in this trade were introduced only last month at Paris. There metal combs and brushes are required, and they, with the razor, clippers and scissors, are subjected to heat of 100 degrees centigrade before and after use. Shaving brushes are washed in boiling water. The towels are sterilized, the barber must wash his hands in an antiseptic solution and the hair which is clipped must be removed and destroyed at once."

"The reason why I grew a beard," continued the doctor, stroking his grayish-black adornment, "was that a patient I was treating for an organic disease which had broken out in eruptions on his face had just gotten up from a chair in a barber shop which I frequented. When I thought of the disease I might have contracted I determined that until some method of asepsis was introduced into our barber shops I would frequent them as few times as possible. I now carry my own instruments to the barber, and will do so until some form of regulation is introduced. The alum sticks so staunchly the flow of blood and the block of magnesia for drying the newly-shaved face are used for customer after customer, and should be like the other articles of the trade, made subject to restriction."

A SPRIG OF SHAMROCK

From Archbishop Bruchesi, Gathered Near O'Connell's Tomb, Recited by Rev. Father Quilivan, Together with a Touching Letter to the Irish Catholics of the Archdiocese.

The following very interesting and touching letter was recently received by the Pastor of St. Patrick's, from His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, then on his way to Rome. It is another proof of His Grace's great kindness of heart, and of the sincere affection he entertains for his Irish children:

DUBLIN, October 19th, 1897. MY DEAR FATHER QUILIVAN.—Having reached Londonderry last evening, it occurred to me to come to Dublin, if only for a day, and I cannot leave it without dropping you a few lines. It was the thought of the Irish Catholics of my diocese which led me to undertake this little trip, or, as I should rather say, this pilgrimage, and I would be pleased if the TRUE WITNESS would inform them. I have visited the capital of Ireland, which I had not seen before. I very much admired St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church, of which your fathers were robbed by the Reformation; but on entering them, profound sadness took possession of me; I felt that I stood in holy places that were profaned. The magnificent stained glass windows still tell us that it was Catholic hands in an age of Faith which raised these monuments of religious architecture; they remind us of the prayers which once rose heavenwards from these holy precincts! Death now replaces life, and the heart no longer finds anything here to attract it. In the sanctuary I noticed a table, but the altar of sacrifice was gone; and the tabernacle, where the Sacred Victim once reposed, was broken; hence, I felt deep sadness take possession of my soul. But in spite of all this, God has never been without His faithful servants here. My companions and myself visited also the tomb of O'Connell. Our hand was laid on his coffin; together we prayed for Ireland and her immortal Liberator. Near the spot where he reposes, I gathered a few sprigs of shamrock, which I send you. I am penning you these lines on the day following that on which Leo XIII. called Irishmen "his well beloved sons, and the most Catholic people in the world." My salutations to all your confères; and to yourself the assurance of my sincere friendship.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

It has been decided to fill his place on the mayoralty ticket by the nomination of his son and namesake.

The late Henry George was born in Philadelphia, on September 2nd, 1829. He received a common school education. His early life was full of vicissitudes, being in turn a clerk, a sailor and a printer. In 1855 he went to California, and in 1866 did his first work as a newspaper writer. For a number of years he was associated with the Western press, and in 1880 returned to New York. The following year he visited England and Ireland, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but released when his identity was established.

Henry George was best known to the world as a writer on questions of political and social economy. His work entitled "Poverty and Progress," written in 1879, attracted universal attention. He has written several other works of merit, all having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the masses. In theory he was a leveller of men, and in practice he endeavored to follow this theory. The late campaign was the second into which he had entered as a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York. In 1886 he received the nomination of the United States Labor Party and polled 68,000 votes, against 90,000 for Abraham S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, and 60,000 for the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy. His late campaign was worked by his vigorous assaults upon "bossism" and monopolies and his sensational attacks on Richard Croker and Thomas C. Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various offences, should he be elected mayor.

Mr. George is described as "a poor man, a clean man, a simple man, a philosopher, and a leader who had the power of arousing the greatest enthusiasm." He was a small man physically, and a giant intellectually. The sudden death of Henry George cannot but affect the result of the pending election. The consensus of opinion seems to point to Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, as the one who will derive the greatest benefit from the sad event. However, this cannot be said as a certainty, all parties still making the regular claims of a sure victory for their man, and at the time of writing the issue remains problematical.

While the present campaign will go down to history as one of the hottest ever fought in New York, it will always be specially and sadly remembered as marking the tragic end of the greatest social agitator America has yet produced.

KILLED IN CHURCH.

An unusual and sad fatality occurred at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, on Third street, last week, by which Policeman F. Smith lost his life.

Fred Meyers, a burglar, had forced his way into the church, and, while roaming about inside, touched off a burglar alarm, which sounded in the house of the priests, which is just back of the church.

One of the priests heard it, and, seizing a police whistle, ran to the window. He blew it vigorously, and Policeman Smith and William A. Conklin both heard it. They ran to the priest's house, and were let in by them. Thence they proceeded to the church, where they proceeded to the altar, and by the time they had reached it, the burglar had disappeared.

candles and matches they groped about, thoroughly exploring it. Suddenly two pistol shots rang out, and Policeman Smith fell mortally wounded. Officer Conklin dashed forward. The burglar sprang through a window, carrying part of the frame with him. Outside he was captured and overpowered by a number of men who had been attracted to the scene.

Policeman Smith was found lying upon the floor unconscious, his face covered with blood. An examination showed that one bullet had struck him in the mouth, breaking several of his teeth and passing through his head, coming out at the base of his skull.

While one of the priests was administering the last rites of the Church to the injured man Smith breathed his last.

The prisoner was taken to the station, where he admitted that he had gone into the church to steal and shot at Smith, intending to scare him, not knowing at the time that Smith was a policeman.

He further said that he got into the church at 7 o'clock in the evening and hid himself there until he believed it was safe for him to begin work.

The police suspect Meyers of having committed other serious crimes. He bears a striking resemblance to the man wanted for the murder of George Steltz, the assistant sexton of the Most Holy Trinity Church, in Brooklyn, E.D., on August 23, and to the slayer of James C. Pitts and assailant of his housekeeper in Summit, N.J., a few weeks ago. One of the men wanted for the murder of Steltz is said to lack the first joint on the index finger of the left hand. Meyers' left hand has a similar disfigurement.

GREATER NEW YORK.

The Election Campaign—Van Wyck, the Nominee of Tammany, Elected Mayor.

New York, Nov. 2.—The municipal struggle for supremacy is at an end and Tammany's victory recorded. The battle which had been waging for months was one of the most bitterly contested ever held in this district.

At midnight 770 of the 885 election districts in Greater New York had been counted, showing Van Wyck, 123,733; Low, 65,771; Tracy, 48,787; George, 10,617; Van Wyck's plurality, 57,962. Van Wyck at this time is shown to have polled as large a vote as both Tracy and Low combined, while the George vote, which a week ago was regarded with more or less apprehension, and was expected to be anywhere from 65,000 to 100,000, has fallen to almost infinitesimal proportions. It is estimated, upon the basis of the ballots already counted, that Van Wyck's total will be 231,000 votes in Greater New York. Low's vote will be not far from 152,000; Tracy's 100,000, and George's 16,000. The total, 449,000, will not be materially altered either way. Gleason's vote and that of the Socialist and Prohibition nominees for the mayoralty will send the grand total above the half million mark.

Van Wyck's plurality, according to the estimate above given, will be 79,000. His vote in all the boroughs will be about 21,000 less than the combined votes of Tracy and Low. Judging by the vote in the presidential election of last year, the adherents of the Citizens' Union candidate were drawn, in the main, from the Republican party.

C. M. B. A.

It was with regret that Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., learned at the last meeting, that God had been pleased to afflict our brother member, F. J. McCann, by the death of his young and amiable wife, and it was resolved that the Secretary do convey their sincere sympathy to him in his sad bereavement. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace, in the earnest prayer of Branch No. 1. The same to be published in the TRUE WITNESS, and a letter of condolence sent to Bro. McCann.

F. C. LAWLER, Sec. Br. 1.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BOWES.

Another well known Irish Catholic resident of this city, in the person of Mr. Thomas Bowes, has been called to his final reward. Mr. Bowes was a familiar figure at all gatherings of our people during nearly two generations. He was prominently connected with many of the Irish National Societies and was president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society for some years. In connection with St. Patrick's Society, the parent Irish organization of the district, he ceased for a long period held the position of Grand Marshal, and during his tenure of office assumed the direction of very important demonstrations.

