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BISHOP McFAUL ON CITIZENSHIP.

His Lordship Bishop McFaul, of the diocese of Trenton, N.J., whose strongly-worded appeals to Catholics in the neighboring Republic to evince greater public spirit and to unite 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 subject, but we give the following extracts which will appeal to all Catholic men who are loyal to their religious principles.

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 State guarantee and protect them in rights equivalent to those of every other citizen; are there any grievances of which, as American citizens, we ought to complain? Here I shall direct attention to our religious rights in penal, charitable and educational institutions under public control. Nothing can be more reasonable than our demands regarding liberty of conscience in these institutions. We ask that the priest be allowed to preach the Catholic doctrine 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, and that Catholics shall not be compelled 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 institutions, at seasonable times, to give the benefits of the Catholic religion to Catholics, and we demand that the system of worship and of religious teaching at present existing in many institutions—a system which leads to proselytism—shall be abolished.

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 clergymen be subjected to annoyance, and often to harshness, when bringing the Catholic inmates the consolations of religion? It is true we have succeeded in gaining a portion of our rights in some instances, but this has been the result of a long and arduous struggle against injustice.

Hence, in my letter to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, assembled in national convention, this year, in Boston, I advised that they, in union with other societies composed of Catholics, should endeavor to procure a proportionate representation of Catholics on the Boards of Management of all public institutions. This is necessary if we are to enjoy freedom of conscience, for, as only a Catholic can fully appreciate our position in relation to religious worship, religious instruction, and moral training, especially in reformatories, he alone is qualified to obtain and protect our constitutional rights.

At the same time, and in my Trenton address to the Knights of Columbus, I referred to the treatment of our Indian schools, and to strengthen my position I quoted from a letter, issued with a view to obtaining funds, which bore the names of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ryan and Kain:

"Despite the fact that religious orders and other Catholic bodies have equipped schools for the education 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 eventually be entirely withdrawn, and that these well founded works of Catholic benevolence, begun in good faith and with great expenditure of time and money, are to be abandoned to their fate."

Fanaticism opposed our legitimate demands, and the cry went forth: "The schools are sectarian." This is the old subterfuge to which our enemies constantly resort. They would rather have the Indian children grow up without religion than taught the tenets of the Catholic Church. Many otherwise well-informed persons are deceived by the term "non-sectarian." There is no form of religion to which it can apply, since every religion has some sort of worship and doctrine, and, therefore, even in the sense of the bigots, it is sectarian. To be non-sectarian would require the absence of all religion. To dilute Christianity beyond recognition, and to sell it non-sectarian, is to fall back upon that refined paganism so common in this age and to oppose Christianity itself.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.—We have heard much of opposition to the non-sectarian public

schools, and we certainly look upon it as detrimental to the best interests of the United States. Let no one imagine, however, that we are opposed to a system of public education; on the contrary, we contend that it is absolutely necessary for the permanency of free institutions. What we object to is education without religion; the payment of taxes for the support of schools to which we cannot conscientiously send our children. Religious education is even more necessary than secular, even if we value only the temporal welfare of the individual and society. We shall, however, be told: "Teach religion in your churches." No one, I presume, will accuse Catholics of neglect in this matter, and yet we are satisfied that such teaching alone 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 circumstances, are sometimes unable to cultivate the degraded and the obstinate. Great, then, is the danger to be feared from a defective school system. Consider the result at which this system has contributed, as shown at the present religious condition of the United States. Our population is over 70,000,000. There are from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of Catholics, and the most enthusiastic Protestants do not claim beyond 18,000,000 to 20,000,000. The remaining millions acknowledge allegiance 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 reflect that men without religion are, as a rule, men without morality, religious education assumes great importance in the eyes of every patriotic American citizen. Tell me not of isolated examples of men who have scoffed at religion, and yet have lived apparently pure lives, have respected the rights of their fellow-men, and have been faithful to their family relations. Such qualities are not products of irreligion. They have sprung from Christian enlightenment, from the influence of the principles of Christianity, which have permeated society during the past nineteen centuries.

