

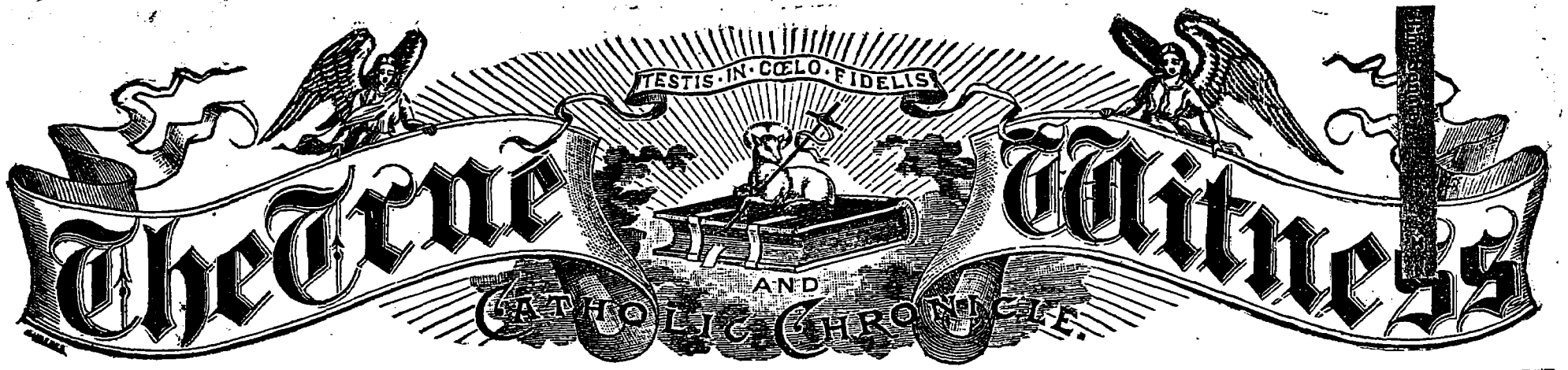
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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

In our last issue, in referring to the piano so kindly donated by Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, Notre Dame Street, to the Villa Maria Bazaar, we mentioned that it was a "Hazleton" make. We have since learned that it was a "Pratte" piano. We make the correction, firstly, because it is only fair to Mr. Pratte to let it be known that the magnificent instrument for which the Shamrocks and Nationals contended was of his own make; and secondly, because we believe that there is no better piano in Canada than the "Pratte."

It is our very pleasant duty to announce the promotion of Mr. P. C. Shannon to the important office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company. Mr. Shannon is an Irish Catholic and has always been recognized as one of the clever young men engaged in commercial affairs. Perseverance, industry and honesty of purpose have won for him a new place of distinction, and we congratulate him, as we believe he is the right man in the right place and one who will discharge his duty with credit to the Company and honor to himself.

The month of December, which we are commencing, is one that contains some very important Catholic feasts. On the third was the feast of St. Francis Xavier, and to-day, the fifth, is that of St. Chrysologus; Saturday, the eighth, is the Immaculate Conception; the twenty-first is that of St. Thomas the apostle; the twenty-fifth is Christmas; the twenty-sixth is the feast of St. Stephen, the proto-martyr; the twenty-seventh that of St. John the Apostle; the twenty-eighth, the celebration of the Holy Innocents; the twenty-ninth the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury; and the thirty-first, the day consecrated to St. Sylvester. It is truly a festive season in more senses than the generally accepted one for that term.

A NEW FIRM has been established on Lagauchetiere street. The members are "dealers and importers and exporters of teas, groceries and all kinds of Chinese merchandise." As it might be of deep interest to our readers to know who the members of this firm are, we will furnish the list. We give their names—in full—with the firm name, which is "Wing Chong Long & Co." The company is well established and is composed of the following Chinese gentlemen: Goon Hoy You, Fong Man King, Wong Hing, Wong Sam, Wong Sing, Wong Com, Wong Chong, Wong Dock, Fong Que, Wong Funn, Fong Sing, Fong Com, Goon Tung, Goon Quong, Goon You, Goon Com, Wong You, Fong Doo, Wong...

One of Italy's freethinking journals—L'Italia del Popolo—admits that Leo XIII. is an Italian worthy of being called a statesman. It claims that this is due to his influence upon pub-

lic opinion, and that, deprived of temporal power, it is extraordinary what that influence has become. We agree with that organ, and we wonder that the Italian government would not allow such a statesman—as it admits Leo to be—to enjoy an opportunity of exercising his genius for the good of the world in general and of Italy in particular. Just let the temporal power be restored, and the age will then have some real conception of what the Sovereign Pontiff is capable of performing.

THEY say that the Island of St. Helena is the smallest diocese in the world. The Bishop of the diocese has jurisdiction over three priests. There was a time, however, when that diocese contained one man, who in his day of glory dictated to Europe. What a lasting monument, that coral upheaval in the bosom of the Atlantic. It may be small, but the historic associations that cluster around its rocks—even as the sea-birds that collect there—render it a mighty important domain.

THE London Spectator, discussing the works of Froude, speaks of a certain number of popular writers whose works are soon forgotten, and in the category the learned journal places Moore. We don't see that any reply to this is necessary. In fact the answer is to be heard in every land. Go to any concert where English songs or melodies are sung; go to almost any *salon* in London or New York; go where you please, all the world over, and you will meet with Moore, immortalized in his undying productions. It is queer how some critics imagine because they do not read certain works nor admire certain writers it necessarily follows that the rest of the world is like them.

ANOTHER Montrealer has become distinguished abroad. His Holiness, Leo XIII., has nominated the Very Rev. Father Mayer as Bishop Coadjutor for the Archdiocese of Madras. Father Mayer is a native of Montreal, and was born here on the 15th August, 1850. He was ordained in London, on the 3rd December, 1876, and arrived at Madras in the following January. He spent the whole of his clerical life in Madras, and the work that he performed, as well as the great administrative ability which he displayed, connected with his remarkable virtues, combined to secure his elevation to the high position which he will now occupy. Montreal extends its congratulations to her successful son.

THE Kiltaining Free Press says:—"The ringing of the Catholic bell for an hour on Monday recalled to our citizens that the 8th October is the birthday of John Gilpin, Esq., deceased." It appears that Mr. Gilpin—who is not to be confounded with his famous namesake, who rode from Ware to Edmonton and back—was a member of the Armstrong County bar. He left \$100 to the Catholic Church on condition that its bell should ring on each anniversary of his birth.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Why he left the bequest to the Catholic Church in preference to his own, no person can imagine. It is likely that on the condition of \$100 for an hour's ringing once each year, Mr Gilpin's birthday will be long remembered in that locality. It is also remarkable that he did not ask to have the bell tolled on the anniversary of his death. Evidently—like Cowper's hero—

"John Gilpin was a citizen  
Of credit and renown."

UNDER the heading "The Land of the De Profundis," Rev. M. Russell, S.J., has the following in the Irish Monthly. Indeed it is well deserving of careful consideration, for the little paragraph contains a vast amount of truth regarding the Irish people:

"I have heard of a pious English priest who objected to the 129th psalm being called the De Profundis in a popular publication; he thought the simple reader would know it better as Out of the Depths. That would certainly not be the case in Ireland. In Ireland, from time immemorial this psalm is recited after every mass by the priest at the foot of the altar. The trials and perils through which Irish Catholics preserved the Faith during all the Penal days made them secure at least this commemoration of the faithful departed as requiem masses and anniversaries could not be celebrated at these troubled times. I know not, and probably no one knows, when the liturgy of the Holy Sacrifice received in Ireland this addition, which entitles her to be called the Land of the De Profundis."

ONE of the first cares of Nicholas II. was to send a cordial and respectful despatch to the Pope to announce that he had ascended the throne. Leo XIII. replied in an equally cordial manner and wished the new Czar a happy reign. Whether this homage of the young Czar to the Pope is merely a formality, or a diplomatic move or not, it is an evidence to the world of the great esteem in which the Pope is held by the heads of the different nations. It is very strange that insignificant men presume to ridicule the Vicar of Christ while the most important personages are paying tribute to him. Some silly A. P. Aist will strut about, express his disdain for the grandest character of the age, while the most potent rulers are bowing down in homage before the immortal prisoner of the Vatican. To abuse the Pope is the positive index of a narrow mind, an ignorant brain, and an insignificant character. The mists from the swamps may hide the sun's rays for a few moments from the eyes of the inhabitants of the malaria-haunted regions, but the mists do not approach even within millions of miles the luminary itself.

It has been decided in Toronto that the Canadian Government cannot punish bigamists when the second marriage takes place in the United States. Probably a similar decision would be given in the United States, when the second marriage is celebrated in Canada. "C'est

magnifique, mais ce n'est la guerre"—it is law but certainly it is not justice. If such be the law the Court is obliged to interpret it as it is found in the statute-book; but we pity the legislators who so arranged the law. Bigamy is not only a crime against the law of God but it is an act of cruel wrong perpetrated against wife, children, and other members of society. We believe that there should exist some international law to deal with such cases. This is the natural outcome of a lax standard regarding the sacrament of marriage. Until the teaching of Catholicity on this sacrament obtains there can be little safety in the domestic world; divorce, on the one hand, like the sword of Damocles, suspended by a thread over the spouse, and the possibility of bigamy with impunity, on the other. Soon a generation will be seeking for the old homes and firesides, and will find but desolation and ashes to tell that once happy families did exist—in the days when the marriage tie was respected and marriage was a sacrament and not a mere civil contract.

There is a movement on foot to secure a monument in Quebec to the brave General Richard Montgomery, who met his death while attempting to capture the city, on the 31st December, 1775. Whether the necessary permission will be granted to the American gentlemen interested to place such a monument in the old city or not, is more than we can say. Of course Montgomery was the commander of an army that invaded Canada; it could not be expected, therefore, that Canadian authorities would take the initiative in the matter. But nearly one hundred and nineteen years have gone since then, and surely the distance of time is sufficiently great to soften the memories of a period of conflict, and to display to the future only the grand characteristics of the heroic general. While it might seem strange were Canadians to erect the monument, still when the steps are taken by Montgomery's fellow-countrymen, it would be a graceful and deserving act were the permission to be spontaneously accorded. Besides, as Irishmen, we must feel proud of that grand soldier, and as citizens of the world we cannot forget that in private life Montgomery was as exemplary as he was noble in public life. His was a rich character, and one that deserves a fitting commemoration.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Southwark, the pro Cathedral Church of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and which has been for half a century the Metropolitan Church for England, was consecrated three weeks ago. It is an inflexible rule of the Catholic Church that no place of worship may be consecrated till every cent of debt on the building may be paid. Of course the place of worship may be blessed, and divine service held therein; but it is only consecrated when clear of all debt. This is the reason why the Metropolitan Church of England has remained unconsecrated for fifty years.

**AN IRISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.**

It is well known to our readers that during the last year and more, the TRUE WITNESS has taken, as in duty bound, a special interest in the important question of Irish Catholic representation in school matters. In 1893 we fought, with all the strength at our disposal, to have the rights of the Irish Catholic school-taxed people recognized in the form of due representation upon a Board that holds in its hands the important work of dispensing the moneys paid in for school purposes. Eventually, and through the assistance of our representatives, we succeeded in securing that which we asked, and that which was duly recognized by the present local government to be just and fair. Scarcely had that object been attained when a new shuffle of the cards took place. The then existing law was so amended as to necessitate the entire change of the form of representation on that Board.

It is not necessary that we should go over the whole question that has been fully threshed out, during the past summer, in the press. Suffice to say that the only Irish Catholic representative on the Board was removed under the wing of the new Act, and that the interests of the Irish Catholic element were entirely ignored. We do not purpose entering into any personalities, nor shall we make use of any names; we merely desire to express an opinion, in harmony with our former course, upon this matter. It must not be forgotten, however, that the one who was appointed as a member of that Board had scarcely time to take his seat, was scarcely able to glean an idea of the proceedings, was scarcely allowed to post himself on the questions of major importance, when his services were no longer required, when he was—not dismissed—but “superseded,” to use the words of the Honorable Provincial Secretary, in the office that he held. Without casting any reflection upon the gentleman who thus “superseded” him, we can honestly say that in no way did that gentleman—either in qualifications before his nomination or in practice since then—represent the element that he was supposed to represent. Granting him all the ability, the integrity, and the honesty of intention possible to conceive, the fact still remains that he in no way—neither by association or inclination—is calculated to fill the gap left open by the wiping out of the Irish-Catholic representative above referred to. In the next place the views of the particular element—so represented, or unrepresented—were never consulted. The opinions of the Irish-Catholic tax-payers were not asked, nor, when given, were they considered.

Last Wednesday evening, in the House at Quebec, Ald. Kennedy, who represents the most Irish-Catholic division in our province, brought the question somewhat forcibly before the government. Mr. Kennedy deserves credit for the manly stand that he took. While being elected supporter of the Government, he did not hesitate to step in when the occasion required it and to bring that same government to task for the most unjustifiable manner in which it acted towards the people whose interests he is elected to represent. Mr. Kennedy clearly pointed out the situation and asked for such legislation as would tend to rectify the great mistake that had been committed. Supported, to a certain extent, by other members of the House, both on the government and opposition sides, Mr. Kennedy boldly pushed the enquiry until the Provincial Secretary, and then the Premier, came to the rescue and sought to explain away the

action taken by the Government. Of what did that explanation consist? The Provincial Secretary hid himself behind the petty technicalities of the recently enacted amendment, and the Premier sought to show that by that amendment the Irish-Catholics had more representation than ever. In the first place they both took a false ground whereon to base their defence. Heretofore the Irish Catholics had a representative—in the person of the ex-school commissioner—who was the choice of the people, and who had their entire confidence. By the new law the representation on that Board was divided into three sections—one representing the Church, another the city and the third the people. In the section representing the people the Irish Catholic element was deprived of the representative known to that people, accepted by that people and competent in every sense to fulfil the wishes of that people. Once more, we repeat that we do not wish to reflect upon the gentleman who is supposed to be the Irish Catholic representative—all we need say is that we have heretofore clearly proven that he no more represents their interests and is no more their choice than had he been a member of any other nationality bearing, by accident, a name indicative of Irish sympathies.

It is not necessary that we should enter into a lengthy discussion in this matter, nor would it be possible for us to treat the subject in less than a dozen articles. All we wish to say—for this week—is that the Hon. Mr. Taillon's government has not done its duty by us, nor have the explanations given been satisfactory. One man—and only one of that Government—seemed to thoroughly grasp the situation, and his views were not fully ventilated—we refer to the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Casgrain. The motion of Mr. Kennedy, the Irish Catholic representative from Montreal, called for all correspondence in connection with this question. If this is not considered as a mere matter of form, and that the House looks upon it as a simple parliamentary proceeding in order to reach a given object, we trust that when such correspondence will be brought down, the Government will not neglect to place before the House the communications from us to the Premier, to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, to the Attorney-General, and to the Provincial Secretary, on this subject. Perchance they may cast some new light on the matter.

The fact is that Hon. Mr. Taillon and the Government—through the medium principally of the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, hid behind the transparent mask of a poorly and miserably concocted amendment to the law. Yes, truly, on the statute book to-day that law exists. But how comes it to be there? A question that we are prepared to answer if necessity demands. But even as that law stands we hold that it is not obligatory. And the fact of it not being obligatory alone savors of some special object, apart from the general public interest, in its coming into existence. Why is it not obligatory?

Legislators should be the first to know the principles of jurisprudence. If rumor speaks truly Hon. Mr. Taillon is a most learned advocate and one deeply read in the law. If our own past experience does not fail us, the Provincial Secretary is, above all men, the one who should have by heart the most elementary principles of legislation. Surely neither one of these gentlemen will dare to state that an enactment passed by a legislature, which leaves no condition absolute to be fulfilled and leaves an option that is tantamount to the nullification

of its own effects, is other than a mere infringement on the space of the statutes, and by no means a law. The Act to which we refer, and upon which the Government has based its unmanly (excuse the term) defense, states that the members of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners shall be chosen—“in as much as possible”—from the ranks of University men. That “in as much as possible” is the clause that nullifies the Act; because “a law that is left in its application or interpretation, to the option of any persons other than the legislation, is no law, and is null and void, to all intents and purposes.”

If it is absolutely necessary we are prepared to enter into the argument of this question. For the present moment we merely desire to thank Mr. Kennedy for having brought it up, and to point out the petty subterfuge by which the Government wishes to escape its consequences. We claim that the amendment, as interpreted by the Taillon Government, is an injustice direct to our people; secondly, that the enactment behind which the Government hides is null and void in law; and thirdly, that we are, by quibbles and political exigencies, deprived of that just representation which our tax-paying Irish Catholic citizens deserve.

**THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

At the request of a large number of our subscribers we reproduce this year the article which we wrote in 1892, on the occasion of the grand festival of the Immaculate Conception. Strange to say that last year we were asked to reproduce this article again, and we did so; here is the third time that it appears in our columns. In once more placing before our readers this humble tribute to the Immaculate Mother, we do so in the hope that some good may flow therefrom, and that our Catholic friends may receive a deeper impression of the grandeur of Mary, while our non-Catholic friends may learn how glorious, how noble, how sublime is the devotion that our Church pays to the Queen of All Saints. Trusting that our many correspondents will be pleased, and that our article may serve in a slight way to increase the respect, love and veneration which all Catholics should have for the Immaculate Mother of Our Lord, we give again the words penned two years ago.

In the grandest temple of the universe, in presence of the assembled Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the world, over the spot where the Prince of the Apostles suffered martyrdom, in the heart of eternal Rome, surrounded by all the pomp and splendor of the immortal Church of Christ, seated upon the throne of the Popes, gorgeous with the accumulated dignity of ages, with every knee bending and every eye blessing the prince of one world and the prophet of another, on the eight day of December, 1854, the majestic figure of the great Pontiff, Pius IX., appeared to the eyes of the world and before the gaze of the generations, past and to come, as he proclaimed *ex cathedra* the consoling, loving, lovable dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Heretofore our reason, as well as our Faith, taught that the Mother of the Son of God must have been conceived without sin; but henceforth not only “all generations shall call her blessed,” but all the Catholic world must accept the truth of that most beautiful and most rational of all the dogma of our immortal Faith. The news reverberated among the hills and across the Tiber; the news resounded from the Adriatic eastward to Jordan, from the Pillar of Hercules westward

over the Atlantic, around the world; the words flashed back through the ages, forward through the cycles of time; the diapason struck by the Pontiff with the keys of Peter, upon the Rock of Ages, sounded away beyond the starry dome into the region of eternal glory, and the choirs of heaven joined the chorus of the universe as they chanted:

Immaculate! Immaculate! Loud swells the angels' song;  
Immaculate! Immaculate! The heavenly aisles prolong;  
Immaculate! Immaculate! Like lark above the sod,  
The chorus wings its flight to the very throne of God.  
Immaculate! Immaculate! The virgins raptured sing;  
Immaculate! Immaculate! how the universe doth ring!