The funeral, which took place this morning, was attended by a large number of citizens. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Anthony's Church, of which the deceased was a member ever since the establishment of the parish.

PETER DALEY.

Mr. Peter Daley, a well known master hickman of St. Ann's Ward, passed away a few days ago. He was one of the pioneers in the business in this city, and was respected for his kindly ways and uprightness. The funeral, which was held this morning to St. Ann's church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was a large one.

The attention of our readers is called to Messrs. Merrill's large carpet and oilcloth establishment, founded in 1846. Believing that success could be best attained by making a specialty of one line of goods, and devoting their entire time to securing the latest designs and the best goods in the various European and American markets; they began in a small way, and gradually grew, until, to-day, they are considered to be leaders in the line of goods they handle. They count among their clientele a large number of religious institutions, whose custom has been secured and retained by honest and fair dealing, in addition to the splendid and endless variety of carpets and oilcloths which

are always kept in stock,—thus affording patrons the advantage of securing the latest designs in the market. To all religious institutions they offer special discount, which, in addition to their low prices, has been the means of this enterprising firm securing a very large share of their patronage. In order to increase their business, Messrs. Merrill will allow a special discount to all purchasers who will mention that they saw their advertisement in the TRUE WITNESS. This is a simple matter, and readers of the paper who are contemplating the purchase of carpets and oilcloths should not fail to visit Merrill's establishment, and also mention the TRUE WITNESS. It can but result to our mutual advantage.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

A Brief Sketch of the Career of the Venerable Prelate.

The following sketch of the life and career of Cardinal Taschereau, the venerable Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Quebec, will prove interesting reading:

Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau was born in Sainte Marie de la Beauce (Quebec), in 1820. He is of French descent. His great grandfather emigrated from Touraine in 1746. When eight years of age Elzéar was sent to the Seminary of Quebec and nine years later went to Rome and a year later received the tonsure. The same year he returned to Quebec and resumed his theological studies and on the 13th September, 1842, was ordained a priest. He was soon afterwards appointed to the chair of moral philosophy in the Seminary of Quebec, which position he filled for twelve years with great ability.

In 1847, when an unknown and fatal fever devastated Grosse Ile, he volunteered to assist the local chaplain in ministering to the sick and dying, and labored assiduously until he was stricken with the fever and for weeks his life hung by a thread. In 1854 he was sent to Rome by the Second Provincial Council of Quebec to present its decrees to Pope Pius IX. for ratification. He remained there for two years making a study of canon law. He received the degree of doctor of canon law from the Roman Seminary in 1856. On his return he became director of the Petit Seminaire and held the office of superior of the Grande Seminaire till 1859, when he was appointed director of public instruction for Lower Canada. In 1860 he became superior of the seminary and rector of Laval University, and in 1862 accompanied Archbishop Baillargeon on a visit to Rome. On his return he received the appointment of vicar general of the diocese of Quebec. In 1865 business of the university again called him to Rome, and in the following year he was reappointed superior of the Grande Seminaire, his term of office having expired.

He was in attendance at the Ecumenical Council at Rome in 1870, and on the death of the Archbishop of Quebec in the same year he was appointed administrator of the Archdiocese jointly with Vicar General Ozeau. In February, 1871, he was appointed Archbishop of Quebec and consecrated on the 19th of March by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. He visited Rome a number of times on business connected with the affairs of the Archdiocese. In 1886 he was created the first Canadian Cardinal, the beretta being conferred upon him with great pomp at Quebec on the 21st of July. He was exceedingly active in promoting the cause of popular education and establishing charitable and benevolent institutions in all portions of the dominion.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

PREPARING FOR THE ENTERTAINMENTS AND LITERARY WORK OF THE WINTER SEASON.

The council of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society held a meeting in their hall Sunday afternoon last, and it was decided that the annual Communion of the society for its deceased members will take place in St. Ann's church, on Sunday, the 28th instant. It was also arranged that the opening entertainment of the winter series would be given in their hall, Tuesday, November 30. The project started two years ago of holding a course of lectures will be continued during the coming winter, as it has proved so successful. The names of leading Irishmen of Canada will figure in the programme to be mapped out for this season's lecture course.

A GRAND DINNER.

On the 17th of November, at 7 P. M., the annual banquet given by the Lady Patronesses of the Nazareth Institution, will take place in the Hall of the Asylum. The ladies trust entirely to the benevolence of the public for the support of the institution, and this is one of the opportunities afforded to give that support. Certainly there is no more deserving establishment in all the land; and the very purposes of the institution alone challenge our sympathy. We trust that the annual dinner will be well patronized, and that those who have the terrible affliction of being deprived of sight may experience the beneficial results of the occasion.

A PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.

From "Le Figaro," Paris, Aug. 20, 1897.

"During her sojourn at Nice, the Princess Beatrice of England, having received the two first volumes of the Mariani Album, manifested the desire to present a copy of the luxurious work, edited by Mariani, to her mother, the Queen of England. In compliance with this flattering wish, M. Mariani, the Christopher Columbus of the Coca Leaf, presented to Her Majesty the two first volumes of his beautiful gallery of Photographs and Autographs, bound with the Arms of England, and enriched with precious stones, surrounded by gold miniature gems arranged by Atalaya. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, instructed Colonel Clerk to express to Mariani the pleasure it gave her to peruse this artistic publication, which we understand will be supplemented in a few days by an additional volume not less interesting than the first ones." The Photographs and Autographs contained in the

Mariani Albums are those of celebrated people the world over who have testified to the wonderful benefits received from the use of "Vin Mariani," that greatest of all tonics for body and brain.

DIVISIONS OF THE A. O. H. AND LADIES AUXILIARY.

The following is the standing of the A. O. H. and the Auxiliary as to number of Divisions in the Order and Ladies' Auxiliary in the United States, territories and provinces. The comparison is made from December, 1895, to December, 1897:

Table with columns: States, Territories and Provinces, Dec. 31, 1895, Sept. 30, 1897, Aux. The table lists various states and territories with their respective counts for the two dates and the Auxiliary count.

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

It is with great pleasure that Messrs. D. W. Karn & Co., of 2344 St. Catherine street, announce to the public the fact that Messrs. Chickering & Sons of Boston have appointed them agents for their pianos in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The Chickering piano is and has always been acknowledged to be the most noble and artistic piano the world has ever produced; three generations of the greatest artists of both continents have proclaimed this. We have taken over what stock their late representatives here had on hand, which we will offer to immediate purchasers at very special prices, as we wish to dispose of them prior to our moving into the new Karn hall.

MISS MAUD GOWNS HAS ARRIVED ON THIS CONTINENT TO TELL THE IRISHMEN OF AMERICA WHAT SHE KNOWS ABOUT THE SUFFERINGS OF IRELAND, PAST AND PRESENT.

Enthusiastic in her mission it was born of that pure feeling of charity which springs eternal from the human heart. Two years ago when travelling in the West of Ireland, she saw with all the poignancy of sympathy the sufferings of an evicted family, and from that moment her heart went out to the downtrodden people who had so long suffered under the tyranny of oppression. Since then her one study has been Irish history, and her every aim has been so to fit herself that she might become the champion of her race. In speaking of this gifted young lady, a Parisian paper gives the following:

"A brow crowned with a halo of golden hair; large eyes which are now fired with indignation, now bathed in tears of pity; a graceful, slender and supple figure; the gesture large and noble; the whole appearance stamped with a character of supreme elegance—such is Miss Maude Gonne.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I prepared a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. SUMNER-VILLAS, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50c per bottle. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and contain no opium.

FURS! \* FURS!

The Largest and Choicest Assortment in Canada.

Owing to the unseasonable weather and our immense stock, we have decided to make special reductions on all our goods. We have everything in the Fur line for Ladies and Gentlemen, and at prices to suit all purses.

Our facilities for Altering, Repairing and Renovating Furs are unexcelled. Your old Furs can be remade, cut and finish guaranteed, at reasonable rates.

Our Salesmen consider it a pleasure to show you our goods, even if you are not ready to buy.

Largest Fur Emporium in Canada.

Chas. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine Street.

