

Vol. L., No. 18

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## TALOGUE.

#### ITED. t, Montreal.

-day's board 2 boxes of highest bid highest bid alesmen said 1c, which, it Ic, which, it. r some cheese market. ....There were ered here to-c. No sales. -Butter firm; ; factory, 13c 18c to 21c; j4c to 18c; 21c. Cheese Wac to 11c; large colored, ored, 11c.

e were about cattle, 900 30 calves of-ast End Abat-bh the larger e offered were r stock, and ferior, indeed, er 100 small attle sold at ; pretty good to nearly 4c, at from 24c th cows and th by canners r m. A large jill not be sold 3½c per 1b. 31/2c per lb., nd the butch-31/4c per lb., ambs sold in ambs sold in c per ID., and rom 314c to are very dull b, was about ood, straight ars. Some of g their hogs own account, dressed carHis Lordship Bishop McFaul, of the diocese of Trenton, N.J., whose strongly-worded appeals to Catho-lies in the neighboring Republic to evince greater public spirit and to nuite in defence of their rights which have taken deep root, has recently contributed an article to the "North American Review" on "Citizenship," its duties and its responsibilities. While the question is discussed from an American standpoint it is none the less of great interest to us in Canada. We cannot give the full text of Bishop McFaul's carefully thought out appreciation of the sub-ject, but we give the following ex-tion the unite in the sub-is duties the duestion of the sub-posed to a system of public educa-tion; on the contrary, we contend that it is absolutely necessary for the permanency of free institutions. What we object to is education with out religion; the payment of taxes for the support of schools to which we value only the temporal welfare of the individual and society. We shall, howsver, be told : "Teach re-ligion in your churches." No one, I presume, will accuse Catholics of neglect in this matter, and yet we contributed an article to the "North American Review" on "Citizenship," its duties and its responsibilities. While the question is discussed from an American standpoint it is none the less of great interest to us in Canada. We cannot give the full text of Bishop McFaul's carefully thought out appreciation of the sub-ject, but we give the following ex-tracts which will appeal to all Cath-olic men who are loyal to their reli-cious principles. presume, will accuse Catholics of neglect in this matter, and yet we are satisfied that such teaching alone is insufficient

BISHOP MCFAUL ON CITIZENSHIP.

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insufficient is insufficient. There are three great educators; the home, the church, and the school. Even these, powerful as they are, acting under the most favorable cir-cumstances, are sometimes unable to cultivate the degraded and the ob-stinate. Great, then, is the danger to be feared from a defective school system. Consider the result at which CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS .- The CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.— The question now naturally arises, says His Lordship :— Are Catholics in the United States permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights in their integrity; are they allowed the free exercise of their religion; does the flag guarantee and protect them in rights equivalent to those of every other citizen; are there any griev-ances of which, as American citizens, we ought to complain? Here I shall direct attention to our religious system. Consider the result at which this system has contributed, as shown at the present religious con-dition of the United States. Our

shown at the present religious con-dition of the United States. Our population is over 70,000,600. There are from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of Catholics, and the most enthusias-tic Protestants do not claim beyond 18,000,000 to 20,000,000. The re-maining millions acknowledge allegi-ance to no church whatsoever. I am far from maintaining that the public school system is the sole cause of this religious indifference. It is clear, however, that people cannot be made religious without teaching them religion. When we re-flect that men without morality, re-ligious education assumes great im-portance in the eyes of every patri-otic American citizen. Tell me not of isolated examples of men who have scoffed at religion, and yet have respected the rights of their fellow-men, and have been faithful to their family relations. Such qual-lities are not products of irreligion. They have sprung from Christian en-lightemment, from the influence of the principles of Christianity, which have permeated society during the past nicteen centuries. Religion is absolutely necessary for the perpetuation of our free institu-tions and the Catholic puts himself we ought to complain? Here I shall direct attention to our religious rights in penal, charitable and edu-cational institutions under public control. Nothing can be more reason-able than our demands regarding li-berty of conscience in these institu-tions. We ask that the priest be al-lowed to preach the Catholic doc-trine to Catholic adults, and to teach Catholic children the Catholic catechism; to offer Mass, so that Catholics may be present at it; to administer the sacraments, gnd that Catholics shall not be compeliadminister the sacraments, gnd that Catholics shall not be compellthat Catholics shall not be compeli-ed to listen to non-Catholic teaching nor to participate in any worship except their own. In a word, we claim for Catholic clergymen the right to enter our State institu-tions, at seasonable times, to give the benefits of the Catholic religion to Catholics, and we demand that the system of worship and of reli-gious teaching at present existing in many institutions—a system which nany institutions—a system which leads to proselytism—shall be abol-

The Constitutions of the United States and of the several States guarantee the rights of conscience to the inmates of public institutions. Why, then, are Catholics obliged to be present at non-Catholic prayers and instructions? Why should clergy-men be subjected to annoyance, and often to harshness, when bringing the Catholic inmates the consola-tions of religion? It is true we have succeeded in gaining a portion of the perpetuation of our free institu-tions and the Catholic puts himself on record as an ardent patriot when he raises his voice in its defense, and declares that our schools should be devoted to religious as well as to

## secular education

succeeded in gaining a portion of our rights in some institutions, but this has been the result of a long and arduous struggle against. Injus-Hence, in my letter to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, assembled in national convention, this year, in Boston, I advised that they, in with other societies composed of Catholics, should endeavor to pro-

dinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ryan and Kain: Tespite the fact that religious orders and other Catholic bodies have equipped schools for the educa-tion of the Indian children, in full confidence that the government would not reverse its recognized and successful policy of subsidizing these schools—yet in the height of their success and in spite of their doing the work cheaper and better than the government itself could do it, we find that the subsidy has been for the greater part and will even-tually be entirely withdrawn, and that these well founded works of Catholic benevolence, begun in good aith and with great expenditure of the their face. Tanaticism opposed our legitimate "The schools are screatrian". This Catholic lad breathed forth his soul to his creator without the consola-tions of that religion which planted patriotism in his heart, simply be-cause the men in authority ignored our religious rights. These are some of the grievances under which Cath-olics labor, and they are certainly serious enough to justify a move-ment towards redress. FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES .--- I

American bigotry. Nor is this a movement to obtain political office for Catholics, as such it is, how-ever, a campaign of education, and it extends to non-Catholics as well as to Catholics. We shall not stand alone in this struggle. I have the greatest confidence in the intelligence and justice of my fellow-countrymen; I feel assured that all true Ameri-cans will assist us to the utmost of their ability by legitimate methods to redress grievances, to obtain our to redress grievances, to obtain our rights, and to resent insult to our

religion. My experience leads me to the con-clusion that a policy of silence has been very detrimental to our inter-ests. That great man, General Grant, is related to have given the following advice regarding a certain question which was brought to his know-ledge: "These people," said the pre-sident, "get together, call meetings, get up petitions, and send deputies down here, and thus they often seget up petitions, and send deputies down here, and thus they often se-cure their object. Now, that is what you Catholics should do. Do as they do. Get together, make out a state-ment of your case, and back it with as much force as you can muster." This advice is applicable to local boards, state legislatures, the na-tional congress and other depart-ments of government. In what channels shall the influ-ence of this movement, or organiza-

In what channels shall the influ-ence of this movement, or organiza-tion, manifest itself? This question will be answered in due time. Able leaders will determine upon legitim-ate, honorable and constitutional methods, as the cause grows and prospers, and passes beyond the stage of theory and suggestion to that practice and action.

CATHOLICS OSTRACIZED.— Here introduce another subject. Why were not several Catholic mem-bers appointed on the commissions o our new possessions? They could CATHOLICS OSTRACIZED.— Here let me introduce another subject. Why were not several Catholic mem bers appointed on the commissions to our new possessions? They could have appreciated the civil and reli-gious conditions of those countries, and suggested suitable measures for their adjustment. I do not hesitate to affirm that for a non-Catholic, even with the best disposition, it would be morally impossible to ren-der an impartial report, or to make just recommendations.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900. tain rights, and these we must pos-sess. Bigotry shall not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and en-joyment of any of them. We ask no favors, we beg no privileges; but we demand that our religion shall not be made a bar to the attainment of our rights under the constitution. It is not to bring our religion into po-litics that an appeal is made to the catholic laity of America: on the contrary, it is to keep religion out of politics. American citizens, be-cause they are Catholics, are discri-minated against, and we are deter-mined to unite for the purpose of defending ourselves against this un-American bigotry. Nor is this a movement to obtain political office for Catholics, as such; it is, how-ever, a campaign of education, and alone in this struggle. I have the greatest confidence in the intelligence and justice of my fellow-countrymen; I feel assured that all true Ameripayment might have been mine.'

SIR DAVID GAMBLE'S REMARKS.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

E Witness

a central committee room, he dwells upon duties of an officer called the election agent. This man should be always on hand to furnish such in-formation as voters might need, such as :---

trat

directions. Mr. King begins by say-ing — The candidate, or those responsi-ble for his selection, should see that a central committee is immediately appointed, consisting of a chairman and secretary and a number of mem-bers sufficient to supervise effectively ceach of the parises comprised in the School Board area which the candi-date seeks to represent. The first action of the Election Committee should be to instruct the priests whose parish is compris-ed wholly or partly in the School School Board area which the candi-date seeks to represent. "The first action of the Election Committee should be to instruct their secretary to write to each of the priests whose parish is compris-ed wholly or partly in the School Board area, asking for his co-opera-tion in forming a Parochial Com-mittee of which the P.P. or, failing him, one of his curates should be the chairman." After dealing with the selection of a central committee room, he dwells

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> "The candidate's meetings should over the entire district. date if he has a good committee should be entirely directed by them;

ght forms. The ianos of America ake price and Pianos as low as 11 allow.

t you \$200 more whatsoever, their her pianos makes uno in the end. EIMER CO.

s Ronk St.

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES — franct claim the honor of first sug-formed claim the honor of first sug-setting concerted action among Catho-videly discussed for several years, and I thought proper to draw the attention of two of the largest or-statistical constructions of the sugest of the several years, and thought proper to draw the attention of two of the largest or-statestions composed of Catholics to such a movement, since it cer-legimate means of obtaining our rights under the constitutions of the states and the nation. Language component of the largest or fight under the constitutions of the states and the nation. Language and there and my Trenton ad-draw of promoting or even suggest-ing a Catholic political party. It will be necessary, of course, to have of Catholice should endeavor to to the state state points is identify and be bond of union enabling them to the bond of union enabling the the bond of union enabling the the contender. Due position is simply this. We ime and money, are to be abandone of the schools are sectarian. This works and the cry went forthe frames and the cry went for the frames and the cry went for the works are sectarian. This works constantly resort. They work the transmission of the forther transmission of the forther transmission of the transmission of the forther tr

nted. Deition is simply this. We rican citizens, entitled to cer-

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#### SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS.

The Redemptorist Fathers are ever | many negligent ones were brought doing good work wherever they go. back to their duties. The second Was given to the needs of the people sions recently preached, in Michigan, of Vernon and Clare. The attenda by Fathers Henry Arben and Stephen L. Connolly, are of a nature to in-than at the first mission, owing to spire Catholics with deep sentiments the fact that many non-Catholics at-of satisfaction and delight. It is tended the sermons. The third week

"The first mission began for the people of St. Bridget's Church, Midpeople of St. Shroger's Child, and land, Mich., September 30th, and closed October 7th. The second be-gan October 7th at St. Henry's, Vernon, Isabella County, Mich., and closed October 14th. The third was closed October 14th. The third was given at Auburn, Bay County, Mich., during the week beginning October 14th, says the "Michigan Catholic." These churches are all in charge of the Bev. Denis E. Malone, a scalous and hard-working priest. The first welfare of St. Bridget's parish. A large attendance rewarded the di-forts of the reverend Fathers, and

was given to the needs of the people than at the first mission, owing to of satisfaction and delight. It is thus we are told about this grand work :--

of Auburn, a mixed parish of Irish and French. These missions were giv-en mostly to the farming class, some of whom had to come a distance of twelve to thirteen miles. The large attendance of the people, as well as their great regularity at all the ex-ercises, were most gratifying to the missionaries. In all about 1,020 confessions were heard Great credit must be given to the pastor. Hev. Donis Malone, who for weeks before-hand had prepared his people for-this great event, and who has every reason to be provid of its success. The Redemptoris Fathers of Grand Rapids are giving another course of missions which began at St. Mary's Carson City, Mich., November sth.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.

The is strange, but nevertheless true, that by the troubles in Ireland in 1798, the seed of the Catholic Church in Australia was planted. For no other crime than 'amor patriae,'' hundreds of honest Irishmen were treated as felons and transported to the inhospitable shores of Botany Bay. With their love of the land of their birth, they also brought with them the light of the True Faith, and through all their trials, trou-bles and tortures, were ever attach-ed to the religion of their forebears. For years their lot was one of spi-ritual desolation, and their cries to the old world for pastors to minis-ter to their wants, were loud and sorrowful.

the old world for pastors to minis-ter to their wants, were loud and sorrowful. The first priests were exiled; in other words they were patriots, who struggled for the rights of free men-against intolerable injustice and ty-ranny, and suffered accordingly. Rev. James Harold reached Port Jackson on the Feast of the Epiphany—18th January, 1800—and Father Dixon arrived in New South Wales a few days later. Every obstacle was plac-ed in the way of these holy men ministering to the unfortunate pri-soners, and it was not until 15th May, 1803, that, under government regulations, Mass could be publicly celebrated. To show the poverty of the Church in those dark days that closed the last century, let us tell the reader that Father Dixon had only a small tin chalice, made by one of the convicts to use in the di-wine service, and that some old dam-ask curtains had been transformed into a many colored vestment. For a time there was no altar stone, and the consecrated oils had to be pro-cured from Rio Janeiro.

ports that the services only served as meeting places for traitors, and on one occasion, in which some Irish on one occasion, in which some Irish convicts were concerned in a rising, 30 of them were flogged in the pre-sence of the priest, who was oblig-ed, after the flogging, to put his hand on the bleeding back of each of the sufferers. His courage and strength held out for the first eight who received the lashes. Then he swooned and had to be carried away from the brutal scene of suffering.

from the brutal scene of suffering. At one time attendance at a Pro-At one time attendance at a Pro-testant service was compulsory, the punishment for non-compliance being 25 lashes for the first offence, 50 for the second, and transportation to a penal settlement for the third. Father Jeremiah Flynn, of holy memory, used to say Mass secretly in the house of Mr. William Davis. He was arrested put on board ship.

He was arrested, put on board ship, and sent out of the colony. He was and sent out of the colony. He was not allowed time to revisit Davis's house to consume the Blessed Sacra-ment, and for two years, while there was no priest on the settlement, the few devout Catholics used to meet in this quiet cottage and visit and of-fer their prayers to their Saviour. It is fitting that on this very spot-donated to the Church by Mr. Davis —the stately edifice of St. Patrick's now stands.

now stands. On 6th May, 1820, Father Therry On 6th May, 1820, Father Therry called a meeting of Catholics, with the object of building a suitable Church. The present site of St. Ma-ry's was selected by Father Therry, and was granted by the Government. By most people, in those days, it was considered to be a very unenvi-able place. It was quife an unraable place. It was quite an unre-claimed bush, far away from the claimed bush, far away from the fashionable town quarter, and in un-pleasant proximity to the prison, stockade and hospital. The result, however, has proved the wisdom of Father Therry's selection; and varied and beautiful as are the thousand sites that Sydney, at the present day, presents to us, many are of opinion that no better, more appro-priate, or more beautiful spot could have been secured than that which has been assigned\*to St. Mary's Cath-wedral. edral. The foundation stone was laid on 29th October, 1821, by Governor Macquarie, and Father Therry thence Governor 29th October, 1821, by Governor Macquarie, and Father Therry thence-forth devoted all his energies to the erection of the sacred edifice. In 1827, in consequence of the Govern-ment having withheld a subsidy, funds became completely exhausted, and men began to talk of Father Therry as a mad enthusiast, who was driving his people to certain ruin. A petition was then addressed to Governor Darling, which was re-sultless. Two years later Father Therry again addressed His Excellen-cy, assuring him that if the roof were to remain much longer "with-out being shingled and unsupported by columns," there would be immi-nent danger of its tumbling down and bringing with it part of the walls. No aid was, however, forth-coming, and the intrepid priest had to rely solely on his own exertions. In 1832 the prospect became brightland, who, innocent of crime and taught in this cathedral to realize their glorious faith, have found the sentence of their exile become the happy means of securing their title for entrance into the everlasting Kingdom: first, again, as being still, and ever to be, the centre of the cir-culation of the Catholic life-blood in this land."

this land." Everything was progressing satis-factorily, and a building was being erected, which bade fair to be the noblest religious structure in Austra-lia, when a calamity occurred, un-paralleled in colonial history. A dis-satrous fire reduced all to ruin and ashes. The event was regarded as little less than a national calamity. £50,000 worth of property had dis-appeared. The disaster took place af-ter evening devotions, on 29th June. ter evening devotions, on 29th June, 1865, the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. Father Gravel, through smoke and flame, had barely time to re-move the Blessed Sacrament. The or-gan (which cost £2,000), statues, al-tars and ornaments, were all detars and ornan

tars and ornaments, were all de-stroyed. The ruins were still ablaze when preliminary meetings were held ex-pressive of the sympathy of the citi-zens, and all seemed animated with but one resolve, that a new cathe-dral should be erected, which, in ex-tent and architectural perfection, should far surpass the old St. Ma-ry's

should far surpass the old St. Ma-ry's. On 6th July a public meeting was held in the Prince of Wales Theatre, at which Dr. Polding presided. The Governor, the Speaker of the Legis-lative Assembly, the President of the Council, the chief secretary, as well as all that was best and worthiest in official and social life, attended. "I need not say," said the good Archbishop, "that I was prostrate, stunned at first, by the blow. But in a very short time after the first intelligence was received, a second communication informed me of the promptitude with which all classes came forward to make good that which had been so destroyed; and thus, my friends, you roused me up at once. I am enabled to make a perfect act of resignation to the Di-vine Will; and foreseeing conse-quences coming which would be of reneral benefit. I will say that I am perfect act of resignation to the Di-vine Will; and foreseeing conse-quences coming which would be of general benefit, I will say that I am almost glad that that has happened which has happened. It was a glad-ness, however, simply arising from the good, which I believe will come out of it. . . Though St. Mary's now lies low in her tomb, yet she shall rise again more glorious and more stately than heretofore." A temporary wooden structure was erected, and the late Mr. W. W. Wardell was commissioned to pre-

pare plans for the future cathedral. On 8th December, 1868, the corner stone was solemnly blessed by Dr. Polding. Wardell was commissioned to