With Catholics we will not pause to argue the reasonableness of that splendid belief; with real Christians it is unnecessary to go into the evidence that the Divine One must have come to us through the most perfect of created beings; for the one who believes that the Saviour of men is the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, co-Eternal with the Father, it would be superfluous to bring evidence to show that His Mother must have been free from all taint of sin. From cold reasoning, on such an occasion, we turn to the unalloyed contemplation of the Mother of God, the Queen of Heaven, the Tower of Ivory, the House of Gold, the Comforter of the Afflicted and the Help of Christians, seated upon a throne, only a degree below that of the Eternal. Her Divine Son placing upon her brow the crown of undying glory, and her purity, like a jewel of untold value, glistening, radiating, flashing the scintillations of its perfection and matchless brilliancy upon the chancel of Heaven, and “like the light that left the distant stars ten thousand years ago,” stealing through infinite space and lending to frail humanity the less intense but yet wonderful aid of its sheen, to guide the race of man through all the darkness of sin and all the blackness of temptation, safely to God.

Such is the picture that all Catholics should contemplate upon this great festival! Painted with the pencil of the imagination upon the canvass of the mind, and lit with the perfect light of Truth, that grand fresco of Faith should hang in the gallery of the soul, and the heart should kneel before it, to admire, love, and adore; admire the beauty of Mary's perfection; love her as our Mother for all the graces she ever obtains for us; and adore the Creator in gratitude for the boon of such a resplendent creation as that of the Blessed Virgin.

Let Masses be sung and hymns resound; bring out all the beauty and splendor of the Holy Sacrifice; let flowers adorn the altar, and let censers fling their wreaths of vapor around the deep-pealing organ; it is a feast when all humanity should rejoice, and join with all pure created beings in their hymns of jubilation.

“Triumphant the Church, all thy glory revealing;  
Militant, the Church is wrapped in thy fame;  
Suffering the Church, all thy bounty is feeling,  
Mary, we hail thy Immaculate name!  
Pius, our Pontiff King,  
Unveils the Jewelling,  
Gloriously set in thy bright diadem;  
Mary, thy Holy Face  
Mirrors the Saviour's grace,  
Mary, our pure, our Immaculate gem!”

May this grand dogma of our Faith be a means of bringing thousands into the fold of Christ, as it has already attracted many to the Faith of Ages. And on this eighth of December, may all our readers rejoice, may they participate in the heavenly joys of that great day, and may Mary, conceived without sin, shed the rays of her maternal love upon their earthly path and guide them to the home of the blessed that surround her throne in Heaven.



**A COURT OF APPEALS.**

In our last issue we referred to the fact that from the decisions of the "duly authorized judge" to interpret the "written as well as unwritten laws," there could only be two means of dissent, one by appeal and the other by open revolt against that authority. The latter question we leave for a future issue. As far as the appeal is concerned, we state emphatically that no such a thing can possibly exist.

Firstly, we have proven that the law, that is the Divine Law governing the Church, like that of all other legally constituted systems, is both "unwritten and written;" that due respect being had for the Legislator or Founder of such laws, their infallibility must be recognized; and, finally, that the interpretation of such laws must be subject to the decisions of a "duly authorized judge." So much being admitted, can there be any appeal from the decisions or the interpretations of such judge? We say most emphatically—"no."

Can you appeal from the most potent and the ultimate tribunal in any case. Firstly, who is the Legislator that gave those laws? Christ. Is Christ infallible as a Lawgiver? Most certainly. The laws then that emanate from an infallible Lawgiver must necessarily be immutable. To decide upon, or to interpret immutable laws, the judge appointed must partake of the infallible characteristic of the laws. If, then, that judge is infallible, to whom can we appeal from his decisions? To none other than the Lawgiver Himself—to Christ—to God. And if Christ, as God, delegated all His powers to that judge, as we have shown, surely the authority thus delegated must be infallible. Coming thus directly from Christ, the judge's authorization cannot be other than the same as that of Christ Himself as far as the matters left for his interpretation are concerned. If, therefore, any individual, claiming to be Christian, questions the judgments of that infallible judge and appeals therefrom—to what tribunal can such appeal be made?

The tribunal of the Founder of Christianity is certainly the highest one on earth or in heaven. To appeal, then, from Christ's Vicar to Christ Himself could only be a rational proceeding in the case that the Vicar had not received all the powers necessary to represent the Divine One who had promised to be with His Church. Consequently there can be no possible appeal from the interpretations of the law by the direct representative of Christ. In no system, human or divine, can there be an appeal from a superior court to one of inferior jurisdiction. In fact, it stands to reason that any attempt to question such decisions means merely a challenge to the Lawgiver, or rather a revolt against the dictations of Christ Himself.

This brings us to a most important question in the series of arguments—to the open revolts made against the Church's authority—therefore, that of the Church's Founder. This subject we will take up in another issue. For the present we will be satisfied with drawing attention to the wonderful perfections and astounding harmonies that exist in the organization of the Catholic Church. From Macaulay down to the last eminent and fair minded non-Catholic writer, all have acknowledged without hesitation the exceptional unity and the unbroken continuity of the Church. In the solidity of its foundation, the unbroken series of its hierarchy, the magnificent completeness of its laws, the perfection of its system, and the countless obstacles that the Church has ever surmounted, are proof and evidence of its Divine origin.

What an extraordinary spectacle! A handful of poor fishermen, powerless, ignorant and undisciplined, laying the basis of an organization that was to usurp the empire of the Cæsars and to dictate laws to the world, throughout the centuries, in every clime and to every race. Could that possibly be a human system of laws? Decidedly not. And if the system emanates from a Divine source, and partakes of the nature that belongs to all things divine, certainly it stands to reason that it must be as perfect in its application as in its origin. And the application of that system cannot be otherwise than through the medium of the duly and legally organized tribunal over which presides an infallible judge. Twist and turn the question as we may the only rational result must be in harmony with our contentions in these short articles.

We fail to understand how those learned and logically trained men, who are so opposed to the authority of the Church, and who preach individual interpretation of the Scriptures, can possibly reconcile their teachings with the facts they know to be true. The only explanation we can give is in the fact that they must be mentally blind, and that without the sufficient grace they must remain in the shadow of their errors.

**THE WITNESS AT IT.**

For some time past our friend the Daily Witness has been very generous in its expressions regarding Catholics and Catholic doctrines and practices. However, it could not be reasonably expected that such would perpetually continue. Consequently, we were not surprised to find in its issue of Wednesday, November 28, a leading editorial containing expressions that are as biting as they are unjust, and as unjust as they are false. The question that gave rise to this article is the attitude of Mr. Prefontaine regarding the proposed Chenier monument. In a petty fit of narrow sarcasm the Witness enquires whether or not Mr. Prefontaine is aware of the results that follow a person's coming under the ban of the Church. The able Alderman is reported to have said "what matters it whether he was buried in consecrated ground or not." And the clever Witness seizes upon this text to say: "Whatever spiritual powers may be wielded by prophets and apostles and men filled with the Spirit of God, a mere official ban will hurt no one spiritually, although it can be powerfully used as a means of worldly persecution and injury."

So thinks the Witness; and so thinks Mr. Prefontaine—if he is reported correctly. To this our learned contemporary adds: "As long as the monument stood it would flout and defy the assumption of ecclesiastics to damn men for political purposes, or, indeed, for any reason at all."

This one small article (small in spirit as in size) contains subject-matter for a dozen volumes of discussion. We will content ourselves with a few short remarks regarding both the editorial and the words of the prominent Alderman that gave rise to the effusion. In the first place the fact of a man being refused burial in consecrated ground may matter very little, or very much, according to the standpoint from which we consider the subject. If his friends, his relatives, or the people interested in him or in his memory, do not see anything to regret in the fact of their admired or beloved one reposing in unconsecrated ground, most certainly to the rest of the world it is of very little consequence. It is not the fact of having been refused Christian burial, according to the rites of the Church, that affects

the dead; it is the reasons, whether in the actions, motives, principles or general conduct of the departed, which led up to this result, that are of moment and that should be weighed. It is not the Church's censure that affects the future of a departed child of the Church, rather is it the events in the life of the one so marked out which gave rise to the censure.

The expression of the Witness "that a mere official ban will hurt no one spiritually" must be taken with that other phrase, that the monument "would flout and defy the assumption of ecclesiastics to damn men for political purposes, or, indeed, for any reason at all." To begin with, no ecclesiastic—from the humblest priest to the Sovereign Pontiff—ever assumed, or claimed the power, or sought to "damn" any person. If Christians are ever damned, in the sense of meriting eternal punishment, such condemnation comes from God, not from the Church, and is the result of that person's own life and not of the pronouncement against his conduct by the Church. Moreover, the Church, like the Divine Founder, is not on earth to destroy, but to save; and if any man is not saved it will be his own fault and not the Church's. We go still another step and say that the fact of a man being refused the benefits of Christian burial in consecrated ground does not necessarily mean that he is condemned to eternal punishment in the world to come. Christ alone is the Judge; and He alone decides the fate of the soul that appears before Him. The Church does not impose the eternal punishment. Even though a person were guilty of every crime known to Divine law, and died apparently in that state of guilt, it is impossible for the world, or even the Church's ministers, to know what passed in that soul as it clung to time and before it passed into eternity. A second of repentance, a sudden grace that was accepted and with which the dying corresponded, would suffice to change the whole aspect of his future.

The refusal, then, of the Church to allow the remains of certain persons to be interred in consecrated ground, is merely an act of censure for the open rebellion of such persons against the authority of the Church—therefore, the authority of God—and as a warning to all who might choose to follow the same path and to persevere therein unto the end.

We trust that this is sufficiently plain. The Witness editorial is but the embodiment of those foul calumnies that certain anti-Catholic writers love to scatter on all sides. They are fond of "sowing the wind," and perchance they will be surprised when they begin "to reap the whirlwind." They are ignorant of the Church's principles and they judge that Divine institution by their own human and fallible standard. If not ignorant, then they are worse—for their calumnies are intentional and the more indefensible in consequence.

One more word about Mr. Prefontaine and the monument. If, again, that gentleman is rightly reported, he said that the erection of the monument was a matter of business and not of sentiment. If there is no sentiment in the undertaking we fail to see the purpose thereof. If neither a sentiment of devotion to the memory of the man, nor one of patriotic admiration for the cause in which he acted, governs the actions of the promoters, such a monument would be either an insult to the one in whose commemoration it would be erected, or else a mere wanton act of unjustifiable trouble-sowing. If it is merely a business transaction we fail to see where the most important part of all business undertakings—that is the profits—comes in. Surely

the city is not speculating upon the transaction! If so it would speak very ill for all its promoters.

We prefer to believe that it is a question of honest sentiment and not one of mere business. If it were otherwise we could not see any *raison d'être* for such a monument. Here we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not opposed to a commemorative monument to Dr. Chenier, either on national or political grounds. No more do we desire to have aught to say of this individual case from a religious standpoint. All we have stated is merely on general Catholic principles, in correction of the calumny in the Witness, not particularly directed against any individual. But we do think—and most sincerely—that in view of the conflicting opinions on the subject, the variance of sentiment, and the different divisions that to-day exist—divisions which should be moulded into one grand Canadian identity—the erection of the monument would be a source of unprecedented evils. There would be bitterness stirred up, and passions that are best left slumbering—r dead—would be awakened. God knows, we have enough of religious, national and political troubles and divisions without attempting, for one reason or another, to add brands to the fire. We want to live in peace, in harmony, in mutual forbearance, and above all, in mutual emulation; and we dread any such movement that may, directly or indirectly, serve to produce a contrary state of affairs.

**TRUE PATRIOTISM.**

The fact that the members of a nationality adhere to the traditions of their fatherland, instead of taking from, certainly adds to their importance and strength in a new country. Many a time have we said that, as far as Canada was concerned, the country would never become jealous of the love that her sons preserved for the olden lands whence they or their fathers came. Rather would she say, "fond of the old land they must be true to the new." This is a sentiment that, in our humble way, we have striven to inculcate, and we are glad to learn that our popular Governor-General—Lord Aberdeen—expressed similar sentiments in his admirable address on St. Andrew's night, in New York. It was thus His Excellency spoke:

"I know that it may be and has been suggested that the maintenance of these societies may hinder that fusion, that harmonious co-operation, which is so much to be desired in every community, but I have no apprehension on that score. Rather should the celebration of our love for the land of our origin be a stimulus and incentive to take a real share in promoting the welfare of the country of our adoption. And, besides, the individuality of a race is a thing not likely to be lost sight of. If we aim at getting rid of distinctive features, and to acquire similarity to others of a different nationality, we shall probably only succeed in being common-place. There is, so to speak, a soul belonging to nations as well as to individuals. Rob them of what is distinctly their own, and you rob them of this soul like quality. I trust that both here and in Canada, which I am proud to represent to-night, Scotchmen will show that they appreciate not only good business, but good government, and that what we claim to be a Scottish trait, namely, the love of right, will be carried into practice in supporting every well-directed movement for securing more and more of righteousness and equity in the administration of our public affairs."

We must heartily congratulate our Scotch fellow-citizens, as well as Scotchmen the world over, for the noble manner in which they have forged to the front, and for the grand patriotism that that they ever display on all their national festivals.

"I don't like winter," said one pick-pocket to another; "everybody has his hands in his pocket."

## CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The Catholic Association and Montreal Branch of the Catholic Truth Society—The Election of Officers for the coming year.

In laying before you this our third annual report, we can with confidence say that the Society is steadily advancing in the working out of those objects for which it was founded, in spite of the fact that the number of paid-up members has been barely over half of the previous year. After much discussion and careful consideration, we have compiled and had printed our constitution and by-laws. To advance the interests of the Society, and to make the monthly meetings interesting, all business matters have been placed in the hands of the committee of management and the monthly meetings are thus left free for readings and discussions on suitable topics. Application for tracts have been received during the year from a missionary priest in the far west, and upwards of 1000 assorted tracts shipped to him and gratefully acknowledged; to another Missionary—a railway missionary—a supply of different pamphlets, published by the C. T. S., have been furnished on application. Books from our controversial collection have been loaned on two or three occasions to enquiring non-Catholics. One of our members was called upon during the year by a stranger who stated he wished to be made a Catholic. We are happy in being able to state that after a course of instruction the applicant was received into the Church.

A special subscription was taken up during the year to help one of our members in ill-health to reach his home in England. Temporary assistance has also been given to one other member.

We hope, during the coming winter, to make our monthly meetings a source of interest and entertainment to the members, and trust they will attend regularly, bringing others with them, who may thus be induced to become active members of the society.

## THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The management of this institution during the past season was placed in the hands of a special committee, appointed by the president, in accordance with a motion passed at the general monthly meeting of 23rd of March last. The president appointed the Committee of Management to act in this capacity. Several improvements have been made in the club, among others being a space partitioned off for use as an office; the stage, also, has been moved, and placed in a more favorable position, a new sign has been painted on the front facing the river, and printed notices placed on the corners of the street leading to the club. The weekly concerts have been made a source of revenue to provide for the payment of a piano purchased for the club; the amount realized being something over \$80.

The more the club gets known the more popular it appears to become, and the conduct of those who frequent it cannot be spoken of too highly. Although the past summer has been a poor one for shipping, there has been an average daily attendance at the club of 90 men, and during the season 119 men took the pledge. There have been given to the seamen 14 dozen prayer beads, 14 dozen scapulars, 100 prayer books, besides other articles of devotion supplied by friends of the club.

To place the club on a permanent basis, and to relieve the Society of considerable anxiety as to its future welfare, it was decided by the committee to call a meeting of Catholic citizens, and ask for annual subscriptions. This meeting took place on the 14th inst., His Grace Archbishop Fabre being present. The exact financial condition of the club was placed before the meeting, who appointed from among their number a committee to solicit annual subscriptions, and thereby ensure an income for the support of the club. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. G. H. Mathews, J. O. Gravel, F. J. Hart, C. F. Smith, M. Scanlan, J. H. Semple and Hon. Mr. Royal. So that now we feel empowered to state that the Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal is an established, permanent institution.

H. J. CODD, Secretary. J. H. FEELEY, President.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year:—President, Dr. J. K. Foran; Vice-President, J. H. Feeley; Secretary, H. J. Codd; Treasurer, C. F. Smith; Asst. Secretary, J. P. Curran; Marshal, J. Milloy.

Committee of Management:—Messrs. H. Singleton, J. J. Walsh, F. W. Wurtele, W. Alcock, P. McDermott, F. Cogney, F. Cotter, R. Gahan, G. Langan.

Mr. Heckman, one of the active members of the society, being about to visit the Eternal City, has been appointed a delegate to petition for the Apostolic Benediction for the Catholic Sailors' Club.

The next meeting of the society will be on Friday, 21st inst., when a good muster will be looked for.

## OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS W. FOLEY.

During the year now approaching to a close we have been frequently called upon to announce the deaths of many of our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and in this issue we have to perform the same melancholy task in the announcement of the departure of Mr. Thomas W. Foley. Deceased was for many years engaged in the Royal Insurance Company, where he occupied a position of great trust. Mr. Foley was a young man who devoted his leisure hours to the service of our holy religion by contributing the wealth of his magnificent talents as an amateur bass soloist in several of our church choirs, until the first signs of the fell disease came upon him and rendered him incapable of further work.

The death of Mr. Foley is indeed sad, because he was removed at a period when he was fortified by all the strength of an intellectual equipment for commercial affairs, which was calculated to place him in a position of distinction in this community. The deceased was one of those clever young Irishmen who, having graduated under the fostering care of that great apostle of education, Rev. Brother Arnold, was moving along the highway of prosperity in his particular calling, and making hosts of friends by his genial manners and kindly dispositions. A few years previous to his first illness we remember him, after having completed his educational courses; and as we now dwell upon the then created impressions in our mind, we see him standing ready and waiting for the first tide that would carry him to the goal of his ambition. But, too soon were all these bright prospects shattered. Beneath the touch of that dread enemy, consumption, he slowly grew weaker, until finally, despite the change of climate that he sought some time ago, the summons came and to it he replied, prepared in every sense to meet it.

Rev. Brother Arnold, who stood by him in his youth, who followed him with watchful and fatherly care during after years, was there to pay a parting tribute to his pupil and to console the afflicted family in the hour of their bereavement. The deceased was a son of Mr. James Foley, dry goods merchant, and one of the pioneers in that business in Montreal. For the quarter of a century Mr. and Mrs. Foley have lived in Montreal, and, like their son, have won the esteem, admiration and affection of large circles of friends. The immense funeral, attended by Irish Catholics from all over the city, was in itself an evidence of the high standing of the deceased, and of the respect felt for the family. In St. Anthony's Church the Requiem was chanted, the decorations were in accord with the solemnity of the occasion, and the obsequies were most imposing.

The chief mourners were Mr. James Foley, father, and Mr. John Foley, brother, of the deceased. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. W. J. McKenna, Henry McLaughlin, W. P. Clancy, J. H. Ryan, W. P. McVey, and Arthur Phelan. After the Mass the remains were conveyed to Cote des Neiges cemetery and there left to await the great resurrection.

While extending to the family and relatives our sincere sympathy, we join in the solemn but consoling prayer that the soul of the departed may rest in peace.

## LORD ABERDEEN WITH THE INDIANS.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The Governor-General of Canada and the Countess of Aberdeen left a splendid impression behind them on account of their stay in the Province.