JACK FROST advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat and a text describing the benefits of overcoats for winter weather.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

Chemistry and Science are daily astonishing the world with new wonders, and it is no longer safe to say that anything cannot be achieved. The researches and experiments of the distinguished chemist, T. A. Stearns, patiently carried on for years, have culminated in results so beneficial to humanity as can be claimed for any modern genius or philosopher. That consumption is a curable disease, Dr. Stearns has proved beyond a doubt, and there are now on file in his Canadian, American and European laboratories thousands of letters of gratitude from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world. To make the wonderful merits of his discoveries known, we will send, free, three bottles (all different) of his remedies to any reader of this paper having consumption, lung or throat trouble, general decline, loss of flesh, who will send their name, express and post office address. That the readers of this paper may be satisfied of the genuineness of our claims, we publish the following Canadian testimonial taken from hundreds of our possessions:—

MISSIE CRY, R.C., June, 1899. "I am a man of fifty-two years of age—always healthy until last fall—took terrible pain in lung, followed by severe cough. I was in the hospital camp and could not leave my bed. Therefore I

at my work until I could not keep around any longer, when I was brought home and the doctor summoned. After treatment he said that he was called in too late and that he could do no more for me. I kept getting weaker all the time, and resolved to try another doctor from New Westminster. He said my lungs and heart were affected and that death might come at any time. He prescribed for me but I kept getting worse, and I was so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea, and was by this time confined to the house for three months. I then heard of your medicine and sent for sample, and at once commenced to use them as directed. The first dose did me good, and before I had completed the use of them I was out of bed. After using a further supply a short time I was able to look after twenty-five men and walk three miles morning and evening. Your medicine has certainly saved my life, and although fifty-two years old I am stronger than ever, and now weigh 240 lbs. which is my old weight. You can use my letter in the interest of suffering humanity.

"JOHN BUTLER WREN."

Address all communications to the T. A. STEARNS CHEMICAL CO., of Toronto, Limited, 146 Adelaide street west, Toronto, Canada, and the free samples will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada should place their advertisements in American papers will please send their communications to Toronto.

If the reader is not a sufferer, but has a friend who is, send friend's name express and post office address, and the remedies will be sent. When writing please mention the TRUE WITNESS.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of Canadian and United States patents granted this week to Canadian inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office 186 St. James street, Temple Building, Montreal:—

- 57,712—David A. Taylor, Black Cape P.Q., bicycle brake.
57,765—Paul Herong, Bruxelles, car-burnator.
57,823—Ed. Gaboury, Quebec, cabbage cutter.
57,844—Oscar Legron, North Bay, Ont., fare box.
57,845—H. J. Hutchinson, Montreal, paper file.
57,848—Jules Lacroix, Alexandria, Ont., milk sterilizer.
57,862—Jos. Beaugard, St. Pie, P.Q., wire stretcher.
57,954—Victor Allard, Montreal, door stop and catch.
57,956—Michel E. Bernier, Montreal, smoke consumer.
57,887—John Bean et al., Montreal, churn.
57,895—Jos. B. Martel et al., Montreal door stop.
57,885—William B. Boisvert, Quebec, riler.
591,140—Jean Naud, Montreal, hydrant coupling.
591,883—J. B. E. Rousseau et al., Quebec, leather measuring machine.
592,440—Jos. Ouellette et al., St. Hyacinthe, stop motion for knitting machines.
A Brave Man—"Father, you are a awful brave man," said a young youth. "How do you know that?" "Oh, I heard some men down at the shop say that you killed thousands of soldiers during the war." "Me? Why, I was only beef contractor for the army." "Yes, that's what they said," exclaimed the young innocent, as he slid from the kitchen.

# MY REVENGE.

I HATED the boy. Oh, of course it was not right and Christian-like; I never said it was. And no doubt I ought to have loved him the better for having such a large supply of the good gifts that faith had denied to me, only I did not.

He was my step-brother. My mother married the second time when I was a little chap, and a year later Claude Eccleston was born.

He had the better of me even from birth. I was a wisened bit of a boy, dark haired, dark eyes, sallow-like my father, my mother always said, and he was like his father. He had laughing gray eyes, hair with a wave in it, a fresh, clear skin, which made the women want to kiss him. Nobody evinced any longing to kiss me, except the child himself, and I hated him.

He was the only child, and Boddifield would be his after his father, so there was no need for him to earn his living as there was for me. I was to be a lawyer and to study hard to fit myself for the work, while Claude picked up a gentleman's education in a leisurely fashion. I felt that to be another injustice.

It cannot be laid to my charge that I simulated an affection that I did not feel. I always held as far as possible aloof from him. I did not return the caresses that as a child he lavished upon me. I never encouraged him to grip my arm and pour his schoolboy confidences into my ear. Later on I never invited him to join me in my evening smoke. My reserve did not seem to rebuff him; whatever I did I was always "poor old George" or "dear old George," and when I uttered my true sentiments he laughed at my cold-blooded cynicism.

He was, of course, my mother's favorite son; the cup of injustice would not have been full without that.

When I was 25 and he was 19 there occurred a fresh cause for hatred. The Rise, a pretty little place just out of Boddifield village, was taken by a young and fascinating widow—Mrs. Sinclair.

She was tall and slim, with fair hair and blue eyes with remarkably long lashes, and she suffered it to be understood that her married life had been short and unhappy. Short it must have been, for she did not look more than 23. Altogether a most interesting person.

My mother and her husband took to her at once. I had already heard of her winning ways and of her pretty gratitude for all kindness shown her before I went down to Boddifield for Christmas. She dined at the hall on the very evening of my arrival, and before the evening was over I found myself so entangled in the meshes of those long lashes.

It was a keen, frosty night and she expressed her intention of walking home. It was so delightfully moonlight and she was not a bit nervous, oh, no! Of course, I had to escort her, and of course, on my return my mother rallied me on an attention that I had certainly never shown to any woman before.

I had seen her twice before Christmas Day, and on the second occasion, after skating with me all the afternoon, she had taken me into her house for a cup of tea. I detest tea, but I had begun to entertain a feeling that was distinctly not detestation for Adela Sinclair.

Christmas eve brought Claude. Adela Sinclair's caresses were expended now upon him. I was still "dear Mr. Holland" and my judgment and taste were continually appealed to, but I knew that the "lances" through the eyelashes were not for me.

Certainly the boy was amazingly fresh and handsome. I knew that my face looked cloudier and more sallow by contrast with his. I knew also that he was heir to some thousands a year while I could only hope to count my income by hundreds. Of course, I could not expect to be loved for myself.

There was some satisfaction for me in perceiving that my mother and the squire were as little pleased by the widow's attentions to Claude as I was. It amused me to make her own, indirectly, of course, that she considered the widow very suitable for me, but not good enough for Claude. I betrayed no sort of feeling over the matter myself.

Two days after Christmas I left Claude at Boddifield to enjoy Mrs. Sinclair's society, but I was to run down again for a couple of days' hunting before he went back to Oxford.

When I came back those few days later I found that Claude had been making the most of his time. He had spent part of every day at the Rise, notwithstanding that Mrs. Sinclair had also been to the hall, and she spoke of the lady as Adela.

"If only I were as old as you, old boy," he said regretfully. "I suppose she'd laugh at me if I made a regular proposal at 19. I shall be 20 in a month or two, and then I'll do it."

Whereat I laughed quietly. Away from Boddifield I had somewhat thrown off the spell of the widow's charms, and it might be that Claude would go through the same experience. In the meantime I intended to have an eye on the lady in a different sense from that in which I had hitherto indulged in the practice.

"She has a cousin down here now. Confound him!" Claude went on. "I dare say he is a nice fellow enough, but one can't see her without him hanging around."

"I thought she said she had no one belonging to her?"

"I suppose she would not count cousins as anybody. Anyway, the fellow is there and seems pretty intimate. The mother does not quite approve of her having male cousins to stay."

It seemed a little queer to me after vowing that she was alone in the world. You cannot be exactly that when you have a cousin privileged to stay in the

house. However, nobody sees a woman down to absolute accuracy of speech.

Claude was missing during the evening—down at the Rise, my mother supposed, with a sigh. He was there too often. Perhaps my influence might do something to stop it. I turned over a page or two of my book; if Claude was doing anything likely to get him into any sort of trouble I was most distinctly not going to stop it.

When my mother had retired I strolled out into the wintry darkness. I might as well see what was going on at the Rise for my own satisfaction.

Within five minutes' walk of the widow's house I passed Claude, or rather stepped back into the shadow to let him pass me. He was whistling rather ruefully. I went on and looked for a chink in the enchantress's shutters.

As luck would have it the cousin had drawn back the curtains to look out at the night. I saw into the room. The table was covered with evidences of card playing and of whisky drinking. It struck me that the lady had been sharing in both pursuits. The cousin's appearance did not appeal to my taste.