Religion is absolutely necessary for the perpetuation of our free institutions 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.

CATHOLICS OSTRACIZED.—Here let me introduce another subject. Why were not several Catholic members appointed on the commissions to our new possessions? They could have appreciated the civil and religious 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 render an impartial report, or to make just recommendations.

Instead of approaching, in the spirit of a broad and enlightened statesmanship, the problems presented, the prejudices against our government sown by the Spaniards were allowed to be increased by the conduct of our soldiers, and the desecration of the churches wherein the solemn rites so dear to a Catholic people had been daily performed.

Again, we are entitled to a greater number of chaplains in the army and navy. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there are only three Catholic chaplains in the navy, notwithstanding that a large proportion of the marines are of the Catholic faith; in the army there are but four Catholic chaplains.

In the late war, many a brave Catholic lad breathed forth his soul to his creator without the consolations of that religion which planted patriotism in his heart, simply because the men in authority ignored our religious rights. These are some of the grievances under which Catholics labor, and they are certainly serious enough to justify a movement towards redress.

tain rights, and these we must possess. Bigotry shall not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and enjoyment 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 politics that an appeal is made to the Catholic laity of America, on the contrary, it is to keep religion out of politics. American citizens, because they are Catholics, are discriminated against, and we are determined 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, however, 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 Americans will assist us to the utmost of their ability by legitimate methods to redress grievances, to obtain our rights, and to resent insult to our religion.

My experience leads me to the conclusion that a policy of silence has been very detrimental to our interests. That great man, General Grant, is related to have given the following advice regarding a certain question which was brought to his knowledge: "These people," said the president, "get together, call meetings, get up petitions, and send deputations here, and thus they often secure their object. Now, that is what you Catholics should do. Do as they do. Get together, make out a statement of your case, and back it with good music, as you can muster." This advice is applicable to local boards, state legislatures, the national congress and other departments of government.

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

HOMEOPATHIC DOSES OF RELIGION.

In St. Helen's parish, London, a great bazaar for school purposes was recently opened under the presidency of Sir David Gamble. On that occasion, while introducing Sir David to the vast audience, the Very Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., said: "I cannot pretend to introduce to you the owner of the bazaar to-day; it would be like introducing a child to its parent, one under heavy obligations to its benefactor, because Sir David Gamble is not only the father of St. Helen's but the benefactor of the school. He is a man who, wherever you look you will find tokens not only of his breadth of mind but of his depth of heart. I have got to look round St. Helen's, and I see it is connected in so many ways by a golden chain to a heart that went out to it, and to-day we have an instance in point, speaking eloquently to tell us of the great interest Sir David takes in the welfare of youth; he is here as a witness of his appreciation of the voluntary schools. He recognizes what is applicable for all to recognize, that a bad Catholic would never make a good Protestant, but that a good Catholic if he is to be a good citizen as well as a good Catholic, must have a good education."

When leaving the narrow platform of the nursery for the broader one of the schoolroom the Catholic child should be taught there the lessons, emphasized and accentuated, which were dispensed to it in outline on its mother's knee in the nursery. Education is the drawing out of all that is best in a man, drawing out from his mind and his heart, and his will. Teach the child that every good helps to beget habit, and that habit is the character; and what we want to-day more than anything else is men of character. The child must be taught to think rightly, to live rightly, to do rightly. In other words, a man is not, as the German philosopher says, what he eats, but what he does. If you want a man to do what is right you must get him to love what is right, and if you want him to love what is right, you must teach him to know what is right, so from knowing, to liking and doing. That is the process; it must be started in the schoolroom, and the voluntary school system teaches this. The religion that a child was taught on its mother's knee is taught with greater emphasis in the school room, and the hands of a child, the church comes with religion to teach that child how to use that weapon rightly. The reason why to-day I see so many of my fellow-countrymen without principle, men who are lawless, who have no backbone, uncharacter, is because the strong influence of religion is given in homeopathic doses instead of strong doses.