On construction of the served as which served as over, but on 6th January, 1869, the temporary building, which served as a cathedral, was destroyed by fire and with it all the vestments, paint-

and with it all the vestments, paint-ings and altar vessels. Dr. Vaughan arrived in Sydney as coadjutor in December, 1873, and on the following Sunday preached in aid of St. Mary's Building Fund. 'I am glad to take part in the magnificent work in which you are argred. glad to take part in the magnificent work in which you are engaged—in building up the House of God, in erecting your splendid cathedral. It is indeed a cheering thing in this new world to see the great cathe-drals of old, living, as it were, over again—to see the old faith and love of art and architecture in their grandest and most beauteous forms establishing themselves in this new and growing continent, and to feel and growing continent, and to feel that the old glories of the Catholic that the old glories of the Catholic Church may yet be rivalled by the new ones. How is it that these great acts of faith have been raised by the hands of Catholic men throughout the world? The secret is a simple one —simple as sublime, because they be lieved in the real presence of Christ crucified upon the altar. No home could be too costly or too beautiful for Him. Besides this, you feel, how-ever, that no monument could be too ever, that no monument could be too lasting to perpetuate, as it were, his name who has borne the heat and burden of the day, and has built up this grand Australian Church." " In 1882 was held in Sydney the fa-mous "Fayre of Ye Olden Time" to aid in paying off the debt of the cathedral, which brought in £6,000. On Sth September, 1882-Feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady — the cathedral was solemnly dedicat-ed. Five thousand people assembled ver, that no monument could be too ed. Five thousand people assembled within its hallowed walls each day of the Triduum to give praise to God and to join in the joyous ceremonof the Triduum to give praise to God and to join in the joyous ceremon-ter. The arrival of His Eminence, Car-ing Moran, gave agreat stimulus to the building fund. His Eminence has ever had dear to his heart the completion of the historic Mother (hurch, and his hopes are soon to be a full realization. In 1887 a great weeting was held, at which the sil-ver-tongued William Bede Dalleysaid "As I sat and listened here to night to the enumeration of benefactors, dead and living, who have during these latter years made this building beautiful for ever, I thought of the old and algost forgotten times, when the most sanguine and hopeful would not dare to trust their imag-inations to body forth the beauty of the scene about us. And I could not he scene about us And I could not have the most sanguine and hopeful whom to us, of whom we only know that they labored in suffering and bitter poverty and discouragement." Turing the last decade much, has been done through the energy of His intimence to reduce the debt, a bag-atelle, and no doubt during the Congress when Catholics from all barts of Australia will be present in sydney, the donations will flow in with such liberality that the new contervented for ever to the worthing of the living flow. ants, I mean, of the Living God.

certain. over £100,000 was spent on St. Mary's before the arrival of Car-dinal Moran. Since then fully that amount has been expended, and the present debt is only £20,000. One hundred years ago all was darkness and gloom. To-day the Cath-olic Church in Australia is a living body, strong, active and progressive, with a mighty future before it. In the century how has the grain of mustard seed grown! "Circum-spice."—From the Austral Light, September, 1900.

#### TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING .--- In a plea for congregational singing, the "Catholic Citizen," of Milwauthe iee. savs :-

Churches are built that people may worship. A dumb congregation dis-charge their duty of worshipping as a matter of routine. The priest and the choir are the participants; the pewholders sit and wait until it is

over. Now, let all voices be raised in au-dible praise and adoration; let the Gregorian chant (which one of the plenary councils of Baltimore advis-ed should be taught in the parochial schools), sound forth for a thousand (bristians, and as a result; edifica-tion and a genuine feeling of having worshipmd.

worshipped. This was the early practise of the Church. It went out of vogue at the time of the Protestant Reformation. The people in the old liturgies served Mass by answering to the invoca-tions of the priest. They did not merely tarry in the churches as vi-sitors, sightseers or persons enact-ing a function sitors, sightseers or persons enact-ing a forced compliance to the pre-cepts of religion. They had a part in the great services transpiring, and they sang with a will and a fervor.

ABOUT STRIKES .--- Referring to ABOUT STRIKES.—Referring to the recent strike of the coal miners the "Western Watchman" remarks :— In this country we are bound to give every man a chance to rise. Those who have mounted the ladder of success must not after they have stepped from the topmost round pull up that ladder and leave the next climber without means of ascent. The tide of national life must roll on like the mighty Mississipi; and Anose who have mounted the ladder of success must not after they have stepped from the topmost round pull up that ladder and leave the next climber without means of ascent. The tide of national life must roll on like the mighty Mississippi; and in rolling it must turn up in succes-

## CATHOLICITY IN SCANDINAVIA.

The "London Tablet" publishes an atticle on Catholic Progress in Scan-dinavia, by Wilfrid C. Robinson, from which we take the following: Of the three northern kingdoms, Sorway, Sweden and Denmark, sweden is the least advanced to-wards Catholicity. Out of a popula-tion of four millions only two thou-sand are Catholics. Stockholm has four missions. At Gottenborg, I found a fairly good-sized Catholic Church, served by two resident two hundred souls. Attached to the mission was a hospital served by Norway, Sweden and Demmark, Sweden is the least advanced to-wards Catholicity. Out of a popula-tion of four millions only two thou-sand are Catholics. Stockholm has four missions. At Gottenborg, I found a fairly good-sized Catholic Church, served by two resident priests, with a congregation of over two hundred souls. Attached to the mission was a hospital served by nuns. There are Catholic missions al-so at Malmoe and in four other places. The first Catholic mission in Sweden was opened in the French Embassy at Stockholm in 1815. But long after this the laws were so in-tolerant in regard to Catholics that even as recently as the 'days of Napoleon III. the priest was obliged to give notice at the door of the chapel, when a Te Deum was to be sung for the French Emperor, that it was penal for a Lutheran to assist at it. In 1860 the penal laws against Catholics and dissenters from the Lutheran Church were mitigated. But for another nine years anyone attempting to convert a Lutheran was liable to a fine, imprisonment or exile. But now matters are mending. Some seventy Catholics have been ad-Norway, the Lutherans came as into Norway, the Lutherans came as the Group of State of State of State in peace in his grotto. For some time the light was seen to shine from the grotto, and as the peasants saw it, they crossed themselves and knett in prayer. But a Christmas morning came when the looked-for light shone not. They climbed to the grotto. The old priest was dead. They buried him like a gallant sol-dier fallen in battle, on the spot where he had fallen. But his mem-ory dives to this day, and Mgr. Falize heard the story I have briefly resumed told by the captain of the steamer in which he was when pass-ing the Grotto of St. Michael. When introducing their, heresies wolves in sheeps' clothing. They made as few changes as possible. Their parsons called themselves parwas liable to a fine, imprisonment or exile. But now matters are mending. Some seventy Catholics have been ad-mitted to employments under gov-ernment. In the Upper House of the Diet, or Parliament, there are now several Catholics. The master of the horse of King Oscar II. is a Cath-olic. The king himself is well dis-posed towards Catholics. Among re-cent conversations in Sweden is that of the wife of the Dean of the uni-versity of Uppula, and that of the daughter of the dramatist Strind-berg. The latter has recently writ-ten two thoroughly Christian dram-ns breathing quite a different spirit from that of his earlier productions. This is a good symptom. ten two thoroughly Christian dram-as breathing quite a different spirit from that of his earlier productions. This is a good symptom. In Norway things are better. There Lutheranism is rather the State than the National Church. It was imposed on the Norwegians by a Danish monarch, and long after its imposition they kept, in their hearts, to the old faith. For years after they had been robbed of their reli-gion, members of the ancient clergy lingered on in their midst, cherished and concealed by the hardy. Norwe-gian peasantry. To this day the trav-eller, as the steamer carries him across the mirror-like Nordsjoe, may have pointed out to him, some hum-dred feet above the lake, in the side of the rocky pine-covered mountain, the Grotto of St. Michael. There one stood a Catholic Church. There in the depths of the grotto lies bur-ued Sylvester, the last of the old Catholic clergy. His church had been destroyed and his parish, united to another, was occupied by a Danish Lutheran preacher—a veteran of the Danish army. This fanatic held the livings of two parishes but he had no hold on the arishioners. They came no more to church, but frequently found their way to the Grotto of St. Michael. From that grotto, often and often before dawn, a bright light gleamed. The soldier, turned parson, detarmin-ed to find out the mystery of this light. One night ne had himself rowed across to the toot of the hill from which he saw the light stream from which he saw the light stream for the His oarsmen refused to climb to the grotto. He climbed up to the

sion every drop of its waters, and give each in turn a chance to see the sun and taste the upper air. We have just had a great coal strike in this country. The American "carbo-nari" are aroused to offensive action against those who have been draw-ing millions annually from their toll. The operators tell us the men are getting good wages; and by good wages they mean enough to feed and clothe themselves and children. But have they been given a chance to come up out of the pit? If there is any man on this earth who should be given a chance to rise it is the miner. He is not the ignorant brute the popular impression paints him. Those miners are generally very intelligent men. The late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, was in his day considered the first statesman in the United States Senate. He was the son of a Missouri miner and himself worked in the mines. It is should be compelled to burrow in the bowles of the earth for a liveli-hood. These should be allowed to earn enough to permit the others of any far on the ight. CATHOLIC METHODS COMMENDion every drop of its waters,

CATHOLIC METHODS COMMEND-ED.—Down in Providence the Bap-tists have been reckoning up their numbers, says the "Sacred Heart Review," and it is stated, as a re-sult, that while the population of that city has within the population of that city has within the past decade increased 33 per cent., the member-ship of Baptist churches has increas-ed only 16 per cent. Professor Geo. G. Wilson, of Brown University, and presumably a member of the Baptist denomination, is responsible for these statements, and he presented them some weeks ago at a banquet given by the Baptist Social Union of Pro-vidence. He furthermore stated that for 11,000 families in Providence connected by sympathies with Pro-testant churches, there are ninety churches, besides twenty-eight other places of worship. For the 12,000 (atholic families there are but six-teen churches. For a membership in Frotestant churches of 27,168, there are seats in their churches for 54,-558, while in the Catholic churches a CATHOLIC METHODS COMMEND are seats in their churches for 858: while in the Catholic churche 54

hospital. At Porsgrund, the Sister Superior of the hospital died recent-ly. The non-Catholic doctors of the town insisted on being pall-bearers at her funeral, during which all the bells of the place were tolled, while all its authorities followed the hum-ble Catholic nun to her grave.

all its authorities followed the hum-ble Catholic nun to her grave. Norway is, in the best sense, a thoroughly democratic country. Knowing the temper of its people, the Government seeks to secure to all equal rights. It has swept away one after another the disabilities of Catholics. Three years ago it modi-hed the second article of the consti-tution by which "Jesuits and reli-gious Orders are not tolerated in Norway." It struck out the words, "and religious orders," by 77 to 34 votes. The fence against Jesuits will be broken down in its turn. The Storthing lately voted a bill by which a person might impose on his heir the obligation of cremating the testator's corpse. The Vicar-Aposto-lic thereupon wrote a letter to the President of the Storthing, pointing out that to impose such a measure on a Catholic heir, for instance, would be a violation of freedom of conscience. The letter was read in Parliament and the Storthing re-versed its first vote. The Bishop was thanked by several non-Catholic newspapers for his action in this matter.

The number of Norwegian Catho-lics is small, only some fifteen hun-dired in a population of over two millions. There are thirty priests, of whom ten are Norwegians; also some fifty nuns, of whom twenty are na-tives. The centre of Catholic life in Norway is at St. Olavo's, a church well situated in a commanding posi-tion in Christiania. It is served by three priests. Adjoining it is the bishop's house, a printing office, whence is issued a Catholic weekly. The missions of Scandinavia are

The missions of Scandinaria are far apart, and communication be-tween them, often by water, not sel-dom slow. Hence the need of so many priests proportionately to the number of the faithful.

number of the faithful. For more than fifty years have the Danes enjoyed religious liberty. Con-sequently Catholicity is more ad-vanced there than further north. Fif-ty years ago the Danish Catholics numbered four hundred, they are now-nine thousand. While the population increases at a rate of twenty per cent. the Catholics increase at treble that rate. Forth years ago there ncreases at the second were in all the land two Catholic priests, both Germans. Now there are forty priests, of whom twenty are either Jesuits, Redemptorists or Marists, Religious associations of the laity flourish, notably the **Holy**. Family and the Society of St. Vin-cent de Paul. Copenhagen has five churches or chapels. Scattered up and down the country are thirteen mis-sions with resident clergy, and thir-teen stations where Mass is said at least, occasionally. There are 150 boys and 400 girls in the Catholic schools of the capital. The Jesuit college at. Ordrup has 100 boys. We believe that the only burdens of which Danish Catholics can complain as laid on them by law are those of as laid on them by law are those of having to contribute to the support of the State religion and of the State schools

The Catholics of Denmark devote The Catholics of Denmark devote considerable attention to propagat-ing the faith by the help of the press. Among the works they have recently published is a Danish ver-sion of the New Testament and a learned work on Darwinism by a Je-suit Father.

When allowed without let or hin-When allowed without let or hin-drance to practice and to spread their holy religion, the Catholics of Scandinavia may hope that the new spring has begun in their beautiful lands. Thried daily from many a Lu-theran church ring out the bells, at morn, at noon, and at even. But the people know no longer why these bells ring. The tradition is kept up of ringing these bells, but its sense has been lost. May we not hope that the day is not so far off when the sound of these bells. may be answerSaturday, November 10 1900

sincer and his staff were ordered in foot haste to the place, a drafting-foom was established in the near-by station, and the scene became on or great activity. Two days later came the general manager to add more pressure to the already tenso stuation. Alighting from his pri-bate car he encountered the master bridgt-builder. The latter was a type volved by the railroad of the last more pressure to the already tenso stuation. Alighting from his pri-vate car he encountered the master bridgt-builder. The latter was a type volved by the railroad of the last more pressure to the already tenso stuation. Alighting from his pri-vate car he encountered the master bridgt-builder. The latter was a type volved by the railroad of the last more pressure to the already tenso to the quivered with energy. "I want this job rushed. Every hour's day costs the company money. Have you got the engineer's plans to the new bridge?" "Colonel," said the old man (the mis career that the general manager of a railroad never ranks lower than whether the engineer has got the pic-ture drawed yet or not, but the passing over it." The to opportunity. The next quart-lopment such as no generation has

As to opportunity. The next quart-er century promises a physical deve-lopment such as no generation has ever known. Upon our mainland a vast area of desert land is to blos-son under the engineer's touch, can-als are to be built, cities are to be lighted, problems of sanitation are to be wroughb out.

to be wrought out. Furthermore, during the past two years a whole series of new problems has been presented to the American engineer. There has come to us, most unexpectedly, the control of is-lands of the far East. Here and up-on the adjoining continent of Asia the next decades are to see an in-dustrial development which will be enoch-making. epoch-making.

dustrial development marked epoch-making. In all this progress, whether in the islands of the sea or within that an-cient empire ripe for the development which is sure to come, the engineer —the trained engineer—is to play a role such as he has never yet had the opportunity to assume since commerce began. Our own West was conquered in the strength of an un-trained virile energy. The far Bast— old in her wisdom—is to be con-quered, and can only be won by the aid of the most versatile, the most efficient, the most perfect training. He who is to subdue it will go forth, not as did the Argonaut of 49, with pick and shovel, but with for the not as did the Argonaut of '49, with pick and shovel, but with textbook and steam engine and dy-namo. This man is the engineer. The twentieth century is his.—Henry S. Pritchett, Pres. Mass. Inst. Techno-logy

#### -A NOVELTY IN ADVERTISING.

logy.

There is now being displayed in the windows of several drug stores of this city one of the most remarkable advertisements that has ever been placed before the public, in the shape of a lithographed cut-out, which shows an exact reproduction of the 23rd street and 4th Avenue Station of the New York Rapid Transit Tun-nel as it will appear when complet-ed. The utmost care has been taken to make this display as perfect in all details as possible. The design it-self has been worked up from the of-nicial working drawings of William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Com-mission. Mr. Parsons has examined the work during its intermediate stages, and, upon its final comple-tion, officially approved of it as cor-rect in every particular. The Rapid Transit question is a problem with which every city of any consequence throughout the world is grappling, and it is needless to say that the dvelopment of New York's tunnel, and everything pertaining to it, is creating more interest at the pre-sent time than any other transport-ation scheme. placed before the public, in the shape ation scheme

This cut-out, which has been prepared for the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, is of extreme interest and gives one a perfect idea what New York's new Rapid Transit sys-tem will be like. One sees the street level with all its life, as natural as paper and color will permit. The cars and build-ings are reproduced from actual pho-tographs. In the tunnel itself one is able to appreciate the greatest en-gineering marvel of modern times. There are two centre tracks for ex-press trains, while adjoining each side track are the platforms for the local sorvice, 28rd street being a lo-cal station only. Staircases, tunnel construction, etc., are exactly as they will be, and particular atten-tion is called to the magnificent per-spective. One can look into the tun-nel as far North as 42nd street, and the arrangement is so perfect, that at night the light at the back of the cut-out gives the tunnel lighting effect. This display is well worth inspection. One sees the street level with all its life, as natural as paper and

Saturday, No

OUR GU

I like to var from time to ti week of electric al) influences, oo ed, I feel like ti vulgar, but usef diet. I have a i me by no less "Eustace H. Mi turer and honor bridge Universit series of article Evening Post," and overloaded that is what a conserve health

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NOTE

THE LESSONS

THE LESSONS The following is letter which has P. Redmond, of W a communication to Mr. John Rec how the Nationa the Irish leader's election

election : Dublin, O My Dear Redm what are the less just concluded, stand?'' Well, I

Vint are concluded, " stand?" Well, I question frankly, opinion, the elec-sively that the 1 an end. Whereve entirely new caus and everywhere Parnellite and A found working t trace of the bitt in the second pla-the elections pro-bility of a doub sire and determin to have a unite-out of Parliamer nell's policy of even of distrust, ies, a policy of r

even of distruct, ies, a policy of a bat. The election once more a uni-old lines—and a the past ten yea thank God! The General EJ was so generous

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was so generous people, was add Most Rev. Dr. C Stephen O'Mara. the most rigid *g* rence to the ter der which the m our disposal. W was selected by moned as I hav.

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moned as I have cessary official e ed by us irrespec the candidate w he had belong None of the moi us in other case Louth and Cork

Isouth and Cork place between N whom had been our conventions. The next impo think the electic Nationalist Irels ly in sympatic link the electic link sympatic link for the sympatic link for the sympat-the people at the link June, but s the people at the link in exister stronger than first duty of ou and to help in " Ireland. Some in not be wisely let them persist in its ranks they b plain. Let them their share and multime te

the Cambridge practice.