"Well, Addie," he said, dropping the curtain so that I could only gain a chance glimpse of either of them. "your pupil comes on promisingly. He'd marry you in a minute if it weren't for the little obstacle that he don't know of; but as that can't be, we must make what we can of him otherwise. We have more than emptied his pockets to-night, only unluckily the contents of a boy's pocket won't go far with us. What a pity you didn't catch on with the other one!"

"It was no use," answered Adela, with an air of apology. "He is too strewed and cold blooded. There's no turning him round your little finger like Claude. I like the boy, John; you must not go too far with him."

The man laughed brutally.

"I'll go no farther than his money goes. Come, I'm ready for bed. I have done a good day's work."

I stepped back quietly out of the garden. I knew enough; Claude was likely to pay dear for the widow's favor, but I was not called upon to intervene.

After that I heard little or nothing of Mrs. Sinclair. My mother rarely mentioned her, and Claude never. I worked steadily at my profession and had little room in the multitude of my thoughts for women or love.

One evening in the middle of June Claude came in upon me abruptly. His dress was unusually careless his eyes were red and his whole appearance showed signs of distraction.

"I am in awful trouble, George," he said, sinking into a chair in front of me. "I don't know how to save myself, and I'm come to you for help."

The boy looked wretched enough, but I concealed my gratification at the sight of his misery.

"It's through Brereton, Mrs. Sinclair's cousin," he explained. "She did give me a hint to be careful, but it was too late then. He turned up at Oxford and made me introduce him to a lot of the men, and he's fished them as well as me. And—" Here the boy broke down and the rest of the story I got from him piecemeal.

Brereton had got him so deeply in debt that his father, after paying one demand for extra money, had refused to allow him more. He tried, as gamblers will, to mend his fortunes by continuing to gamble—a hopeless speculation in most cases, and certainly fatal with such an opponent as this. Then came a night when Brereton, after his usual success, taunted his miserable debtor, and having muddled him with drink and threatened him with exposure to the squire and the college authorities, reared him into forging his father's signature to a check for a considerable amount.

He should not use the check at present, he said, but kept it in reserve, in case he found it necessary to enforce obedience to his commands.

Claude had by this time formed an attachment to the daughter of a certain professor. Brereton demanded an introduction to the members of the family, which Claude promptly refused, and being told that if in three days he had not yielded the check would be presented for payment, he fled to me as his last hope.

I listened to the story with inward triumph. My hatred was in a fair way to be gratified. His sole chance, if I left him alone, was to confess everything to his father before Brereton had time to act; and let the squire communicate with the bank. Knowing the squire's horror of any kind of gambling, I was aware that Claude would have a bad time of it if he did that. Mother's pet and Fortune's darling as he was, he had come to such a pass now that his bitterest enemy might feel gratified.

I could free him if I chose, for it chanced that I had recently become possessed of information concerning Mr. Brereton, by use of which I could compel him to almost any course of action. But why should I stir myself for the boy I hated? I looked at him as he sat before me with a miserable, hunched look on his face and I sat for a minute enjoying my triumph.

"I don't see that I can help you," I said harshly.

"I only know that if you can't nobody else can," answered Claude with a sort of half sob. Then he flung his arms, by fashion, round my neck and hid his face against me. "George, dear old George! You have always been so good to me. I know you will save me."

Good to him! I had always hated him. But there was something I could not stand in his utter confidence in me, in the touch of his clinging arms and the recollection of the hundred times he had clung in like fashion before.

Something in my heart seemed to give way; I pushed him back and actually kissed him—the kiss of peace—and then straightway went out and settled Mr. Brereton's pretensions.

Next morning Claude had the satisfaction of burning that check, and at the present day I have no dearer friend than my brother.

a young married couple begin life in a boarding-house or hotel. Sad because they start life practically outside of themselves. The furniture around them is not their own. The young wife may bring with her all the tridles she chooses; she may add a touch of her own here and another touch there. But the things in the room are not theirs, and sooner or later she realises it.

"During the day the wife is alone. No duties call her. Nothing is there in her life to exercise her ingenuity nor develop her womanly talents. She cannot prepare any little pleasure for her young husband, for things are prepared for her. When her husband leaves her for his office she turns back into the room, and wonders what she can do during the day; how she will employ herself, where she will go. There is nothing in her room to appeal to her to stay there. No home duties confront her. So she goes out and shops, perhaps, for a while; runs around to her mother's; calls upon some friends; goes back to her room to practice a little, if she is musical and has a piano; or, if she is fond of books, she reads. There is nothing in her life; two-thirds of herself lies dormant. She is glad when the time comes for her husband to come home; glad to feel that she has some one to whom she can talk; glad of company. And he? What can he do to express himself to his young wife? Nothing around him is his: everything is by lease, his for a time, for so much money. And after he is through paying for it he leaves it behind. The end is the same as the beginning. That is why boarding-house or hotel life is so injurious to young married people. It makes them practically homeless."

## The Fashions.

The Fashion writer of the N. Y. Post, in the regular weekly issue, has this to say:—

Black braids are very extensively employed to trim either black or colored gowns. Wide military braid laid on straight and flat is used, but elaborate designs carried out in fine black braid are more fashionable still.

Coats single or double-breasted are equally in mode, and many of them are decidedly longer than they have been, but with one and all out-door garments the very high collar is indispensable. Indeed, in dress as well as in mantles there is a decided favoring of *Medici* styles.

Many of the excessively large velvet hats have long ostrich feathers reaching to a great height, and also stretching to a great width on the cart wheel brim. These hats have velvet flowers or bows fixed beneath the brim, these tending to exaggerate the ridiculous tilt which is now so much affected. Small bonnets, embroidered with jet and trimmed with jet ornaments, will be in marked vogue, and the velvet Victorian or poke-bonnet continues to make a bid for favor. A very picturesque looking model in plum velvet of a superb shade is trimmed with plumes to match, sable fur, and a large Rhinestone buckle.

To produce an appearance of slenderness where it does not exist, and to emphasize slenderness where it is natural, appears to be the aim of all dressmakers at present.

Heliotrope combined with red is among fashionable color mixtures. Green, hyacinth blue, and yellow is another French mélange. Mentally considered, these combinations suggest anything but harmony, but the best shops and importing houses show these and endless other seemingly crude and very inartistic groupings of color.

The shapes of the winter coats vary extremely. Some tasteful models in Russian green, Danish red, and deep royal blue cloth are made with swallow-tail lapels, faced with velvet or repped silk of a deeper shade. The shortest are quite tight-fitting, and are fastened with fancy puffs or brandebourges, and the entire garment is bordered with a narrow band of handsome dark fur. Longer shapes have shoulder caps, finished with rows of gimp or elaborate braiding, and edged with mink or Alaska sable.

While fashionable tailors and modistes will make great use of all the new silk and wool fancies, tweeds, chevrons, camel's hair, and bourette materials, the smooth surfaced kid-finished Venetians and ladies' cloths will be employed in making some of the most elegant fur edged costumes for the winter. Advice regarding this fact come to American importers from the best houses in Paris and London.

The combination of plain wool goods with checked silk or silk-and-wool materials is not an unusual one this season, and the checked fabric is used for folds, frillings, blouse fronts, yokes, and sleeve trimmings. Another fancy is that of using a gored black satin skirt, trimming it with four pleated flounces of brilliant red silk or satin, the upper one set in at the waist; each flounce edged

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Easy, quick Werk--Snow white Wash.

with rows of very narrow jet gimp or black velvet ribbon. The bodice and sleeves are of black satin, with epaulettes frills of the red silk. This is a very good way of utilizing a partly worn black satin, faille, or taffeta silk, adding new material for the waist and sleeves to give the gown a fresh appearance. Other colors may take the place of the brilliant red one, even checked or striped goods being very suitable for the purpose. It is also an economical model in which to use up two short lengths of fabrics of different pattern and color, or to combine the best portions of two gowns which one wishes to remodel.

Gray in lovely tones and semi-tones is surely one of the favored colors of the season, and the contrast between the soft refined Quaker tints and the gorgeous colors which dominate in both dress and millinery, is certainly very striking. Gray skirts in repped wool, ladies' cloths, double faced cashmere and taffeta, are worn en suite with various waists as a substitute for the black silk or satin one that has done such unremitting duty for seasons past. Even now these black skirts are elected for, but the gray or fawn skirts are new and more youthful in effect. With them are worn fancy waists of richly plaided taffetas or velvets; cerise and Roman blue, plaided satins, poppy red India cashmere, etc., or Russian blouses in silk, wool, or velvet.