Their Excellencies were presented with thirty-five addresses, while Lady Aberdeen took one hundred and twenty views of British Columbia with a camera manipulated by herself. The views will be used for engravings in a book to be published by the Countess dealing with her trip through Canada. The address of the Catholic Indians at Mission was very touching. It was simple and pathetic in its wording. The Indians claimed to have been unlawfully deprived of a quantity of land by the Government, and they were not satisfied with several promises made by His Excellency, until he told them that he would tell the Great White Mother about them when he returned. The Indians, no doubt, thought that the Queen would straighten out the land difficulty all right, and they say they are satisfied. The Indians of the Lower Fraser also complained that during the recent floods the white men were helped by the Government, but that the red men were allowed to shift for themselves. His Excellency, however, with his tact, left behind a favorable impression.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

A Striking Contrast—The Superintendent's Report.

A recent letter in the Herald presents some school statistics of considerable importance. The same letter contains extracts from Superintendent Oulmet's report for this year, and we deem it well to place before our readers the contrast that these figures suggest.

In Ontario the Government and the municipalities spend nearly five million of dollars annually on the schools; Michigan spends six millions; Ohio, twelve millions; Illinois, thirteen and a half millions; Massachusetts, ten millions; the small State of Connecticut, two and a half millions. In Quebec the municipalities contribute \$1,150,000, and the Government \$225,000, making an expenditure of \$6.40 for every child attending school regularly. In Ontario and the United States the average expenditure per pupil attending regularly ranges from \$15 to \$33. There are schools in this province where the cost of teaching is reduced to \$1.33 per pupil, and the salary of teachers to \$55 a year.

Superintendent Oulmet, in his report this year, makes the following remarks, which are to be found in many of his previous reports:

## SUPERINTENDENT OULMET'S REPORT.

"The average annual salary of the female teachers with diplomas in the Roman Catholic elementary schools was \$106.00; and, in the Protestant elementary schools \$185.00. In the Roman Catholic model schools and academies the average was \$140.00; and in the Protestant model schools and academies it was \$306.00.

"With such salaries, especially in the Roman Catholic schools, it is not surprising that the female teacher's diploma is so little sought; and that there are more than a thousand teachers without diplomas. These salaries very often keep those away from teaching who are the most capable, and who find no encouragement, sometimes not even food and proper maintenance. Under these conditions, teaching is adopted by a large number of teachers only in default of something better and they give it up on the first favorable opportunity.

"I had the honor to draw your attention last year to a resolution adopted by

## IT'S A LEAP IN THE DARK,

usually, when you set out to get "something for your blood."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives you a proof. Its makers say that as a blood-purifier, flesh-builder, strength-restorer, if it isn't the medicine for you, they'll return the money.

It's guaranteed to cure or benefit, in the worst Skin, Scalp and Gracious Affections.

Nogal, Lincoln Co., N. Mex.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Sir—I have a boy who was a solid mass of sores over his arms and legs and back from the time he was six months old until he was five years old. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets. He has been well now for over two years. Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery made a final cure of him.

Respectfully yours,

Abbe May.

the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with respect to the giving of a bonus to the teachers who had succeeded the best in teaching. I am of accord with the Roman Catholic Committee in recommending that a sufficient sum be placed at its disposal to this end, I renew my request this year, and I beg the Government to grant this bonus; which I am sure will raise the standard of our schools, by stimulating the zeal and bettering the position of the teacher.

"The grant to public schools has been for many years \$160,000.00, with a reduction of five per cent in favor of Roman Catholic schools for deaf mutes and the blind.

"The grant thus reduced does not exceed that allowed to public schools twenty years ago. The number of the schools, however, and that of the pupils, has increased to a great degree since 1874, and a large number of new municipalities have been erected. The result has been that the share in the grant of each municipality and of each school is much less than it was twenty years ago, and that, in a great many instances, this falling off is hurtful to the progress of public instruction.

"I ask, therefore, that the grant to public schools be increased to \$200,000."

## ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

REV. FATHER DEVLIN, S.J., TO PREACH.

On Sunday next, 9th December, a charity sermon, in behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, will be preached by the reverend and eloquent Jesuit, Father Devlin. The collection on that occasion will be for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. It is to be hoped that the result will be all that could be desired. The object is one of the best possible to conceive, and the preacher is too well and favorably known to require any comment on our part—his name alone will draw a full church.

## ST. JEAN BAPTISTE RETREAT.

FOR THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING MEMBERS OF THE PARISH.

On next Sunday, December 9th, at ten o'clock Mass, will commence a retreat for the English-speaking population of St. Jean Baptiste parish. The preacher will be the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's parish. It is to be hoped that this retreat will be largely attended, as the good pastor and assistants of St. Jean Baptiste parish have gone to considerable trouble to furnish their English-speaking parishioners with all the benefits of the Church's ministrations. We therefore trust, that advantage will be taken of this occasion to make this a really successful retreat.

## AN IRISH PANORAMA.

On December 17, in St. Mary's Hall, under the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, an Irish concert, with an accompanying panorama, will be given. The object is a most laudable one; it is for the benefit of the poor of St. Mary's parish, and under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Halley Brothers will have charge of the panorama, and the famous Irish piper O'Brien will be on hand to "add new zest to the enjoyment" by strains of old Irish music, while the scenes in old Ireland will unfold before the audience. We trust that this will be a successful concert, and that the result will be felt by the poor of the parish in a merry Christmas.

## A REQUIEM MASS.

On Monday next, in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel (St. Mary's) a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Denis M. Caffrey, the popular and universally beloved mother of Mrs. E. Gunning, of that parish. We trust that the service will be well attended, for in truth was the deceased a noble Catholic woman, a model wife, a fond mother, and one whose example will long remain as a beacon light for the parishioners of that section to follow. On this occasion we do not let it out of place to once more extend the expression of our sympathy to all who so bitterly miss the presence of that good Catholic lady, and to join in the Church prayer, especially on next Monday, that she may rest in peace.



OUR SPORTING COLUMN.

THE SHAMROCKS.

The Shamrocks, we learn, are actively engaged in an endeavor to secure more extensive headquarters. They are desirous of having them in the vicinity of St. Patrick's parish. Their principal object is to secure a gymnasium and amusement rooms for the members of the Association. This, indeed, is a most laudable step. While the principal object of the Association is to promote the success of the grand national game of Lacrosse, still to that field they do not wish to limit their endeavors. It is most desirable that, during the winter season, such an establishment should be secured wherein the members of the Association can enjoy themselves and reap mental as well as physical benefits. The directors have also arranged to build a splendid skating rink on the old Shamrock grounds. This move, if carried out successfully, must necessarily prove to be a great boon to the rising generation during the winter months. Perhaps there is no amusement or exercise that in winter so well corresponds with the summer's field sports as that of skating. We trust that success will smile upon their efforts, and that the skating rink may be a fresh attraction, and one that, above all, may prove profitable to the Association.

THE M. A. A. A.

It has been currently rumored that the members of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association are contemplating extensive alterations in their club house on Mansfield street. It is proposed that these changes will be made during the coming summer. According to what we have heard the present building will be increased to twice its present capacity. If so there will be ample accommodations for the Association. Owing to the recent increase in membership and the augmentation in all work that falls to the share of the officials, this will be a much needed and highly appreciated improvement.

LACROSSE PROTESTS.

It is with pleasure that we learn of the discontinuance of the protests between the Quebec Club and the Shamrocks. In fact we are very much opposed to all such protests. It would seem to us as if they tended to change results that should spring from the fair field of contest into the mere consequences of legal or other technicalities. It is preferable, by far, to win a game on the field than to carry off a victory by means of protest. This latter method, instead of tending to keep up the healthy out-door sports and the natural emulation that they create, is prone to bring matters for decision before a tribunal that can only go, in its judgment, upon the technicalities of rules and the accidents of regulations.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

It is the intention of the Shamrocks to have a grand entertainment, at an early date, upon which occasion the trophies won during the past season of Lacrosse, as well as the piano carried off, at the Villa Maria Bazaar, will be presented. Later on, and when more definite arrangements shall be made, we will call special attention to this entertainment, which will certainly be one of the events of the season.

FREE COAL FUND.

The Shamrocks have decided that the Free Coal Fund organization may use their name for an Irish theatre night. This is both generous and charitable, and we trust that the name given thus will be a powerful drawing card in the interests of a most deserving cause.

THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

Mgr. Fabré has addressed a letter to his clergy inviting them to contribute to the Maisonneuve monument. "This is a task," says His Grace, "which strikes me as being eminently patriotic and worthy of the encouragement of all Catholics and the clergy should not remain aloof. Maisonneuve is one of the brightest and purest figures in our history; the Christian origin of Ville Marie is linked to his name. We should take advantage of this occasion to do him full honor and to show our gratitude for the great things which he did and the vir-

tues which he practised." The Archbishop states that he has sent his own subscription and will receive that of his priests. Their action will certainly, he believes, be productive of much good and stimulate subscriptions by the citizens generally.

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

GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

To-morrow evening, Thursday, December 6, in the St. Anthony's Hall (basement of St. Anthony's Church) a grand musical and dramatic entertainment will be given by the members of the St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society. It is expected that the hall will be thronged, as the society is one of the most popular in the city, and the talent on the programme is exceptionally attractive. A Bell piano has been loaned by Messrs. Willis & Co., of Notre Dame street, for the occasion. Miss Drumm and Messrs. M. A. Pheasant and G. M. Hockley will act as accompanists. Without going any further, we have already mentioned enough to ensure a successful entertainment. The following is the programme—which consists of two parts and a one-act comedy entitled "The Secret, or a Hole in the Wall," with which the entertainment will close. The cast of characters for the comedy is as follows: Pat Ryley, "Never out of Trouble," Mr. Law. C. O'Brien; Mr. Irving. sr., Mr. W. P. Doyle; Master Fred, Mr. Harry Corcoran; Tom Brown, Mr. M. T. Cullen; Ed. Brown, Mr. Ed. Goodwin; and Ikey Hisstutters, Mr. Will E. Wall.

After giving the programme, which is a most attractive one, we will have a word to say about the society itself.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening Remarks by the President, Mr. P. J. Gordon
2. Piano Solo.....Miss Drumm
3. Song.....Miss Marie Hollinshead
4. Barjo and Bandola Selections, Messrs. W. Hammall and E. C. Eaton
5. Song.....Mr. Frank Feron
6. Recitation.....Mr. L. C. O'Brien
7. Song.....Miss O'Malley
8. Sailors' Hornpipe.....Mr. J. P. McAnally
9. Duett.....Miss N. McAndrew and Mr. Frank Feron

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Solo.....Mr. C. M. Hockley
2. Comic Song.....Mr. James Cardiff
3. Recitation.....Miss Mabel Appleton
4. Song.....Miss N. McAndrew
5. Entertainment.....Mr. Percy Evans
6. Song.....Miss Marie Hollinshead
7. Club Singing.....Mr. Thomas Matthews
8. Song.....Mr. Charles Hamlin

St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society has been in existence for about ten years and has been exceedingly successful since the day of its inception. It now numbers about one hundred members, and they own one of the finest halls in the city, on St. Antoine street. It is an immense building and the interior is furnished with all kinds of amusements for the young men. Perhaps the finest hand ball alley in Montreal is that which adjoins the hall, and was built at considerable expenses by the society. In those days of lacrosse, football, baseball, and other more or less modern games it is a pleasure to know that the good old Irish game of handball is not allowed to pass out of existence. It is one of the least dangerous and most health-imparting amusements that has ever been invented.

The first spiritual director of the society was Rev. Father McCarthy; for a time the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the popular and beloved pastor of St. Mary's, held the office relinquished by Rev. Father McCarthy. Then came the Rev. Father Larque, the present genial parish priest of St. Louis de France. Finally the fourth and actually director is the Rev. Father Donnelly, the universally esteemed and kind-hearted as well as zealous pastor of St. Anthony's parish. The society has in its ranks some of the model young Catholics of the city, and the good that it is doing is difficult to adequately estimate.

We once more express the hope that this concert will be a grand success, and we can promise all who attend a good time and a hearty welcome.

HONORING MR. LORGE.

We were pleased to learn, last week, that our popular and respected citizen—Mr. J. B. Lorge of St. Lawrence Main

street—was made the recipient of a magnificent testimonial in the form of a pair of gold studs and a handsome watch charm set in diamonds. It is well known that Mr. Lorge is a prominent member of the administration of the G. A. R. for the district of Vermont. During the progress of the recent annual encampment, Mr. W. E. Wood, a member of the G. A. R., took advantage of Mr. Lorge's presence to make this splendid donation. It must be pleasant to our many citizens, who know Mr. Lorge, and all of whom admire his high integrity, fine qualities, and kindly disposition, to learn the news of this well-deserved tribute. We wish Mr. Lorge many happy years, and prosperous ones, to enjoy the admiration and friendship of all who come within the circle of his acquaintance.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a general meeting of the above society, held on Sunday, December 2, resolutions of condolence were adopted and copies ordered to be sent to Mr. M. Lynch, 126 Murray street, on the death of his son; also to Mr. Edward Sullivan, 26 Young street, on the death of his mother; and also to Mr. M. Lynch, 150 Ottawa street, on the death of his sister.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Div. No. 1, A.O.H., held in their hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 1894, the following resolution of condolence was adopted:

Whereas,—It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite goodness, to remove from our midst our beloved brother and worthy member, Thomas Birmingham, who departed this life on Sunday, Nov. 18th, 1894, and

Whereas,—Whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doth all things well, we cannot but deeply feel the loss of such a worthy member; for in the death of our beloved brother our Division loses one of its most active members; one who has always been zealous for the good and welfare of our noble Order, and in whom was truly embodied the threefold principles of "Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity." His once happy home has been made desolate by the loss of a kind husband and father and a beloved brother; therefore, be it

Resolved,—That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this the hour of deepest sorrow and affliction, and hope that our mutual loss will be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved,—That we present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be spread on the minutes of this Division, and be published in the TRUE WITNESS.

(Signed),  
BERNARD FEENY,  
REDMOND KEYS.

FROM THE DUBLIN IRISH CATHOLIC LIC.

Sometime ago we referred to the Hon. Mr. Curran's address, delivered at an Ontario picnic, in which he alluded to the question of snakes being unable to live on Irish soil. Considerable comment was created in the American and European press by this remark, and finally Mr. Curran's quotation from Mr. Hagan's book, on the "Irish in Australia," went the rounds of the press. We give below the quotation and the short but emphatic comment of the Dublin Irish Catholic:—

Sir Henry accepted his fate with philosophical resignation, and commenced to build a new home for himself on the beautiful estate which he had purchased and called Vacluse. But though the place was, and still is, one of the loveliest spots on earth, it had at that time one serious and annoying drawback. It was infested with snakes. One day, however, a bright idea struck Sir Henry. He resolved to try a bold and remarkable experiment. He accordingly sent home for a number of barrels of Irish soil, and they arrived in Sydney in due course. Sir Henry then spread this imported earth as far as it would go around his residence, with the result, very gratifying to himself, that his domestic precincts were never afterwards troubled with snakes, although the other portions of the estate continued to be infested by the reptiles. Succeeding occupants of Vacluse, amongst them the distinguished statesman, W. G. Wentworth, all agree

in testifying to the singular fact that a snake was never known to cross the charmed circle of Irish earth.

This verification of ancient Irish belief is certainly remarkable.

DIED.

FOLEY—In this city, on November 30, Thomas W. Foley, eldest and dearly beloved son of James Foley, dry goods merchant. Funeral took place from his father's residence, 77 Coursol street, on Sunday, December 2, 1894, and funeral service in St. Anthony's Church on Monday, December 3, at 8 a.m.

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## TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Latest Bulletin Issued by the  
General Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,  
415 West 59th St., New York,  
November 1, 1894.

It has been a source of unfeigned pleasure that the recommendations offered in the last Bulletin, relating to the celebration of Father Mathew's birthday, have been so generally complied with. From the many reports received from all parts of the Union the birthday of the great Apostle of Temperance was commemorated with universal fervor. There was scarcely any Society, that boasts of being alive at all, that did not have some awakening unto a newer life and more vigorous membership as the 10th of October came around.

The great Philadelphia Union banquet to the Archbishops of the country was a notable tribute to the hierarchy, and it indicates as much as anything the place of honor and importance attained by the temperance movement. The tenor of the speeches delivered on that occasion by the highest authority in Church and State shows how much the civic we fare as well as the spiritual good of the people is wrapped up in the advance of our movement. If evidence were needed there is no more striking testimony of the solid basis of our principles, and the conservative nature of their application, than the warm commendation received from those who guide and mould the great forces that make for higher manhood and better citizenship.

Chicago, too, had its monster celebration, which was participated in by all classes of the community, except the saloon and its votaries. At that celebration our most intrepid leader, Bishop Watterson, struck another blow for the release of America from the thralldom of the liquor traffic. Even in New York, over which the vapors of the drink pestilence had gathered thick and heavy, a rift in the clouds was seen. This universal honoring of the memory of Father Mathew bids fair to make his day a universal holiday. As labor has its first Monday in September, and liberty and independence their Fourth of July, so in the near future temperance will have the 10th of October as a day on which to recount the triumphs over the evil of intemperance and the ravages of the saloon.

### THE LECTURE BUREAU.

The Lecture Bureau idea which was outlined in the last Bulletin is rapidly materializing. We expected it would take a little time to get it into shape, as the officers of societies must be seen and dates arranged some time in advance, but before the first day of December we expect that as many as twenty courses of lectures will have been arranged for. The idea is to have a number of neighboring societies get together and arrange consecutive dates for rallies, so that by "pooling their issues" they can call for able lecturers at a very small expense to individual societies. What has deterred societies in the past is the expense. In this scheme a first class rally need not cost much more than fifteen dollars, and such a rally ought to bring fifteen new members into the society. This certainly will pay from a financial point of view; but even if it did not, the object for which you are banded together, the suppression of the drink evil and the cultivation of the total abstinence sentiment, at least will be the better attained. If this matter of joining in with neighboring societies in a series of lecture rallies has not been already broached, I beg of some one to make it a matter of special business at this meeting.

### A NATIONAL UNION PRIZE BANNER.

This year must show the greatest increase of membership that the history of the union has ever known. Every society must come to the next summer's convention in New York with redoubled membership. In order to better encourage this the National Union will present, with appropriate ceremony, a beautiful banner to the society whose delegate will be able to report the largest numerical increase of adult membership. The ceremony of presentation will take place at the monster public gathering that is held during the time of the convention. What we look for is organized results. Here is an opportunity for your society to win a prize its latent energies and p-

work. In order to encourage this activity it is in order for some to make a motion to award a gold badge to the member who will bring into the society during the year the largest number of new members.

The proceedings of the last convention, at St. Paul, are rapidly going through the press, and will be out shortly.

We enclose blanks for your report, which I most respectfully insist must be filled out immediately and returned to this office without any delay in the enclosed addressed envelope.

### TEMPERANCE TRUTH PAMPHLETS.

The pamphlets of the Temperance Publication Bureau are issued in double the size they formerly were, and every two months.

For distribution at rallies we have a splendid series of short papers covering every phase of the temperance question. There is further need of a few heavier guns. The pamphlets of this year will supply this need. Moreover, these pamphlets are printed so that the last page is left blank. The purpose of this is to enable each Society to print or stamp with rubber stamp on this blank page its name and place and time of meeting, and then send out the pamphlet as a little white messenger to gain new recruits. We have had reports that during the last month, where this has been done, many new members have been brought into the Societies.

Fraternal yours,  
(Rev.) A. P. DOYLE,  
General Secretary of the C.T.A.U. of A.

### THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

FATHER O'GROWNEY SAYS EVERY IRISH-  
MAN'S CHILD SHOULD LEARN SOME-  
THING OF IT.