In 1832 the prospect became bright-er. The sum of £500 voted by the Council enabled the work to pro-

council enabled the work to proceed.
The energetic Dr. Ullathorne then arrived on the scene (1833); and at once took up the work with characteristice zeal. In 1834 the Church was safe against the inclemency of the weather, but the altar, internal fittings, and benches were absent.
The arrival of the first Bishop of Aus ralia, Dr. Polding, gave matters a fillip, and on 29th June, 1836, the ceremony of dedication was performed. In 1843 the chime of bells was solemnly blessed. For years progress was necessarily slow, the Catholic works in fother parts of the vast diocese being a constant drain on an always generous body. In 1858, Father Therry was raised to the dignity of archpriest and donated £2,000 towards St. Mary's. In 1862 state aid to all religious denominations was withdrawn, and Dr. Polding resolved to make a grand effort to complete St. Mary's.—"the first the time as well as in dignity; first as being that, from which the dear lawing consolation of Catholic Faith Rowed in our early times into many

Their parsons called themselves par-ish priests; they put on alb and chasuble for the chief service and called it, as it is still called, the Mass. Happily, in baptizing they have continued to administer the sa-crament validly. The worst thing the Lutherans have done is to fill the minds of their simple hearers with absurd prejudices against Rome. In some parts of Norway, besides 'be-lieving that the Pope is Antichrist, the people believe that there are no more Popish priests in the world, and that Roman Catholicism 'is as extinct as the mammoth. But above Their parsons called themselves pa

the people believe that there are no more Poplish priests in the world, and that Boman Catholicism 'is as extinct as the mammoth. But above all the Norwegian loves honesty; so when he discovers that he has been misled about the old faith, he is all the more ready to listen to its preachers. Wherever there is a Catholic cha-pel Lutherans throng to it, especial-ly during the long evenings of a northern winter. Nothing pleases them better than to listen to a ser-mon of a Catholic missioner. But they like to have their sermons long. An hour or more is not too much for them. Conversions are often the re-sults. Father Timmers told me that, in his parish of Fredericktack, with-in the last twelve months he had re-ceived some thirty adults into the Church. Yet the place is a seaport with a population of only some twelve thousand souls. It has a good church, hospital and priest's house.

Throughout Scandinavia the hospi-Throughout Scandinavia the hospi-al with its nursing sisters. Is the est help to the missioners. The hos-ital open to all classes and creeds, reaks down many Lutheran preju-ices and Catholic charity inflames he hearts of many. Nor are the ospitals burdensome. Patients, who an, readily pay, And in some phaces i Norway the Catholic hospitals re-tive grants from the surplus profit and the sale of strong drinks, which, and the sale of strong drinks, which, and the icensing laws, is devoted o works of public utility. The hos-tals are everywhere popular. A ague from Christiana stands the olendid hospital of Our Lady of bood Hope, fitted with all modern

the day is not so far off when the sound of these bells may be answer-ed by the Angelus, recited by the sons of those over whom three saint-ly kings ruled, a St. Olave in Nor-way, a St. Eric in Sweden and a St. way, a St. Eric in s Canute in Denmark?

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE ENGINEER.

With the coming of the autumn days of 1900 an army of students, nearly two hundred thousand strong will enter the doors of our college and of our technical schools. Of this very-growing host a larger proporevery-growing host a larger propor-tion than ever before will turn its face toward applied science — to-ward the profession of the engineer. Could one whisper a single friendly sentence into the ear of each one of these young men and young women (for there are women also who are engineers), I imagine he would say: "Look well to your preparation, for your opportunity in engineering will be such as the world has never seen."

be such as the world has never seen." As to preparation. This is the day of the trained man. In competition with him the untrained man, or the poorly trained man, cannot main-tain himself. Do not be alraid of too much theory. Never yet was good practice which was not preceded by and based upon good theory. Let your theoretical training be broad and deep. It is your only sure foundation for the best work. The engineer, however, is one who is not only scientifically trained to do things, but who does them. There-fore, do not expect to be made into an engineer in the school. Engineers are not made in schools, notwith-standing diplomas. The real engineer is he who uses

The real engineer is he who is training in accordance with rules of common-sense, and it s innes happens that the engineer the is not the

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed." Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. With-out it you are "no good." Keep the liver, kidneys, howels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sar suparlia, the faultess blood purifier.

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were ordered in lace, a drafting-ed in the near-scene became one Two days later anager to add the already tense g from his pri-ered the master latter was a type ord of the last anded, hard of owledge of books ce. manager, and the the energy, "I d. Every hour's company money. mangineer's plans

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The next quart-The next quart-a physical deve-generation has our mainland a land is to blos-ser's touch, can-cities are to be sanitation are

g the past two of new problems to the American come to us, he control of is-t. Here and up-tinent of Asia to see an into see an in-which will be

, whether in the within that an-the development ne, the engineer er—is to play s never yet had o assume since own West was mgth of an un-The far East-—is to be con-be won by the atile, the most berfect training. ache, the most perfect training. ue it will go e Argonaut of novel, but with engine and dy-ne engineer. The his.—Henry S. . Inst. Techno-

#### DVERTISING.

displayed in drug stores of ost remarkable nas ever been ic, in the shape ut-out, which duction of the duction of the Avenue Station di Transit Tun-when complet-has been taken as perfect in The design it-ip from the of-gs of William chief engineer d Transit Com-has examined intermediate final comple-ed of it as cor-tr. The Rapid problem with ay consequence

is grappling, say that the York's tunnel, at the pre-her transport-

has been pre-Tervescent Salt e interest and ea of what Saturday, November 10, 1900

# OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON DIET.

I like to vary 'hy observations, from time to time; and during this and time to time; and during this for time to time; and during this and influences, of which I am satisf-ed to electrical (I mean electrical ed to the set in the 'manage of the time by no less a personage that "Instances, of the example set for "Instances of an example set for "Instances of an example set for "Instances of an example set for "Instances" (I mean electron the by no less a personage that "Instances of anticles in the ''Saturday weining Post,'' this learned lecture; and inversity, Daglad,'' In a peries of articles in the ''Saturday the only troteid' or 'albuma,'' the only for 'noteid' or 'albuma,'' the and by, which consists of biss of male out of the proteid's or his prist and nuts. This is more segetables the only trouble I and is that I but, the therefore, I am not in a posi-tist therefore, I am not in the posi-tist therefore, I am not inter of bis-tist therefore, what species of animal exists that never moved while alive. Ordinary experience teaches that one of the characteristics of life is motion; even an oyster moves. It is not at all likely that Professor Miles imagines that any person eats live animals; I have never yet heard of a civilized man eating a moving cow or sheep. For my part I prefer a motionless piece of beef to the best part of a perambulating cow. On the other hand, I have a decided objection to fiesh meat that has not moved for a great length of time. A round of stake cut from a cow that has been a year dead would certainly never tempt any appetite.

that I have you have beings. The professor says that it is poison and professor says that it is poison of yractice: On the subject of meat, the learned professor says that it is poison ous, in as much as every animal that imoves causes a certain waste, each time it allows any portion of its body to move; this waste becomes uric acid, which is a poison. Therefore, any person who eats the flesh moved, absorbs a certain mount of poisonous matter. He does not state, each store, absorbs a certain should elapse between the animal's last act of or own or its body to the animal's last act of or moring part of its body, and the animal's last act of or moring part of its body, and the animal's last act of or moring part of its body, and the animal's last act of moving part of its body, and the animal's last act of moving part of its body, and the animal's flesh by a human being. I have yet to learn

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

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Cork (E. R., Quarter Sessions, the Recorder of Cork (Sir J. C. Neilgan, Q.C.) said he was happy, very hap-py, to be able to tell them that their duties were very light. There were only three bills to go before them. Two of those were against the same person, so that there were only two accused people. When they remembered that the largest inter-val in the year was between this and the last quarter, and when they bore in mind the large extent of the coun-try which this Grand Jury represent-ed, this was an exceptionally small calendar, and the district might fair-ly claim to be a model one. The cases to go before them were really triling cases after such a lengthened period.

Chambers, Greenwich and Washing-ton streets, New York. Nearly five hundred men and wo-men were injured, some seriously, i most of them slightly. The number t of dead is unknown, and will remain t in doubt for two weeks. It will take I that long to search the tangled mass of stone, iron and timber which cov-er the acres of wrecked property. Forty-four were reported missing C up to 3 a.m. Tuesday. The seriously injured numbered sixty. Some of these may die. meeting of the committee of the whole house was held to consider the question. The Vigeregal Commis-sion appointed some time ago to inquire into the cause of the high death rate in Dublin had the ques-tion under discussion, and several recommendations have been made suggesting that a large sum of mo-ney should be provided for the erec-tion of suitable house accommoda-tion for the working classes, and particularly for the very poor. Last November the town clerk of

Last November the town clerk of

Last November the town clerk of Dublin furnished a report upon the subject, says an exchange, and at a recent meeting this report was un-der consideration. According to the estimate of Sir Charles Cameron, whom the town clerk consulted on the matter, proper house accommo-dation is required for at least ten thousand of the very poor. These being taken with the other classes improperly housed, it appears that about 6,000 families require to be provided with healthy dwellings. about 6,000 families require to be provided with healthy dwellings. The task is a big one, and for its accomplishment at least half a mil-lion of money will be required, to-gether with an extension of the pow-ers of the Corporation in several di-meetions. At the meeting of the committee a proposal was made that the Corporation should proceed im-mediately to take steps to borrow £500,000 for the purpose indicated, but the project was ultimately ad-

important to have cheap goods and compete in all the markets of the world than to have free, honest, in telligent, self-respecting mean advo-men. The time is bound to come when men, looking back fifty years or a hundred years from now will consider us as ignorant and as bar harous and as cruel as savages. Why are these trusts such an evil? I know they say they make themselves necessary. They would cut one an other's throats if they didn't come bine in a trust. They form a trust. They capitalize it at four or five times the value of their property, and then they have to pay divided upon these fuctious values. To do it they grind the poor; they can't pay the teachers' salaries; they starv the children; they take the featr out of the mother, and to murder.' The teachers have mandamused the State Board of Pequalization to show causa why they should not assess corpora-tions.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN NEW Within an hour one square and the better part of another was almost completely demolished.

Close to the scene of the explosion is the wholesale glassware and crockery district. The concussion shattered tens of thousands of dol-lars of valuable stock. It broke all inclusively the form budged for The New York "Freeman's Jour-Forty buildings were wrecked by explosion and fire during the noon hour last week, on the two square blocks bounded by Murray, Warren, windows within a four hundred foot radius. People four blocks away were cut by falling glass and debris Were cut by failing gauss and debris. The roor was heard two miles away, the shock was felt a mile dis-tant. A mighty column of black then gray smoke shot 500 feet into the air, then a wonderful pillar of Nearly five hundred men and wopink flame, which slowly changed to deep red, climbed fully 300 feet sky-ward.

Down in the streets the fearful er the acres of wrecked property. Forty-four were reported missing injury to 3 a.m. Tuesday. The seriously injury to hundreds. Warren, Wash-ington, Greenwich, Chambers and Murray streets looked like a battle-field. Men and women were lying upon steel and stone building at the northwest corner of Warren and

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

## JUST RECEIVED:

The latest productions in Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, in Black, Dark and Light Shades.

OPERA WRAPS. Handsome Opera Wraps in Light Shades, Lined Quilted Satin, Trimmed Chiffon and White Thibet.

#### JAPANESE GOWNS.

Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Dressing Gowns, Dark and Light Shades. Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Dressing Jackets, Dark and Light Shades. Ladies' Japanese Silk Quilted Sleeveless Vests, Dark and Light Shades.

## LADIES' TEA GOWNS.

A beautiful assortment of I adies' Tea Gowns and Dressing Gowns, in Colored Cashmere, Ribbon and Lace Effect, in Medium and Delicate Shades.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS. We are showing several styles in that make of goods, in pretty shades

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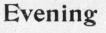
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cial lines now in stock, in all colors, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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NO CRIMINAL CASES .- The Bench, in recent years, has paid a high tri-bute to Irishmen, of which the fol-lowing is an fluatration : "Addressing the grand jury at the

Teachers' Federation on the taxation of dodging corporations, electrified a great nutlence, says the "New York World." "Corporations which evade their honest debts are the oppressors of God's poof, they load their bur-dens on the working men and wo-men," said the Bishop. "We have come to where we don't dare call things by their right names. We have lost largely the power of mo-ral indignation." Other startling phrases uttered by the bishop were : "A wrong by a powerful man is doubly a wrong; a wrong by a great corporation is infinitely wrong." "The corporation that grows rich while it deprives the poor man of the rewards of his labor is worse than a highway robber." "A corporation has no soul, they say; but a trust has a soul, a devil's soul.". " You fneed not applaud," added the bishop, when interrupted at this point. "There is nothing political in these remarks. Don't both the great parties promise to kill the trusts, and are they not both lying?" What is at the bothom of this dishonestry Greed, greed. The belief that money is man's chief good is the root of the commercialism—that it is more

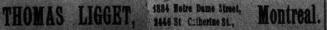
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two and untailing cure in the world for an forms of the brink and bring habits? Do you know that during the past three years it has completely cured hundreds of habitual and periodical drinkers and morphine users? Do you know that a perfect cure is guaranteed in every case where directions are followed, or money refunded? If you need such a cure you are earnestly invited to visit our office and satisfy yourself that our statements are strictly true. If you cannot call, write for our pamphlet giving purticulars and testimonials. Address the Dixon Cure Co., or the Manager, J. B. LALIME, 572 St. Denis street, Montreal. All communications strictly confidential.





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# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle. Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited,

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P. O. BOX 1138.

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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

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#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD RUSSELL'S ESTATE. -There are queer stories told about some of the peculiarities and charac teristics of the late Lord Russell of Killowen. That he left a fortune of \$650,000 entirely consisting of his own earnings is a matter that cannot be disputed. And to our mind such a fact seems to contradict many of the tales related about his spead thrift and betting propensities. We are perfectly aware that no man is perfect and so great that SO could be pronounced absolutely faultless; yet we think that much of this

posthumous criticism is the effect of vivid imaginations. Here are a few of the statements now going the rounds of the press :---It is permissible now to say that

he was widely believed to be one of those gifted men with a successful public career, who are not able order their own affairs. It was widely repeated in the clubs, the law courts and Parliament that he was hopelessly involved with the money lenders. An instance of his courage commented upon was his attack cn the money lender Sam Lewis during a case, as it was supposed that h himself was dependent upon Lewis. There was also a story to the effect that his wife and chief clerk during his latter years had to take his barrister fees and to give him. an allowance because of his great

sions to enlighten the people of West Newington, than in sending out Bibles to the heathens of Africa who cannot even read their own languages. This is another evidence of the patent fact that Protestants may clash with each other, but the moment the interests of a Catholic are at stake they know how to unite They may "brandish against him. the fragments of their broken creed against each other," but they are certain to combine their various ele ments into one solid phalanx themoment there is any Catholic interest to combat.

CONAN DOYLE'S RELIGION. now famous novelist, Dr. Conan Doyle, who was born and baptized a Catholic, has made a public declaration to the effect that he is no longer a member of the Church. Here are his own words : "I am not, and never have been

since my schooldays, a Roman Catholic. For more than twenty years my strongest convictions have been in favor of complete liberty of conscience, and I regard hard-and-fast dogma of every kind as an unjustifiable and essentially irreligious thing, putting assertion in the place of rcason, and giving rise to more contention, bitterness, and want of charity, than any other influence in. 1. The open door is to be maintainhuman affairs. I have hardly ever ed. 2. There is to be no partitioning written a book in which I have not of China. 3. If any of the other indicated this view, and in one work, 'The Stark Munroe Letters,' it is the England and Germany will reconsider main thesis of the book." Speaking of the Church he has forsaken he continues : "My early association with the Catholic Church leaves me no bitterness towards that venerable institu tion, which contains many of the most saintly men and women whom I have ever known. My own recent experience is enough to show me the vile slander to which they are subjected. But a man's soul and reason are his own, and he must go ther they beckon. The path has in my case been an open and a straight one since I emerged from boyhood. For a man of Conan Doyle's ability and knowledge to make such statement is only comprehensible on note. one of two suppositions: either, like St. George Mivart, he has allowed his literary success in one sphere to overcome his judgment in another, and has seen the decline of his in tellectual day come on prematurely, or else he has some hidden and ques tionable motive. We trust that D. is not the victim of that peculia state of mind which sometimes is th ffect of over-confidence in one's own powers; it is a twilight of m nisfortune that not unfrequently fol lows a day of extra brilliancy, an comes on as a precursor of the night that is at hand. The fact that took occasion of an election contest n the most anti-Catholic division of Edinburgh, where he had been accu ed by his opponents, of being "Jesuit in disguise," to make th thi statement lends a color to the sup position that he is not entirely dis interested in so doing. But be the cause what it may, we have not the slightest belief in his sincerity. dightest belief in his sincerity, an we are ready to predict that with a very short time the real motiv

any other portion of the Christian world. If he has no faith in Catho licity, neither has he in any deno-mination of Protestantism. It is purely and simply the case of a man eaping off the solid rock of truth and dogma into the yawning abyss of infidelity. Such conduct is characteristic of every suicide. The foolish creature plunges from the known into the gulf of the unknown, out of life into a doubtful eternity. In the moral domain the action of Dr. Doyle is merely a deliberate suicide. We trust and pray that he may find some life-preserver whereon to rest his exhausted form until such time as God's grace affords him a means of escape from his dangerous predicament.

RESENTED AN INJUSTICE. - In England a great portion of the Irish Catholic vote went for the Conservatives. The Liberal press freely acknowledges that this fact is responsible for the defeat of several Liberal candidates in the North of .England and in Scotland. Had the Lib eral party the sense to keep its pre judiced officials from making hostility to denominational schools plank in their platform, the result might have been very different. It is no harm to teach any party a les son in religious tolerance, when that party stands badly in need of it. It is to be hoped that on any future occasion the Liberal officials in Imperial politics will count with the Trish Catholic vote when driving planks into its political platform.