Vicuna cloth is revived in novel colorings and designs; new basket checks are brocade over their entire surface, and the pretty satin-finished cashmeres are much like Henrietta cloth, only they have more body. The range of colors is almost limitless, and these make very dressy and tasteful suits with a little decoration on the bodice and sleeves of the very best quality of silk velvet, a far better selection than yards of second or third grade trimming cut up and arranged all over the gown. Corduroy stripes and every description of repped fabric are evidently the specially favored materials, and with mohairs and poplins in silk and wool, in their various handsome combinations of color, are prominent among textiles for general wear.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Prints, if rinsed in salt water, look brighter.

A drop of creosote will stop the bleeding of a cut.

Rub spoons with common salt to remove egg stains.

Nutmeg grated into a glass of port or sherry often cures neuralgia.

Sage, picked fresh and rubbed on the teeth, whitens and preserves them.

Paint or grease spots may be removed from woollen cloth by turpentine being rubbed on it.

To remove white spots on varnished furniture, dip a soft dannel in spirits of wine and rub the spots well. Afterward polish the furniture with a furniture cream.

To remedy a creaking hinge, if your oil can is not handy, take a soft lead pencil, moisten the point and rub it into all the cracks and crevices that can be reached, and in most cases this will prevent any noise.

Orange dumplings make a good hot pudding at this time of year. Take one-half pound of rice and boil it till half done, then drain dry, spread this into equal parts over half a dozen small pudding cloths, take an orange for each

cloth, peel them, take off all the white pulp, roll in sugar and lay in the middle of the rice, then gather the rice over and tie up the cloth, boil for three-quarters of an hour or longer according to the size, serve with sifted sugar over and a little melted marmalade poured round. If the whole orange is considered too much for each dumpling, divide it into quarters and put about half in.

If one is so unfortunate as to find a fish bone lodged in the throat, the white of an egg, if swallowed at once, will generally remove it. Or swallow bread crust without chewing—the rough bread will generally dislodge the bone.

The white ivory keys of a piano should never be cleaned with water, which discolors them. Instead, they should be rubbed over with a soft flannel or piece of silk dipped in oxygenated water, which can be obtained at any chemist's, and when the keys are stained or greasy use methylated spirits, gin or diluted whiskey.

Soda possesses many virtues. It is very valuable to brighten tinware when bricky rubbed on with a damp cloth; it preserves the fresh color of green vegetables when boiled with them in small quantities; it will clean ceilings that have been discolored by lamp smoke if the marks are sponged with soda and water; it will clean stained lamp chimneys; it is used to clean soda and water in the usual manner with a lamp brush; it keeps cut flowers fresher if a small bit of soda is put into each receptacle in which flowers are disposed.

Never let a servant dip the handles of dirty knives into water, for through this error the handles become lousy and the ivory or bone is stained. Dip the blades alone in hot borax and water and wipe quickly. Should the handles become discolored or greasy, let them be rubbed with dry borax. Knives should be cleaned upon the knife board at least once a day, if not twice. Should there be a bit of stain upon the blades, remove them by rubbing with a piece of raw potato before the steel is polished. Soda at knives are kept well sharpened, for nothing is more irritating at a meal than to find the knives will not cut easily.

Eggs, like milk, contain in proper proportion all the elements needed to support life," writes Mrs. S. T. R. in the "The Cooking of Eggs," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Being highly concentrated, however, they lack the bulk necessary to keep the excretory organs in perfect condition. Serve with them, then, such food as bread, rice or cereals, but do not serve eggs in any way at the same meal as beef, mutton or fowl. Pork, such as bacon, may, in winter, be served with eggs. While one pound of egg is equal to nourishment to one pound of beef the latter would be borne for a longer time, and would in the end be a much better food. The mineral matter of the egg is small in quantity but rich in quality, and the albumen is in a form most easily digested. We must bear in mind, however, that the egg albumen coagulates at a lower temperature than that in meat, which teaches us at once that, to be easily digested, eggs must be lightly cooked. A hard-boiled egg one in which the white is rendered hard, may be digested by a man laboring in the open air, but it is unfit for food for the man who works in an office or shop, or for the person whose digestion is weak, or for children of any age."

**DOES IT PAY TO TRIPLE.**

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON'S medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No 40 Park Avenue, Montreal.

**HOCHELAGA PLOUGHING MATCH.**

At a meeting of the directors of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society it was decided to hold the annual ploughing match on the farm of Mr. Magloire Delorme, at Cote St. Michel on Nov. 11. There are four classes, viz., first-class ploughmen in the country, who have taken prizes at previous matches; second class ploughmen who have never won a prize in the first-class. Young ploughmen, and retired ploughmen who have not competed at a ploughing match for the last five years. In addition to the special prize the Masse, Harris Company, Limited, offer a "Verity" steel plough for the best sowing and finishing on the field, and the Montreal Hunt offers an improved No. 1 plough, which the directors have decided shall be given for the best "ins" and "outs" on the field, which is a very essential element in ploughing.

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Some Interesting Statistics.

The Consumption of Strong Drink in Canada, Compared With Other Countries.

Before many months are passed the Dominion in all probability will be asked to express itself on the subject of prohibition, and in view of this a short glance at the history of the Temperance movement in Canada may not prove uninteresting reading.

The average amount of strong drink consumed in Canada is less than 4 1/2 gallons per head, as against 17 gallons in the United States and 30 gallons in Great Britain.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The Opinion of Bishop Gaines.

One of the most interesting problems at present engaging the attention of the American student of anthropology is the question: "What is to become of the American negro?"

The black man is in no sense a savage man. Treated well, educated properly and given religious instruction, he is law-abiding and industrious.

Bishop Gaines, of the Afro American Church of Georgia, in a recent paper declares that for the negro race in the United States there is only one fate, that is, amalgamation with the whites.

were 8,000,000 unmixed Africans in the South, to-day there are but 2,000,000. The rest have gradually yielded to the unwritten law of nature, which always provides for the survival of the fittest.

LOVEMAKING.

An English Scholar Gathers Statistics on the Subject.

An Englishman who has plenty of spare time on his hands has been at work gathering statistics about the lovmaking of his countrymen, pleasant occupation, and here is what he has to say:

The latest statistics show that the average annual number of applications for divorce does not exceed 575, which is certainly small considering that the number of Englishmen and Englishwomen who marry each year is computed at 450,000.

An English scholar has actually thought it worth his while to collect statistics in regard to the manner in which the men and women of his country make love to each other.

A curious reason has been assigned for the decadence of this chivalrous custom, which is, that of late years the nether garments of males have been so constructed that it is rather risky for any man to slip down suddenly on his knees in a lady's presence.

HAY CULTURE.

An Experimental Farmer on the Value of Irrigation.

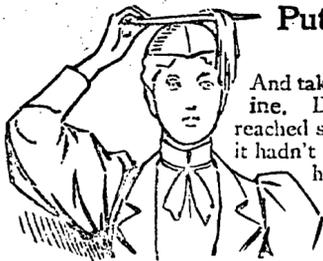
In a recent letter to a Boston newspaper, Mr. Albert W. Murdock, a well known and prosperous experimental farmer of the State of Massachusetts, gives his experience of irrigation as compared with manure in the raising of hay.

"As I stated, I divided my lawn into four sections. The first section had no irrigation this year until after the first crop was harvested. Then it had 15 irrigations, each giving 0.11 inches of water, equal to 8380 gallons for each irrigation, or 66 664 pounds, making 1.65 inches of water per acre.

"Now for results. The first section under the irrigation system harvested first crop, June 29, 4900 pounds of hay per acre; August 13, harvested second crop, 2940 pounds of hay per acre; Sept. 30, harvested third crop, 1780 pounds of hay per acre, making a total hay crop of 9620 pounds per acre.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible. You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy.

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And take up the question of Pearl-ine. Do you think it could have reached such an enormous success, if it hadn't possessed every merit that has been claimed for it?

Do you think that millions of women would be using it every day, as they do, if they knew of anything like it for washing and cleaning?

Do you think it could have grown so rapidly and so wonderfully, if women were not enthusiastic about it, talking of it, urging their friends to use it?

Do you think that hundreds of millions of packages could have been used, as they have been, if there were anything that could be said against it?