A reception was given to Rev. Eugene O'Growney, professor of Gaelic at Maynooth College, Ire., at St. Alphonsus' Church, New York, last Sunday night, by the Philo Celtic Society. So great was the crowd that the doors were closed and locked early in the evening, shutting many out. Professor Denis Burns presided and introduced Father O'Growney, who spoke in both Gaelic and English. He said:

"In Ireland the Gaelic language has been discouraged, and many of the Irish themselves are ashamed of it. Still there are 80,000 people to whom it is the speech of every day life, and 250,000 who speak both Irish and English. A new movement has sprung up within the last six years which has resulted in the establishment of a chair of Gaelic in Maynooth College. Books and pamphlets in the ancient language of Erin are being sent out broadcast and are spreading among our people a love for the language and the glorious literature of our forefathers.

"The Irish have come to this country with a love for the ancient language, but their children are forgetting it. I would have every child of Irish parents study it, even if the study extended only to the simplest reading and speaking. If we establish a chair of Gaelic in the Catholic University at Washington we shall make a great step forward."

Father O'Growney's remarks were enthusiastically applauded. The Philo Celtic Choir sang Irish national songs, and there was more Gaelic music.

Speaking of the Gaelic tongue to a New York interviewer, Father O'Growney said: "I know that it is a common belief in this country that Irish is a dead language, or confined to the use of a few old men and women who live in the secluded districts. This is erroneous. There are 80,000 persons in Ireland who speak no other language, and there are 250,000 who speak both English and Irish. In this country I can say that there are 2,000,000 persons who can speak the language. But the Irish language is gradually dying out, and it is to stop this that the Gaelic League was organized. In 1876 the Gaelic League was established. Its objects were to furnish cheap text books, and to bring about legislation by which Irish would be put into the schools on a footing at least equal to French; and that in districts where the language was commonly used, the children might be taught it, as they are English, that both languages should be upon an equal footing. The first object has been accomplished.

"As to the schools, Irish is taught in the schools on a par with English. I have seen the children reading Irish in the schools. Why not



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### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Fabrique of the Parish of St. Louis of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session of the same, to obtain a Bill granting civil erection of said Parish and the power to impose an assessment to complete the construction of the Church. Montreal, 3rd November, 1894.

P. G. MANTINEAU,  
Attorney for the Petitioner

**CASTOR FLUID** Registered; a delightfully refreshing PREPARATION for the Hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 123 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

yet succeeded in introducing it to any extent in the primary schools, but we hope this will come in time. The last move of importance was the establishment of a chair of Celtic at Maynooth College, the chief ecclesiastical institution of Ireland. It was established in 1890 by the bishops of Ireland, and now every student is required to study the language. This was a needed provision, as many of them when they become priests will never preach in the English tongue.

"This movement is quite separate from the philological study of the language now so popular in Germany and France. We have to do most with the living tongue, but, of course, a secondary object will be the making known to the world the richness and beauty of Irish literature. The literature extends over a period of ten centuries, from the eighth to the eighteenth, and embraces history, philosophy, poetry, and, most of all, romance. Romances and fairy tales of surpassing beauty are found from the very beginning to the end. Another thing we have in view is the collection of folk lore, in which no race is so rich as the Irish.

"We are much indebted to Americans for the means of carrying on our work. Many of the best Gaelic scholars are native-born Americans, and the funds that have been sent to us have enabled us to carry on our work. One of the early fruits of our labors that we hope to show will be an Irish dictionary. None has ever been made, and some of the commonest of spoken words have never been written. This will be of great service to us all and to all interested in the work."—Boston Republic.

### A WOMAN'S BURDENS

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous or "run down," she has new life and strength after using this remarkable remedy. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nerve which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in all cases of "female complaints" and weaknesses. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life;" in bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulceration, inflammation, and every kindred ailment, if it ever fails to cure, you have your money back.

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

Of all animals man is the easiest trapped.

The man who knows the least shows it the most.

Much caustic may be contained in kind words.

Don't trust to alcohol to keep you in ardent spirits.

There is nothing sweeter than a mother's song.

Envy, throws vitriol at that which it can not emulate.

Callington—"Ay," inghast, didn't you tell me that Miss Eiderkin is an idiot?" "Oh, gosh!" said N; "I said she was a work horse."



RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The next Spanish congress will be held at Burgos in 1896.

Cardinal Gibbons is visiting his brother in New Orleans prior to his regular episcopal visit to Rome.

St. Augustine's Church, Andover, Mass., was destroyed by fire on November 8th. Loss, \$50,000.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood, December 27th, in Notre Dame.

In Peking, China, which the Japanese armies are supposed to be about to capture, there are thirty-two Catholic priests, mostly French, and fifteen Sisters of the same nationality.

Miss Helen Martin, daughter of United States Senator Martin, of Kansas, has entered the novitiate at St. Mary's Catholic Academy at Leavenworth, intending to become a nun. She recently became a convert to the Catholic faith.

Brother Martin, one of the Trappist Monks at New Melleray, near Dubuque, Io., died on November 3rd. He had been a member of the order for forty years and was the carpenter of the monastery. He was buried in a plain pine coffin, according to the rules of the order.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Catholic Club Wednesday evening, November 21, at Concert Hall, Madison Square Garden, New York. The subject was "Religious Toleration." Seth Low, president of Columbia College, presided.

European exchanges announce the deaths of Right Rev. Mgr. William Provost Stopani, V.G., of Aberdeen; Father Mathias (Foot), O. S. F., at Guy's Hospital, London Bridge; Rev. John Francis Roche, at Southampton; Rev. Charles Boardman, D. D., B. A., of St. Wilfrid's, Longbridge, near Preston; Rev. Peter Wall, Preston, and Rev. W. Barry, St. Vincent's Home, Harrow road, London.

An article in the Catholic World by the Catholic Bishop of Tarsus, in Armenia, says that 200,000 schismatics have returned to the Mother Church, in that small principality, since 1850. This has necessitated the erection of sixteen dioceses in that patriarchate during that time.

The Rev. J. N. Connolly, private secretary of Archbishop Corrigan, is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever which has confined him to the house since October 10. His physician, Dr. A. M. Leon, has advised a change of air, and it is expected that Father Connolly will leave very shortly for the South, to remain away a month or two.

The introduction of nuns as teachers into the public schools, a case happening down at Gallitzin, Pa., is not viewed with favor by many Catholics, who hold that the sisters are out of their place there. At the same time, the Pennsylvania supreme court says that the law does not oppose their employment, and there is reason in its declaration that the garb of the teacher, especially when it is a badge of a Christian organization, should not be interpreted as meaning that the teaching she imparts must necessarily be sectarian in its character.

Bishop Wigger, of Newark, has at times been accused by some of his opponents with discriminating unfairly against priests of Irish birth or descent under his jurisdiction; but that the Newark prelate entertains no narrow race antipathies would appear to be rendered plain by his action in bringing some Christian Brothers from Cork, Ireland, into his diocese, to take charge of educational institutions. The bishop was principally prompted to this step by what he saw of the excellencies of the brothers' schools in Cork, which he visited on his way back from Rome.

Father Walter Elliott, who is at present preaching a series of missions to non-Catholics in northern Ohio, is meeting with much the same success there as he did in Michigan, in which state he began his present work earlier in the year. Crowds of non-Catholics flock to hear the eloquent Paulist, listen attentively to his expositions of Catholic truths and depart pleased if not convinced. The questions which are propounded by Father Elliott by his converts and non-converts are very queer

ones, but the preacher manages to answer them all very satisfactorily; and in this he shows himself admirably equipped for the work that he has undertaken and is doing so well.

Prince Waldburg, eldest son of the reigning Prince of that ilk, who a year ago renounced all his rights to succession in favor of his younger brother, Maximilian, on entering on his novitiate as a member of the Order of Jesuits, has now completed his term of probation and has just been admitted to the membership of that order, which counts among its ranks more princes and nobles than any other religious community.

Cardinal Gibbons, it is announced, will start early in December for Rome, to visit the Holy Father, who has expressed a desire to see and talk with the Baltimore prelate regarding the condition of the church in this country. The Cardinal will thus spend the Christmas-tide in the Eternal City, and he may be detained there for some weeks of the new year. His visit may prove productive of important results for the American Catholic Church; and it is not beyond the possibilities that one consequence of it may be the calling of another plenary council, to pass upon measures that seem to call for concerted action on the part of the American hierarchy. It is ten years this month since the last plenary council assembled.

WHEN THE POPE DIES.

Scenes and Formalities Which Attend His Deathbed.

As soon as it is clear that the Pope must die soon all the Cardinals composing the Sacred College who are in Rome gather at the bedside, and on their knees wait for the end. The Sacristan Bishop administers the Viaticum and the Extreme Unction, the Grand Penitentiary gives absolution, the Penitential Psalms are then intoned, the Sacristan Bishop pronounces the consecrated formula, the dying Pope, if he has the strength to do so, gives his benediction to the assembly, and the dirge to the hymns for the dead continues to the last. Then the Camerlengo, to make the official record of the death, with a silver hammer strikes three light blows on the dead man's head and calls him by his Christian name.

When in 1878 the dead Pope was Pius IX. (Giovanni Mastai Ferretti) the Camerlengo, Cardinal Pecci, the present Pope, after striking the three blows with the hammer, called "Giovanni! Giovanni! Giovanni!" Then turning to the assembly, said: "The Pope is really dead." Thereupon, while the assembly is kneeling, the Camerlengo intones the De Profundis. The Master of the Chambers then removes from the dead Pope's finger the "fisherman's ring" and hands it to the Camerlengo, a symbol of the temporary transfer of the authority of the Holy See. At the first plenary meeting of the Sacred College, this ring, the seals, and other insignia of office connected with the late Pope are broken up and destroyed. The temporary sovereignty has passed into the hands of the Sacred College.

In its choice of a Pope the Sacred College is not limited by law or regulation to Italians, though it is 370 years since the Pope of any other nationality has been elected. The last was Adrian Florent, a Netherlander, Pope Adrian VI., in 1522-23, whose nearest non-Italian predecessor was the infamous Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI., elected the year of Columbus's discovery of America. Neither is the College restricted by law to Cardinals or to priests; any faithful Catholic, even though he be a layman, is eligible; the Conclave has the whole Catholic world to choose from, but for a precedent for a layman Pope it would have to go back to 1024, when the Patriarch Crescentius became Pope John XIX. The only indispensable rules are that a majority of all the Cardinals living shall be present, and that of those present a majority of two-thirds is required to elect. Thus, if the Sacred College had its full number of seventy Cardinals, which it rarely has (the latest lists contains only sixty-two names), thirty-seven of these must be present at the Conclave, and at least twenty-five of these would then have to agree on the same candidate. There were fifty Cardinals present at the conclave which elected Pius IX. and sixty at that which made Leo XIII. Pope. On the sixty-two Cardinals now living who have the right to



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to elect the next Pope, thirty-two are Italians and thirty belong to other nationalities.

The Bull issued to regulate the next Conclave confirms to the Sacred College the exclusive right to elect the Pope, absolutely excluding any intervention on the part of the secular power; all previous rules as to the duties of civil and municipal magistrates in connection with the Conclave are done away with, leaving the regulation of all matters concerning it in the hands of the Cardinals. Should the Pope die at Rome, the cardinals present must decide at once by a majority vote whether the Conclave shall be held out of Rome and out of Italy, or not; if held in Italy, the moment any pressure is brought to bear on it either by private persons or by the Government the Conclave must dissolve and reassemble out of Italy. The Pope expresses his personal wish that, considering the peculiar position of the Holy See, the next Conclave be held out of Italy.

In times past, France, Austria and Spain have vetoed elections, and these countries still claim the right to veto; if any one of them were to try to exercise it, it is very likely that Italy would claim the right too. The Papal See has never acknowledged the legality of these claims, but the possibility of the interposition of a veto undoubtedly has weight in the selection of a candidate.

GOT A GOOD THRASHING.

THE FATE OF A SPANISH SOLDIER WHO INSULTED A CAPUCHIN FATHER.

A Spanish soldier, who was leaving a tavern, met a Capuchin, a stalwart man and vigorous, but who was following his road with the utmost composure, his eyes on the ground, never looking at anyone. The soldier taking it into his head to insult him, put himself directly into his path.

"Father," he began, "I want you to smoke a cigar."

"Permit me to pass, my son."

"You have to smoke."

"I can't."

"You'll enrage me."

"I am aware of it, but bear in mind that I am forbidden to smoke."

"Will you smoke?"

"No."

"Then take that," and suiting the action to the word, he dealt the poor Capuchin the finest blow on the cheek that ever a drunken soldier gave a friar.

"God commands me to pardon thee," said the Capuchin humbly, "and I pardon thee."

"Ha! ha! a man as strong as you are, to do this!" answered the soldier breaking into a hoarse laugh.

"Nay, more; God commands me to offer the other cheek, and here it is."

"Ah!" exclaimed the soldier, "then take another," and he delivered a blow, twin-sister to the first, on the cheek that the priest was holding to him.

"God be my aid," said the friar, as he threw off his cowl and rolled up his sleeves.

"And now what does God command you?" ironically inquired the ruffianly soldier.

"He commands nothing. He leaves me at liberty."

And with this he flew at the soldier like fury, felled him as if he were a straw man, and let fall on him such a hail of buffets and bruises that left him half dead.

Then he covered his head again with his hood and tranquilly pursued his way, saying:

"The Gospel says, 'If one strike thee on the right cheek turn to him also the other,' and further than this it commands nothing. Well, then, when the law says one must obey; when it is not a command to do evil.—Northwestern Chronicle.

NAZARETH ASYLUM.

The annual dinner in aid of the Nazareth Asylum for the Blind was held last week in the Nazareth Institute, on St. Catherine street. About 200 attended, and the many pretty young ladies who officiated as waitresses deserve great commendation. The entertainment provided by the inmates was above the average, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Those who contributed to the programme were the Misses M. L. Amyot, A. Desjardins, E. Prefontaine, J. Perry, Messrs. N. Brazeau, A. Lamouroux, E. Clarke and A. Pruneau, while Mr. F. O'Brien accompanied. Among the ladies who assisted to make the affair the success it was were Lady La-coste and Mrs. Mathieu, while the nuns were very grateful for the practical sympathy shown in their good work. We are rejoiced to know that the banquet in favor of the blind was a grand success. Congratulations are due to the ladies who so splendidly worked up the entertainment and to the gentlemen who added their powerful assistance. The Nazareth Asylum is one of the most deserving institutions in the city and we trust that the good sisters whose lives are sacrificed in this most humane and charitable of causes will receive the encouragement they so well deserve.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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J. K. FORAN, LIT. D., LL.B., EDITOR

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

## LORD EDWARD'S GRAVE.

About ten years ago that patriotic and lamented Irishman, Mr. John P. Leonard, of Paris—originally of Cork—and editor of the Cork Examiner—performed a service that should never be forgotten by the Irish people. After the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the patriot's wife—Pamela—who was considered the most beautiful woman in Europe, retired from the world and died—broken-hearted—in Paris. She was buried in Montmartre cemetery. Some time in 1885, or 1886, the Government took possession of the cemetery for the purpose of erecting fortifications, and a certain time was given to the relatives of the departed to remove their dead. It was also ordered that all bodies not claimed would be cast into a common pit. Mr. Leonard claimed the body of Pamela and had it removed to England and buried in Thames Ditton graveyard, with the remains of her relatives.

When this fact was made known to the world, the present editor of the TRUE WITNESS composed a poem commemorative of the patriotic deed, and entitled it "Pamela." This poem had as a short preface an account taken from an Irish paper of that time, in which it was said that Mr. Leonard had Pamela buried with her husband. At that time, Mr. Moylan—Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries—happened to be in Kingston, and having read the lines in a local paper of that city, wrote a criticism—not of the poem—but of the statement in the introductory paragraph. He said, in substance, that he had seen Lord Edward's grave, had seen the coffin and read the inscription thereon, and that if Pamela were buried in Thames Ditton she certainly was not with her husband. Basing his contention upon the then recently published accounts of the translation of the remains from Paris, the author of the poem in question replied to Mr. Moylan, and gave as his authority Mr. Leonard's own words.

Since then the subject had entirely passed out of our memory. But a recent controversy about the exact place of Lord Edward's burial brought it back to our mind. In order to put an end to the controversy, Lord Walter Fitzgerald sent a most interesting letter to the Irish Times. It is evident, by this letter, that Mr. Moylan was right regarding the place of Lord Edward's burial. It must have been an error in the report of Mr. Leonard's kindly act that we have to blame for the misunderstanding. Certainly if Pamela has been laid to rest in Thames Ditton it was with her own relatives, and not with her husband, that the kind-hearted Irish patriot placed her.

We are sure that Mr. Moylan will be pleased to read the following extract

from Lord Walter's letter, as it establishes the exactness of his statements on the occasion above referred to, and we give it with all the more pleasure, since it convinces us that we were mistaken in the preface to that poem—a mistake that very naturally arose from the error in the report that we read. Lord Walter writes:

"I have before me as I write a number of the Irish Magazine for July, 1808, which contains a memoir of Lord Edward. I do not know who wrote the article, but it concludes with the following words:—

"His remains were put into a leaden coffin, and with the utmost secrecy they were taken from the gaol at three o'clock in the morning, attended by a guard, and deposited in a vault in St. Werburgh's Church."

In the second series of Madden's work, and at p. 464, he describes how in the year 1844 Lady Campbell (Lord Edward's daughter) caused her father's leaden coffin to be placed in a new wooden one, which bore this inscription on the brass plate:

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD,  
Fifth son of the Duke of Leinster;  
Born October 15th, 1763;  
Died June 4th, 1798;  
Buried June 8th, 1798;

To preserve the leaden coffin containing his remains it was enclosed in this additional protection by his children,  
February 8th, 1844

Shortly after Mr. William Fitzgerald, the present sexton of St. Werburgh's, got that appointment, now 14 years ago, the fourth Duke of Leinster again had Lord Edward's leaden coffin encased in a new wooden one, as the one supplied at Lady Campbell's cost was falling to pieces. The new coffin bore a plate thus inscribed:

Lord  
EDWARD FITZGERALD;  
Born 1763; Died 1798.

We may add that steps have been taken by Lord Walter to renew the outside coffin, as the last one has in turn become too decayed for further use.

BISHOP McDONNELL has been very generous towards the Italians of his diocese. He gave Father Pasquale de Nisco, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Brooklyn, \$25,000, for the establishment of an industrial school for Italian children. The Rev. Pastor will set to work to put up a first-class educational establishment.

WE have often spoken of the many strange and often extraordinary questions that come from different subscribers and correspondents. Many of them it would be impossible to even attempt answering. However, a few are of such a nature that had we the space, the time, and nothing else to do we might manage to examine fully. The other day one of our subscribers asked us the following: "Would you kindly inform me, through the columns of your paper, concerning the Catholic teaching, whether or not animals have souls, plants have souls, also the theory advocated in regard to the immortality, or otherwise, of such souls?" There is a puzzle for you. It would require twenty five pages of Grandcloud's philosophy to furnish a full and comprehensive reply to the above question—or rather number of questions. Animals have not souls—in the sense of immortal spirits; neither have plants souls. Consequently there can be no theory regarding the immortality of that which does not exist. Animals, thereby we mean the brute creation, for men are also animals—possess a vital principle that may be called instinct or by any other term that distinguishes the same from the immortal essence that forms part of man. This vital principle dies with the animal; or, in other words, when it ceases to act upon the corporal part of the animal, death ensues—a death which affects both the body and the animating principle. Plants have neither souls nor even the same vital principle that belongs to the animal kingdom.