In the board schools I see a lack of religion, and in the voluntary schools I see that religion taught in definite form and with strong doses (applause). If you will take in the lessons taught by secular and religious instructors in the schools, and go forth into the world and on the children of our great cities, translating your knowledge into action, you can assure you my fellow-countrymen will think very differently of the religion so dear to us. Sir David Gamble is here to emphasize my words (cheer heard). I am proud to be honored to help a brother priest, and all the more to help a man who has shown that he has grip and substance and go in him. I say to him what many people say, not thinking, "God-speed to you." I am proud to be associated with the name of Sir David Gamble. I have never met him before, but for eighteen years I have known him in the most eloquent manner by the eloquence of his words and works. St. Helen's may say to him in the words of our great poet, "Wouldst thou hadst deserved less, that the proportion both of thanks and praise might have been mine."

SIR DAVID GAMBLE'S REMARKS.—It will interest our Catholic readers to peruse the words of the noble-hearted president of that organization. He said:—
"If he (Father Vaughan) had known as much as I do about the little town of St. Helen's education in St. Helen's he would have, perhaps, said a few more words, which he evidently could have said with very great power, as to the terrible shortness of the school life of the children of St. Helen's. If he had known more that there are more children leaving school, in proportion to the whole number, under the fifth standard; that they can practically get no advantage from their education; that they may have done from the school training, but so far as education goes they leave school before they have really learned anything that is worth keeping or that they can keep. We have, I believe, a greater proportion of children leaving school at the fourth standard than any other county borough in the kingdom; and I would impress upon you the necessity of keeping the children longer at school, so that they might get some educational benefit from their schooling. Some people think the schools ought to be paid for out of the rates, but in 1871, when the Elementary Education Act came into force, we made up a School Board. We then had 500 votes more than we required, and we made up our minds to try and keep our schools (applause). So far we have succeeded, but it has been a severe pull upon a great many of us. We have had schools to build and the population has increased. It has been a difficult matter sometimes, but if we have schools enough for the requirements of the parish, we may still go on, and I hope we shall all be willing to find means, somehow or other, either by bazaars or some other means, not only to build these schools but to carry them on without having a School Board."

There is a splendid lesson in these remarks for our people here in Canada, as well as in Ireland. To earn the grand conclusion to be drawn is that education being a primary necessity, sacrifices must freely be made in its behalf.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

A somewhat lengthy, but most important and education article has been written by Mr. P. J. King, chairman of the Election and Registration Committee of the South London Catholic League. The subject "How to conduct School Board Elections in London." To analyze the article, without reproducing it in full, would be no easy matter. The system explained is so elaborate, so complete in detail and so effective in results that we scarcely know how to give the reader an idea of its contents without first summarizing it as a whole. However, that would need as much space as the reproduction of the article itself. We will strive to select such extracts as may serve to let our Canadian readers know how perfectly organized the Catholic Educational League of London has become, as the system may be of service in organizing in other directions. Mr. King begins by saying:—

"The candidate, or those responsible for his selection, should see that a central committee is immediately appointed, consisting of a chairman and secretary and a number of members sufficient to supervise effectively each of the parishes comprised in the School Board area which the candidate seeks to represent."

"The first to hold the Election Committee should be to instruct their secretary to write to each of the priests whose parish is comprised wholly or partly in the School Board area, asking for his co-operation in forming a Parochial Committee 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 upon duties of an officer called the election agent. This man should be always on hand to furnish such information as voters might need, such as:—
(a) Whether he, or she, is on the list of voters for any place in the district; (b) Where, if so, he, or she, is to record his, or her vote; (c) Time and place of polling, and instructions as to how votes should be cast; (d) For those entitled to vote, but whose names are not on the published lists, full instructions as to how they should proceed so as to have their names placed on the list made out of all the streets, lanes, courts and alleys included in their respective parishes. The list sheets should be divided into five columns: the first column giving the name of the street; the second, the total number of voters; the third, the number for (when ascertained); the fourth, the number against; and the fifth column, the number of doubtful voters.