P. S.—Don't you think you had better try a little Pearl-ine, to your own saving and profit?

MILLIONS USE PEARLINE

the acre; Aug. 13, second crop of 2380 pounds per acre; Sept. 30, third crop, 820 pounds per acre, making a total crop per acre of 9440 pounds, costing me \$25 per ton standing, leaving a gain in favor of my irrigated section of 740 pounds of hay per acre.

"On my third section I had applied 10 cords of horse manure, costing \$60. June 29 I harvested the first and only crop upon this section, yielding 1780 pounds of hay, and of second quality, costing me \$66.00 per ton standing.

Mr. Murdock claims that water obtained from wells gives a much better fertilizer than pond or river water. As to expense he adds: "Such an irrigation as I propose can be supplied at a cost, for a three-acre plant, of \$100 to \$150 per acre, or an annual cost for interest not exceeding \$6 to \$9 per acre.

Each fountain should stand three and one-half feet above the ground. Even at that height about one half the water is lost by evaporation. If the fountain should stand five feet in height, then three-fourths of the spray would be lost by evaporation.

IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. The A. HURON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine.

English Oyster Trade Slang.

From the London Standard.

An amusing case came before Judge Bacon at Bloomsbury County Court recently when a cotermerger named Moore claimed 10s. from Henry Tabor, Jr., of Billingsgate Market. Defendant did not appear. Judge Bacon: "Tell me about this claim." Plaintiff: "Well, your Honor, it was like this: Last August bank holiday I bought a hamper of 300 oysters from him to sell again. I took 'em home. My missus said, 'I say, Bill, them 'ere oysters are a bit whiffy,' (laughter) 'I looks at 'em, and blow me, what do you think I found? There were a few good 'uns on top, and the rest were fit to walk. (loud laughter) 'I put 'em on the stall, and a copper came by. He was a pal o' mine. He smelt them—lor, you should have seen his face. (laughter) 'Take 'em home, old 'un, if you don't they'll crawl there themselves, if you tries to sell them you'll get locked up for murder.'" [Roars of laughter.] Judge Bacon: "This is very interesting, but do people eat oysters in August?" Plaintiff: "Yuss. In course, oysters is allus good when they is good." Judge Bacon: "What did you pay for them?" Plaintiff: "Five bob for the 300." Judge Bacon: "What! Five shillings for 300 oysters? Are edible oysters to be had at that price? In August, too. At what price did you sell them?" Plaintiff: "I solds them at a tanner a dozen. These were not natives." [Laughter.] The Judge: "I suppose not. What were they?" Plaintiff: "They was Portuguese. I goes the next day and sees Tabor. He won't pay me back. He says, 'Well, cully (laughter), if you wants your oolish back, summons me. If you wins the day, I'll give you two bob extra for a day's booze.'" [Laughter.] Judge Bacon: "How do you

make your claim 10s.? You only paid 5s for these delicious bivalves." Plaintiff: "There's lots o' profit and waste o' time." Judge Bacon: "Well, Tabor does not appear. You can have judgment. Now you have won your case you had better go to him and get the extra 2s. he promised you" [laughter]

A WIDOW'S STRUGGLE.

HARD WORK BROUGHT ON A SEVERE ILLNESS.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS AND EXTREME WEAKNESS—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CAME TO HER RESCUE AFTER HOSPITAL TREATMENT FAILED.

From the Fort William Journal.

In the town of Fort William lives a brave widow, who for years has by dint of constant labor kept the wolf from the door and her little family together. From morning till night she toiled to provide comforts for her loved ones until nature at last protested against such a constant drain on her strength, and so she began to lose health.

This great remedy enriches and purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and in this way goes to the root of disease, driving it from the system, and curing when other remedies fail.

FITS or EPILEPSY CURED.

To the Editor:— I have a positive Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been cured.

So proof-positive am I of its power, that I will send a Sample Bottle Free, with a valuable Treatise on this disease, to any of your readers who are afflicted, if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address.

H. G. ROOT, 186 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Canada.

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Our Illustrated Winter Catalogue just published, containing one hundred and seventy pages, mailed free to any address in the world.

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Three Wonderful Specials for To-morrow.

These three wonderful specials in Ladies' Jackets and Capes will help emphasize the fact that the Big Store creates values in New Goods that are unapproachable in Canada.

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Ladies' Stylish New Jackets in Black English Cheviot, double wrap, rough finish, double breasted style, buttons to neck, high round collar, new cut sleeves with cuffs, coat back, triple seams; sizes 32 to 40 bust measure. To-morrow's special price \$4.85.

Ladies' New Black Jackets from \$2 45.

JACKET SPECIALS.

A Novelty in Ladies' New Box Beaver Cloth Jackets; brown, drab, new green, navy and black; double breasted style, buttons up to neck, with pretty pearl buttons, coat back, new collar, and pockets lined with gold and brown silk. To-morrow's special price \$10.85.

Ladies' New Colored Jackets, from \$3 95.

GOLF CAPES.

New Elegant Golf Capes in Scotch Tweed Mixtures of Gray and Black, and White and Black; stylish checked linings, new cut hoods, trimmed with pearl buttons and made with full sweep, very neatly finished, 34 inches long. To-morrow's special price, \$6.45.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

New Gismonde Cloth with heavy black boucle pattern, raised on changeable foundation, special at 69c.

New Silk and Wool Cordoba Cloth, dark colored grounds, interwoven with bright colored silk thread forming small polka spot, 85c.

New Netherland Checked Dress Goods, in a splendid range of choice colorings with colored boucle border to match, very stylish, \$1.45.

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One case of Fancy Figured Silks, just opened in a beautiful assortment of all the newest colorings and latest designs, imported expressly for Ladies' blouse waists, nothing prettier seen in the city, and at the very moderate price, \$1 25.

New Art Drapery Silks in an endless variety of latest colorings and elegant designs, 70c.

New 36 inch plain art silks, all the latest and standard shades, 60c.

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NEW HAND LOOM LINENS.

HAND LOOM TABLE CLOTHS.

75 Very Heavy Unbleached Hand Loom Linen Table Cloths, clear bright yarn, border all round, size 2x2 1/2 yards, wonderful value. Special price \$1.40.

110 Unbleached Linen Table Cloths, with fancy red border and fringed, size 2x3 yards. Special price, \$1.15 each.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

LINEN TOWELS.

250 dozen Linen Glass Towels in blue and white, and red and white checks, fringed.

Special price 34c.

115 dozen Unbleached Linen Damask Towels, very heavy, size 16x38 inches.

Special price 10c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Write for WINTER CATALOGUE. Just Published.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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1765 to 1785 Notre Dame St. 392 to 394 St. James St., Montreal.

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Telephone 1182. MONTREAL. Personal supervision given to all business. Rents collected, Estates administered and Books audited.

TREATED FREE DROPSY Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

Is the best and the only genuine article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

The attention of our readers is directed to our advertisers, who are representative business men. Please tell them you saw their advertisement in the True Witness.

SURGEON-DENTISTS

FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE

GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots. Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anaesthesia.

Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence Street. Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone, B.M. 2818.

DR. BROUSSEAU, D.D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 75 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, . . . 6501.

Your impression in the morning. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (desh colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces. Gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A military officer named Silk was serving in a Munster garrison town. A young lady remarked to her friend that she considered the name Silk a rather quaint one for a soldier, when her companion wittily remarked: "It seems to me a very appropriate one, for this reason, that silk can never be worsted."—Kildimo.

He: But the worst of cycling is that it brings one in contact with all kinds of people. She (thinking of her bruises): It certainly does. Especially the first week.

Happy as a Whelk.—Mrs. Farmer: "You say your friend, Hiram, lost his patience, and he was happy. Mr. Farmer: "Yes; happiest man I ever saw."

"I don't understand how a man can lose his patience and yet be happy at the same time." "Why, Patience was the name of his divorced wife."

Lord Glasgow was once travelling by rail, and tendered a five-pound note to the booking clerk for a ticket. "Put your name on it," said the youth; and Lord Glasgow endorsed it as requested, putting simply the name "Glasgow," as is customary with nobles, and handed the note back.

"Here, hi, you stupid man," cried the clerk; "I want to know who you are, and not where you're going to."

Teacher: Tommy, did you wash your face, as I told you? Tommy: Yes; but it wasn't no use. The towel wasn't a bit dirty.