MISSION OF FRANCE. - In the German Reichstag one of the depuies has recently declared that France's protection of Catholic misions in the Far East, is often a persecution. Germany seems to be envious of France in this regard, and makes no secret of that sentiment Yet the Holy Father has written to Cardinal Langenieux that France has a special mission, confided to her by Providence, in the East. There are now about 120 Catholic religious communities occupied with these mis sions. Of these we find that only six are German while over eighty are French. During the past year Germany has contributed 1,826,166 francs to these foreign missions while France has given over 6,047, 251 francs to the same object. Ir Germany there are, at most, 40,000 men and women destined for these in France foreign missions, while they number 185,000. If France has not a preponderating claim to the protectorate that she holds and exercises, most certainly Germany has far less-or none at all.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND have come to an agreement concerning the Chinese question. No person has any objection to such agreement; but any one can see that it is merely a sham In fact what is the practical use of it? It does not solve the Chinese problem in any form. The four clauses of the agreement read thus : Powers go in for a slice of China, their position afresh. 4. Engla agreement to the other Powers interested, and will invite them to accept the principles recorded in it." The first three clauses mean absolutely the same thing; and these same platitudes have been set forth by each of the other Powers, in one way or another, ever since the occupation of Pekin. The last clause reduces the others to absurdity. Of course, the other Powers will agree, since the clauses mean no change in the existing state of affairs; and if they don't agree, the third clause renders all this agreement null. There is a good deal of humbug, but little statesmanship about such a MR T D SULLIVAN. -There comes a time in the life of each man, especially when he has had a long, useful, and laborious career, when the public cannot fairly expect any more from him. The retirement Sullivan from active poli tics is a distinct loss to the Irish people; yet who can complain. Mr. Sullivan has done more than his share, many times over, and in the natural course of events the world cannot expect that his physical strength would hold much longer. He has occupied a proud place in the ranks of Irish journalists for nearly ranks of Irish journalists for nearly half a century, he has been the writer of some of the most stirring ballads in our mational literature, he has had a predominating influence in civic affairs and was twice Lord Mayor of Dublin; in a word, he has given his life and talents to his coun-try, and it is only just that he be accorded repose at the sumset of his day. But it is pleasant to know that Mr. Sullivan will not be idle.

CATHOLICITY AND PROSPERITY. In the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," the late Father Clarke, S.J. contributed, a short time ago, a most powerful article upon "The Catholic Church in its Relation to Material Prosperity." That article contains the strongest evidenc against the prevailing Protestant idea that Protestantism means pro perity, and that material prosperity is the straight road to Heaven. In one place the able writer says that if material prosperity means the accumulation of wealth, certainly Pro testant England has succeeded bet-

> ter than Catholic Belgium or the Tyrol. But if the expression be taken in the wider and truer sense, and if material prosperity is explained as identical with material well-being, the enjoyment by the people at large of the good things of this life, the scale must turn in favor of the Catholic countries. In dealing with the subject of Protestantism and morality in the same article, the learned writer throws out the following challenge :--'Take any country town-to say

nothing of London-in England or Protestant America and compare it with one of the same size in Catholic Ireland, or Belgium, or West-phalia, or the Tyrol. In the one will be found, no doubt, good order and great external respectability, at least in the upper and middle classes But beneath the surface would be discovered a seething mass of destitution and pauperism, of degrada tion and godlessness among the old,

and of corruption and immorality especially among the young, a state of things heathen rather than Christian. In the Catholic country, on the other hand-say in Ireland would be found a firm faith, a solid piety, a purity which seems almost incredible to those who are acquainted only with corrupt society, a sweet simplicity and innocence amongst the young, an honesty and uprightness based on supernatural motives and on a heartfelt loyalty to religion that can scarcely be overstated." is Father Clarke's testimony Such the comparisons between Protestant and Catholic countries.

#### MIXED MARRIAGES.

How frequently have we not written about the dangers and generally unhappy results of mixed marriages? Bad as they always are, from a domestic as well as a religious point of view, still they might be easily satisfied with Catholic society. It is

the worst feature of the case. Frequentations and courtships that must, as both parties know, eventually result in either a life disappointment, or else in a life of disunion from the very outset. Here is a case in point: it is a despatch from Wilmington, dated October 31st, and runs thus :---

"The wedding of Miss Madge Bulger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Bulger, of 1332 West Fourth street, and William S. Dobb, son of Mr. James S. Dobb, of the American

ver taken, a second one cannot folletter to the anti-Roman demagogue. nover taken, a second one cannot fol-low. Although, in this instance, it is better late than never for Miss Bulger, still it would have been in-finitely better had it never been at J. E Rodenhaver, who claims to have been a divinity student, but subsequently rejected by the Church, undertook to deliver a tirade against all. The moral is that Catholic girls are safer to keep in touch with Catholic society. Catholicism in Chestnut street Hall

## Notes and Comments.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM .--- The good Protestant Bishop of Durham must be doting. He was recently dealt with the question of divisions in the Anglican communion, and he blames the "divisions of Christendom" for all the trouble. Of course. he means Protestantism by Christendom; and even then his assertion is like the axioms of M. Lapolisse, He says that divisions existed from the time of the Apostles down through the ages. He means that heresies and different forms of infidelity existed. He cannot find any divisions in the only Apostolic Church. He claims that we are "on the verge of a new age, on the eve of a coming

of Christ.' In the last sixty years, he says, three new forces have made themselves felt in the region of Christian thought-physical science, historical criticism, and socialism, in the proper sense of the word; as opposed to individualism. In the action of these forces we must find the Divine message to ourselves. So the new com ing of Christ is to be known by these signs! It is wonderful to find a earned and serious prelate of large Christian denomination, telling the world that physical science, his torical criticism and socialism are evidences of Christ's coming. If even the Gospel-and we hope His Lordship believes therein-has ever had enemies it surely has been the very three signs that are thus held up as indicative of Christ's return to earth. Physical science has engendered the grossest materialism; historical criticism has become a weapon in the iconoclastic hand of modern infidelity, and socialism has undermined all authority. What kind of faith does the Bishop expect to find

on earth when these three powers shall have done their work? It is evident that while His Lord-

ship may be a very fair administrator of his own important diocese, he certainly is far from being a theologian-even of the Protestant school. Possibly he has been anxious to say or to write something original; so, he has, succeeded, because avoided if Catholics would only be other rational man has ever dream ed of converting these three elements the running into the danger that is into the basis of a Christian syste or making them stand as the foundations of religious truth. lucky, however, that the Lord Bishop and misery, should be discouraged ity when Christ would come again

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ture of like import, and said things that made the Catholics very angry An information was made him for slander and libel and using obscene language and the warrant was placed in a constable's hands The hall was packed to hear Rodenhaver, principally by those friendly to him, and in the street outside were 500 people who could not get into the hall. As Rodenhaver was about to enter the building the constable arrested him and small riot ensued as the crowd tried to grab the lecturer.

Saturday, November 10, 1900

le story has a moral w

Rodenhaver, recently, delivered a lec-

A posse of policemen drove the mob back until other policemen came to the rescue and Rodenhaver was taken to an alderman's office. followed by a noisy and angry mob. He was held in \$1,000 bail, in de fault of which he was sent to jail. The police succeeded in getting him to prison by holding back the mob which followed Rodenhaver to the jail doors. He subsequently got out of prison on a bond furnished by members of a secret order. To-night he lectured again, but escaped injury.

Mayor Fritchey wrote him a letter, in which he said : "Inasmuch as your addresses are carefully and deiberately prepared and delivered from typewritten notes. I. therefore, request that you submit them to me for examination. If I find nothing in them which ought to be regarded as incendiary, I will afford you the fullest protection. If, on the contrary, I find them containing such natter as ought not to be uttered in any public address of such a character, I will, unless they be duly expurgated and the objectionable matter suppressed, without hesitation, forbid them, and hold you responsible for any attempt to incite riot."

## LOCAL NOTES.

ST. ANTHONY'S BRANCH. - A meeting of St. Anthony's Branch No. 50, C.M.B.A., was held in their hall 329 St. Antoine street, on Friday evening, Nov. 3rd. President W. P. Doyle presiding. Grand Deputy G. A. Carpenter was also present, and assisted in the initiation of three new members into the Branch. There was a very large attendance of the members present. The secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey, reported that there would in all probability be two more ap-plications to be read at the next meeting. Remarks of interest to the Branch were made by the President, Constitution lucky, however, that the Lord Bishop of Durham is not infallible — other-wise it would go ill with Christian-ity when Christ would come again amongst men. THE BIGOT'S FAITH.—There are anti-Catholic bigots in public life who do all the damage they can while the opportunity lasts, but who fall forever into political oblivion the

C. O. F .--- The Hallowe'en concert, moment the tide of popularity turns held at the Catholic Sailors' Club. heid at the Catholic Salors Club, under the patronage of St. Mary's Court. No. 164, C.O.F., was a great success. In the absence of High Chief Ranger Tomity, the acting H. C. Ranger Hugh McEniry occupied Chief Ranger Tomilty, the acting H. C. Ranger Hugh McEniry occupied the chair, and his opening remarks were a credit to himself and to the Order. St. Mary's Court can be just-ly proud of their young officer. The following ladies and gentlemen took part in the programme : Misses Sadie Dowling, Pearl Sangster and Barry, and Messrs. Wm. Doherty, John Grant, McGovern. Ross, Cupman, Winters, Noonan, James McLean and Burke. Burke.

rd playing and h on the horses. Another stor? that he could not afford to accept the judgeship because his creditors would not sanction the, sacrifice in income that the change must entail because of his great earnings at iLe When he became chief pistice bar. gossip had it that Solicitor George Lewis, acting as a private banker, financed his elevation

Certainly he never saved up \$650. 000 since his elevation to the Bench so he must have been very wealthy before that period. If so we a.e. et a loss to see how any of the fore going rumors could be well founded Stories concerning great men are always amusing; but when they drift the realm of fiction they lose much of their charm. We have all a peculiar hankering after intimate information concerning the private lives and actions of such men; but we like that the anecdotes related have at least the semblance of truth In this case we have grave doubts cerning them all. At all events cold facts appear to contradict these quasi-biographical statements.

UNITED AGAINST CATHOLICS .-Mr. F. R. Seaver, the defeated Con-servative candidate for West Newgton, referring to the dissension 

ng to them expressed it of my of them expressed it of my the Pope from Rome to oc-Sovereign Lady's throm Sovereign Lady's throm vereign Lady ter." If such be mere po

Germany "will communicate this Leather Company and a prominent Democrat, was arranged for last evening, but because of a religious difference, the ceremony did not take place. Miss Bulger and her parents are Catholics and Mr. Dobb is a Protestant. The young couple had dis cussed their religious differences, and although no understanding was reached, Mr. Dobb was hopeful that Miss Bulger would consent to have the ceremony performed by a Protestant clergyman. When the arrived there was a request from each of the interested persons that they renounce their religious views, but neither would consent. A home been furnished for the young couple on Washington street, near Fourteenth. Miss Bulger is prostrat-

ed to-day. Neither she nor her par ents will discuss the matter, nor would the father of the young man except to say that his son would not become the husband of Miss Bul-

What have we to say in such case as this? While we admire very naturally Miss Bulger's steadfastness in declining such a fine engage ment for life, rather than sacrific her faith, or endanger it, still we consider this as one of the many painful examples of young women allowing matters to go too far be fore ascertaining what the result would be. It would have been far better had the young lady never kept company with end for whom she was in danger of contracting a deep af-fection, at least until she because e on the question of religion We do not pretend that been

an is a Pi

against them. We have a fine sample efore us in the story told of W. W. Grout, of Vermont, The account w? have read states that "he has been retired to private life after a service of nearly eighteen years in congress. He aspired to the Senate and was recently defeated by ex-Governor W. F. Dillingham. Grout was one of the leaders in the movement to abolish the Catholic schools erected in the Indian territories and reserva tions. He fought incessantly against the appropriations for these schools Whenever an attempt was made to give to Catholic hospitals, asylums or houses of refuge in the district of Columbia their share of the public money, he was foremost in opposition. His hostility to Catholic in terests and to the Catholic Church was bitter and unremitting. When the movement was started to permit Catholics to erect a chapel at West the accommodation Catholic officers, cadets and enlisted men he was among the few who fought against it."

Possibly this congressman imagin ed that he was carving out an im-nortality for himself, or at least naking himself popular, by thus at tempting to persecute an element up on which he had, to a certain de ree, to depend for his position. It o he was gravely in error. The reolt of his election should be a on for all imitators of the bigo latform politician—as for himself he lesson comes too late, for he is orth a nonentity in public

WAY TO TREAT THEM .--- We like ne action of Mayor Fritche arrisburg, in the case of a

Burke. BRANCH 26, C.M.B.A., celebrates its 17th anniversary on Tuesday next. The celebration, which this social, will be held in Conservatory. Hall, corner St. Catherine and Mo-Gill Avenue. The first game in the progressive euchre will begin at 8.30 sharp, and play will terminate about 12. when the prizes, which are both handsome and valuable, will be dis-tributed to the fortunate winners, after which refrestments will be served. The committee, composed of Br. J. M. Dolan, secretary-treasurer, and Bros. F. J. Curran, J. F. O'Cal-taghan, J. H. Maiden, P. J. Darcy, P. Reynolds, and T. J. Finn, will spare no pains to see that those at-tending enjoy themselves.

RELICS OF THE PAST. ate belonging to the fan o of Naples, in the co loscoreale, where was

voted member gentleman, whose ence added disting ple on every occas circumstances. His successor, A

honest and painsta who has performed way, many good a tional organization residence in this o deavored, in the Ci the workingman, b the experience in p is a necessary and sable qualification tive at Ottawa pa nationality which in the national Pa sent it. However St. Ann's division Gallery, and we reg as an Irish Cathol wish Ald. Galler, ways been a friend Witness," every sur sphere. He has a nity to do service and nationality with neglecting his duty and creeds. It remains whether he will be task.

In the future as shall continue the course; and we sha ured that th

er 10, 1900

an de moral worth ho claims to student, but by the Church, tirade against it street Hall lelivered a lecd said things cs very angry. nade against ibel and using the warrant ble's hands to hear Rody those in the street ple who could As Rodenha-r the building him and a ne crowd tried

drove the olicemen came lenhaver was 's office, folangry mob. ) bail, in de s sent to jail. a getting him back the mob naver to the ently got out furnished by rder. To-night escaped in-

ote him 'a let-"Inasmuch as efully and dend delivered s, I, theresubmit them n. If I find ought to be I will afford on. If, on the ontaining such to be uttered of such a char-hey be duly objectionable ithout hesitahold you respt to incite

#### TES.

RANCH. - A 's Branch No. l in their hall , on Friday resident W. P. Deputy G. A. esent, and asof three new ch. There was e of the mem-etary, Mr. T. there would wo more ap-at the next at the next therest to the the President, r, Chancellors y, Bros. S. apointe and pers have at thion the holdtion the hold-n the near fu-decide to un-y are sure to ort of their hony's parish s and friends ral.

ship.

ve'en concer ailors' Clui St. Mary was a gree ce of Hig the acting F niry occupie ning remark f and to th t can be jus g officer. Th intlemen too : Misses Sad r and Barry obserty, Joh ailors Clu

A., celebrate on Tuesda which th a euchre ar Conservator ine and M. rame in th begin at 8.3 minate abor hich are bot , will be di nate winner as will the composed of

## Saturday, November 10, 1900.

tually engender a race strife that

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN CANADA

For several weeks past the politi- various provinces known as we go cal struggle, which ended on Wednes- to press :---day night, was the source of consi-

 day night, was the source of considerable speculation; but all the forecasting, optimistic as well as pessimistic, on either side, was vain to predict the actual outcome. The sweep of the Government in this province and down by the sca, was not expected, even by the most sanguine Liberals. Nor did the Conservatives dream that the majorities they had hoped to pile up in Ontario west, Holmes and the Dominion. A significant fact is that the chief leaders of the Government side, have nearly all been returned.
 Bothwell, Gordon and the sea, was cannot expected, even by the most sanguine Liberals. Nor did the Conservatives dream that the majorities they had hoped to pile up in Ontario west, Holmes and the chief leaders of the Opposition have been individually defeated, while the leaders of the Government side, have nearly all been returned.
 But the state of the Government is that the speculation of the past has given place to more or less reliable predictions concerning the general effect of the returns. Regarding the situation from an impartial standpoint we cannot but say that there is no groundwork for many of the apprehensions most freely expressed. Some have an idea that this
 ONTARIO.

 derable speculation; but all the fore-Welland, German ..... Sma Wellington South, Guthrie.. 113 of the apprehensions most freely expressed. Some have an idea that this Wentworth-Brant N, Patercondition of contrary purposes be-tween Ontario and Quebec will even-

a contention. When the calmness that ever follows the hurricane, shall have settled upoa the Dominion, and people, now so excited, shall again re-Sume their ordinary occupations, it will be seen that the results in the different sections of Canada merely compensate each other. In fact, there is as little likelihood of any French-Canadian domination as the disap-pointed ones appear to dread. Now that the contest is over, and that the verdict of the Dominion has granted another term of power to sume their ordinary occupations, it granted another term of power to the Laurier Government, it becomes

the Laurier Government, it becomes the duty of every honest citizen to accept the situalion, and to remen-ber that each province is a portion only of the whole country, and that each race is an element in our Cana-dian nationhood. All, then, have their duties as citizens to perform, and all have their claims to the Middlesex East, Gilmour ..... Middlesex North, Carscallen Hastings North, Carscallen Lambton East, Simmons ... Lanark North, Rosamond.... Leeds-Grenville N, Lavell ... Lincoln, Niagara, Lancasf ter ...... Middlesex North, Sherritt ... rights and privileges of such citizen-shin Middlesex North, Sherritt ... Muskoka-Parry Sound, Mc-

ship. As our readers may recall, we have laid special emphasis, for years past, and under all circumstances. upon the necessity of looking closely after our representation. To-day, in glan-cing over the statements of the press in connection with the outcome of Cormick in connection with the outcome of these elections, we sincerely regret Toronto Centre, Brock that some of our most prominent Toronto East, Kemp that some of our most prominent and ably representative men are amongst the defeated. Without at all wishing to reflect upon the three or four Irish Catholics that have found seats in the coming Parlia-ment, we cannot but give expression to our regret that men of the cal-ibre of Mr. Quinn should be relegat-ed to private life. During his few years, as representative of St. Am's division. Mr. Quinn has proven him-

ONTARIO Liberal. 206 100

Small Large 350 York North, Mulock .. ..

50

---53

Conservative.

must end in disaster for the coun-try. We see no sane reason for such Large 150 282 200 40 100 340 128 250 Small 150 737 638 Hastings East, Northrup ... Hastings North, Carscallen 500

800 200 68 356 221 650 100 107 800 Small

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

65

14

cial interest in the individuality of 450 the President, nor in that of his op-Cerrebonne, Prefontaine .... Three Rivers and St. Maur-300 ice, Bureau ..... Two Mountains, Ethier .... Vaudreuil, Harwood ..... 351 141 400 834 102 Vaudreuil, Harwood ...... Wright, Champagne ...... Yamaska, Mignault ..... --56 Conservative.

 Compton, Pope
 500

 Dorchester, Mörin
 272

 Jacques Cartier, Monk
 300

 Montmorency, Casgran
 29

 Mtl
 St. Antoine, Roddick.
 57

 Nicolet, Ball
 Small

 Sherbrooke, McIntosh
 32

 -7 Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Gir-ard ..... In doubt Independent.