It would be no practical utility to enter into all the elaborate details which follow. But an idea of perfection of the systems may be gleaned from the following paragraphs:—
"By having such an officer a great deal of time and unnecessary trouble will be saved; the rate collector will be spared unnecessary irritation, and our chances of having our people placed on the rate books considerably improved. Just fancy a man from each parish, perhaps six or seven of them; all tramping to the rate collector night after night, and all clamouring to have the names brought by them accepted. Conduct of this kind is not conducive to good temper on the part of the rate collector, the result would be the reverse of satisfactory. A happy fruit one man be appointed to look after

IRELAND'S RECORD IN EDUCATION.

On Sunday the Feast of St. Gall was celebrated in the church dedicated to his name in Milltown, Co. Dublin. In the course of a very eloquent sermon, Father Darlington, S.J., drew a striking contrast between the state of University Education in Ireland many centuries ago and to-day. The rev. preacher said:—
"Over Ireland in the sixth century we find thoroughly equipped university schools, teaching all the sciences then known to the enlightened world—the classics, Hebrew, and Gaelic; poetry, geometry, rhetoric, natural science, astronomy. To Bangor in Ulster, to Lismore, Glendalough, Clonard, Clonmacnoise, Durrow, and a hundred other schools, which civilized the pagan Picts of North Britain. From Bangor, in Ulster, went St. Columba, with twelve companions, of whom St. Gall was one, to found university schools in France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. St. Gall has left his name in the canton and town called after him near Lake Constance. His ancient monastery there is still the richest depository of Irish MSS. on the continent of Europe. The writings of these professors from the Irish schools prove them to have been men of the greatest secular learning as well as men of exalted faith. It was through these teachers from Ireland that the pagan hordes of Europe received their higher studies. Let us turn, continuing the preacher, to Ireland of to-day. The countrymen and co-religionists of St. Gall, who gave, through their university schools, civilization to Europe, are now themselves denied an adequate provision for higher education. We have witnessed within the last few days here in the city men of wealth and position acting like the uneducated pagans of the past, banding together and using their wealth and position to deprive the countrymen of St. Gall of their right to adequate instruction, which Ireland enjoyed in the sixth century, when the Saxons were still pagans."

SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS.

The Redeptorist Fathers are ever doing good work wherever they go. The accounts given of the great missions recently preached, in Michigan, by Fathers Henry Arben and Stephen L. Connolly, are of a nature to inspire Catholics with deep sentiments of satisfaction and delight. It is thus we are told about this grand work:—

"The first mission began for the people of St. Bridget's Church, Midland, Mich., September 30th, and closed October 7th. The second began October 7th at St. Henry's, Vernon, Isabella County, Mich., and 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 Rev. Denis E. Malone, a zealous and hard-working priest. The first week was devoted to the spiritual welfare of St. Bridget's parish. A large attendance rewarded the efforts of the reverend Fathers, and

many negligent ones were brought back to their duties. The second was given to the needs of the people of Vernon and Clare. The attendance in this latter place was even greater than at the first mission, owing to the fact that many non-Catholics attended the sermons. The third week was for the benefit of the Catholics of Auburn, a mixed parish of Irish and French. These missions were given 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 exercises, were most gratifying to the missionaries. In all about 1,020 confessions were heard. Great credit must be given to the pastor, Rev. Denis Malone, who for weeks beforehand had prepared his people for this great event, and who has every reason to be proud of its success.

The Redeptorist Fathers of Grand Rapids are giving another course of missions which began at St. Mary's, Carson City, Mich., November 4th.