**CHADS FROM OTTAWA**

**Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum Directors.**

**New Monastery Building—A Conscience Stricken Citizen—A Civil Service Case—The Proposal of the City Council to Get a Government Bonus.**

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Directors of the St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum was held last week, and the reports of the secretary and the treasurer were read, showing the progress of the institution during the past year. The secretary, Mr. M. J. Farrell, in his report, stated that at the beginning of the year there were in residence 95 adults and 59 children. During the year 47 adults and 59 children were admitted, making the total number in residence, 202. The collective stay of all the inmates was 61,652 days, and the average stay of each was 232 days; 21 adults and 31 children were removed during the year. On the 20th September, 1897, there were in residence 103 adults and 35 children. The expected increase in the city collections last year, we regret to say, was not realized, and a more active, prompt and thorough canvass by the collectors will be necessary this year.

The total receipts of the year were in excess of those of last year by \$1,001.84. Of this total \$2,000 was the magnificent donation of William Maskey. There is a mortgage of \$2,000 on the laundry building. A bequest of \$1,000 was made to the asylum by the late Richard Nagle. The summer house on the asylum farm in the township of Gloucester has been improved at a considerable expense, and this asset increased in value thereby, as shown by statement. The assets are shown as \$60,523, and \$10,000 less than last year, the council being of opinion that some of the valuations have been too high. The farm will now afford a pleasant and healthy resort for the inmates of the asylum during the hot weather, access thereto being made more comfortably convenient by a donation of \$325 from James Gullery, of Pittsburgh, for the purchase of an omnibus, which is in course of construction.

The health of the inmates has been good, and the death rate low, only 11 deaths in the refuge branch having occurred during the year. The average age of the deceased being 70.9 years. In the Orphanage Department 20 deaths occurred during the year, a deaf mute aged eleven years and a child of three years of age, who had only been in the asylum about three months.

**A NEW MONASTERY BUILDING.**

The site of a new monastery for the Order of the Precious Blood has been selected. It is located on Charlotte, Daly, Beeser and Wurttemberg streets. The plans of the new building have been drawn by Mr. L. Z. Gauthier, architect, of Montreal. Tenders for the work of construction will be called for in a short while, although operations will not be commenced until May next.

**CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.**

The Ottawa Free Press in a recent issue says:—

Some conscience-stricken penitent has contributed to the Canadian public funds the sum of \$1,050. The money was received yesterday at the finance department. The sender gave no sign of his identity. All that accompanied the notes in the envelope was the legend, "conscience boodle," in a lead pencil scrawl. The letter bore no postmark but that of Ottawa on the back. Evidently it has come from the Maritime Provinces, for the money was in Maritime bank notes, such as are not in circulation anywhere else. A portion of the money was also in American notes.

**OF INTEREST TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.**

A case of some interest to the Civil Service was heard last week in the Exchequer Court:

Mr. S. M. Balderson sued for the addition of ten years of his term of service in the civil service and the increase of his retiring allowance by some \$500. It was thrown out by Mr. Justice Burbridge on grounds of non-jurisdiction. Mr. Balderson had been in the civil service for fifteen years, and for the three years preceding his retirement his average salary was \$2,275 a year. The retiring allowance granted him by council was \$680.

**THE CITIZEN SOLD.**

The Citizen has changed its management, so it is said. A new company has been formed in which Southam & Carey of the Hamilton Spectator will have the controlling interest. The price paid by the new organization for the paper is stated to be \$25,000.

**THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATORS OF AFFAIRS CIVIC HAVE A VERY NICE LITTLE PROJECT TO RELIEVE THE CITY OF SOME OF ITS BURTHENS, AS MAY BE INFERRED FROM THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE CITY CLERK LAST WEEK:**

1. The inadequacy of the civic revenue to meet the requirements of the city as the capital of the Dominion.
2. The lack of any contribution from

**THIRTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE IN FUR REPAIRING.**

To the LADIES OF MONTREAL.—For a short time we will make Fur alterations (work guaranteed) at low prices.

ARNAUD DOUT, 1504 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Court House.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA,** 1066 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents. 10-6

**JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.**

**Forewarned**

Is Forearmed.

It is better to be armed in time with a plentiful supply of essential goods, especially during the changeable weather. Don't forget the Boys, send them to school these chilly mornings in our Perfect Fitting warm giving stylish Hats, with an extra precaution in one of our comfortable Beavers. Overcoats or Ulsters, and you can rest assured that it is well provided for against changeable weather. Another Wonderful Special in Cheviot all wool Serge, same goods that we had on sale a week ago, which we sold out in a couple of days. To those that were disappointed in not securing that special line we were fortunate in securing another 35 pieces in Navy Blue, Brown and Black, 42 inches wide, 36 yard.

Come early, as this lot will be sure to go as fast as the street.

**DON'T FORGET TO VISIT OUR Blanket and Comforter Department.**

All that you require for comfort and warmth in house value Blankets and Comforters at less than discount prices.

Men's real Scottish Heather Mixed Socks with card of mending to match, 48 pair. Unequaled for wear.

Men's Fancy Striped All Wool Shirts and Drawers, extra special value, for \$1.25 suit.

Useful Fancy Bones with assorted Hair Pins, a very useful and attractive ornament for a ladies' dressing table.

Japanese Fancy Wicker Baskets, useful for match or pin holders, also used for funny work, Scotch.

You don't need to break your nails in opening. Our special easy opened Lever Pocket Knife in Nickel, Silver, Bone and Tortoise Shell handles, suitable for lady or gentleman.

**Stamped Linens**

Colored Checked Linens in assorted colors, stamped for cushions, etc.

**STAMPED LINENS.**—Our Stamped Linen Department has been replenished with a choice lot of new designs, also a fine assortment of novelties for the coming Christmas season.

**Mail Orders promptly attended to.**

**JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,** The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

**Nearly 14,000 Heintzman & Co. Pianos . . .**

Have been manufactured and are in active use at present.

The Heintzman & Co. Pianos continue to be the favorite and most widely sold pianos in Canada because of their intrinsic merit of tone and durability. For these same reasons the most loyal and staunch friends of the Heintzman Pianos are those who have used them longest and know them best.

Large and choice new stock in our warehouses. Prices and terms very attractive.

Old pianos of any make exchanged.

**LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER Co.,** 2366 St. Catherine Street.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTURE (LIMITED)**

104 St. Lawrence Street,

Now makes daily distributions of Works of Art varying from 25c. to \$1,000.

Prices of Tickets from 25c. to \$1.00.

Buy your Tickets from our Agent, at the rooms of the Society.

Drawing takes place at 8 P.M. every day.

The National Society of Sculpture.

**P. WRIGHT,** 1327 & 1329 Notre Dame St.

**RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.**

**GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRY GOODS**

We have now determined to offer the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Mantle Velvet Trimmings, Plushes, etc., French Dress Goods, Irish Table Linens, Napkins, Turkish Towels, Table Cloths, White and Colored Quilts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, in fact a general stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. All the above goods are of the very best quality imported, and will be offered during the next few weeks at about 50c in the dollar.

**Special Offering.**

125 Grey Flannelette Blankets, reduced to.....	25c	25 Nice Quilted Comforter, reduced to.....	64c
125 Large Grey Flannelette Blankets, reduced to.....	35c	25 Extra Large Comforters, reduced to.....	95c
100 Pairs White Blankets, reduced to.....	\$1.25	20 Eider Down Comforters, worth \$3.50, at.....	\$1.67
50 Pairs Imported White Blankets, reduced to.....	\$2.25	10 Only Eider Down Comforters, worth \$3.75, at.....	\$1.75
75 Nice Quilted Comforters, reduced to.....	55c	10 Only Eider Down Fatin Covering, worth \$6.75, at.....	\$3.75

**BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.**

During our Sale we will offer the balance of Carpets at such prices as will astonish Carpet Buyers.

20c per yard will buy a nice serviceable Tapestry Carpet.	37 1/2c will buy a nice bright green Brussels Carpet.
24c per yard will buy a superior Tapestry Carpet.	45c will buy an extra heavy Brussels Carpet.
29c per yard will buy a nice bright Tapestry Carpet.	65c will buy a five frame heavy Brussels Carpet.
35c per yard will buy extra heavy Tapestry Carpet.	69c will buy a velvet pile Brussels Carpet.
50c per yard will buy a beautiful bright Tapestry Carpet.	

**BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY SQUARES.**

With Border—All Reduced.