Plants have a chemical vitality that is not even instructive. The kingdom of inert matter is the basis whence the members of the vegetable kingdom draw their vitality, and both the members of vegetable and animal kingdoms are subject to entire perishability. Man, as the highest being in creation, possesses the vitality of the plant, the instinct and vital principle of the animal, and over and above he has a soul—immortal in its nature and a direct breath of God the Creator. The existence of these faculties is necessary to the immortality of the vital essence in man; they are reason, judgment and memory. Plants possess neither of these; no more do the animals—their memory simply being a development of their instinct. Not possessing any of the three characteristics of a soul, and that which is not a soul being perforce perishable, the question of their immortality is settled. Without the necessity of referring to the Church or its teachings, common reason suggests these conclusions.

THE Voce della Verita is now publishing Dr. Moncog's complete rejoinder to Zola's labored libel on "Lourdes." In the preface is the following witty turn of an epigrammatic couplet of the first Revolution:

"De par de Zola, defense à Dieu  
De faire des miracles en ce lieu."

We might thus freely translate these two lines:

"By Zola's orders, God must not  
Work miracles upon this spot."

This may seem a stretch of satire, but certainly, when we consider all the devil-worshippings, the anti-Christian proceedings in the diabolical societies of our day, and the extravagances of frantic irreligion in the anarchist teachers of the hour, it appears to have more sense than would at first appear. Lucifer, Zola, and others would actually dictate to God. We know Lucifer's fate—Zola's is yet in the womb of the future and in the hands of the same God. Poor Zola is more to be pitied than any other living man. Were he a fool it would be a great God-send, for then he would escape the consequences of his life of blasphemy.

ELSEWHERE we publish an announcement of the St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society concert. In this connection we might mention that on Sunday last, Rev. Father Donnelly, the kindly pastor of that parish, in delivering the usual announcements, addressed a few practical suggestions, in this connection, to the congregation. He pointed out the great indifference displayed in certain quarters regarding the assistance that should be accorded the young men. He showed how, elsewhere, young Catholics have halls, gymnasiums, reading rooms, and all the accommodations required to induce them to spend evenings together; but in Montreal they were otherwise. These words are perfectly true, and we can say, that, outside the Young Irishmen's Society, no other Catholic association possesses the advantages of which the Rev. Pastor spoke. We trust that these timely words will have the desired effect of stirring up some degree of enthusiasm in regard to our young men's societies, and help to create an emulation that will place them upon an independent level, with halls and with all the requirements for the success of such organizations.

TO SHOW how little chance the Irish Catholic has in a world where he is surrounded by the members of secret anti-Catholic societies, we will quote the following from the Du... Irish Catholic:

"The influence of Freemasonry in Irish public offices has long been known

to be exercised to the detriment of the Catholic officials engaged in the service of the State. Our attention has recently been directed to a flagrant case where one of the chiefs of an important public department—on whose good word and favour the promotion of his subordinate depends—is one of the rank and file of a Masonic Lodge of which one of these same subordinates is the Worshipful Master! It is needless to say that Freemasonry pervades the office in question, or that by a curious coincidence Masons most quickly secure promotion, while Catholics are left behind. We have even heard it alleged that in the case of promotions within the clerical staff of the National Education Office a curious suitability for advancement appears to have characterised the Masonic members of the staff. This, of course, may be merely accidental, and not the result of the machinations of a secret society. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, as some eight promotions, from one grade to another, are about to take place amongst the clerks in this office, we shall not have long to wait in order to ascertain whether an extraordinary good luck still favours the brethren of the square and compass within its precincts. Should any remarkable preponderance of advancement fall to members of the Masonic body, as has been the case at other times and in other affairs, we certainly shall take such steps as may be within our reach to secure an investigation into the circumstances which it will be admitted require explanation."

JOHN BURNS, M. P.

THE LABOR REPRESENTATIVE HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK; HE RECEIVES A HEARTY WELCOME.

NEW YORK, December 2.—John Burns, M.P., and representative of amalgamated labor in England, arrived here to-day on the Cunard steamer Etruria. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a couple of local leaders, went down the bay on a revenue cutter and boarded the liner at Quarantine to receive the noted Englishman.

The real welcome, however, did not occur until Mr. Burns ran down the gang plank and landed breathless among a hundred enthusiastic members of different trade union organizations who had gathered to meet him. Mr. Gompers, in a few words, welcomed Mr. Burns in the name of the United Trades Union of America. In the centre of the circle formed by the members of the Federation Mr. Burns stood conspicuous, but not embarrassed by his warm reception. As Mr. Gompers finished, Mr. Damas, representing Typographical Union No. 6, stepped forward and delivered an address, in which he said that on behalf of one hundred thousand members of the local organization of the city of New York he welcomed him to the metropolis.

It was several minutes before Mr. Burns could be heard in reply, owing to the continued cheering. He said in part: "I wish to express my thanks for your many kind words and the splendid welcome you have accorded me. It is a pleasure for me to be in America at last. I come not to take sides with any faction, particularly in labor organizations, but to do all I can to promote fraternity between the laboring people of England and America. I am particularly pleased that my first reception should take place on a dock. I have been the leader of the dock strike in London, and it seems singularly appropriate that my landing here should be among American working people, in the midst of the noise and bustle peculiar to a big city." After some handshaking with labor leaders Mr. Burns was escorted to the Colonnade hotel. On his way up West street many a stevedore who had worked on the London docks recognized their champion, and grasping his hand, saluted him with a "Good luck to you, John." Mr. Burns commented on the incident later at his hotel, and spoke of the pleasure he experienced when he was remembered and addressed so familiarly by those he had known in the old days.

As to relatives—Little—"Have you any distant relatives?" Mutch—"No; mine are all near enough to visit me at a moment's notice."

What would you do with a tailor who never has your trousers done at the time he has contracted to deliver them? See him for breeches of promise.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Distribution of Catholic School Taxes—An Interesting Meeting of the Board.

The principal business at last evening's meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners was the discussion of the following motion proposed by Rev. Father A. G. Auclair, seconded by Dr. Desjardins:

That a special committee composed of Ald. Farrell, Mr. F. D. Monk and Rev. Father Leclaire, be appointed to enquire into and report concerning the way in which the school taxes are distributed among the different schools, and see if there cannot be a change made.

In making the motion, Rev. Father Leclaire contended that it did not call for anything binding upon the committee, but was simply a request that they be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the distribution of the school taxes among the different schools.

Mr. Monk contended that many of the Catholic schools were not under the control of the commissioners, and they were not bound to equip and repair them. The taxpayers' money could not be employed for that purpose; it could only be used for certain definite objects. The proprietors of the schools which were not under the control of the board had allowed them to get into a disgraceful state, and, judging from the requests which had been made, it would cost the commissioners from \$70,000 to \$100,000 to put them in proper repair, etc. It was a preposterous position that such an amount should be spent on properties which did not belong to the board. He denied that any discrimination was shown between those schools which were under the control of the board and those which were not. He was anxious that equal justice be done to all; but he was opposed to any more money being spent on schools which did not belong to the board. The commissioners had not the naming of the professors in these schools, and had no control over them, although he was satisfied that they gave good teaching.

Rev. Father Quinlivan pointed out that the duty of the board was to educate the children of the ratepayers, for which purpose it received taxes. The fact of building and maintaining schools was only a means to an end. If the commissioners were not able to give a *quid pro quo* they should not accept the taxes. He considered that the question brought up by Rev. Father Leclaire's motion was ripe to be enquired into. Although it had been said that the buildings did not belong to the commissioners, he held that the work which was being done in them was the work of the commissioners, and it was the doing of this work that had caused the buildings to get into their present state. There might be a legal difficulty in the way of meeting the matter, but there was a natural way.

Rev. Canon Bruchesi thought that the board should, as a principle, take into consideration the public sentiment, and hear the complaints or requests which might be made by either the ratepayers or the professors, or by the commissioners themselves. And there were complaints made by these. Some of the commissioners thought there should be something done in the matter of distributing the public funds for the schools. The question was a very difficult one, and it must be studied very seriously. The object of the proposed committee was to study the question of the obligation of a principle. The commissioners had in Montreal only nine schools which were built by them with the taxes, and in these many children could not find accommodation. There was no separate school for girls; but there were some schools under the direction of the Brothers or Sisters which were not under the control of the commissioners, and there were some complaints that they did not receive sufficient money to keep the schools progressing. He was in favor of a committee being appointed to study the question.

Rev. Father Auclair's motion was carried, after which a communication was read from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners to the effect that, in consequence of the reply of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in reference to the pooling of school taxes, they had held a special meeting and had decided to satisfy the claims of the different parties for the present by subsidizing the Baron de Hirsch institute by paying a teacher. The communication asked for

the further consideration of the matter, and stated that the commissioners were still open to negotiations of the settlement of the matter.

It was decided, practically without discussion, to abide by the opinion of the Superintendent of public instruction.

Rev. Canon Bruchesi presided, and the others in attendance were Rev. Fathers A. G. Auclair, Quinlivan, Ald. Farrell, Mr. F. D. Monk and Drs. Desjardins and Brennan.

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

THANKSGIVING AT ST. LAURENT.

On the 28th of November, 1894, the eve of the American Thanksgiving, the members of St. Patrick's Literary Association, at St. Laurent College, presented a musical and dramatic entertainment, under the direction of Mr. M. J. O'Connor. At 7:30 the curtain rose, displaying to a crowded assembly an artistically decorated stage. The flags of various nations, exhibiting their cheerful colors under the rays of the glowing gaslights, added much to the beauty of the scene, and aroused the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of all present.

Mr. Moses C. Malone, secretary of the society, then stepped forward and delivered an eloquent oration entitled, "A Tribute to John Boyle O'Reilly."

The able manner in which the young speaker showed forth the noble qualities of this illustrious hero as an English soldier, an Irish felon, an exile, convict, and as an American citizen, had a magic effect on the audience. The silence which reigned in the assembly during this entire speech was broken only by several rounds of well merited applause, as the speaker touched some tender chord of Irish or American patriotism, or traced in a vivid manner the countless virtues of Boyle O'Reilly.

A French discourse, "Les Canadiens aux Etats Unis," was then delivered by Mr. Onesiphore Cote, a delegate from Societe de St. Jean Baptiste, of St. Laurent. This oration was rendered in a pleasing manner, and the speaker well deserved all the applause and attention given him by his auditors.

"Pizarro," a drama in five acts, was next presented, with the following cast of characters:

Ataliba, King of Quito.....	John McQuillan
Rolla, Commanders of	Joseph M. McGinty
Alonso, Ataliba's army	Robert P. Greene
Pizarro, the Spanish leader	Robt. E. Callahan
Valverde, Pizarro's secretary	John J. McGarry
Las Casas, a Spanish Priest	John O'Sullivan
Elvialo, Pizarro's Protege	Peter J. Heffernan
Davila, Pizarro's Conn-	Jas. Fitzgerald
Gomez, sellors	John Duffy
Almago,	James McAtee
Orsino,	Edward Boutthan
Gonzalez, an Old Blind Man	Thos. J. Laughlin
Toppe, a Grandson of Old Blind Man	W. Ferns
Orsembo, a Peruvian Officer	John Eagleton
Spanish Sentinel.....	William Tighe
Cortez, a child (son of Alonso)	Joseph Coburn

We cannot too highly praise all those who took part in this magnificent drama. Special praise is due, however, to Mr. McGinty for the masterly manner in which he sustained the part of Rolla, the Peruvian Leader; also, to Messrs. Callahan, Greene, Heffernan, McQuillan and O'Sullivan, for the able manner in which they performed their respective parts. During the entr'acts the audience was enlivened in a very agreeable way by selections from the College Band and Orchestra, under the leadership of Rev. U. E. Vian, C.S.C., as well as by vocal solos from Mr. John O'Sullivan and Mr. James McAtee.

After the drama the farce "Medica" was presented. In this farce Mr. Manning, as the discoverer of a new medicine, played his part to perfection, and while all the others did well special mention should be made of Messrs. Deignon and Griffin, the colored attendants, who by their whimsical performances wrung from the audience continued laughter and applause. Mr. Tighe, too, the man with the fits, was so natural in his paroxysms as to make even his colored attendants turn pale from fear. At the close of the entertainment, Rev. Father Meahan, in a short speech, greatly encouraged the young actors by congratulating them for the very pleasant evening they afforded to all, and the promises they gave of future prominence.

A. B.

THEIR ANNUAL SERVICE.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual services in connection with St. Patrick's Total Abstinence & Benefit Society were held on Sunday last. The pastor, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, celebrated Mass at 8 a.m., at the conclusion

of which the members of the society received the Holy Communion. At the evening service the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McPhail, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's. He chose as his subject, "Z-eal in the Temperance Cause." He pointed out that many were kept from joining temperance societies through feelings of false respect, and also by an erroneous idea that they would be deprived of their liberty. The services were concluded by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Bancart, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's officiated, assisted by Fathers Poupin and McCallen. Representatives from the Total Abstinence and Benefit Societies of St. Ann's and St. Patrick's parishes were present in large numbers. A large number of men took the pledge from the Rev. Father McCallen at the conclusion of the Benediction.

WEDDING BELLS.

MACKAY AND FLYNN.

On the 28th November, last, at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Mr. G. R. Mackay, of Mexico, to Miss Sophia Rosanna Flynn, daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas Tighe Flynn, of Her Majesty's Customs, and late of the Honorable Trinity Corporation, of London, England. The ceremony was accompanied with all the expressions of congratulation that the young couple and their relatives so well deserved. After the marriage a breakfast was partaken of at the residence of the bride's father, 312 St. Charles Brommee street, and a large number of relatives and friends assembled to do honor to the occasion. Subsequently the happy couple left for Mexico, amidst the congratulations and well-wishes of their numerous friends. May their future be happy in our sincere hope.

BYRNE—CAYES.

With the sincerest congratulations to the happy young couple, we announce the marriage of Mr. Daniel Byrne, of the Herald editorial staff, to Miss Marie Cayes, of St. Victor of Alfred, Ont. The event took place on last Saturday, and the ceremony by the Rev. Father Marre, S.S. Mr. Byrne, who is a native of Dublin, had been for years connected with the Irish and English press, and had already achieved a name for himself in his chosen profession, before coming to Canada. Since his arrival in this country, some few years ago, he has become one of the most popular and widely respected journalists in our Province. At present Mr. Byrne is connected with the Montreal Herald, and his talents are most highly appreciated. Needless to say that we most heartily extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, and we trust that their future will be most prosperous, and that they may, in the language of the poet:

"Move out on life's mystical ways,  
Dividing the cares of existence,  
But doubling its hopes and its joys."

A GALA DAY.

The twenty-third December will be a gala day in St. Mary's parish. On that occasion the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the beloved and universally popular parish priest, will celebrate the twelfth anniversary of his ordination. Rev. Father Heffernan, who will be ordained on the twenty-second, will celebrate his first Mass that day. What a glorious day it will be. The latter entering upon his sacred ministry, and for a first time ascending "the altar of God, the God who rejoiceth in his youth;" the former beholding the completion of a dozen years of sacred ministry and receiving the tokens of love and veneration from the people for whom he cherishes such an affection. May the day be a herald of Christmas peace for the whole parish!

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the new St. Gabriel Roman Catholic Church, Centre street, will be opened in the basement of the new church this evening, and will be continued for about ten days. The various committees have worked hard in making the necessary arrangements, and the tables will be tastefully decorated and attended to by a bevy of popular young ladies. In his remarks on Sunday morning, the Rev. Father O'Meara particularly requested those who would

work inside the hall to abstain from pressing themselves upon the young men and visitors, and to allow every person who patronized the bazaar to be free to come and go without being afraid of paying them a second call.

THE DANGER OF DYNAMITE.

A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE IN HULL.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4—Five men were killed and a score of people were injured by an explosion of dynamite in Hull a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning.

The accident occurred on the Hull works extension, corner Duke and Wall streets. Two boxes containing 40 pounds of dynamite each, did the damage. The dynamite was used for blasting purposes on the extension.

Telephore Seguin, foreman; Norbert Martin, P. Martin, and another man were guarding the dynamite cabin.

Norbert Martin discovered the cabin was on fire. He immediately rushed towards it to extinguish the flames and was just about to open the door when the explosion took place.

Martin was thrown fifty feet into the air and fell dead.

Foreman Seguin noticed the flames about the same time that Martin did and was within ten feet of the cabin when the dynamite exploded. He, too, was thrown high into the air and came to the ground not dead, but dying. He died an hour afterwards.

Henry Laroche, night watch at Hurdman's lumber mill, who was passing by the scene of the accident on his way homeward when the explosion occurred, was instantly killed. His body was horribly mutilated.

Moise Barbeau, a 12-year old boy, who was passing along Wall Street, on his way to school, was struck by flying rocks and died a minute afterwards.

Albert Beauchamp, 15 years old, another school boy, was also struck by the flying stones.

Pudhorumo Martin, one of the men who was watching the cabin, had an eye knocked out by a flying stone, and was otherwise seriously injured, but was not killed.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RETREAT.

The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical year commenced on Sunday, and in accordance with a time honored custom, the Archbishop of Montreal and the priests of his household commenced their annual retreat yesterday, the Tuesday following the first Sunday in Advent.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Fabre has made the following appointments:—Rev. A. St. Jean, vicar at the Sacred Heart; Rev. F. X. Trepanier, 'Vicaire Forain' for district No. 6; Rev. F. X. Trepanier, member of the diocesan officiality.

RETREAT AT ST. MARY'S.

The retreat for the ladies of the parish of St. Mary's will begin this evening at 7:30, and will continue until Saturday. Rev. Father Fahey, of St. Patrick's parish, will be the preacher, and services will be held at 6:30 and 8 a.m., and at 7:30 p.m. daily.

CHILDREN OF MARY.

The young ladies of "St. Patrick's Children of Mary" Society commenced their preparatory Triduum of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, at the Chapel of Our Lady of Angels, Monday evening at 7:30 p.m. The services, which will include an exhortation, a meditation and the singing of congregational hymns, are under the direction of the Rev. James Callaghan.

The grown girl of a family often doesn't wash her face for several days, claiming it is not good for the complexion. If the boy makes the same claim he is whipped.

Brown—"How long have you known that man you lent a dollar to this morning?" Jones—"I never knew him long. He's been short ever since I first met him."

Politics are full of uncertainties. Today a man is on the stump, and next week he may be all on a tree.



## FACE TO FACE.

BY M. H. IN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Some years ago in a Southern city the yellow fever was at its height. Day by day and hour by hour death won its victims. The business of the fated city was stopped, and over the people's hearts lay the deep, smothering pall of fear and woe, for the pestilence with its contagious elements added dread and isolation to its other evils.

Joy and gladness vanished from the people's faces, and even the children lisped the tales of death and counted with childish wonder the numerous funerals, and catching up their parent's cry, "looked for the coming of the frost."

Most of the wealthy people had sought safety in cooler climes, and their elegant houses were closed for the season. But some of the fine residences were still occupied, especially in the suburban parts of the city.