"The candidate's meetings should cover the entire district. The candidate if he has a good committee should be entirely directed by them; if they be only good for spouting he should act entirely on his own. Now it would not surprise me to see that some one say, the scheme is very good in its way, but the writer does not evidently realize that, at School Board elections, of those entitled to vote, not more than thirty or forty per cent. ever take the trouble to record their name. Indeed I do realize it, I know all about it. But instead of its being an argument against exhaustive effort, to my mind it is an argument in its favor. If only twenty per cent. of the general electorate go to the poll we should see that one hundred per cent. of the Catholic voters were accounted for. The smaller the poll of the general electorate, the greater the strength of the Catholic vote. One in fact is in the inverse ratio to the other. The absences are also used as an argument against a house to house canvass. Well if there be some parishes opposed to a house to house canvass there are others equally in favor of it. We have had evidence of this at the Dockhead meeting. Father Doubleday and the representatives from the Borough were in favor of a house to house canvass. To those who are opposed to exhaustive methods I would say, 'Very well, you can get a register and simply canvass those already in the list.' The same machinery will do for both. If it could be only fully realized how much good one or two Catholic representatives could do on a body like the London School Board they would display much greater interest in the return of our candidates. In conclusion let me say that this scheme has been devised for another purpose as well as for elections for the London School Board. I am especially desirous of seeing not only every Catholic in South London accounted for, but I, and I am sure every member of the Catholic League of South London wish to see some scheme devised whereby the great leakage that annually takes place from the Catholic body may be entirely prevented. The paper read by Lady Talbot at the last meeting of the Catholic Truth Society has raised hopes that may be brought to a happy fruition in the near future."

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON DIET.

I like to vary my observations, from time to time, and during this week of electrical (I mean electional) influences, of which I am saturated, I feel like talking upon the very vulgar, but useful, subject of human diet. I have a fine example set for me by no less a personage than "Eustace H. Miles, M.A., late lecturer and honorary coach at Cambridge University, England." In a series of articles in the "Saturday Evening Post," this learned lecturer, and overladen omnibus—I suppose that is what an honorary coach means—informs the public that to conserve health it is necessary to eat enough of "proteid" or "albumen." He also gives his own bill of fare for each day, which consists of biscuit made out of the proteid or albumen of milk (no other biscuits are healthy), and some vegetables, fruit, and nuts. This is most interesting to me and highly instructive. The only trouble I find is that I don't know proteid, or albumen from any other component part of biscuits; therefore, I am not in a position to test the crackers that I buy. If I had a sufficient knowledge of chemistry, was a little of an alchemist, and could readily analyze my food, I might be able to save my health and prolong my life, by securing exactly what Professor Miles prescribes. In the majority of places that I have occasion to visit I can find vendors of biscuits, of all varieties; but I rarely meet with an analytical chemist who is ready to test my food-purchases on my way home from market. So I am one of the millions of unfortunate beings who cannot put the instructions of the Cambridge "heavy vehicle" into practice.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