10 Squares ... 3 1/2 yards x 3 1/2	25 Squares ... 3 yards x 4
20 Squares ... 3 yards x 5	20 Squares ... 4 1/2 yards x 5
25 Squares ... 3 yards x 3 1/2	15 Squares ... 5 yards x 6

**REAL IRISH TABLE LINEN.**

Full Bleached Table Cloths	Half Bleached
2 1/2 yards x 2 ... at 57c	2 1/2 yards x 2 ... at 44c
3 yards x 3 1/2 ... at 60c	3 yards x 2 ... at 55c
3 1/2 yards x 2 1/2 ... at 90c	3 1/2 yards x 2 1/2 ... at 68c
	4 yards x 2 1/2 ... at 95c

**IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT**

Table Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Damask and Huck Towels, Glass Cloths, Towels and Toweling, Sheetting, Pillow Linen, Tickings, Grey and White Flannels, Grey and White Cotton, Etc., Etc.

Hundreds of others reduced in like proportion to the above.

**House Furnishings.**

English Floor Oilcloths, Canadian Oilcloth, Window Shades, Window Poles. All reduced 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

**WHITE LACE CURTAINS.**

White Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 80c pair.  
White Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, 65c pair.  
White Lace Curtains, extra heavy, 3 1/2 yards, 95c pair.  
White Lace Curtains, extra fine, 4 yards long, \$1.25 pair.  
White Lace Curtains, extra large and heavy, 4 yards x 2, \$1.05 pair.

**MEN'S UNDERWEAR.**

25 Dozen Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, at 15c.  
20 Dozen Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, at 22c.  
10 Doz. Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, at 20c.  
All other lines reduced in same proportion.

**CHENILLE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.**

Chenille Curtains, 3 yards long, 95c.  
Chenille Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, beautiful drape, \$1.15  
Chenille Curtains, 4 yards long, extra heavy, \$1.25.  
Chenille Portieres, 4 yards long x 2 yards, worth \$9.75, for \$6.95.  
Chenille Portieres, 4 yards long x 2 yards, superior quality, worth 10.50 for \$7.25.

**WHITE TOILET QUILTS.**

One Case White Toilet Quilts, extra large, at 95c each.  
One Case White Honey Comb Quilts, 2 1/2 yards x 3 at 95c each.

During the Sale we will offer the balance of our Irish Tweeds and Irish Friezes at less than cost price. Don't forget that this sale will continue week after week until the whole stock is sold without the slightest reserve.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO'S**

**ADVERTISING.**

**BLANKET DEPARTMENT.**

The Best Qualities, Largest Sizes, and Lowest Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PAIRS TO SELECT FROM ALL FAST COLORED BOBBERS.

Fine White Wool Blankets—\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, per pair

Colored All Wool Blankets—Light Grey, Blue, Borders, extra value, \$1.40 and \$2.00 per pair

Fancy Louis XVI Blankets, the most handsome Fancy Blankets produced, and only \$1.35 each.

Eider Down Quilts—all filled with pure down, covered with fine French Satens, choice patterns, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00

Comforters! Comforters!—A large selection of Wadded Comforters, at all prices from 75c each.

**Window Shades.**

We make Window Shades of every description to order. The best Opaque Cloth, the best workmanship, and the lowest prices. All measures taken free of charge.

Ready-made Window Shades—A large variety to select from. — Prices for complete Shades and Roller Blinds, from 25c each.

**Mantles.**

The largest stock in Montreal, at less than wholesale prices! Thousands of New Mantles, embracing all the latest novelties in Jackets, Capes and Ulsters to select from. We can please every taste, suit every purse, and fit every figure to perfection. Call and see us.

**Country Orders Filled With Care.**

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.** 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 2828

**LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Three Per Cent for the current half year, being at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th day of November next, both days inclusive, by order of the Board.

W. WEILL, President and General Manager, Montreal, 16th October, 1897.

**IMPORTANT MUSIC SALE!**

Having an extra heavy stock of Sheet Music and Books on hand, we will, during the coming week, offer the public choice of some 10,000 Standard Compositions at discounts of 25 to 60 percent from regular prices. As this is a bona fide sale, it behooves all who can to call and look over list of selections.

Don't mistake the address:

**Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.** MUSIC STORE, 213 St. James Street.

**VIN MARIANI.** (MARIANI WINE)

No article that has ever been offered to the public has received so many voluntary testimonials from eminent people as this world famous tonic wine, Vin Mariani.

As a healthful invigorating and stimulating tonic it has no equal.



"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant."

**Morell MacKenzie, M.D., London.**

Court Physician to Her Majesty the Queen.

At Druggists & Fancy Grocers. Avoid imitations. Album of Portraits of Celebrities testifying to the merits of Vin Mariani sent free on application.

**LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.** MONTREAL. SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR Gold Lock Sea Champagne, Old Empire Eye Whisky.

**P. WRIGHT,** 1327 & 1329 Notre Dame St.

**JUBILEE SMOKE CONSUMER.**

ITS USE WILL ENTIRELY DO AWAY WITH THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The citizens of the east end of the city, who have been complaining about the smoke nuisance and foul smelling gases emanating from the large and important manufacturing establishment of Mr. Wm. Clark, situated on Amherst street, are about to have the cause which led to these complaints remedied.

The proprietor, Mr. Wm. Clark, a recognized progressive business man, quietly investigated the cause of these complaints, and found that they were due to the smoke and gases produced by the burning of greases and other fuel. After inquiring into the relative worth of the various Smoke Consumers on the market, Mr. Wm. Clark has given instructions to Mr. C. Moisan, inventor of the Jubilee Smoke Consumer, to have placed on all his steam boilers his celebrated Smoke Consumer, believing it to be greatly superior to all others on the market, in every respect.

Mr. Clark merits the good will of the citizens of the district in which his large establishment is situated, for his remedying this much complained of smoke nuisance.

It is to be hoped that in the interest of the public and in their own interest the other proprietors will follow this important example.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in this issue, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.

**ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.**

ROLL OF HONOR FOR OCTOBER.

1st CLASS.—Bernard Healy, Jas. McCarron, Jas. Kennedy, Jas. Butler, Ed. Kennedy, J. Kiely, J. King, J. Paré, J. Stafford, J. McGuire, T. Higgins.

2nd CLASS.—Ed. Cassidy, H. Barry, H. Manning, F. Forriester, M. McNamara, R. Blackstock, J. Walsh, J. Driscoll, M. Foley, T. Mahony, J. Mailloux, W. Kennedy, Ed. O'Brien, P. Kennedy, J. Scullion, D. Kavanagh.

3rd CLASS.—Ed. Curran, A. Green, M. O'Brien, J. Corcoran, J. Scullion, C. Gleeson, S. Shields, A. Denis, R. Gatten, J. Gilligan, M. Kelly, F. Frappier, W. Powers, E. Mooney, J. Green, A. Brebant, F. Hamill, T. Hogan, J. McLaughlin, E. Gannon, W. O'Flaherty, H. Daragon.

4th CLASS.—J. Meehan, Ed. Ryan, J. O'Brien, W. Madigan, J. Murphy, W. Stewart, Jos. Noonan, H. Thompson.

5th CLASS.—C. McDonald, H. Murphy, J. Manning, H. Everett, J. Gallery, M. J. O'Donnell, J. Gallagher, T. Sheeran, M. Boyle, G. Flowers, J. Boland.

6th CLASS.—E. Shanahan, J. Herbert, P. Herbert, J. McMorro, R. McDonald, J. Kelly, E. Lalorand, J. Clancy, J. Foley, E. Tobin, J. Smith, H. Kennedy, H. Hyland, P. Coughlan.

**ST. ANTHONY'S C.Y.M.S.**

The semi-annual meeting of the above society was held in their hall, on the 24th instant, and the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. J. McGee; 1st vice-pres;

dent, A. Haynes; 2nd vice-president, W. A. MacEvilla; financial secretary, T. M. Cullen; recording secretary, W. King; assistant recording secretary, H. J. McCann; librarian, C. J. Foley; assistant librarian, T. J. Matthews; marshal, J. C. Kearney. Committee—G. C. Gahan, L. McDonald, W. L. Perigo, jr., H. Coghlan and C. J. Brady. The dramatic section of the society intend giving an entertainment in the near future and are working hard to make it a success.

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If he can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health than it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down, when he realizes a loss of vitality and energy, he must call a halt. The strands of his rope are parting rapidly. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has helped thousands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blood, it forces out impurities and kills germs. It doesn't make any difference what name you call your trouble by—dyspepsia, kidney disease, rheumatism, consumption, skin disease, the "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it abo lutely. None of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is full of rich, pure blood.

Send 3 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.