From one of these, early one September morning, a lady emerged. She was dressed in deepest mourning, but her heavy veil was thrown aside from her face, revealing its sad sweetness. An irresistible charm lay in the large, dark, pathetic eyes. Otherwise the face was plain. The features stood sharply out from the pale, thin face, marked with heavy lines of some steady-weighting grief.

Years ago Mrs. Amhill had been left a widow, with an only son. For a time the child was her consolation, but as he grew up to manhood he made her life miserable. Wild, wilful, reckless, he rejected all guidance, flung aside the saving restraints of religion, and finally became involved in some gambler's quarrel. Embittered at his own misconduct he abandoned his home without a word of farewell.

Ten years had passed. His mother's efforts to find him had failed, and she had almost despaired of ever hearing of him again when, accidentally, in a Western paper she read the account of his death; shot in a drunken revel by one of his boon companions—Max Glenn. The news crushed her. The name of her son's murderer haunted her. The evidence as to the victim being her son seemed conclusive—age, birthplace and name, Harold Foxtone Amhill, all were correct. When she recovered from the first shock she made every effort to obtain further particulars, but in vain. As the affair had occurred upon the plains there seemed to be no hope of further information. Consoling herself as best she could, she had been preparing to visit the place herself when the fever broke out, and she found herself barred within the fever scourged city.

Mrs. Amhill, walking quickly along, soon found herself before the doors of an immense building, the City Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. She entered almost gaily, for the heroic mission upon which she was bent gave new energy to her weary soul and lightened her shadowed heart. She saluted the Superioress in a cheerful tone and then shortly and urgently offered her services.

"You have lost one of your Sisters recently, let me take her place. I want to do something useful, and now is the chance. Let me work with you. For God's sake I will tend these poor creatures, and—you see I am selfish—in opening my heart to them perhaps I shall let out my own grief."

The Sister was surprised. She had long known of the lady's worth and charity, but this self-sacrifice was exceptional. As a friend she was dear to all the Sisters, but the Superioress hesitated before she consented.

"You are so unused, dear Mrs. Amhill, to this life, to the close, stifling air, to the dangers and discomforts, to all this trying scene. I fear your brave heart overestimates your power of endurance," added the Sister gently, as the remembrance of Mrs. Amhill's beautiful home rose in contrast to their plain surroundings.

The lady at once replied: "Do not fear because of my ignorance of such places, do not refuse me, Sister."

"I dare not refuse you," answered the Sister, gravely, "I dare refuse no one least perhaps the sick and dying should upbraid me; but I would have you count the cost of your undertaking."

"I am not acting from impulse I have

considered the matter, and without rash presumption, I shall hold to my resolution."

"God bless you, then. I will give you our dead Sister's post. It is in the men's department. Ah, poor mother, you may be as a mother to many suffering ones!"

She then led the way to an immense room, a crowded ward, and pointing to a long line of low beds, whispered a few brief directions, then left the new volunteer nurse to her strange duties. Mrs. Amhill had laid aside her veil and donned a snow-white apron over her black dress. Though extremely simple in her attire, her lady-like air was striking and attractive as ever. The lovely light of charity gleamed from her expressive eyes as she glanced down the room and beheld the tossing, struggling, fever-burnt patients, whose very breath meant contamination and perhaps death.

Turning to her task, with renewed zeal, she smoothed the pillows, handed water to this one, consoled that convalescent crying for food that must be refused, and busied herself in various ways.

Soon the doctor came on his rounds, and she listened attentively to his different directions.

After he had made his calls he stopped for a few moments to give a short, parting advice:

"Give particular attention No. 12, he is the only dangerous case you have. He was found in a raging fever yesterday in the woods. He must have been sick for two days at least. Look out for him. He needs watching."

No. 12 was at the extreme end of the row; and by order of the physician, his bed was pushed into an alcove beside the window.

The man lay in all the distress of a burning fever, tossing his head from side to side as if to ease its racking pain, and throwing his arms wildly about while his staring eyes shone with all the startling brightness of the fever heat. His high brow, well-formed features and shapely head gave evidence that he must have once been handsome. But now the dishevelled, matted hair, the thick untrimmed beard, the contraction of the face did not warrant such an epithet.

Mrs. Amhill did not scrutinise his appearance; her quick glance only marked the pained, harassed look, and then, seeking to make him more comfortable, she slightly raised the curtain to admit more air.

"Thank you," he murmured; "are you a new nurse? O, I am so thirsty, and so hot!"

"Let me give you your medicine, it is time now. Perhaps you will feel better," said the lady, as she handed him the carefully prepared mixture.

He drank it quickly, then taking a dusty, soiled pocket-handkerchief he wiped his lips, and flung it aside.

"Horred, isn't it? I've kept this thing about me ever since I've been sick. My eyes are blurred, but I know it isn't fit to use. I wish I had a clean one!"

"I will get you one, there are some in the next room ready for distribution. I will put yours where it will be sent to the laundry. Give it to me."

He handed it to her with an apology, and something of respectful courtesy was in his manner.

She stepped into the adjoining room, selected some clean handkerchiefs, and was about to cast the soiled one aside when her eye fell on the delicately traced letters written in the corner—Max Glenn.

The few letters were quickly scanned, but instantly, as if petrified, she stopped; holding it at arm's length in the full light of the morning sunshine, re-read it with a searching gaze—then again, pronouncing the words in a low, awe-struck tone—Max Glenn! Then, as if each repetition had added new conviction, as if the utterance of the name had been a lightning flash rifting in twain the last cloud of doubt, she flung the handkerchief loathingly from her. Staggering as if blinded, she tottered towards the open window, and leaning against it for support, she gave vent to her long pent up feelings.

For a moment she remained thus, forgetful, heedless of all else, realizing only the terrific import of that name. She had beheld the murderer of her son, and as if anguish must be weighted with torture, she found herself acting as nurse to the destroyer of her own child.

At first she faltered, bitterness, wrath and hate struggled in her heart. Nature vehemently asserted itself, claiming its due from a mother's love.

She raised her eyes despairingly, half resolving to abandon her new found charge. She looked with a vacant stare far out on the city beyond. Her gaze was drawn almost magnetically to the cross of St. Peter's Church. High in air, it rose almost upbraidingly before her, teaching her anew, the lesson of self-sacrifice. She saw in vision the dying Christ, and the mother standing beside Him receiving us all—the crucifiers of her Child—as her own children. Quick to her soul came the question: "Could any mother love as she loved?"

She fell on her knees; the Crucified and the Mother of Sorrows had wrought their effect, and the frail, quivering heart triumphed. Rising after a prayer for strength, she turned again to her duties, feeling that God would aid her in her hours of trial.

Her mission was not fulfilled without enduring keener pangs than any bodily pain. Every moment was brewing its own bitter draught as she hung about the sick bed of her strange patient.

Every groan from his lips, every sigh, every touch of his fevered hand, even his very mutterings added a fresh sting to her maternal heart, and recalled the proud, handsome face of her lamented child.

And so the days wore on. No. 12 was rapidly growing worse, and Mrs. Amhill, fearful lest he should become delirious, tried to suggest to him some thoughts of God, and of preparation for death.

But the man fretted visibly at her words:

"Not now; don't talk to me now, if I had got home to my mother she might, but—am I going to die? Don't tell me I am going to die!" he exclaimed wildly, clutching the lady's hand.

"We will hope not," she said softly alarmed at the effect his agitation might have upon him. "Try and be quiet, and if you wish, I could send for your mother," added Mrs. Amhill, all her sympathies going out to the unknown mother.

"No—no—no," he repeated fiercely; "not here. She thinks I am dead, and it would only break her heart over again. If I die here it will be better for her not to know," and he groaned and writhed at the agonizing thought.

Mrs. Amhill, seeing further expostulation was unwise, left him for a while to attend to her other patients, but made fervent aspirations to God for the poor soul.

Soon afterwards No. 12 became delirious, and as Mrs. Amhill lingered beside the bed she could not fail to hear the strange, incoherent words, the wild, meaningless exclamations, and wilder oaths, while now and again, like fragrant flowers among the thorns of his rough language, came the word—"Mother—mother!"

Once from his fever parched lips, with a strange emphasis, fell a short sentence, "Harold Foxtone—Amhill—you—you—you—"

Mrs. Amhill clasped her hands convulsively, the words and tone jarred strongly on her feelings, and it required all the force of her resolute nature and lofty virtue to still the tempest unwittingly aroused.

But her very emotion nerved her to greater watchfulness, and, fearful of leaving anything undone, she bestowed extreme care upon her strange charge.

After some time the patient fell into a refreshing sleep, and his face took on a more natural expression.

Mrs. Amhill, glad of the change, attended to the needs of her other patients. When No. 12 awoke Mrs. Amhill perceived at once that the fever had decreased, and that he was rational.

For the first time since she had seen him his eyes had lost their unnatural brilliancy, and the glow of fever was replaced by an ashen pallor.

"Do you feel better?" she asked hopefully.

"Yes. I'm not burning up now. Shall I die?"

"I hope not, but—"

"But I shall die," he said, interrupting her; "I shall die, young as I am, and—my soul will be lost forever!"

"Don't say that," said Mrs. Amhill tenderly. "One instant's time is enough to save you if you but repent."

"I can't help it!" he exclaimed bitterly, "dying—all my life wasted—gambler—drunkard—nothing but sin! It is all before me now, my whole life, and there is no hope! no hope!"

The lady fell on her knees. "Christ's Blood has atoned for all," she whispered reverently, "pray for mercy."

mercy?"

"Hark! that bell. What is it? Listen!" he cried, "listen!"

The dying man strained his ear to catch the sound as the bell rang out with its peculiar pauses.

"I used to know it long ago, when I served at Mass."

"It is the noon-day Angelus bell," said Mrs. Amhill gently. "Repeat the words as I say them, and the Mother of Sinners will surely aid you."

His failing voice joined in the Hail Marys, and the lady was surprised and pleased. Yet she made no further remark as she arose, but silently moved on to the other sick beds, feeling that grace would soon win his newly awakened soul, and that a little quiet reflection would best suit his present needs. Coming back, after a short interval, she noticed him start as he watched her intently with a puzzled, wondering look. As she came near him he seized her hand, and, holding it, looked fixedly into her face, then over the man's face came a look of pain, followed instantly by an expression of profound joy. Great tears rolled down his cheeks as he turned his face away, burying it deep in the pillows.

"O, I beg you not to distress yourself," she said imploringly; "the fever will return under such excitement."

But he did not answer or look up—only hid his face more completely, as if unwilling or afraid to look upon her.

Disturbed and perplexed, Mrs. Amhill moved aside, trying to conjecture the reason of his emotion. She wondered if in any way he could have discovered her identity as his victim's mother, feeling almost certain that some inkling of it had come to him.

After a long time he raised his face, but determinedly restrained his eyes from resting upon her.

"Madam," he murmured, "your words and prayers have borne fruit. Send for a priest."

\* \* \* \* \*

Two hours after Mrs. Amhill re-entered the ward. In the meanwhile she had dined and rested, having placed one of the men nurses as a substitute in her place.

"How is No. 12?" she asked of the nurse as she met him at the entrance of the ward.

"No. 12 is all fixed up, ma'am. He is all prepared for death, and nothing would please him but I should shave his beard all off and cut his hair. It seems, ma'am, as if he wants you so, and thinks you ought to be overlastingly beside him."

"Poor fellow," murmured Mrs. Amhill, "perhaps he is thinking of his mother."

She went at once to No. 12. The change in his personal appearance struck her forcibly.

The beard was shaved off, and the white face looked almost boyish, the neatly brushed hair showed the high, white brow. A look of humble peace had effaced all traces of bitterness, and brought back an expression of almost childlike innocence.

He was looking eagerly towards her as she approached him, and something startlingly familiar shone in the yearning soulful, concentrated gaze.

Impelled by some strange hope, she rushed forward, pulled aside the curtain, and stared at him spell bound, as if paralyzed by the awful suspense.

The full brightness of the light fell upon his upturned face, and his sweet child's smile hovering on his lips answered her love's bewilderment. With a mute appeal, the arms were held out to enfold her, and the weakening voice found strength to speak the gladness of the heart. She saw no longer the murderer of her boy, but her boy himself! She heard the echoes of his childhood, in the thrilling cry:

"Mother! Mother!"

She could not speak! Still clinging to him in that first rapturous embrace, heart and soul flooded with the rush of profoundest joy, she could only live—speech and action were beyond her. It was enough to see him, to hear him, to clasp him as her very own.

Her silence appalled him.

"Mother—mother—have I killed you?" he exclaimed, brokenly.

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**CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.**

**CATHOLICITY REACHES THE MASSES, SAYS REV. MR. HALE.**

Religion in New England—Success of the Church Among the People—The Division of the Sects Renders their Efforts Ineffective.

For some months past Rev. William B. Hale, a New England Protestant clergyman, has been making investigations into the religious condition of those states, with special reference to the workings of Protestantism and Catholicity in those communities. His earlier investigations were made in the smaller towns and were found to be highly discouraging from a Protestant point of view, but the results of his later researches, which are summarized in The Boston Republic, are as startling as they are interesting.

The reflex action of religious segregation upon the social and moral conditions of the community is portrayed in most vivid colors and with striking frankness.

The reverend gentleman declares the divisions among the Protestant sects is not merely a religious disaster, but a public calamity.

As a type of a New England city, he takes a typical example, the city of Fall River.

**FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.**

One half the population are Catholics; the other half is composed of Protestants of the various sects or sub divisions, and of those who make no profession of religious belief. There are fifteen denominations of Protestants which maintain churches, chapels, missions and other establishments devoted to religious endeavor. Twenty-eight clergymen are engaged in conducting services in these places. But all these work as detached groups. The Protestant sects are pulling apart instead of together. There is no common purpose; there is no union of forces.

**DIVISION AND WEAKNESS.**

Discussing this waste of effort, Mr. Hale says: "The testimony of those who have tried to enlist the Protestant denominations in united undertakings is, that one who looks for any spirit of unity in Fall River is fated to look in vain. This week, a non-denominational mission in Flint Village, the poorest quarter of the town, is abandoned for lack of funds. A coffee house, in the conduct of which several denominations have lately associated themselves, is a happy fact; its success, however, is doubtful." The net result of years of work is the existence of an organization of Associated Charities, the Young Men's Christian Union and a Methodist deaconess' home.

**SUCCESS OF CATHOLICITY.**

Turning to the other picture, Mr. Hale summarizes the work of the Catholic body and declares that a comparison of this with the results outlined "is much to the embarrassment of Protestants." He continues: "Inferior to them in wealth and education, Roman Catholics, because united, are far in advance in every Christian activity. Their churches are the most conspicuous objects in the city. At least two of them every Sunday contain each as many worshippers as are present in all the Protestant churches combined. They have at present fifteen churches, and they are building on magnificent sites two more which will be larger than any now standing. In these churches thirty-two Masses are said on every week day, and between thirty-five and forty every Sunday. The most prominent hill-top is crowned with a group of Roman Catholic charitable institutions. They support an English and a French orphan asylum, a college and several convents. They have about ten thousand children in parochial schools. They maintain a Catholic union, which affords young men a club house and gives them lectures and concerts in season; they support some ten boys' clubs, all well housed. They frequently astonish the Protestants of the city with evidences of their prosperity and charity."

Mr. Hale recognizes the pregnant fact that the Catholic Church in Fall River, as elsewhere, is

**THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE;**

that within its fold are to be found not only the rich and those of moderate circumstances, but the lowly poor. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Irishmen, Americans, blacks and white, meet in its sanctuary upon a common plane. The contrary is

true of the Protestant churches. They are chiefly the churches of the rich; they are sectional, denominational and narrow. "The churches," said Mr. Hale, "are mainly churches of the well-to-do, and the majority of the pastors are occupied with their proper parishioners, the well-to-do. The exceptions to this statement do not prevent its being the explanation of a lamentable fact. Let it be remarked that it is unfair to blame the clergy. They are the servants of the congregation which hire them. They have each registers, not of the souls within their care, but of the members who compose their congregations. The practical working of Protestantism is this: a minister must serve the society by which he is employed.—*Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.*

**ROMAN NEWS.**

Cardinal Vaughan is expected in Rome about Christmas time to receive the cardinalate hat.

Mgr. Pagis, Bishop of Verdun, and Mgr. Duc, Bishop of Aoste, are expected at the French Seminary at Rome.

Mgr. Keane, Rector of the Catholic University of Washington, is organizing a great pilgrimage of Americans, which is expected at Rome in the May of next year.

In the fourth conference of the Eastern Patriarchs resolutions were adopted for the union of the churches, and submitted to the Holy Father for his approval.

Leo XIII. has named himself Protector of the Congregation of Monte Cassino in place of Cardinal Rucci-Parracciani, Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica, lately deceased.

At the request of Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State of His Holiness, Cardinal Hohenlohe has sent his congratulations to his brother, the new chancellor of the German empire.

His Holiness is said to be preparing at the moment an encyclical addressed to the United States, in which he speaks of the social question and the condition of workmen in terms which will make a veritable sensation.

Professor Piancastelli has been named Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by the Holy Father in token of his appreciation of his superb painting of the martyrdom of St. John Nepomucene destined to the Lateran Archbasilica.

The London Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Pope follows the war in the East with interest, hoping that the collapse of China will favor the Christian propaganda. He wishes, after the war, to establish a hierarchy in China, and he will negotiate with Japan for diplomatic relations."

The Capuchin Fathers Serafino, of Collepardo (who has already been in Assisi); Francesco, of Bassano; Modesto, of Collepardo; Vincenzo, of Montelone; Francesco, of Ofiso; and Bernardo, of Castelvecchio, have been designated to accompany Father Michael of Carbonara, the Apostolic Prefect of Eritrea.

The Courier of Geneva, a Catholic organ, says that the Pope is soon to address an encyclical to the English bishops on the occasion of the centenary of the conversion of England to Christianity, dwelling on the benefits which union with the Church of Rome had brought to England, and inviting a return to Rome.

At the Pope's Mass in his private chapel recently a committee of the centennial festivals of Loreto, consisting of Mgr. Ridolfi, Arcdeacon of the Laurentiana Basilica, Count Macchi, and Professor Acciari, were present. Count Bosdari was unable to be present, having been detained at home by painful duties of family. Commemorative medals were presented to His Holiness in gold, silver, and bronze.

**THE SCHOOL AT CALLAN.**

A NEW AND EXCELLENT ENTERPRISE STARTED BY IRISH NUNS.

Ten years ago the Sisters of Mercy, at Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, started a new and important enterprise, which deserves to be better known at home and abroad. It is, perhaps, the first attempt of the kind; and it has been proved to meet a pressing want created by the missionary progress of these late years. The object is to prepare girls who are past school age to become postulants in foreign or colonial convents and in any of the active orders. Many of the religious communities abroad wish for pos-

tuulants to be trained by themselves on the spot, and they either cannot find them in their own localities or cannot afford the risk of bringing them out straight from their homes and having to send them back at a great expense in the event of their failure. A kind of preliminary novitiate at home is needed in order to reduce these risks.