-1 ELECTIONS TO BE HELD. GASPE. -1

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Liberal. 131 550 500 1037 671 Acc 800 York. Gibson .... ... ... 100

Conservative.

 
 Carleton, Hale
 200

 Charlotte, Ganong
 500

 King's, Fowler
 100

 Northumb'ld, Robinson
 400
 Sunbury-Queen's, Wilmot .. In doubt

NOVA SCOTIA.

Liberal.	
Annapolis, Wade	164 .
Antigonish, McIsaac	268
Cape Breton, Kendall	418
Cape Breton, Johnston	453
Cumberland, Logan	402
Digby, Copp	73
Juysborough, Fraser	350
Hants, Russell,	14
inverness, McLennan	75
Kings. F. W. Borden	500
Richmond, Mathieson	Small
Shelbourne-Queens, Field-	
ing	185
Victoria, Ross	200
Yarmouth, Flint	253
	-14
Conservative.	
Colchester, Gourley	250
Ialifax, R. L. Borden	134
Halifax. Kenny	178
unenberg, Kaulbach	
Pictou, C. H. Tupper	145
Pictou, Bell	104
	Concerned and a

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Liberal. Kings, Hughes Small Kings, Hugnes ...... Prince West, McLellan ...... Queen's, East, McKinnon ... Queen's West, Davies ..... Conservative. Prince, East, Lefurgey ..... 200 MANITOBA.

Liberal.

ponent, we cannot be expected to look upon the issue from any political or personal standpoint. From the higher level of complete disinterestedness we may be allowed to draw our own conclusions ; they may not fit in exactly with the prac tical American politician's views, but that is no fault of ours. It is vain now to speculate upon

what might, or might not have been the results, had another candidate been selected by the Democratic party, or had Mr. Bryan dropped the 16 to 1 plank from his platform. We must accept the situation as facts present it to us, and argue from the actual results and not from any speculative outcome

It seems to us that the individualities of the two candidates had little to do in the forming of public opinion. Even, if defeated, Mr. Bryan has proven himself too formidable an antagonist to be lightly considered; while the vast population that voted for him must be looked upon as a very great factor in the composition of the Republic. The real question that troubled the minds of the majority was that of business changes. The Yankees are a "go ahead" people, and they are keen in matters of trade and industrial improvement. When they are once upon current they do not care to paddle

into eddies. Therefore, they dreaded a sudden disorganization of the business concerns of the country, were Mr. Bryan to be elected. Imperialism. the Munroe Doctrine, the Cuban and Philippine issues, are all of importance in their way, and they might each have served the purposes of a Democratic candidate; but the seri-

ous, money-making, business enterprising American feels more interest in the practical results upon trade and finance of any policy than in the theoretical discussions of more or less probable situations. Had Mr. Bryan bowed to the expressed will of the people, and left out that question of substituting a silver for a gold basis, his chances would have been incalculably better. He has talent, thought, eloquence, magnetism, and all the qualities that go to constitute a good and even great political leader; but his platform-as far as that one issue is concern-ed—was not acceptable to the

20

views.

The reports as we go to press, showing the following results THE ELECTORAL VOTE States voting for McKinley.

-1

5

# BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST.

GAELIC SCHOLAR .--- A well known and enthusiastic Gaelic scholar pass-ed away with the recent death of Michael Cavanagh. Mr. Cavanagh

Boyland for \$40,000. A bid of \$25,-000 for the house and grounds was made ineffectually on behalf of the trustees of an American fund col-lected for that purpose by Mr. John

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE of the THE GOLDEN JUBILEE of the Providence Nuns in America was celebrated last week at St. Mary's of the Woods, the mother house, near Terre Haute, Ind. On Oct. 22, 1840, six brave women from France arrived in the wilderness of Southern Indiana, and took up their abode in a farmer's rude log cabin. In 1900, the six have grown into seven hundred with missions in all seven hundred, with missions in all parts of the United States, from Boston to Omaha. The log cabin is replaced by a group of magnificent buildings, a monument for all time to the faith and zeal of the founders.

CAPITAL AND LABOR .- The pr CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The pro-position of establishing a Labor De-partment in the national govern-ment, which will be represented by one who will have a voice in the President's Cabinet, is growing in favor, says the "Catholic World Magazing" The argument is well ed—was not acceptable to the masses, and as a consequence he has been badly defeated. His friends pláced the weapon of his destruction in the hands of the Republicans, and the latter used it, in a certain sense with murderous effect. The only conclusion—a general one at that—which we can form is that Bryanism and silver are dead issues forever more, and that the next at-tempt made to overthrow the Re-publicans, must be on a solider ba-sis and with a candidate of different views. DANGEROUS LITERATURE.

5

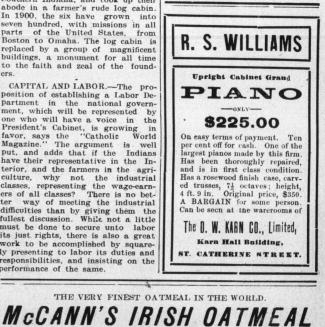
Rev. Father Butterfield, S.J., when preaching, on a recent occasion, Manchester, England, upon the glor-

ies and life of St. Teresa, took occasion to refer to that period in the was seventy-three years of age at ances interfered with her spiritual was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Cappaquin, County Waterford, Ireland. He was just entering man-hood when the rebellion of 1848 broke out, and he became so deeply implicated in that struggle that af-ter the collapse he was obliged to States. Mr. Cavanagh was consider-ed one of the best writers on Irish folk-lore of this generation. A WRITER DEAD  $\rightarrow$  A despatch

ed one of the best writers on Irish folk-lore of this generation.
A WRITER DEAD. — A despatch from the Eternal City announces the death of Joseph C. Heywood, private chamberlain to the Pope and a well-known man of letters. He was a well-mer resident of New York and Philiadelphia. Mr. Heywood was born in the South eighty-one years ago, and after being graduated from Harvard, took up his residence in New York, where he wrote literary and dramatic criticisms for several journals.
PARNELL ESTATE.— It will be remembered by the readers of the gostip was published some time ago concerning the sale of the grate of the late leader of the Irish Party. Now comes the publication of a despatch to the effect that the estate has been sold. It is dated Dublin, Oct. 31, and is a follows: —
Wicklow mansion and the estate surrounding it, the old home of \$42, 200. A bid \$25, 000 for the house and grounds was made ineffectually on behalf of \$42, 000. A bid \$25, 000 for the house and grounds was made ineffectually on behalf of thrustees of an American fund col-

-

The true historical genius is that Redmond, leader of the Irish Nation-alist Party." which can see the nobler meaning of events that are near him, as the true poet is he who detects the spi-ritual in the casual; and I sometimes suspect the depth of his in-sight into the past who cannot rec-ognize the god-like of to-day under that disguise in which it always visits us.



Crop 1900. FROM THE BEAMOND MILLS, DROGHEDA, NEAR DUBLIN "As pure as John McCann's Meal "is a colloquial saving all Ire-

	division, Mr. Quinn has proven him-	Independent.	Marquette, Thompson In doubt	Delaware 8	
	self not only a painstaking and de-	Elgin West, Robinson 41	Selkirk, McCreary In doubt	Innois	4 land.
cert, lub,		Simcoe North, McCarthy 550		Indiana Io	
ry's	voted member, but, still more, a	-2	Conservative.	Iowa 13	
reat	gentleman, whose talents and pre-	ELECTIONS NOT YET HELD.	Macdonald, Boyd Small	Kansas 10	
ligh	sence added distinction to our peo-	Algoma, Nipissing 2	Provencher, Lariviere 400	Maine 66 Maryland 88	The second
H.	ple on every occasion and under all	Algonia, hipissing	2	Massachusetts 15	I is a sample can. It makes the whitest and pest porridge in exist-
pied	circumstances.	92	Independent.	Michigan 14	chec.
arks	His successor, Ald. Gallery, is an		Winnipeg, Puttee 1145	Minnesota 9	
the	honest and painstaking man, one	QUEBEC.	-1	Nebraska 8	A PROT HETA Y DUDY THE WY AND DUDY GROUP DOUND THE TAR
ust- The	who has performed, in his own quiet			New Hampshire 4	
ook		Liberal.	7	New Jersey 10	
adie	way, many good actions for our na-	Argenteuil, Christie 200	A CARLES THE REAL PROPERTY OF	New York	
rry,	tional organizations during his long	and out one is it in the too	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	North Dakota	
ohn	residence in this city. He has en-		Liberal.	Oregon 40	DUTING THREE THE ALL THE WEGGENERY RELETS
nan,	deavored, in the City Council, to help	Beauharnois, Loy 282		Pennsylvania 32	
and	the workingman, but he has not had	Bellechasse, Talbot 400 Berthier, Archambault 250	Alberta, Oliver	Rhode Island 4	Plum Jam Plum Jam
	the experience in public affairs which	Bonaventure, Marcil 200	Assiniboia West, Scott Small Saskatchewan, Davis In doubt	South Dakota 4	Strawberry Jam
	is a necessary and even an indispen-	Brome, Fisher	-askatchewall, Davis In doubt	Utah	Peach Jam
ates	sable qualification for a representa-	Chambly-Vercheres, Geof-	Conservative.	Vermont 4	PURE FRUIT JAMS IN 7-LB. WOODEN PAILS.
this	tive at Ottawa particularly for our	frion 500	Assiniboia East, Lake In doubt	Washington 4	Raspberry, in 7-lb." wooden pails
and	nationality which has so few men	Champlain, Rosseau 272	-1	West Virginia 6 Wisconsin 12	Dlum in 7 lb mooden pails
tory		Charlevola, Angels 100		Wyoming 3	Feach, in 7-10. Wooden palls
Mc-	in the national Parliament to repre-		4	A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR	Strawberry, in 7-ib. wooden pails
the			the second s	Total	PURE FRUIT JAM IN 5-LB. FIBRE PAILS.
3.80	St. Ann's division have elected Ald.	Hochelaga, Madore	BRITISH COLUMBIA.	STATES VOTING FOR BRYAN.	Plum Jam, in 5-lb. Fibre pails bb cents each
out	Gallery, and we regard it as our duty	Joliette, Bazinet	Liberal.		Strawberry Jam, in 5-ID. fibre pails
ooth	as an Irish Catholic newspaper to	Kamouraska, Carroll 150	New Westminster, Morrison. 150	Alabama 11	Raspberry Jam, in 5-Ib. fibre pails 55 cents each FRASER, VIGER & CO., 267, 208, 211 ST. JAMES STREFT.
dis-	wish Ald. Gallery, who has al-		New westminister, morrison. 150	Arkansas 8 Colorado 4	FRASER, VIGER & CO., 201, 208, 211 SI. JAMES SIREFI.
be	ways been a friend of the "True	Laprairie-Napierville. Mo-	Conservative.	Florida 4	
i of	Witness," every success in his new	net 119		Georgia 13	KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT
Bro.	sphere. He has a glorious opportu-	L'Assomption, C. Laurier 300	Victoria, Prior 200 Victoria, Earle	Idaho 8	
rer,		Laval, Fortin Small	Victoria, Earle 93 *	Kentucky	KO-NUT IS SOLID WHEN COOL, KO-NUT
Cal-	nity to do service for his religion	Levis, Demers 400 L'Islet, Dechene 100	Independent.	Louisiana 8	Malting does not ining Ka Nut
rcy,	and nationality without in any way	Lotbiniere, Fortier		Mississippi 9	KO-NUT KO-NUT
will	neglecting his duty to other races	Malagan Aura Destantaina 1760	Vancouver, Smith 300	Missouri 17	
at-	and creeds. It remains to be seen	Maskinonga Logris 600	ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.	Montana 3	PURE COCOANUT PRODUCT.
	whether he will be equal to the	Megantic, Turcot Incomplete	Burrard.	North Carolina 11	KO-NUT For Shortening and Frying. Guaranteed free from animal matter. Will not get rancid. KO-NUT
	task,	Missisquoi, Meigs 25	Yale-Cariboo.	North Carolina 11 South Carolina 9	
	and the second	Montcalm, F. O. Dugas 150		Tennessee 12	
ris-	In the future, as in the past, we	Montmagny, Martineau 25	6	Texas	
of	shall continue the same independent	Montreal- St. Ann's, Gallery 301	Contractor and the second second second	Virginia 12	KO-NUT KO-NUT
erly	Collinsor and any it is	St. James, Desmarais 1641	THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.		NU-NUI ; Sole Importers, Stl St. James Street. KU-NUI
nich	Course; and we shall not cense to	St. Lawrence, Bickerdike. 979		- Total	
ild,	advocate the question of representa-	St. Mary's, Tarte 1264	While Canada and the United States	Recapitulation. For McKinley	
ical	tion for our people. Apart from this	Pontiac, Murray	are within calling distance of each	For Bryan	YOU STAY IN BED
has	one topic, we can calmly accept the	Portneuf, Delisle 800		a st angent monto sat sam an in in 190	IUU JIAI IN DEU
ex-	results of the elections, feeling as-		other, still we do not feel sufficiently	Total	
	A SUPERIOR DIDLES THEY STREET AT A SUPERIOR DIDLESS	Centre, Malouin 482	versed in the intricacies of American	Necessary to choice	About one-third of your life, and therefore you should pay parti-ular
	Providence has ever a protecting and	East, Sir W. Laurier 2191	politics to be able to give any strong		attention to the quality of your bedding. Our MATTRESSES are the
	guiding hand extended over our	West, Dobell	opinion upon the re-election of Pre-		cheapest in Montreal we make them ourselves, in our own factory,
OCD	Voung same	Richelieu, Bruneau 100	sident McKinley and the second de-	The good which a holy, self-deny-	and therefore you are buying direct from the manufacturer and have
and	young country, and no matter	Richmond-Wolfe, Tobin 1010	feat of Mr. Bryan. Moreover, as this	ing man does in life is scattered here and there in little fragments of	only one profit to pay. We would only ask you to compare our prices
ore-	through what passes, or with what	Rimouski, Ross 150	week has witnessed our own general	blessing; a kindness to a child.	and qualities with others.
Mu-	here, he may choose to conduct	Bouville, Brodeur 1225	elections it is but natural that they		and qualities with others.
DO GO CONTRACTOR	the end is sure to be one of	St. Hyacinthe, Bernier 1200	should have absorbed the most of	glance of pity, a sympathizing word, an answering smile. The great things	RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
		John's-Iberville; Demers, 1012		he is called upon to do make but a	THE REPORT OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
		chunora, Parmolee	our attention. Being neither Repub-	little part of the real value of his	

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A LARGE PARISH. From the Montana Catholic An American priest/who has a par-

sh larger than the whole of Ireland in area is a visitor at the parochial

esidence this week. His name is

## Our Boys and Girls.

#### ANGRY WORDS.

6

Angry words are lightly spoken In a rash and thoughtless hour; Brightest links of life are broken By their deep insidious power, Heafts inspired by warmest feeling. Ne're before by anger stirred, Oft are rent, past human healing, By a single angry word.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow. Bitter poison-drops are they, Weaving for the conling morrow Saddest memories of to-day. Angry words! oh, let them never From the tongue unbridled slip: May the heart's best impulse ever Check them ere they soil the lip!

Love is much 'too pure and holy, Friendship is too sacred far, For a moment's reckless folly Thus to desolate and mar,

Angry words are lightly spoken; Brightest thoughts are rashly stir-

red; red; Bitterest links of life are broken By a single angry word.

CHEERFUL PERSONS. — How many of the young make it a busi-ness to be cheerful and set an exam-ple of self-control before older per-sons and members of the family? What a pleasant thing to see per-sons always with a smiling count-enance, always the best of humor. They always have a pleasant word for those with whom they come in contact, thereby making the time brighter and happier. It is a grand thing to see the countenances of pleasant boys and girls, always hap-py and contented, and preparing themselves with a good auxiliary for the future. What greater pleasure can there be than meeting a person that has always a smilling counterance. CHEERFUL PERSONS. there be than meeting a person that thas always a smiling counterance. Everyone likes him, his presence is always welcome and he is like a bright star illumining the path of those who are weighed down with care and trouble.

REGULARITY. — One of life's great rules is to be regular at all times and on all occasions. To the young regularity is a very important factor in their school life. Be on time, and let your record or your weekly report show no bad marks for regularity. Let the chain of the scholastic year remain unbroken, and thus will you have built a good for regularity. Let the chain of the scholastic year remain unbroken, and thus will you have built a good foundation for your success in after life. Remember the maxims: "Order is Heaven's first law," "Bad habits formed in youth accompany us through life."

GOOD READING. - The great ne GOOD READING. — The great ne-cessity of keeping children off the streets after dark ought to suggest to parents the advisability of pro-viding good reading for the family circle: Books and magazines are now circle: Books and magazines are now so cheap that there can be no good reason why every home should not possess a little library. No parent should bring up his children without surrounding them with helpful read-ing matter. The love of Rnowledge comes with reading, and grows up-on it. And the thirst for knowledge in a young mind is a sure protect young mind is a surer protect than many persons realized at the seduction of vice. realize against the seduction of vice. A home without books nowadays is like a room without windows.—Ave

RULES FOR HEALTH .- Sir Thos Sawyer, an English lecturer and writer, gives the following rules for long life i nig life; A. Sleep eight hours in each twen-

ing-room, and over the freplace was found this curious inscription, done in Old English lettering : DOUN TOOT HERSA SY, OUWO ULD BEDON EBY.

"That," said he, "is my rule of

"That," said he, is my rate of life!" "But I can not read it," said his visitor, "for I am neither a Greek nor Latin scholar." "Oh, it is good English," said the

old man. When at last his guest had deci-phered the inscription he did not wonder at the old man's popularity. Can you read it, and would it not be a good idea for you to practise it as well?

LOGOGRAM. — Complete I am a servant. Behead me and I am an apartment. Leave me beheaded and read me backward and I am a track of waste land, and can also hold a ship in position. ANSWER.— Broom—room—moor.

AN EASY TRICK .--- This is a pret AN EASY TRICK.—This is a pret-ty trick, surprising in its results, and easily performed. It is done thus: Take a flat plate, set a napkin ring in the middle, and raise the plate by resting its edges in the hollow of both hands. Then with a firm, of both hands. Then with a firm, swift movement throw it up in the air. The napkin ring will not move from its position even should the plate be turned upside down, and can be easily caught again precisely as it left your hand. Should the plate be tipped, of

course the napkin ring would slide to one side. Do you know what power it is that keeps the napkin ring in position while the plate is in slide the air?

the air? If your mother, or the empress of your kitchen, does not feel unlimited confidence in your skill, and objects to letting you try the experiment with a china plate, make a plate of cardboard, not too thick, nor too heavy, which will do equally well, and with which the experiment will be as measured. be as successful.