The Callan institution undertakes this work. It will test the vocation of these young girls, ascertain their aptitude for various religious orders, or works, or climates, supply any deficiencies in their education and give them an elementary training in the religious life and the art of teaching. Convents abroad can have subjects selected and prepared for their special purposes; girls who believe that they have a religious vocation and are not qualified to enter a convent at once as postulants, can spend a short time at Callan and from there be introduced to some suitable convent. It cannot be doubted that a sort of conventional exchange like this will be immense service as a medium of communication between convents abroad that are in want of postulants and candidates at home who have a difficulty in finding convents to receive them. The scope is very different from that of the ordinary convent, which draws its members from a limited field and then only in such numbers and with such qualifications as it needs for its own special work.

Hitherto the missionary school has proceeded very quietly and on a small scale of operations, but with a degree of success that shows how much it is needed, and how much more it may do with the assistance of the charitable.

More than forty postulants have gone forth to other convents, and only one has failed, and that on account of ill health. Religious from this school are now doing good work in Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Newfoundland, and others are demanded for those same countries and also for the East and West Indies, the Greek islands and the "black belt in America."

At first the expenses of training and traveling were defrayed in a great measure by each foreign diocese or by the candidates themselves. Now there are numerous missions which have offered to pay the passage out, but cannot afford the cost of preliminary training; and at the same time many promising candidates have to be refused, because they cannot pay the pension, and the convent has no funds for their support. It is to be remarked that it is not a question of a long and expensive training to produce a professed religious and certified teacher, but only a short course of one year or two years, or even six months, in order to prepare the candidates for the novitiate and fuller training which the convents abroad will give at their own expense. The annual pension of Callan is £22; and thus for a small sum it is possible to secure the lifelong services of a nun on some foreign mission.—*Boston Republic.*

**THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.**

The monthly meeting of the Antiquarian society was held last Friday evening in the hall of the Natural History society, Mr. Justice Baby in the chair, and amongst those present were: Hon. Ed. Murphy, J. S. Smeater, H. Tiffin, J. Bastien, R. Roy, E. Roy, deLery Macdonald, L. Huot, H. Lyman, W. J. Kerr, W. S. Lyman, J. D. McBurney, R. W. McLaughlin, S. Muller, P. Duval, secretary, and others. The first business of the meeting was to depute Hon. Judge Baby to proceed to Quebec to interview the Government concerning the purchase of the Chateau de Ramezay. A number of exhibits was then handed in, that from Mr. F. E. Meloche being most interesting. Photographs were exhibited of an old building on St. Paul street, built in 1620, and occupied as the headquarters of the early fur company under Migeon de Brossac. Mr. Lucien Huot exhibited some old coins lately found in the Torrance building now being demolished on St. Paul street. Coins of the time of Louis XIV. of France in 1695, Charles XII. in 1664, and George III. of England, 1813, were likewise shown. Another valuable exhibit was an extract from the register of the French Council of State, signed Colbert, dated 1686, dismissing Boldue, attorney-general of the Prevoste of Quebec, from office for misconduct. An original letter from Chevalier de Levi to Marquis de Lotbiniere, respecting Montcalm's desire that certain repairs be made to Fort Carrillon.

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## YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

## SOME MORE INTERESTING LETTERS.

[Last week our columns contained no letters, for the very good reason that the copy did not arrive in time. We would advise our young contributors not to wait till the last day in order to send us their letters, as the Youths' Department is one of the first that is set up. We trust that these contributions will regularly increase in numbers.—Ed. T.W.]

## RETURNED BOOKS.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1894.

DEAR FRIEND.—I return the books you were so kind as to lend me, with best thanks. I have read them through and find them a amusing as well as instructive, especially the Fables, which are pictures of the world and its ways. Trusting that yourself and all at home are well, and expecting another supply of books for my Christmas holidays, I am your sincere friend,

C. E. L.

[There is a very good lesson taught in this little letter. If friends are kind enough to allow others to use their books, the merest gratitude would dictate that the books should be returned when used. The example given by C.E.L. is well worth consideration and imitation.]

## CHOOSING A VOCATION.

DEAR ARTHUR.—When you asked me the other day what profession I would like to hold I was at a loss to answer. You then told me to think the matter over. I have almost thought out my brains and still I cannot decide. However, if you have a vacancy in your store I would be very glad to join you in partnership. It would be nice since we were comrades in school also to be comrades in business. Hoping your answer will favor my desire, I am, dear Arthur, your ever loving friend,

R. RATTER.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1894.

[There is common sense and pluck in this. We trust the partnership will be formed and that success may attend its operations.]

## THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

MR. EDITOR.—Having seen those letters in the Youths' department I thought I would make an attempt to write one also. My grandfather takes THE TRUE WITNESS and thinks it is the best paper in the world. If this should find its way into print I shall write a longer letter the next time.

GERALD RYAN.

St. Clotilda, Que., Nov. 26th.

[Gerald is welcome to our columns, and we hope to hear from him soon again.]

## JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

DEAR FRIEND.—Seeing in last week's TRUE WITNESS the "Song of the Mystic," by the late Rev. Father Ryan, the Poet Priest, it brought to my mind another sweet singer who, too, has gone to sing in a better world, the late lamented John Boyle O'Reilly. I have been reading his life and muse tell you one of the many beautiful traits in his character. He could not bear malice to anyone. Having arrived at Bunbury, he was assigned to one of the road parties. He soon won the respect of the officer under whose immediate charge he was. A man named Woodman made him a "constable," whose duty is to carry despatches from station to station. At one of the stations to which he was often sent there was a warden who conceived a bitter dislike for O'Reilly. One day O'Reilly was a few minutes late. He found the warden waiting for him watch in hand. "You are late so many minutes," he said; "you are reported." Among the penalties of being "reported" was that the offender would not be allowed to receive or send a letter for six months. A few days after the overseer called O'Reilly into his office. He held in his hand a letter, deeply bordered in black, which he just read. O'Reilly knew that his mother had been ill for a long time. The letter probably bore the news of her death. It might contain tidings of a less bitter loss. Nobody in the place except the overseer knew its contents. He said, "O'Reilly, here is a you," the prisoner said,

"Thank you," and held out his hand for it. The overseer looked at him, then tossing the letter into the drawer said, "You will get this in six months." When at the end of the six months he received the letter he found it contained the sad news, the mother whom he loved was dead. To a request that I should hear the name of this overseer, he replied, "I do not know his name now; I have forgotten it as well as forgiven the man long ago."

"PATRICK."

Montreal, November, 1894.

[This is a new departure. "Patrick" does well to revive the interesting stories connected with the lives of great Irishmen. We trust his example will be closely followed by others.]

## A TIMELY HINT.

DEAR FRANK.—It is but a few days since I wrote to you, telling you of a thrilling accident which occurred last week. This time I have not much to say. There is one thing that I would call your attention to, that is I want you to patronize and subscribe for THE TRUE WITNESS. It is a Catholic paper, and every Catholic should subscribe for it. It is not such a great amount, and it is probably the best Catholic paper in America. Well, Frank, I hope you will patronize and subscribe for it. I have no other important news to tell you, so I will close.

JOE.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1894.

[We need not say that we approve of Joe's suggestion. It is good advice and we trust it will be taken.]

## ADIEU TO MONTREAL.

MY DEAR WILLIE.—These will probably be the last lines I shall pen in Montreal for many years. In a few days I shall be on the train on my journey and shall take my last look of old Montreal. So you see, dear Willie, that you are the last in my thoughts, and I hope you will always think of me. You remember our agreement when I spoke of going, that I was to write every time the mail went out and you were to do the same to me; let me know all that is going on, even the most trifling circumstances, so long as it concerns our friends and acquaintances. So, farewell, and God bless you is my last prayer before parting you.

"CELT."

[This is a kindly letter and indicates a good heart. We trust that when "Celt" is abroad (as are many other Celts) he will not forget THE TRUE WITNESS.]

## THE QUESTION OF DOGS.

DEAR PURCHASE.—I have always leisure to give a friend a hint if I think it possible to be useful, so I lose no time in replying to you about your pup and the distemper. I have tried vaccination and found it a perfect fallacy, and many of my friends, real judges of dogs, and one of whom is frequently appealed to on matters of dispute with regard to their treatment, decidedly says he has no faith in it and that the effects are null. One of my friends had some dogs that escaped distemper.

J. A. Q.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1894.

[The dog is man's most faithful friend, and when a boy possesses a good dog he should know how to take care of the animal. It is well that J. A. Q. should give his 'experience to his friends, for it is very useful.]

## WINTER SPORTS.

DEAR JIM.—As winter is fast approaching, I wish to tell you about the sports we have during this time. As Thursday is our weekly holiday we seldom miss Fletcher's field, where we have the finest sports of all.

We have much fun also on the river,

skating, playing shinny, which sometimes proves cold on feet and fingers. Playing these games there are sometimes many boys, who, when they get cold, sit on the snow, thinking this will warm them. But they soon find the difference between sitting and playing around. And it very often happens that they get too cold to start again, so they take off their skates and start home. Now, as my time is limited and I have a little more to tell you on our run across the river, I will close.

W. HEALY.

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1894.

[We must say, that while these winter sports are most admirably calculated to create no end of enjoyment, still we do not like the idea of boys going too much to the river, nor trying the unsecure ice, nor sitting around contracting colds. Fletcher's field is safer than the river.]

It takes both grace and grit to get along pleasantly with people who never make mistakes.

## "Commend



## to Your Honorable Wife"

—Merchant of Venice, and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

## Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am

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The N. K. Fairbank Company,  
Wellington and Ann Streets,  
MONTREAL.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

400 acres adjoining the Town of Richmond, P.Q., half mile wide on River St. Francis; one solid brick residence, 16 rooms; excellent farm house (wood); large, commodious barns, etc. Buildings cost \$12,000. Price for buildings and 400 acres of land, \$10,000, of which quarter cash, balance 5 per cent. with easy terms.

Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. P. E. Brown has farms for sale all over the country at from \$500 up to \$25,000.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Out and Dried—Hay.

The man who is scared at ghosts is afraid of nothing.

A low voice is an excellent thing in woman; also a low hat.

It is hard to please the man who never knows what he wants.

Garden hose should be appropriate wear for a lawn party.

The banks continue to gain currency as fast as an unfounded rumor.

When does a ship share the same fate as coal?—When she is scuttled.

Man does not need one tenth of the space he imagines that he needs.

Ask a man how to define injustice, and he will tell how others are treating him.

The fact that a woman is flighty by no means indicates that she is growing wings.

There is nothing like bad luck to set a man about making a mental inventory of his friends.

Judge—"What trade do you follow?" Vagrant—"I am a builder." What do you build?" "Castles in the air."

One reason why it is often difficult to find a runaway team is that the horse usually takes the traces with him.

Student—"What is pessimism?" Philosopher—"The faith of cowards." "Then what is optimism?" "The faith of fools."

"Dah am nuffin," remarked Uncle Eben, "like er kin' word to er fellow bein' in distres—parvided you has er meal ticket to go 'long wid it."

## Have Your

SLATE, METAL OR GRAVEL  
ROOFING,  
ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC.,  
DONE BY

GEO. W. REED,

16-8 783 & 785 Craig Street.

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SOCIETY OF ARTS  
OF CANADA.

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25 Cents.

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NIPPLE : OIL.

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COVERNTON'S  
Syrup of Wild Cherry.

For relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

COVERNTON'S  
Pile Ointment.

Will be found superior to all others for all kinds of Piles. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by G. J. COVERNTON & CO., 121  
Bligny street, corner of Dorchester street.

HEATING STOVES,  
STEEL RANGES,  
GAS STOVES.

SPECIALTIES:

GURNEY'S STOVES AND RANGES,  
MAGEE AND GOOD NEWS RANGES.

STOVE REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

PLUMBING, TINSMITHING, GAS FITTING.

F. H. BARR

2373-75 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Telephone 4241

**DR. EVANS' OPEN LETTER.**

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED BY THE CANADA FARMERS' SUN.

Miss Koester and Her Parents Endorse the Statements Contained in the Open Letter—The Doctor's Action in Making the Facts Public Fully Justified.

From The Farmers' Sun.

In an open letter published in the Canada Farmers' Sun of September 19, over the signature of Dr. Evans, of Elmwood, attention was called to the remarkable case of Miss Christina Koester, of North Brant, who was attended by the doctor in March, 1892, when suffering from inflammation of the left lung, which subsequently developed all the signs of consumption. In June of the same year she wasted to a skeleton, and was suffering from an intense cough with profuse expectoration of putrid matter, accompanied by hectic fever. Her recovery was despaired of until Dr. Evans, at a stage when other remedies had proved valueless, administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Within a week the symptoms had abated, and a month after the change of medicine Miss Koester was able to drive to Elmwood, a distance of six miles, and was in good health, except for the weakness occasioned by so long an illness.

The publication of the doctor's statement, of which the above is a condensation, created considerable interest, especially when it was rumored that Dr. Evans was likely to be disciplined by the Medical Council for his action in certifying to the efficacy of an advertised remedy. A representative of the Canada Farmers' Sun was commissioned to carefully investigate the matter and ascertain how far the doctor's statements were corroborated by the patient's family.

An interview with Christina Koester, her father and mother, was held at the homestead in the Township of North Brant. Miss Koester is a well developed, healthy looking girl of eighteen years of age. She stated that she was now in the enjoyment of perfect health and able to do her part in the labors of the farm, and had not since her cure had any recurrence of her former trouble.

Tado Koester, father of Christina, said that the statement as published in Dr. Evans' open letter as to his daughter's recovery was correct. She was first taken sick about the 15th of March, 1893, of inflammation of the left lung, and after treatment by Dr. Evans seemed to recover after about two weeks, but again relapsed with the apparently hopeless conditions described in the letter. She was terribly wasted. Every night she coughed up a large bowlful of fetid matter. The family had completely given up all hopes of her recovery, and for two nights sat up with her expecting that she would die. After beginning the Pink Pills a change for the better was speedily noticeable. The cough began to discontinue and in one month had entirely ceased, when, as stated in the doctor's letter, she was sufficiently recovered to drive to Elmwood. She continued taking the pills until October. Christina had been quite well since and this fall had been pitching sheaves and helping in the harvest field.

Mrs. Koester concurred with her husband's statements throughout, and was emphatic in testifying to Christina's reduced and weakly condition at the crisis of the disease and the completeness of her recovery.

In view of the corroboration by Miss Koester and her parents of the statements made in Dr. Evans' letter, all doubts in this matter must be set at rest, and the doctor's action in giving the facts of this remarkable case to the public is fully justified.

There is again talk of a new charter for the City of New York, though it is a fact that appears to be known to very few persons that New York, having at present no charter, is not at all likely to secure a new one. It may get a charter or it may be compelled to wait until the Greater New York gets one.

A statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during October was \$83,558,872, of which \$32,291,250 was domestic and \$1,267,122 was foreign. The imports during October, were \$59,681,674, of which \$30,498,553 were free and \$29,183,121 dutiable.

**JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS**

ADVERTISEMENT.

How the People appreciate the Glorious Bargains we are giving.

The Goods are reduced all through the Store. Every Department is offering Special Attractions.

**Special Values in our Glove Department.**

PERRIN'S BEST LACING GLOVES.

Regular price of these Gloves is \$1.50 per pair, Now reduced to \$1.00 per pair.

A BOON TO FANCY WORKERS.

Thousands of yards of Choice Ribbon in all widths and shades, reduced to 3c., 6c., and 9c. per yard.

BARGAINS IN

Embroideries, Laces and Handkerchiefs. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Knitted Goods. Special reductions. Roman Stripe Eider Down Wrapper Flannel—a'l wool. Reduced to 25c. All our Fancy Figured Opera Flannels are greatly reduced. Every piece of Tweed and Coating is marked away down.

Try our 75c. White Shirt. Try our 75c. Twilled Cotton Night Shirt. Try our 75c. Flannelette Night Shirt.

Hand Made Tweeds and Knitted Goods a Specialty.

EVERYTHING IN STOCK IS GREATLY REDUCED.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,

203 to 207 St. Antoine and 144 to 150 Mountain Sts.

TELEPHONE 8225.

Branch: St. Catherine St., Cor. Buckingham Ave.

TELEPHONE 3335.

**THE NEW COOLING ROOM**  
—AT THE—  
**LAURENTIAN Baths**

—IS NOW OPEN.—

The Russian Bath, after 6 P.M., 50 cents, is the greatest luxury you can get.

**J. H. GROSS,**

IMPORTER,

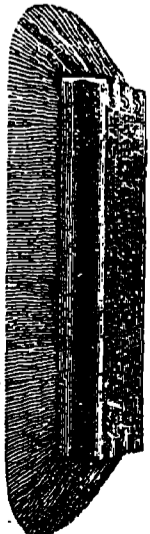
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I have the largest and most complete stock of

Brushes, of all kinds,

Brooms, and

Woodenware,

kept in the city. Merchants, Religious and Charitable Institutions will study their interests by purchasing direct from me. Our Brooms, "Britannia," "Satanilla" and "Vigilant," are the handsomest in the market, and admired by all who see them. The

Handy Patent Brush,

of which I am Sole Agent, is the only Scrubber that will clean the corners with the same ease as a plain surface, having the ends projecting beyond the block (see Cut), thus preventing the ends of the block from scratching the paint. Give them a trial.

J. H. GROSS.

Telephone 1287.

**KENSINGTON MILLINERY.**

Annual Clearing Sale Now Going on. Every Article Reduced in Price.

2350 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe Street. GEO. MORRIS, Proprietor.

**C. M. B. A.**

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last meeting of St. Patrick's Branch No. 160, C.M.B.A., Halifax, N. S., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas,—it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his heavenly reward Bro Michael Francis Hartigan, of Branch 132, of this city;

And whereas,—The deceased brother had, by his activity and interest in our organization, endeared himself to all its members; therefore be it

Resolved,—That we, the members of this Branch, extend to his bereaved mother and family our sincere sympathy in this the hour of their affliction, and trust that our Heavenly Father may give them the necessary grace to bear their burden with patience and resignation to His holy will.

Signed on behalf of the Branch, P. J. McMANUS, MICHAEL SHINE, V. J. SULLIVAN.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 26, 1894.

A HIGH MASS IN ST. PATRICK'S

Before closing the month of November—the month of the dead—Branch No. 1 C.M.B.A. of the Quebec Council had a High Mass sung in St. Patrick's Church, for the repose of the souls of their deceased members. The service was held at 7.30 a.m. Thursday last and was largely attended. The Branch sent a numerous deputation and the friends that attended were large in numbers.

LAVAL STUDENTS.

On Saturday the veterinary students of Laval University commemorated the feast of their patron saint, St. Eloi, by attending in a body a special service at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, on St. Catherine street. Rev. Abbe Larue, P.S.S., officiated at Mass and delivered a short address to the students. In the afternoon, headed by the school flag, the students drove to Lachine, where a number of veterinaries were duly serenaded. On Saturday evening the students and their friends held a banquet in the lecture hall of the University, on Craig street. Mr. J. A. Lalonde, B.M.V., presided, having on his right Dr. V. T. D'Aubigny, and on his left Dr. O. Bruereau. Among those present were Dr. H. Pilon, of Vaudreuil; Dr. A. Dufresne, Montreal; D. A. Dauth, Dr. Thomas Leclair, Lachine; Dr. G. Alarie, Dr. F. T. D'Aubigne, I. Clement, Dr. A. Reid, Hector Piletier, B.M.L. During the banquet the students' orchestra supplied some very good music.

DEATH OF AN AGED NUN.

The convent of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame have just lost an old member of their order in the person of Sister St. Maximin nee Pichebe Charest, of Coteau du Lac. Deceased was 61 years of age and for many years occupied the position of Superior at the Laprairie Convent. She was for forty-two years a member of the community, during which she made hosts of friends. The funeral, which was very imposing, was held on Friday at the chapel of the Mother House, which was heavily draped for the occasion.

DEATH OF A JESUIT.

The Rev. Father Ouellette, a well-known Jesuit of this city, died on Monday in the parish of the Immaculate Conception. The deceased acquired a notable reputation during the American civil war, where he acted as chaplain for one of the regiments.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPPS'S : COCOA**

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. [20-0-0.0.W.]



House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

OYSTER TOAST.

Chop one-half pint of oysters, add one cupful of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of butter rolled in cornstarch. Cook about two minutes in a hot spider, and pour over slices of hot buttered toast.

DEVILED HAM SANDWICHES.

Chop cold boiled ham very fine. For each cup take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard and a quarter of a pound of butter. Rub the eggs smooth with the butter, mix with the ingredients and season to taste. Spread thin slices of bread with it. Fold together, or roll.

A CHAFFING DISH IS HANDY.

The chaffing dish has grown to be an essential article in the dining-room outfit. They may be purchased from half a dollar upward, and are really a great comfort, especially to people living in a flat or boarding house. It is clean, quick and does not give half the trouble any other cooking apparatus does. And then it can be taken anywhere and used anywhere.

RICE PANCAKES.

Boil half a pound of the best rice to a jelly in a little water; when cold mix with it a pint of cream, eight well-beaten eggs, a dash of nutmeg and a pinch of salt; stir into this six ounces of butter, just heated, and enough dry, warm flour to make it into a smooth batter. Grease the inside of a pan with butter, then fry the pancakes a golden brown. Send them to the table rolled, a few at a time; lay them on an ornamental paper, dust over a little castor sugar, and serve with red-currant jelly.

CHEESE OMELETTE.

Many housewives who have no luck with Welsh rabbits will find this omelette appetizing: Two eggs, one-half saltspoonful of pepper and salt, one-half teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, one heaping teaspoonful of grated good old cheese. Whisk the eggs thoroughly, add the pepper, salt, parsley and cheese, put some lard or butter into a very clean frying-pan. When it is quite hot pour in the mixture and stir with a wooden spoon till it begins to set, then shake the pan for a minute or two, fold the omelette over, and when lightly browned turn on to a hot dish.

TOILET HINTS.

Sponge bathing with alcohol is excellent for delicate women.

If you wish to have a sweet breath, use a tooth powder which contains camphor.

Cold cream is apt to make pimples, and vaseline used on the face will give one a disfiguring growth of hair.

A bit of orris root kept in the mouth for a little while will keep the breath as sweet as a baby's, unless the disagreeable odor is caused by catarrh.

Every woman should keep a box of charcoal tablets in her room and take a tablet once a day whenever the complexion begins to get a little dingy.

One of the best cures for red eyelids is to bathe them in water in which is distilled a little powdered borax. This simple lotion is almost miraculous in its effects.

When your face and ears burn so terribly bathe them in very hot water—as hot as you can bear. This will be more apt to cool them than any cold application.

To beautify the finger nails hold them for fifteen minutes in warm water; then while flexible cut carefully. Polish them in a mixture of oil and powdered pumice stone. Push down the skin at the lower part of the nails to show the half moons of white.

FASHION AND FANCY.

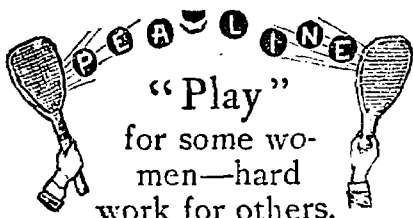
Never before in the history of fashion has there been such a variety in the little accessories of dress. Just at present the stores are literally filled with collars, capes, berthes, and fichus of every imaginable description, and they seem to be there for the sole purpose of filling up the space vacated by the irrepressible

shirt waist, but they decorate it and occupy it with an air of elegance which their predecessor could never assume. Tuck bands of ribbon, lace, chiffon and spangled net in all colors are swallowed up in large rosettes and outstanding bows, but here they are made up in the latest approved fashion, ready to fasten around the neck.

Collarettes and movable berthes of the same variety of materials are in all shapes and sizes, and as plenty and pretty as fancy can picture. These are made for both high and low-necked dresses, and are very convenient to give a dressy appearance to one gown and take a little of the too dressy look off the other.

One of the fancies illustrated is a collar of lavender ribbon ornamented with a jet buckle and three ostrich feathers on either side, and another consists of a draped band of green velvet, which is made into three loops on each side, held by a buckle, from which two pointed loops hang down on the bodice. It is impossible to describe in detail these varied fads of fashion. They must be seen to be appreciated. It is enough that the possession of one collarette transforms a plain waist into a dressy modern gown.

Flowers bloom in the midst of fur and velvet in winter hats, and the modest violet ranks first in fashion with as much assurance as if it were a novelty. Next in importance is the huge chrysanthemum of the most ragged description, with velvet roses and delicately shaded primulas coming in for a place.



"Play" for some women—hard work for others.

Perhaps, for most women, more or less of both. Fix it to suit yourself. More play and less work—that's when you wash and clean with Pearlina. More work and less play—that's when you wash with soap in the old back-breaking way.

Better work, too, with Pearlina. Little or none of the rubbing that wears things out. It's something to think about whether you do your own work, or have it done.

Easier, quicker, better, cheaper—and absolutely safe. Facts about Pearlina known by millions of women.

Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

CONTEMPORARY Science Series.

Table listing books in the Science Series, including 'Electricity and Modern Life', 'Marvels of Heat, Light and Sound', 'Marvels of Electricity and Magnetism', etc., with prices.

All or any of the above mailed free of Postage on receipt of Price

D. & J. SADLER & CO.,

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In Montreal by E. LEONARD, 115 St. Lawrence street.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FLOUR, GRAIN, Etc.

Flour.—We quote: Patent Spring.....\$3.50 @ 3.65 Ontario Patent..... 3.10 @ 3.25 Manitoba Patents..... 3.00 @ 3.05 Straight Roller..... 2.90 @ 3.00 Extra..... 2.50 @ 2.60 Superfine..... 2.30 @ 2.40 City Strong Bakers..... 3.50 @ 3.55 Manitoba Bakers..... 3.25 @ 3.50 Ontario bags—extra..... 1.80 @ 1.40 Straight Rollers..... 1.35 @ 1.45

Oatmeal.—We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$3.05 to \$4.10; Standard, \$3.80 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.95. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—Sales of a few car lots at \$15.00 to \$15.50 on track as to quality. Shorts range from \$16.50 to \$18.00, and Moultrie \$20.50 to \$22.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—We quote prices here nominal at 65c to 70c for No. 1 Manitoba wheat and 62c to 63c for No. 2 red winter.

Corn.—Market rules quiet at 65c to 66c duty paid, and 58c to 59c in bond.

Peas.—Here the market is quiet and strong at 67c to 67 1/2c per 65 lbs. in store.

Oats.—A few cars of No. 2 continue to change hands at 34c to 34 1/2c per 34 lbs.

Barley.—Further business is reported in malting barley at within range of quotations, which are 50c to 53c. Feed barley 46c to 47c.

Malt.—At 65c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

Buckwheat.—Car lots quoted at 46c to 46 1/2c on spot.

Rye.—Market quiet; car lots at 50c to 51c.

Seeds.—Alsike \$4.00 to \$5.50, and red clover \$5.25 to \$6.00. Timothy \$1.90 to \$2.25.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c.—We quote prices as follows:—

Table listing prices for various provisions: Canada short cut pork, per bbl. \$16.50 @ 17.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl. 17 1/2 @ 18; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. 10 1/2 @ 11; Extra mess beef, per bbl. 10.50 @ 11.00; Hams, per lb. 10 @ 10 1/2; Lard, pure in pails, per lb. 8 1/2 @ 9; Lard, com. in pails, per lb. 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2; Bacon, per lb. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; Shoulders, per lb. 9 @ 9 1/2.

Dressed Hogs.—Sales of car lots during the past few days at \$5.30 to \$5.35, but higher prices are being asked at the moment, and we quote \$5.30 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote prices as follows:— Creamery, October..... 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 Creamery, early made..... 17 1/2 to 18 Eastern Townships dairy..... 18 1/2 to 19 Western..... 15 to 16 1/2 Add 1c to 2c per lb to above prices for single tubs of selected.

Roll Butter.—Several lots of Western rolls have been placed at prices ranging from 16 1/2c up to 18 1/2c as to quality, one lot of choice bringing 19c.

Cheese.—We quote:— Finest Western, colored..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 " white..... 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 " Quebec, colored..... 9 1/2 to 10 Under grades..... 9c to 9 1/2c Cable..... 50s @ 5d

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Fresh fall stock is quoted at 20c, and for small lots 21c to 22c might be had. We held fresh all the way from 10c to 14c as to quality. Lined stock is selling at 13c to 14c, fancy lots being quoted at 15c, ordinary Western lined ranging from 11 1/2c to 12c. Cable advices quote the Liverpool market easier.

Game.—Venison carcasses have sold at 7c, and saddles at 8c to 9c. Partridge is quoted at 45c for No. 1 and 25c for No. 2.

Honey.—Extracted old at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c per lb.

New 7c to 8 1/2c per lb in tins. Comb honey 10c to 13 1/2c.

Baled Hay.—The market remains quiet. No. 2 shipping hay \$6.25 to \$7 in round lots; No. 1 straight Timothy scarce at \$8 to \$8.50 as to quality.

Beans.—Good to choice hand-picked from \$1.30 to \$1.45 per bushel, and poor to fair \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Hops.—A very fine lot of Eastern Townships sold 8 1/2c, and we quote 7c to 9c as to quality.

Dressed Poultry.—Sales of turkeys were made this week at 7 1/2c to 8c, several lots of medium quality selling at 7c. There is a fair demand for choice young chickens which have commanded 6 1/2c and 7c; but other kinds sell at 5c to 6c, a lot of inferior old hens selling at 2 1/2c. Geese are slow sale at 5c to 6c. Ducks are quoted at 7c to 8c, and medium 6c to 8c.

FRUITS, Etc.

Apples.—Prices remain unchanged at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Oranges.—We quote: Floridas 126s \$2.00 to \$2.25; 150s to 200s \$2.50 to \$2.75; Jamaica \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel.

Pine Apples.—At 10c to 23c each, according to quality.

Lemons.—We quote Malugas, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per chest, and Floridas, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box.

Pears.—We quote: Canadian \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; California, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box.

Cranberries.—Are selling well at \$0.50 to \$1.00 per barrel for Cape Cod berries, and Canadian \$3.50 to \$9.50 per barrel sound stock, while poor quality is selling at \$6 to \$7 per barrel.

Grapes.—There is a very good demand for both Almeria and Catawba grapes, and we quote: Almeria \$5.00 to \$5.50 per keg for ordinary stock, and \$6.00 to \$6.50 for heavy weights; Catawba, 23c to 25c per basket.

Sweet Potatoes.—There are a few barrels still in the market, which are meeting with ready sales at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel.

Potatoes.—At 5 1/2c on track here, and in some cases we hear of sales being made at 5 1/2c on track. Jobbing lots by the load are quoted at 6c, and single bags 6 1/2c.

Onions.—Canadian onions we quote \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel. Spanish onions are also in good demand, crates having advanced 10c, and we quote crates 90c and cases \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Nuts.—We quote prices as follows: Walnuts, New Naples, 13c per lb.; Almonds, New Tarragona, 13c to 14c; filberts, 8c to 9c; Brazil, 11c; pecan, small 12c, medium 13c, extra 15c; peanuts, roasted 7c to 8c, raw 6c to 8c.

FISH AND OILS.

Salt Fish.—The market is quiet. Dry cod is slow sale at \$4 to \$4.50. Green cod \$4.00 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$4.25 to \$4.50 and shore \$3.75 to \$4.00. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$18.50 to \$14.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia \$9 to \$10.

Canned Fish.—Lobsters steady at \$5.75 to \$6. Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4 per case and in small compass.

Oils.—The market rules steady under light supplies. Cod oil steady; Gaspe 29c to 31c, and Newfoundland in round quantities at 31c. Jobbing lots are 31c to 32c for Gaspe, and 33c to 34c for Newfoundland. Steam refined seal oil 31c to 32c in round lots, at 33c to 34c in jobbing lots. Cod liver oil at 60c to 70c.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY.

CLINTON H. MENEELY, Genl. Manager Troy, N.Y., and New York City, . . . . . Manufacture . . . . . SUPERIOR - CHURCH - BELLS.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., LOUGHBOROUGH, Eng., the Premier

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of the day, have made all the important Bells in England for many years. Catalogues and all information from JAS. T. SCANLAN, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 35-G

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The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 588 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Labels of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not on Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

**THE WORLD AROUND.**

The projected Central American Union has fallen through.

The Chinese loss at Port Arthur is estimated at 3,000 men.

The iron market is barely holding its own in price and demand.

Germany is to have four new cruisers at a cost of 25,000,000 marks.

Bishop Howe, of South Carolina, is dead. Rev. Ellison Capers succeeds him.

Francis Kossuth has taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Hungary (Emperor Francis Joseph.)

The Brazilian rebels have generally accepted the terms of the amnesty granted by the government.

The Czar has been appointed colonel of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), now at Aldershot camp, England.

The flour millers all over the north-west have agreed to suspend the making of flour for six weeks in order to force up the price.

A severe earthquake occurred at Messina, Italy, last Friday. A large amount of property was destroyed and 33 people were killed.

The Boston Wool Reporter says there is an increasing activity in the wool market, with an increasing demand for domestic clip.

There were 270 failures throughout the United States during the seven days of last week as against 232 the corresponding week of last year.

During the year ending June 30, 1894, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, appointed 23,166 Democratic fourth class postmasters.

The Tennessee Supreme Court says Knoxville must issue \$225,000 of bonds promised the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad.

As a result of recent incendiary fires, a bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature making it a felony punishable by death to fire a provision barn, stable or cotton gin.

Lord Rosebery said in a speech in Glasgow that the first measure of the next session would be Welsh disestablishment. The government intended also to bring forward a liquor veto bill.

Cotton expert staticians say that the estimate of 10,000,000 is an exaggerated one for the purpose of depressing the price. The present crop of cotton is estimated by 2,000,000 bales less by some.

The Two Million Club, which was organized some time ago to boom Chicago's population toward the two million mark, claims that its labors are at an end, as it estimates the number of persons residing in Chicago at 2,236,000.

A committee at Denver has reported that 215 families of American Railway Union men, besides 400 unmarried men, in that city are on the point of starvation on account of the blacklisting of members of the order by the railroads.

A convention of the Liberals of South Middlesex has been called for Friday, Nov. 30th, at the town hall in Delaware Village, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the riding at the next Dominion election.

The Merchants' Bank of Watertown, S.D., has closed its doors. County Treasurer Wightman had \$10,000 of county money deposited in the bank, a large share of which will have to be made good by his bondsmen.

Chas. Donald, register letter clerk in the Vancouver postoffice, skipped after stealing \$100 from registered letters. Letters addressed to Chinamen and settlers up the coast were tampered with chiefly, as it was difficult to trace the theft in these cases.

Watson and Black, the Populist and Democratic candidates for Congress in the Tenth Georgia district, have agreed to run the race over on account of charges of fraud. To make this possible, Black, who was declared elected at the last election, agrees to resign.

At Ottawa, Kas., Charles Lathrop and his brother Hamilton, attempted to force an entrance into the residence of William Sherman. The latter shot and instantly killed Charles and seriously wounded his brother. In a quarrel between rival undertakers for possession of Charles' body, Undertaker Sessions was dangerously stabbed by Undertaker Miller.

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**WHAT IS**



*It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:*

**Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.**

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.  
Lavaltrie, December 26th, 1885.

**Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Félix de Valois.**

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.  
St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

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**A SPLENDID ADDRESS.**

BY **W. J. A. DEROME, B.A., OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.**

Delivered at the McGill Students' Banquet in Answer to the Toast "Our Sister Universities."

The honor conferred on me this evening, as delegate of the College of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal University Laval, to your annual dinner, is very gratifying; but the task it imposes is, I fear, above my competency. It is, indeed, very difficult for me to address you in a language not my own, in a language I have been trying to master for a few years back, in a language, I must confess to my own greatest confusion, as hard to master as the indomitable people who speak it. Nevertheless, the hearty welcome I have been greeted with dispels my apprehensions and makes me feel confident that any faults against the rules of Shakespeare will be kindly overlooked.

Our universities are sisters, and as such, hail each other with enthusiasm, and clearly indicate that there is a common ground on which we may join hands in good fellowship. That ground, gentlemen, is the ground of union. I am here this evening to testify to the union that exists between McGill and Laval in this city, apart from any petty strife of creed or nationality. And should I venture to enter into the anatomy of this union, with the scalpel of History in hand, nothing can I find resembling discrepancy or discord from the moment McGill saw rising by its side the University of Laval, whose humble beginnings are now crowned by a magnificent structure on St. Denis street, a living memorial to the patience, energy and zeal of its founders. How could it be otherwise. In a cosmopolitan city like Montreal, in a united province like Quebec, is it not the natural outcome of circumstances based upon the diverse inclinations of two distinct nationalities? McGill for the English and Laval for the French speaking class. Should I now quote the English saying, "The sun shines for everybody," then I would say there is ample room for both to prosper; even more, there is in it a great incentive towards higher achievements in the medical art. We both pursue the same end, and seek by every honest means to cultivate the magistral art of medicine. Let, therefore, emulation and not ambition be our motto. Ambition seeks its end by all means good or bad, emulation endeavors to succeed and lets others succeed. This is, I am proud to say it, the true character that has honored both the professors and the students of our respective universities whenever circumstances have brought them together. A few weeks ago similar sentiments were expressed by your delegate at our annual dinner, and this evening I am only here to re-echo the same feelings, which are not my own personally, but those of all the medical students of Laval. Let us continue to march hand in hand in order that later on, when in the struggle for life we will meet you in French families and you meet us, in English families, as it so often occurs

even at present in this city, people may say: although from different nationalities and different colleges, they are towards one another what gentlemen always are. Were I to dwell any longer on the subject I would not do justice to those I see here, waiting, eager with the desire of expressing themselves in your presence.

One word, gentlemen, and I will finish, and this word will be a word of thanks from our Faculty for your kind invitation that has afforded it the extreme pleasure to be in your midst this evening through its representative, whose imperative duty it will be to make known, at the earliest convenience to whom it may concern, the special attention which he has received at your hands on this occasion.

**T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P.**

THE GREAT IRISH POET AND PATRIOT IN CANADA.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the eminent Irish patriot, poet, journalist and orator, has been in Canada. Last week in Toronto he received a grand ovation. We are unable, this week, owing to lack of space to give his splendid lecture; but in our next issue we shall furnish our readers with all the particulars of his reception, and of his own address as well as those of the others then delivered. We will also give a short sketch of Mr. Sullivan's career in Irish politics. Ages hence he will be known as the writer of the "Irish National Anthem."

Judge—"Your innocence is proved. You are acquitted." Prisoner (to the jury)—"Very sorry, gentlemen, to have given you all this trouble for nothing."

"Is your rector High Church?" "Oh, yes." "I suppose he calls sin, then, a moral obliquity?" "Higher than that. He calls it a psychological eccentricity."

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