WHAT A DOLL DID .-- On one oc WHAT A DOLL DID.—On one oc-casion Gen. Crook was trying to put a band of Apaches back on their reservation, but could not catch them without killing them, and that he did not wish to do. One day his men captured a little Indian girl and took her to the fort. She was ouiet all day saving not a

Indian girl and took her to the fort. She was quiet all day, saying not a word, but her beady black eyes watched everything. When night came, however, she broke down and sobbed, just as any white child would have done. The men tried in vain to comfort her, until the agent had an idea. From an officer's wife he borrowed a pretty doll that belonged to her little daughter, and when the Apache

little daughter, and when the Apache little daughter, and when the Apache was made to understand that she could have it, her sobs ceased and she fell asleep. When morning came the doll was still clasped in her arms. She played with it all day, and apparently all thought of get-ting back to her tribe was lost. Several days passed, and then the little Apache girl, with the doll still in her nossession was sent back to little Apache girl, with the doil still in her possession, was sent back to her people. When the child reached the Indians with the pretty doll in her chubby hands it made a great sensation among them, and the next day the mother came with the child to the post. She was kindly receiv-ed and hospitably treated, and through her the tribe was persuaded

through her the tribe was persuaded to move back to the reservation.

ty-four. 2. Sleep on your right side, with with a look of repentance on his face ence. our.
Sleep on your right side, with window open.
Place the bed away from the l.
Take a bath the temperature of body daily.
Take a bath the temperature of body daily.
Take a services before breakfast.
Eat but little meat, well cook.
Do not drink milk (for adults).
Do not drink milk (for adults).
Pat much grain food.
Avoid intoxicants.
I tary your occupations.
I tary your ambitions.
I vary your occupations.
I tary your ambitions.
I uses an use as possible in country.
I vary your ambitions.
I vary your accupations.
FEW DON'TS --1. Don't whistle the streets. in public vehicles, at blic assemblies, or anywhere where may annoy.
Don't carry your hands in your sets.
Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad du angentlemanly habit.
Don't wear your hat cocked
Don't wea

I was at his side, and seeing that he was not dead, I threw him on my hack and bore him some little dis-tance back out of the fight. On ex-amining his wound, I preceived that the blood was flowing freely from a ghastly wound in his side. I took the shirt from off my back and tried to hold the red tide back. After a little while the Colonel commenced to revive, and he whispered into my ear; 'Abe, you've saved my life.' While I stood there wondering how to get him in a doctor's care, a ten pound shell towards us came scream-ing and had tuk my leg for com-pany. When the war was over I be-came a kind of a shiftless rover, but I think just as honest as the most of men. This is my history, and I hope the court will be just as easy on me as it can.'' Then the judge said : '' Tis true your case has some redeeming features for in your coun-try's cause you lost your leg, but I must stop the tendency of mme to you'll have the best room in my humble dwelling.'' The soldier stared at the judge and was dumb for a moment; then in a voice of trembling pathos, said : ''Judge, urn your head and give me one look at you, for that voice seems familiar

at you, for that voice seems familiar to me. Then forward limped he, grimy hand

While

ile tears adown his sun-browned cheeks did roll, d said, with slang and pathos strangely blended; And

"Why Colonel Sweety, durn your brave ol' soul." Adapted.

R J L CUDDINY MALARIAL FEVER

AFTER EFFECTS LEAVE THE VIC-TIM WEAK AN" DEPRESSED.

Miss Minma Huskinson, a Captain in the Salvation Army, Tells How She **Regained Health Through the Use** of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Among the oldest and most highly respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. John Huskinson, whose daugh-ter, Ehnma, has for a number of years been an acute sufferer from the other of contact of multiplicity of the set after effects of malarial fever. A re-porter of the "Sun" hearing of the wonderful effects which Dr. Williams' porter of the Pink Pills have had on Miss Huskinson, called at her home to enquire into the truth of the rumor. After into the truth of the rumor. After stating the reason of his visit, he was kindly received by Mrs. Huskip-son, who gave him the following facts of the cure: "Some years ago," said Mrs. Huskinson, "my daughter Emma, who is now captain of the Newmarket corps of the Salvation Army, was attacked by malarial 'fe-ver. She was under a doctor's care for a long time and although she re-covered sufficiently to go about, the Ver. She was under a doctor's care i for a long time and although she re-covered sufficiently to go about, the after effects of the fever left her very weak and the doctor did not seem able to put any life into her. She had frequent headaches, was very pale, and the least exertion would greatly fatigue her. We thought a change might do her good and consequently she went on a visit to Toronto. While there she was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at once purchased a supply. Before she had finished the second box she noted a marked change for the better, her appetite improved, her color returned, the change for the better, her appende improved, her color returned, - the feeling of exhaustion had disappear-ed, and by the time she had taken half a dozen boxes she was enjoying the best of health, and all her sold-time vigor had returned. Although her work in the Salvation Army is her work in the Salvation Army THE SOLDIER-TRAMP'S REWARD The prisoner stood at the bar do it without the least inconveni-

alike.

ary and Moyamensing Prison, and upon individual prisoners' there were and the Penifertiary is sixteen less than the value of Catholic women in the situation has been reduced from tour to mene. In the matter of education of the dubic schools: B4 attended some time in each (no doubt the class of by swho are dismissed from one and go to the other), and 33 never at-tended school. Marriage seems to be a preventative of crime, since 87 symm inarried and 187 single. Out of 274 received in these years 206 were first of theses and 132 of those received year. ary and Moyamensing Prison, and upon individual prisoners there were NOTES FOR FARMERS.

The following summary of the work going on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa will be of interest to farmers: In the Horticultural Department a considerable amount of work is be-ing done in preparing the gardens for the coming winter. Men are at present engaged pruning the grape vines. The vegetables and fruits have all been harvested. The apple crop was exceptionally

all been harvested. The apple crop was exceptionally good this year. Yellow Transparent and Duchess were among the best va-ricties of summer apples. The Wealthy proved to be the best au-tumn apples. For an early winter apple there is none better than the McIntosh Red. The following three varieties of late winter apples were the best, Gam. Scotch Winter and Pewankee. Although the variety is large only a small number can be re-commended for cultivating in Cana-dian gardens.

large only a small number can be re-commended for cultivating in Cana-dian gardens. The following varieties of grapes were among the best: Moore's Parly, Moyer, Moore's Diamond, Merrimac, Herbert, Brant, Rogers 17, Delaware, Brighton and Wilder. Owing to the long autumn the grapes ripened much better than at first expected. A crop of clover will be sowed up-on the orchard to protect the roots from the frost during the winter. During a winter of light snow the roots suffer much from the frosts. Very soon also the young apple trees will be wrapped around with build-ing paper, and soil heaped up at the base in order' to protect them from mice which attack the bark. Notwithstanding the thorough sprayings which the trees in the orchard at the Experimental Farm receive, the oyster-shell bark-louse, which has infested the apple trees for several years, has never been en-tirely destroyed. Spraying with lime has beeff re-sorbed to in order to destroy, if pos-sible, this pest. Specimens of young insects were examined under the mi-croscope and were found to br dead within an hour after the time they were sprayed. Some time later the Father T. B. Hayes, and his parish includes a part of Montana and factor 1. B. Hayes, and his paraminicudes a part of Montana and North Dakota and stretches for hun-dreds of miles through Wyoming. Fa-ther Hayes is a young man of about 30 years and was ordained at Che-yenne by Bishop Lenahan May 17, 1809 During the first year of his priest-hood Father Hayes traveled over 10,000 miles in discharge of his cler-ical duties, looking after the spiri-tual welfare of his scattered forces. On one occasion he rode 143 miles methods 25 miles by state and

On one occasion he rode 143 miles on a train, 35 miles by stage and 215 miles on horseback to baptize a child. On another occasion Father Hayes rode 500 miles on horseback through the mountain region of Wy-oming to attend to the spiritual needs of a few scattered Catholic families. Father Hayes is an athlete of the type so much sought after in a crack college team. He can make 20 or 30 miles at a good pace and frequently walks from his home at New Castle on Sunday morning 18 miles into the mountains, where there is situated a small mission, saying Masses at both places on the were sprayed. Some time later the were sprayed. Some time later the trees were sprayed with whale oil soap, eight pounds to forty gallons of water in order to kill any that were left. Although their numbers were greatly reduced, a great num-ber escaped. Next week Mr. W. T. McCoun, hor-ticulturist, will commence spraying with line mixture the fruit trees of aying Masses at both places on the

with line mixture the fruit trees of the orchard. The trees will been of pletely whitened.

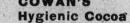
there is situated a small mission, saying Masses at both places on the same day. The reason this particular walk is made is the fact that the trail is not a passable one in several places for even the nost rugged and practical mountain climbing pony. "I consider Wyoming a great State in its infancy," said Father Hayes a day or two ago. "It has wonder-ful possibilities and only needs cap-ital to take a front rank among Western States. The main branch of the Burlington Road being construct-d within the confines of the State is sure to do great things toward the development of its great natural resources. The coal fields of Wyom-ing for one thing are scarcely ex-celled in value anywhere in the hospitable class, and wherever I travel I am made welcome in the home of Catholic and non-Catholic alike." pletely whitened. For many years experimenters, both in Europe and America, have given the potato much attention, but the results obtained by them have, in many cases, been very different. Varieties of potatoes differ so much in their season, habit of growth, manner of producing their crop, num-ber and vigor of the eyes on the tubers, and other characteristics, that one variety may give one retubers, and other characteris that one variety may give one tubers, and other characteristics, that one variety may give one re-sult if the seeds are cut or planted in a certain way, while another will give another result. However, there are certain general principles which have been established by the work which has been done. The following experiments include some of the most popular of those tried by experimenters, and while the results obtained are by no means conclusive, they may lead others to

conclusive, they may-lead others to try experiments with their own varieties

rietics. The rows in each case were two and a half feet apart, and it was found that a crop sowed with hills ten inches apart, 35 bushels to the acre, yielded 302 bushels per acre. Twelve inches apart, 29 bushels. Four-teen inches apart, 25 bushels. Four-teen inches apart, 25 bushels to the acre, yielded 3094 bushels. Sixteen inches apart, 22 bushels to the acre yielded 275 bushels. Eighteen inches apart. 19 bushels to the acre yielded 23142 bushels. Various samples of water arriving your readers to the laudable act of It has been for ages, and is at pre-sent the custom to present some lit-tle floral decoration on hearing of the demise of some one who in life we have held most dear. As I thought over this praiseworthy act of love

we have held most dear. As I thought increas apart, 22 oushels to the at over this praiseworthy act of love shown by so many of our people, it occurred to me that if, instead of perishable flowers, which can be of no meritorious value whatever to the soul of the deceased, a "spiritual bouquet," as an offering of Masses, preseries motifierations etc. was Various samples of water arriving fe





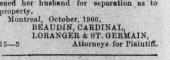
to their patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect. food as well as drink.



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#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 3126.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie O. Leroux, of the City of Montreal, said district, wife common as to property of Hermenegilde Dufort, con tractor, of the same place, has this day sued her husband for separation as to



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Saturday, November 10, 1900

the more careful in his work. were a pity indeed if Paul's t were the worst in the store, and dia's purple of the poorest dye. and Ly-

A SC

Saturday, N

\*\*\*\*

In the gath soldiers charge All day long heights agains of the insurge knew that the foss had run o mere multitude-down to victo. But they we would have me at the point of and again they loaded their m At every volley forced to turn could give no then the retrees and they wou again with hose hate, and firml again the redoo the white cloud and shed its down to the pp east of the hill

east of the finite sars swept out The insurgent the day was lo yourselves! To shouted. And a shouted. And a leaping lightly, sock over the s bog, where the follow. On the line of woodlan into the shelter with their summina to shake them pursues pursuers. The English co of flashing steel gloom of the we signal for a hal

Then the victo

and wounded al where the blood

where the blood With grim joy th ber of the rebe to find their ow The victory h When they can wounded rebel t main with a bay

pain with a bay they were mercif

they were mercif they spared him only for the rop were they accur themselves with At length the last litter of wo into the village. for the King; the fighting. Scone

fighting. Soon e was noisy with

Light streamed f

Light streamed f and those of the had not fied to served food and welcome guests. On the hill-top camp fires and se along the heights ward lest the reb and come up for Night fell witho out starlight. up

out starlight, up the flare of the v lights in the villa

lights in the ville brooding peaceful man, who had h among the hay in side the village, c her lair and stole way to the base which had been t She had one thou fy. Where to, she s was a homeless f sons had fallen in busband was low

husband was long none to keep a ho

none to keep a h fly-fly for dear 1 desecrated cottage lish red-coats wer She feared them, not stay to serve money for food, a lagers had done. those had killed the fall brave sort

those had killed the tall, brave so father, and young curly hair, whom boy, a child mere her good-bye and

was a sworn man with his brother.

was a sworm mam with his brother. never give the mer English men, not life. She knew she met them face to might defy thought course, she would So she hid before to her house, and ness was stealing should she take? N bog-she would sta some hole and dro must cross the hill ing had been. Sure was all over now. (aken away their brought their dead burial. She was no croppies. As she s running, lightly ove shelter of high fu more slowly wadin en, she passed mam and said a prayer had gone out of it, merciful and make ment short, for in fared.

the window open wall

4. Take a bath the temperature of the body daily.
5. Take exercise before breakfast.
6. Eat but little meat, well cook-

9. Avoid intoxicants.
 10. Live as much as possible in the country.
 13 Vary your occupations.
 12. Limit your ambitions.
 No rules can be given that will apply to every one. Experience and knowledge of one's self must be the guide in applying these rules.

A FEW DON'TS .--- 1. Don't whistle

A FEW DON'TS.—1. Don't winsde in the streets, in public vehicles, at public assemblies, or anywhere where it may annoy. 2. Don't carry your hands in your pockets. Don't thrust your thumbs into the arm-holes of your waistcoat

and 4.

t. . Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad d ungentlemanly habit. . Don't wear your hat cocked er your eye, or thrust back upon ur head. One method is rowydish,

your head. One method is rowydish, the other rustic. 5. Don't neglect personal cleanli-ness—which is more neglected than carcless observers suppose. 6. Don't be unidy in anything. Neatness is one of the most import-ant of the minor morals.

A RIDDLE — White bird featherless, Just fiew from Paradise, Lit on the castle wall; Up comes Lord Landless, Takes it up handless, Eats it up hoothless, And rides away horseless.

ANSWER.—The bird is snow. Lord Landless is the sun, which melts it away.\_\_\_\_\_

LIFP'S SECRET.—An old man o was beloved by everybody was a sked how he came to gain and p the steem of his fellowman.

boys of that regiment will testify that Abram Bursay (for this was the prisoner's name) was never found a-shirkin in a fight. Right in the hell-born frightfull roar of the battle, whar' shot and shell shrieked through the darksome wood, and aming the blindin' smoke andmusket's rattle, I stood my ground like a true soldier. We had a brave old Colonel whose name was Sweet, but we called him Sweety, and Judge, I tell you solemnly, that brave ole cuss would rather fight than take his meals. Well, just before the Spottsylvania battle commenced, ol' Sweety came to me and said. I tell you Abe that 'taint many things 'll rattle a tough old weather-beaten cuss like I am, but I have a sort of a strange feeling in my very soul that I'm going to get a dose to-day, and if our cuse demads my life, and you are left among the liv-ing, take me back, and place me near me wife's grave! After the bat-tle had commenced. I saw the daring colonel throw up his hands and tum-ble of his steed. In a half a minute

GOOD NEWS somes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparills for acrotuls, dyspeptia and rhematism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

do it without the least inconveni-ience. "Some time after my daughter's cure I was myself completely run down, and to add to my trouble was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism. Remembering the bene-fit my daughter had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to use them, and before I had taken half a dozen boxes I felt fully recov-ered and have been in the best of health ever since. My advice to all ailing is to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Dr. Williams' Dink Pills have re-stored more weak and ailing women and girls to robust health than any other medicine ever discovered, which in part accounts for their popularity throughout the world. These pills are sold by all dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-ville, Ont.

ville, Ont

#### WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

The American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners has issued its fourth annual report, which contains much matter of interest. Extracts

nuch matter of interest. Extracts from letters of ex-convicts are given, showing theis gratitude for ald and encouragement and their efforts to remain honest. One says: "I am doing nicely in my work; our children are in good health and they go to their cate-chism every Sunday." A colored man in returning thanks quotes another of his race as saying: "There is on-ly one white church in — where colored people could go, and that is the Catholic Church." The descriptive phrase " white church" as used in the above sen-tence means an edifice not erected es-pecially for a colored congregation, and that is the only sense in which it may properly be applied to a Cath-olic Church. There is no color line in any Catholic Church. A third ex-prisoner speaks of hax-ing beam to his religious duties since

tics show a total of

bouquet, as an onernig of masses, rosaries, mortifications, etc., was made, it would tend to bring a speedier union of the departed one with the Divine Lord, from whose heavenly company he has been sep-arated by suffering a punishment which may be due to sins commit-ad

MASSES FOR THE DEAD.

Allow me to draw the attention of

presenting "spiritual bouquets," in-

on the

writes

stead of perishable ones, on death of a loved and lost one,

a correspondent to an exchange.

Which may be due to sins committed.
How much more beneficial to those poor souls would be a religious bouquet instead of that cold one, though it may come from their warmest friend, but which does not tend to lessen the pains being suffered by that holy soul.
Holy Mother Church teaches us that prayer is without doubt a benefit to the souls which are suffering a temporal punishment in the next life; that by prayer their pains are lessened, and they are brought quicker to their heavenly home.

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE

WHAT WOULD YOU GIVE To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throb-bing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant 'discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a ques-tion of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thor-oughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be com-pletely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsapar-lla makes, reaching the delicate pasages of the nuccus membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

I love beauty in all its forms: a thing is really beautiful I cann ympathize with those who find ts exhibition something debasing langerous. It may be so with sertain nature, a certain mind, bu

lay the blame to the quality of water being used. This naturally leads to many applications being made for ex-amination. Professor Shutt expects expects many more samples during the com-

ring month. Pigs which have been under feed-Pigs which have been under feed-ing experiment are arriving at ma-turity, and their pork is being sub-jected to analysis. During the past week, pork fed on the following diets were analyzed : corn and skim milk, peas and beans. They expect to an-alyze 10 pigs a week from now until the experiment closes. The examina-tions is to get semigration dutte of tions is to get confirmatory data of last year's work and also some new

tions is to get confirmatory data of last year's work and also some new features. In connection with certain feed ex-periments which are being carried on by Mr. Grisdale, complete analysis are being made of several varieties of vegetables. These examinations will show the relative feeding merits of different species of beets, carrots, mangels and other vegetables. The information gained will be of great value to farmers and dairymen. The analysis so far shows that a consi-derable difference exists between 'va-rieties of the same vegetable. Ten samples of sugar beets have been received from the gardeners in the vicinity of Winnipeg. These were samples from the seed distributed by the Minister of Agriculture last spring to those who were willing to undertake the growth of a high su-gar content beet. Applications from Calgary for examination of beets grown with the same object have also created much interest in the far east. In Frince Edward Island they have been grown extensively this year, and if the analysis proves favorable een grown extensively this ye nd if the analysis proves favora is probable that a sugar fact ill be erected there in the near

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, dua o the absence of natural digestive mids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores he digestive powers.

The Christian is not to be a worse adesman becades of his religion.

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OADWAY, NEW

Saturday, November 10, 1900

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Prayer: but as she prayed with clos-ed eyes the clouds had rent apart over there in the east, the dawnlight glowed red behind them, and the whole landscape blossomed out of the grey shapes and black shadows into exquisite faint tints that glowed brighter with the widening day. The whole bog was seamed with lines of gold. But Oh God of heav-ent what color was this that the light brought forth from the dark-ness. The prayer froze upon the wo-man's lips. With a cry of horror she threw up her hands that had caress-ed the dying brow. 'Twas an Eng-lish soldier she had held to her heart, weigh tot ters for; she knew it now by his scarlet 'coat seen first in the pale cold rays of dawn.

in the pale cold rays of dawn. Surely it was the good God to whom she had been praying who sent her the gentle thought. She did not push aside the poor throbbing head that rested on her knee. Oh no: but she was near doing it, only God's name had been that minute on her lips. That stopped her. She sat there rigid with horror, her heart full of hate, looking down on that white face, with the closed eyes, the parted lips, through which the breath came in gasps. She thought of her dead boys, big Michael and Francie of the curly head. She had been far, far away from them in their agony, and here was she, shel-tering in her arms a heretic English-man, maybe the very one who had stabbed the cold bayonet into her youngest one, her darling. She lifted a wild face to Heaven. God was statued the cold bayonet into her youngest one, her darling. She lifted a wild face to Heaven. God was mocking her, mocking a poor, tired Irish mother, to keep her there in the wet and the dark and in danger of her life to tend an enemy of her country

of her life to tend an enemy of her country. "Och, och!" she cried shrilly, "'tis the fool woman I am out an' out." Her voice reached him at the verge of the dark border and wearily he opened his vague eyes, for one last look of grateful affection to the face of her he thought to be his dearest look of grateful affection to the face of her he thought to be his dearest. The mists of death hid her from him he could not see her plainly, could only keep the big blue eves fixed on the white gleam that he thought was her face. His lips moved, but he could find no breath to frame the words he wanted. His eves spoke for him, in dumb fashion, and speaking to a mother's heart were understood.

vere understood. Oh well she knew what he was Oh well she knew what he was asking! well she knew, who had nursed Francie through the hot fever when he was a dawney child, and her husband (who was Francie too), through the sickness that took him from the world. She knew the way it was with her child in pain and that big men in the hour of weakness are like children too. She bent low above the pleading face; kissed it upon the brow that was damp with chilfy dews, kissed him upon the eyes, as they closed wearily for ever. With a little sigh he turned his face to her breast, and quietly as a babe that goes to sleep, he died with her arms about him.

They found him in the morning, and lamented that he had been left all night upon the hill to die in pain untended. "But look!" said a - com-

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E geneed Cross. E Address, The Boys' Home, E 526 Sycamore street, Cincin-E nati, O.

is not her purpose to suggest pre-parations and remedies and how to use them. She will teach the under-lying principles, so that women will recognize the kinds of wood they are taking care of and will know the ef-iect of different substances upon the various finishes which are given woodwork. In the kitchen the same principles will be followed out. There will be no real cooking school, where the preparation of special dishes will be taught, but the students will work on food-stuffs to learn their properties and discover the chemical effects of mixing various ingredients. In this connection Mrs. Norton is working on experiments with yeast. She thinks the proper yeast for bread has probably not yet been discover-ed. "Distillers' yeast is commonly used," said Mrs. Norton, "but there seems great probability it is not the seems great probability it is not the right kind. Brewers have found that the flavor and quality of their be depended largely upon the yea lepended largely upon the yeas use; and they will not use the dis-

use; and they will not use the dis-tillers' yeast. I have discovered that by getting yeast absolutely free from microbes the bread will not sour. There is perhaps a different culture of yeast that will produce a better quality of bread than has been found." [Late Building Inspector C.P.Ry.] Contractor and Builder,

DIET FOR BRAIN WORKERS .person whose work is chiefly mental requires as food, according to an expert, much less carbon than an-other. Beef, mutton, poultry, and game are recommended. Sugar or starch in excess should not be eaten. Rice is a better form of storeh then Rice is a better form of starch than potatoes. For breakfast a little subpotatess. For breakfast a little sub-acid fruit, a cereal, if it is liked, a soft-boiled egg, and a cup of coffee made in the French way and taken without sugar or cream, or at least without cream. At noon a bowl of cream soup, with some pieces of pulled bread, and at six, when the day's work is over, a good, simple dinner—a soup, a broiled steak or chop or a roast, and two veget-ables, one starchy, the other a green vegetable, a salad with French dress-ing, and a little cheese, and a wafer or a few nuts, with a seeded raisin or two. The breakfast may be varied with a chop or a little piece of broil-ed fresh fish instead of the egg.

PICKLES.—A correspondent give PICKLES.—A correspondent gives this receipt for mustard pickle. Mrs. Lincoln's calls for one quart each of small, whole cucumbers, large cu-cumbers sliced, green tomatoes slic-ed, small button onions, one large caulidower divided into flowerets, and four green peppers cut fine. Make a brine of four quarts of water and one pint of salt, pour it over the mixture of vegetables, and let it soak twenty-four hours. Heat just enough to scald it, and turn into a colander to drain. Mix one cup of flour, six tablespoonfuls of ground mustard and one tablespoonful of turmeric, with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste; then add one cupful of sugar, and sufficient vinegar to make two quarts in all. Boil this mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stir-ring all the time, then add the veg-etables and cook until well heated through.

hrough.

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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.--Estab-lished March 6th, 1856, incorporat-ed 1863, revised 1864. Meets im St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexam-der street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran: 1st Vice. P. G. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill ; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corres-ponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

7

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Am-cient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.- Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen: Vice-President, Statia Mack: Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan: treasur-er, Mary O'Brien: Recording Secre-tary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Welling-ton street.-Application ferms case be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O. H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, S85 St. Catherins street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-phone Main 2239, Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be ad-dressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Se-cretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League : —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A. O. H., DIVISION NO. 3.-Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1868 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers : Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Me-Carthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlia, recording-scretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-se-cretary; L. Brophy, treasurer : M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-mittee; marsbal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—Prest-dent, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. An-toine street: Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave; Treasure; A. J. Hanloy, 796 Pal-ace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Di-vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 pm.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885. - Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first' Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p m.Spiritual Adviser.Rev. E. Strubbee C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. —(Organized, 13th November, 1893.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership og any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the follow-ing Sciers:—Jas. J. Costigan. President; P. J. McDonagh, Record-ing Sceretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

In the gathering dusk the King's soldiers charged down the hillside, Al day long they had kept the heights against the galing attacks words on she found a sad pleasure, heights against the galing attacks words on she found a sad pleasure, heights against the galing attacks words on she found a sad pleasure, heights against the galing attacks words. Then from the bayone charge would have met the bayone charge and again they halted, primed and loaded their muskets-knelt fired and gain they halted, primed and the very volley the insurgents were forced to turn and fee since they could give no answering fire, but in the refreat would be checked and they would face the English the vert could of smoke rolled forth and she dits deadly rain. Down, dwn to the plant they were pressed in the vince again y of hus. The new rest captain saw that he charge we solve the kells would were the would be checked and the vert would face the English the vert would face the the gain with hoarse crices of rage and firmly planted pikes, till again the redocats paused, and again the white cloud of smoke rolled forth and she dits deadly rain. Down, dwn to the plant they were pressent of the hill a company of hus. The surgent captain saw that he chard was used to be head to a deadly rain. Down, dwn to the plant they were pressent of the hill a company of hus was were the would be checked and they would face the English they were the the day was lost. "Run men it save

A SCENE IN IRELAND, SUMMER, '98,

BY ALICE L. MILLIGAN.

Lastates a set a s

mase out no more than a whiteness, then lad her hands upon it soothingly.
"Mother, are you there?" he murmered deliriously. And the tender word was like balan to her stricken, heart. She laid gentle arms around him and raised his head cautiously till it rested upon her knee. He sighted contentedly, as if eased from a position of torture. Then there to himself moaning, "water, water!" "And how can I get ye water, dear, or where? "Lie aisy! aisy. There now your hand's clutchin' me too hard." "Water! water!" "Water! water!" "Water! water in water? The and how for all day-met one, only the musket fire and the blazing sun. I'm burning: burning?" She slipped his head from her knee and made a pilow of her shawl for it, then ran away towards the east of the hill a company or nus-sars swept out upon them. The insurgent captain saw that the day was lost. "Run men! save yourselves! To the woods," he shouted. And away they scampered, leaping lightly, from tussock to tus-acck over the surface of the quaking bog, where the cavalry could not follow. On the far side of it was a line of woodland; they disappeared into the shelter of the trees, thick with their summer foliage. The last rray of sunlight illumined the blades of their weapons as they turned back to shake them in mockery at their pursuers.

The English colonel saw the line of flashing steel swallowed in the gloom of the wood. He ordered the signal for a halt. The battle was

it, then ran away towards the marsh. Unfastening her linen apron she drenched it in a pool. "It is cool any way." she thought, "if not tasty for drinkin'."

signal for a halt. The battle was over. Then the victors sought their dead and wounded all along the slope where the bloody fight had raged. With grim joy they counted the num-ber of the rebels slain, and cursed to find their own loss was 'heavy. The victory had cost 'them dear. When they came upon a 'badly wounded rebel they put him out of pain with a bayoney thrust. In this they were merciful, for in truth had they spared him it would 'have been only for the rope. On neither side were they accustomed to 'burden themselves with prisoners 'of war. At length the pickets bearing 'the last litter of wounded went 'down into the village. It was held now for the King; the fruit of that 'day's fighting. Soon every street of it for drinkin'." She returned, running breathlessly up the hill, and wrung it out upon the sufferer's lips; then cooled his brow and head with the damp linen when no more drops of the precious liquid could be squeezed out. Thrice she made the journey, though her poor limbs were weary, and the last time she though tor. a while she had lost her way to him. "Oh God help me!" she almost wept and when she found him again, "God and all the saints be praised," she said. The dying man, who was almost beyond knowing anything.

she said. The dying man, who was almost beyond knowing anything, was yet conscious of the soothing presence, the gentle arms around him. He had cried like a child, to find himself deserted, lying alone upon the hill, with the awful darkness of the heaven above, the more awful gloom of death about to envelop him. The touch of that human hand that had come feeling for his through the bracken rescued his soul from the solitude; he could be brav-er now and not cry out in his pain. fighting. Soon every street of it was noisy with sounds of revelry. Light streamed from the windows, and those of the inhabitants who had not fied to the insurgent eamp, served food and drink to the un-

the heaven above, the more awful gloom of death abouts to envelop him. The touch of that human hand that had come feeling for his through the bracken rescued his soul from the solitude; he could be brav-er now and not rey out in his pain. He had not sense to wonder how she (his own mother he deemed her) Could have come to him when he cried. His mind was wandering and he took it all for granted. He had cried for her; she had come, and as quick-ened little child waking from bad dreams in the dark. He had passed through worse than nightmares that day, had seen death in horrible shapes, his comrades falling round him gashed and wounded. Then all and smitten him; he had staggreed, served food and drink to the un-velcome guests. On the hill-top, too, there were camp fires and sertinels at outposts along the heights, keeping watch and ward lest the rebels should muster and come up for a night attack. Night fell without moonlight, with-out starlight, upon the hill. Only the flare of the watch-fires, and the lights in the village, broke the over-Agint ten without moding it, with out startlight, upon the hill. Only the flare of the watch-fires, and the lights in the village, broke the over-brooding peaceful darkness. A wo-man, who had hidden for hours among the hay in a farmyard out-side the village, crept trembling from her lair and stole by lane and hedge-way to the base of that waste hill which had been the field of battle. She had one thought, one desire—to sons had fallen in the rising. Her husband was long dead, so having none to keep a home for, she could  $\delta y$ —fly for dear life, away from the sons had fallen in the rising. He had sninging pain had snine in the rising term husband was long dead, so having nome to keep a home for, she could fy—fly for dear life, away from the descrated cottage. Loud-voiced Eng-lish red-coats were supping there she feared them, hated them, would not stay to serve them or take their money for food, as other of the vir-lagers had done. No—no, men like those had killed her boys, Michael, the tall, brave sons on like his dead father, and young Francie, with the curly hair, whom she thought a boy, a child merely, till he kissed her good-bye and told her that he was a sworn main and must march with his brother. Oh no, she could never give the meat and drink to English men, not to save her dear life. She knew she would weep if she met them face to face, guessed she might defy them and announce her to her house, and now in the dark-so she hid before the soldiers came to her house, and now in the dark-must cross the hill where the fight-ing had been. Sure no matter ! The was all over now. The soldiers fam brough their wounds and brough their wounds and brough their dead to one place for some hole and drown missrably. She must cross the hill whore the fight-ing had been. Sure no matter ! The was all over now. The soldiers is not that she was tool faint to grasp what she said, yet was he conscious tours all over now. The soldiers fam brough their wounds and brough their wounds and brough their dead to one place for this shelter of high furze buskes, now more slowly wading the long brack mad said a prayer for the soul that af ad one out of it, prayed God to be merciful and make the time of atoms and said a prayer for the soul that waste hill. '' She had gone more than half-ward arross the sold bey had stat fad one out of the twas the mat she fared to look at it. The she had gone more than half-ward arros the sold on that waste hill.''' she thought, ''he camp will be roused at day dawn. The bugs is will sound, and the men rise up from ''Dh''' she though the mean rise up from

lysis, and proof g Physicians of. Cocoa

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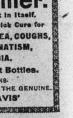
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DINAL, T. GERMAIN, neys for Plaintiff.

S.J.—Christian Duties of Par-the German in-est of the Dio-mo. 424 pageb,

JAMES, D.D. Melevis, Vicar ar. Outlines of ted from the John Michael b. 16 and 180 act.

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ELL FOUNDRY ZEN G., Cincinnati.G. LS & PEALS

gone more than half-way o slope of that waste hill, sudden there rose, as from d at her feet, an agonized e stood trembling and lis-m came a choking sob, and that cried faintly, "Mo-

What will we do at all, at all? What will we do?" She was terrified of the soldiers, feared too their violence to the poor dying mai, but she would not leave him, of that she was certain. May-be he would die before the dawn. That would be well, for then she could run away, and he would be safe from the gallows. She prayed to God to release them both, and as she'd di looked apprehensively to-wards the whitening eastern heaven. Then she feared to look at it for "Oh!" she though, "the earmy will be roused at day dawn. The bugles will sound, and the men rise up from sleep to begin another day's battle an' murdher!" She prayed with eyes tlosed against the hated eastern light. "God in mercy release his soul before the dawnin' of the day!" And after a few minutes, she ejacu-lated. "Heesed Mother be praised, his hand is gettin' cowld. He's go-in', from me-goin' out, av their cruei power!"

Household Notes.

. Housekeeping.—The Chicago Insti-tute, which has been organized for the study of domestic affairs, is in full swing. An exchange in referring to the Institute says :—

full swing. An exchange in referring to the Institute says :--Practice will not be neglected, and to make the school entirely realistic a large flat has been rented. Pupils in the domestic science class will and themselves confronting the same troubles they face at home. They will be given lessons in taking care of the woodwork and furniture of a

DON'T GET THIN Get fat; get nice and plump; there is safety in plumpness. Summer has tried your foodworks; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is

the time to brace yourself.

But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food; it is one of the easiest foods in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.

Don't get thin, there is safety

in plumpness. Man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try. if you SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemisto,

THE BREAD BOX. — That time honored custom of the good house-kceper, the semi-weekly airing of the family bread box, has latterly fall-on under condemnation as offering special facilities for the lodgment of microbes. Flying dust is apt to carry germs of mold which grow on and contaminate the bread. After the boxes have been thoroughly scalded they should be immediately dried and closed. A method of keeping bread approved by Mrs. Rohrer is to slip it into clean unbleached muslin bags and hang it in a dry closet. These bags must be washed and scalded af-ter each using. Bread should never

ter each using. Bread should neve be kept in the cellar nor in a woo

or stone receptacle.

POINTERS.—Wood ashes put in a woolen bag and placed in the water will make hard water soft. There is no neater finish for sheets than the hemstitched edge which di-wides favor with buttonholed scal-

vides favor with buttonholed scal-lops. Wooden skewers are convenient to clean any dust out of hairbrushes; also to loosen the dirt which some-times grets caked in the corners of floors or window sills. If dishes become discolored from fruit or tea stains, take a little fine ashes on a cloth and rub off. See to it that there is not a stain of dust and dishwater where the handle joins the cup.

J. A. KARCH,

and dishwater where the handle joins the cup. To clean a carpet take a pailful of cold water and add to it three gills of oxgall. Rub this into the carpet with a soft brush. It will make a lather, which must be removed with clear cold water, and the carpet should then be rubbed dry with a clean cloth

ean cloth.

an cloth. Probably few housekeepers know at an ordinary cork may be made serviceable as a glass bottle stop-rby steeping if in hot sweet oil. at the oil in a little basin on the ove, drop in the corks and, draw-g the basin back from the fire, let e corks lie in the oil for a few nutes.

inutes. For broiled fomatoes, select large, m ones, and do not peel them, ice half an inch thick and broil up-i an oyster gridiron for a few mo-ents. Have ready some hot butter assoned with salt, a little sugar and half a tesepontul of made mu

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YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, organized April 1874, Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of evesy month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Lough-lin. All communications to be ad-dressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Him-phy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon. Asphalt Cement, for repairs, in cansof5 & 101bs GEO. W. REED & CO.,

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



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE.

In order to meet the demand for our Fall Shoes, we have recently added to our already large and varied stock several new lines in French Kid, Box Calf, French Patent Calf and Enamel Calf, in all

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A good many people who have no piano in their nomes make the point of saying they cannot afford one. Perhaps they cannot for cash down, but he can set they can but by our system they can. We act as their bankers in each transaction. We put the piano on a strictly cash basis and then give any cus-tomer worthy of credit his own time to pay in, mere'y charging savings bank inter-est, three per cent. for balance unpaid on the piano.

Considering that we not only offer these exceptional terms, but also that we are sole agents for the sale of the famous pianos of the most United States and Canada it seems reasonable to say a customer can nowhere else have own interests served so faithfully as with us.

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ATHLETICS IN THE COMING CENTURY.

Mr. J. E. Sullivan, a leader in athletic affairs in the United States discusses the question of athletics in an interesting article contributed to an American newspaper. Of course, Sullivan, like all admirers of sports is most enthusiastic even to degree of optimson. He presents the following pen picture for the future

He says :-

That the athlete will occupy a pro-

<text><text><text><text><text> NEW FALL SHOES. <u><u><u></u></u></u>

#### DON'T WORRY.

More vital force is consumed by More vital force is consumed by worry than by work. Don't worry over something that happened yesterday, for yesterday is beyond your reach. Don't worry about anything that happens to-day; do the best you can, and let it pass

and let it pass. Don't worry about something you think may happen to-morrow ; wait until to-morrow comes and you may find there is no cause for worry. Don't worry because you feel a lit-tle our of sorts; take Hood's Sarsa-parilla and it will soon set you

parilla and it will soon set you right. Don't worry because you have a headache; probably your liver is slug-gish, and Hood's Pills will cure you. Don't worry because you have pim-ples on your face; Hood's Sarsapa-rilla will purify your blood and your skin will become smooth and fair. Don't worry shout your health or skin will become smooth and fair. Don't worry about your health or the health of your friends. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsa-parilla and your system regular with Hood's Pills, and you may depend upon having good health every day in the year.

A CHAPTER IN A POLITICIAN'S LIFE.

The says :--That the athlete will occups a pro-minent place in the twentieth cen-tury goes without saying, and that we are rapidly becoming a nation devoted to physical education is al-so apparent. The prominent business men of the twentieth century will to a certain extent come from our large cities for the simple reason that our large cities are becoming the centre of our entire world—financial and commer-tial—and an education that will make a leader in the twentieth cen-tury will have to be acquired in the business centres. It is an admitted fact that the phy-sieatly perfect, strong, robust man-is the one best qualified to battle with this world's affairs. The result is that gymnasiums are going up al-tion, such as golf, cycling, etc.; in fact, everything is being done to build up the body bhysically. In our new schools in the city of New York the most important part of their construction is a well equipped gym-nasium. We did not have these

CHILDREN'S FINE KID BOOTS, EXTENSION SOLE, sizes 7 to 10 .... \$1 00 " 11 to 2.... MISSES' "Goodyear 21 to 7 .... WINTER JACKETS and LADIES' " ..... 11 to 13.... YOUTHS' BOX CALF, BOYS' BOX CALF MEN'S BOX CALF " ..... 1 to 5.... "..... 6 to 10.... 1 75 "Goodyear 5 to 11.... 3 00 .... MEN'S " " ENAMEL " MEN'S " " ENAMEL " u u u u 5 to 10.... 
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 Yesterday was one of the busiest days of this season in the Ladies' Jacket and Cape Salon. The store was crowded and ladies loud in their praise of the stylishness and inexpensiveness of our winter stock of Capes and Jackets. Indications point to a still greater demand Monday; we're ready with the best value ever offered. E. MANSFIELD, >124 Main Street, CORNER LAGAUCHETIERE STREET LADIES' JACKETS PHONE MAIN 849. PHERS M Who Have BOYS

We would like to speak to you for a few minutes about BOYS' OF STOCK CLOTHING OUR

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An opportunity to buy a nice stylish boy's suit at an extremely low figure is what we now offer to you. Just the right kind for present wear. We have them in tweeds, serges and cheviots, single and double breasted; they are well made and trimmed, and the buttons are on to stay. Wear and appearance are combined in one suit. Boys' wear was never more carefully looked to for patterns, shapes and qualities. Come and see the goods and we shall be pleased to show them to you. Buy if you like them. Remember we guarantee every suit to be just as repre-sented or the money will be refunded. We also have some nice lines of Boys' Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters, and we have them all marked very low in price. Here are a few prices :

#### Boys' Three Garment Suits, Knee Pants.

Boys' Suits in dark gray, also mixtures, single breasted Canadian at \$4.00.

Boys' Suits in dark gray, also interines, angle breased canadian Tweed, at \$4.00. Boys' Suits in medium shades of gray and brown, single breasted, well made at \$4.50. Boys' Suits, all wool Scotch Tweeds, in brown or gray, single or double breast, just right for winter wear, at \$5.00. Boys' Suits in dark gray, or brown check, Scotch Tweed, single or double breast, best make and trim, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

#### Boys' Two Garment Suits.

Boys' Suits in dark gray checks, Canadian Tweed, nicely made, at \$2.75

Boys' Suits in dark mixtures, nicely pleated, will wear well, at \$3. Boys' Suits in light and dark gray Scotch Tweed, well made and trimmed at \$3.50.

trimmed at \$3.50.
Boys' Suits in navy blue serge, Norfolk or pleated shape, \$4, \$4.50.
Boys' Suits in brown or gray Scotch Tweed, best make and trim,
Norfolk or pleated shape, at \$5.00.
A large stock of Boys' Middy Suits, all the newest designs and patterns, to fit boys from 3 to 8 years, ranging from \$3.25 to \$5.00.



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

A MIGHTY SALE OF

SATURDAY, November 10

Saturday, November 10, 1900.

special price, 80 cents. Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel rod, paragon frame, natural and fancy handles.

Special price, \$2.00. Men's Umbrellas, Union covered, silk finish, steel rod, paragon frame, natural handles; special value, \$1.00. Men's Silk Umbrellas with natural Congo handles, steel paragon frames, best

finish; special price, \$2.50,

## \$1.15 Dress Goods for 59 cents.

It is a manufacturer's stock, bought at a mere trifle of the regular value and com-prises beautiful plain Homespun suitings, rich fancy check effects and håndsome Plaids. They are this season's productions, all wool and all of the exceptionally wide width of 54 inches, and as iar as we know are sold all over Canada at from \$1 15 to \$1.45 per yard. On Monday they will be offered at FIFTY-NINE CENT\$ a yard.

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GRAIN.--The market continues dull. Prices remain unchanged. Quotations afloat Montreal are : Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, S9c; spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 75c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 28½c; peas, No. 2, 66½c; barley, No. 2, 46c; rye, 55½c; buckwheat, 51½c to 52c. Liverpool quotations are as fol-lows :--Spring wheat, 6g 3½d; red winter, 6s 0½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 4d; corn, 4s 2d; peas, at 5s 7¾d.

FLOUR AND FEED. - The local market is fairly active, and prices continue without material change. We quote as follows : Manitoba continue without material change. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents at \$4.50; strong bakers, at \$4.20; straight rollers, \$1.65 to \$1.75 in bags, and \$3.40 to \$3.50 in barrels. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; Manitoba bran, \$15 to \$15.75 in bags; Ontario bran, \$15-25 to \$15.50 in bulk; shorts at \$16 to \$17 per ton to \$17 per ton.

WHOLESALE MARKET REEPORT GRAIN,—The market continues dull. Prices remain unchanged. Quotations afloat Montreal are : Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, Ste; spring what, 76c; red what, 75c; mals among the pretty good stock met with a brisk demand at firm rates, 4c per B. being paid in a few cases, while the general run of pret-ty good stock sold at from 34gc to 34gc per B. Common stock were very plentiful and dull of sale at prices ranging from 24gc to 3c per B. There were about 100 head of small bulls and old lean cows bought by canners at prices ranging from 14gcto 24gc per B. All the good veal calves were bought up before reach-ing at 13gc per B. All the good veal calves were bought up before reach-ing this market. A lot of three calves ranging from two to six weeks old, were sold for \$20. Old calves sold at from 34gc to 34gc per B. for the others. Good lambs sold at from 4 to 44gc per B., and the common lambs at from 34gc to 33gc do. Fat hogs sold at about 43gc per B. for the others weight lots, weight of the cars.

Mr. Justin McCa mentarian, contrib

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STANDING (

spiritual benefits rived from their famous shrines, c blood of martyre expressing joy a many of his floci to avail themselv attending the Hc It had been fea Irish pilgrims, an rectors themselve the great number the great number the Holy Father the Holy Father and also on accc it would be impo-grimage to obtai ence. This was c more improbable cent English pil five times as nuu failed in obtainin ence, and only re blessing in St. Fe the Tyrolese, Hup pilgrims. It was greatest joy the I ed that the Holy ceive them separa ed that the Holy ceive them separa short address. T place on Sunda Sala Clementina. Father left his p and shortly after spacious hall wh headed by Cardin Rev. Dr. Gaïney, Healy, Most Rev. Kelly. Father Rin tinguished ecclesio Kelly, Father Rin tinguished ecclesis bled. A grand ov appearance of the who smiled benev. ed the pilgrims a ly moved, when th our Pope' was s enthusiasm by th

Vol. L.

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THE IRISH P

Irish pilgrimage the 23rd Octobe

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Mgr. Kelly, rect

brief account of

His Eminence

His Eminence up his residence while Father W. ther MacIntyre, O'Reilly, O.M.I., rectors of the p ing at the Hote grims themselves they various hote after their arriv. sembled in the i dei Goti, whence

dei Goti, whence Mass and Benedi

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Sacrament and 1 address by Car proceeded at onc icas in order to dulgence. The fo were completely act fulfilment of votions, which y close on Saturda Basilica, where ter celebrating M wilgrims. congrai

pilgrims, congrat spiritual benefits

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in Rome.

The follow

the most important part of their construction is a well equipped gym-nasium. We did not have these construction is a well equipped gym-nasium. We did not have these things 50 years ago, and the busi-ness men of to-day that are promi-nent and elderly, did not have a phy-sical education, but nevertheless, the majority of them came from country towns and districts where they were forced to take physical education in a natural way, such as working on the farm and out of doors and tak-ing good care of their bodies. That the race will become stronger and larger is also apparent, and the clearest exemplification of this was

and larger is also apparent, and the clearest exemplification of this was the prominence of the American youth and their superiority in phy-sique and athletics at the interna-tional games held at Paris this year. While many exhibits from America; works of art, inventions, etc., were awarded prizes for their excellence, nevertheless there was some doubt

awarded prizes for their excellence, nevertheless, there was some doubt in some minds as to the correctness of such awards. The decision was guestioned and alwars will be, but on the athletic field, where it re-quired life, strength and physique. America swept the board. The many comments that were heard of the wonderful physical ability of giants like Sheldon. McCracken and Krans-lein, spoke volumes for the future of the American youth. The words of the ambassador Pon-

of the American youth. The words of the ambassador Pon-ler at the banquet given in honor of the American athletic victories by Commissioner Peck will never be for-gotten by those that heard them. Looking around upon the athletic as-semblage, he said "These are the men that in the future will be our leaders. As they led the field to-day in athletics, so will they lead in the uture our armies and our navies, and in the affairs of state." Athletics, as it is understood, is sure to benefit the American race as it has the English race, England is a great country and the home of out-door recreation, yet we Americans who have been only 20 or 25 years in the athletic field have excelled function to-day in many respects. In athletic competition we pertainly do.

built, and the other by a merciless press and embalmed beef. He declin-ed the Ohio governorship in 1888, but according to his most intelligent

bullet, and the other by a merciless press and embalmed beef. He declin-ed the Ohio governorship in 1883, but according to his most intelligent biographer, had he been Governor in 1884, "he could have been nominati-ed for President. Had Sherman been governor he could have been nominati-ed for President. Had Sherman been for the could have been nominati-ed for President. Had Sherman head-en on the could have been no-mugwump revolt if Sherman had been the nominee. He was again urged to run for governor in 1887. Had head mould probably have been the Re-publican candidate for President. Thus, more frequently than Caesar refused the crown did John Sherman refuse the chief magistracy of the Commowealth that was for so many years the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley, and at times when that affler now seems to have point-ed the way to the goal of his most etherical embilition." This Woes' and a milliations culmin-ated when Hanna and McKinley plied head cherished must have dis-tracted his intellect, if it did not soften his heart. Despite his period-ical coquetting with silver the rec-ord seems to show that he, more reven than Boutwell, Samuel Hooper-lindeman and John Jay Knox, is is fastened, the gold standard up-on his country. Of course, the mo-ney changers applaud him for that, and it is said his portrait adorns it has opened the door to Shylock and his Gentle allies and bred that has finance was disastrous to the Bank of England, but millions of the blain or common people believe that his finance was disastrous to the man will lead if not remedied by legislation, to violent revolution if has opened the door to Shylock and his Gentle allies and bred trists to Mr. Sherman's credit that the finally protested against the col-onial policy, but how far he was constructively responsible for it T

#### BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Boys' short covert Overcoats, single or double breasted, for \$5.00. Boys' dark gray ribbed tweed Overcoats, velvet collars, at \$5.50 \$6.00 and \$6.50. \$5.50,

00 and \$6.50. Boys' dark brown sacque Overcoats, velvet collar, at \$5 and \$6. Boys' Overcoats in dark gray curl cloth, at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.50. Boys' Nap Reefers, brass buttons, Italian lined, at \$2.50. Boys' Nap Reefers, brass buttons, tweed lined, storm collar, \$3.50

and \$4.00 A full range of Boys' Blanket Overcoats, red pipings, from \$4.00 upwards.

#### COME IN AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.



political scheming and the hoarding of money and the obeisance to Shy-lock worth when the summons came to depart? Wendell Philips, who un-derstood the money question, is said to have died almost in despair at the work he wrought and the per-version of his ideals. Possibly John Sherman had some such glimpse, but, so far as we know, beyond his own personal grievance, he died and made no sign. But he is gone and may God have mercy on his soul!

CARDINAL CULLEN'S SICK CALL.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S SICK CALL. In Cardinal Cullen's time there was a sick-call for a priest in Dublin. The sick person was at — hotel, the proprietor of which was a Pro-testant A stormy, wet, dark night it proved. As soon as the messenger got there a priest started; through mud and alush he made his way, and at last arrived at the hotel, saw the sick person and gave the escraments. Everything went of as usual thus far, but now the curious part began. The proprietor of the hotel, thinking to do a little prose-

Iyting, invited the priest to come in-to his own sitting room. After ad-ministering some welcome refresh-ments, this Protestant evangelizer let himself out. "To think, Father," said he, addressing the priest, "of the pride and sloth of these bishops and cardinals! Is it not monstrous? I warrant now that while the Cardi-nal has sent you on this long tramp through the muddy snow he is com-fortably toasting his heels and drink-ing a good warm punch." "I think you wrong him." "Why?" "Because he is doing nothing of the kind." "You don't tell me! But how do you know?" "I know by the best of reasons. You have never asked my ame." "Your name, what is it?" "Cullen-Cardinal Cullen." In a wo-ment the hotelkeeper was on his forgive me? I spoke in ignorance. Shall 1 order a carriage for Your manies atterward the hotel-keeper want to a prise for inteructions ind was shally received into the Church.

PROVISIONS .- There is a dearth PROVISIONS.—There is a dearth of hogs in the market to-day owing, doubtless, to the elections, but it is not probable that it will continue. Prices that we quote are nominal: Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8, and country dressed hogs have been marketed at \$7 to \$7.25. Lard 91ke to 10c bacon 124ke to Lard, 91/2c to 10c; bacon, 121/2c to 14c; hams, 11c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per

Liverpool quotations are as fol-lows :---Mess pork, 72s; lard, 37s 9d; bacon, 42s 6d to 46s; tallow, 24s 9d to 27s 6d.

CAME.—The market is fairly ac-tive. Partridges are quoted at 60c to 65c for No. 1, and from 40c to 45c for No. 2, Venison, best saddles, 7c

HONEY.—The market is fairly ac-tive, but the supply is small. Prices remain unchanged. We quote white clover at 13c; buckwheat honey. 9c to 10c; white extracted, 10c; and dark extracted, Sc to 8%c.

EBGS.—The market is very active just noW, and prices have stiffened. Selected are quoted at 19c to 20c; straight receipts, 17c; No. 2, 12c to 18c; culls, 10c to 11c.

BUTTER.—The market continue active with prices unchanged. Choico meanery brings 20c to 21 and un lergrades, of which there is a large stock in the market, 19½c to 20c.

CHEESE .- The market, roye to set full, and trading is light. Fines western Septembers, 113cc, Western Octobers, 10%c to 11c; Eastern, 10 to 105cc; Quebec, 9%c to 10c. Th Liverpool cable remains unchanged 55s for white and 54s for colored.

LIVE STOCK .- There were about

cars. 100

Who shall despair while the fields of earth are sown with flowers and the fields of heaven blossom, with stars? The open heart knows, in a revelation which comes to it with every dawn and sunset, that life does not mock its children when it holds this cup of peace to their an-guished lips, and that into this tide-less sea of rest and beauty every breathless and turbulent streamlet. flows at last.



7.66 a m, Hemmingford, Massens Springs 7.46 a m, Local Express for Toronto 8.06 a m, Portland, Onebes, Gorel 8.40 a m, New York via D & H 8.55 m, Waterloo via St. Lambert

1.40 a m., New York Yik D'& H.
5.65 a m., Waterlo Yik B'. Lambert
\*9.90 a m., Intermational Limited, Toronio, London, Detroit, Chicase
9.61 a m., Boston and St. Albans
4.00 p. m., Atoton and St. Albans
5.00 p. m., Netrolo, St. Johns, Rouws's Point
5.00 p. m., Noton, New York, Yis O'V R.
6.00 p. Moston, New York, Yis O'V R.
7.00 p. m., New York, with Y
8.10 p. m. St. Bissen is New York, Yis O'V R.
8.10 p. m. Goston, New York, Yis O'V R.
8.10 p. m. Totonko, Detroit, Ohieaso
7.07 shukuban, Thain Barvies, consult Time
Abbans

For observations run dally. "Denotes trains run dally sreept Sunday All other trains run dally sreept Sunday

AND OTTAWA. ains leave Montreal daily. except Sub-50 a m and 4 10 pm, arriving at Ottawa con a soft 35 p m Local trains for all C. A. R. points to Ottaw. Insive Montreal at 7 40 s m daily except funday, and 5 60 p m daily.

Dity related official line for an

tion, from which lowing extracts. E

The Tory Govern to power with a majority, in fact, same as it was w the country was n no doubt a disapp sanguine Tories w fond hope that would come back greatly increased n other hand, it is to some sanguine dulged in the fond jority of the Govern that things remain as they were, and ers of the Governn the new House of the whelming a majori Lord Salisbury and absolutely masters There is an end th for the present, to of a Liberal Im For myself. I confi feel much regret a ing overthrow of the To quote from "A patra," "the tears that should water that is should water me at least. The L sained a onthing by oldest and best po they might as well