THE LESSONS OF ELECTION.—The following is an extract from a letter which has been sent to Mr. C. F. Redmond, of Waterford, in reply to a communication addressed by him to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., asking how the Nationalist party stood in the Irish leader's opinion after the election: Dublin, October 18th, 1900. My Dear Redmond,—You ask me what are the lessons of the elections just concluded, and "how do we stand?" Well, I will answer your question frankly. First of all, in my opinion, the elections showed conclusively that the Parnellite split is at an end. Wherever contests occurred, entirely new causes of cleavage arose, and everywhere, all over the country, Parnellite and Anti-Parnellites were found working together without any trace of the bitterness of the past. In the second place, in my judgment, the elections prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, the universal desire and determination of the people to have a united movement, in and out of Parliament, based upon Parnell's policy of independence, and even of distrust, of all English ministries, a policy of absolute non-combat. The elections show we have once more a united country upon the old lines—and after the experience of the past ten years we can all say, thank God! The General Election Fund, which was so generously subscribed by the people, was administered by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Alderman Stephen O'Mara, and myself with the most rigid and scrupulous adherence to the terms of the trust under which the money was placed at our disposal. Whoever a candidate was selected by a convention, summoned as I have described, the necessary official expenses were provided for us irrespective of who or what the candidate was or what the election he had belonged to in the past. None of the money was supplied by us in other cases where, as in North Louth and Cork city, contests took place between Nationalists, none of whom had been so selected by one of our conventions. The next important lesson which I think the election showed is, that Nationalist Ireland is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the United Irish League. That organization has now received not only the sanction of the National Convention in Dublin last June, but also the sanction of the people at the polls all over Ireland. No other National organization is in existence, and my view is stronger than ever that it is the first duty of our people to join it and to help in spreading it all over Ireland. Some people fear it may not be wisely done, but if these gentlemen persist in remaining outside its ranks they have no title to complain. Let them come in and take their share and responsibility of guiding it. As another result of this general election an absolutely united pledge-bound party returns to represent Ireland at Westminster. In my opinion the first mandate from the country to that party is that it must maintain unity and discipline in its ranks. I do not, of course, mean such unity as would, in reality, be slavery; but a real unity on essentials, insuring unity of action in Ireland and on the floor of the House of Commons. Some people fear that elements of trouble and seeds of future dissension may be found in the new Government. My duty is to address the grand jury at the

Cork (E. R. Quarter Sessions, the recorder of Cork (Sir J. C. Neigan, Q. C.) said he is happy, very happy, 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 interval in the year was between this and the last quarter, and when they bore in mind the large extent of the country which this Grand Jury represented, this was an exceptionally small calendar, and the district might fairly claim to be a model. The cases to go before them were really trifling cases after such a lengthened period.

THE CLARE DISASTER.—A committee, with Very Rev. E. Power, P. V. O., Lisdoonvarna, as chairman, has been formed to raise funds to relieve the victims of the recent appalling bog disaster in Clare. The movement has the warm sympathy of the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, bishop of the diocese, who has given a large sum towards the relief of the sufferers. Father Power has issued an appeal to the charitable public on behalf of the poor people who have been thrown into such a state of misery by the terrible calamity.

HOUSING THE POOR.—The Corporation of Dublin has set on foot a scheme to grapple with the problem of housing the poor. On Monday a meeting of the committee of the whole house was held to consider the question. The Vicegeral Committee, appointed some time ago to inquire into the cause of the high death rate in Dublin had the question under discussion, and several recommendations have been made suggesting that a large sum of money should be provided for the erection of suitable houses, accommodation for the working classes, and particularly for the very poor. Last November the town clerk of Dublin furnished a report upon the subject, says an exchange, and at a recent meeting this report was under consideration. According to the estimate of Sir Charles Cameron, whom the town clerk consulted on the matter, proper house accommodation 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. The task is a big one, and for its accomplishment at least half a million of money will be required, together with an extension of the powers of the Corporation in several directions. At the meeting of the committee a proposal was made that the Corporation should proceed immediately to take steps to borrow £500,000 for the purpose indicated, but the project was ultimately adjourned for a month, pending a return to be drawn up by the Public Health Committee showing the area of the city slums, with their population.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—"Cork is asleep," wrote a Belfast man to the London "Daily Express" the other day. If we had that Belfast Bounder down here for half an hour or so we would teach him whether Cork is asleep or not. The cocksureness of some of these "Black-Northerners" is enough to make one use language which Lord Ashbourne might not like to hear. But a Mr. F. Allen writing to the "Express" from Leytonstone, says that Cork is showing more life and go-aheadness than Belfast. He says:—"Cork has a splendid service of electric trams, connecting every part of the city and suburbs, the fare being 1d. though some of the distances are upwards of three miles, and moving swiftly up hills almost impossible for horses. Dublin also has a fine service of electric trams. While 'go-ahead' Belfast has a miserable service of horse trams. Which city is asleep?"

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SPIRITED REMARKS ABOUT TRUSTS.

Bishop J. L. Spalding, of the diocese of Peoria, in a speech before the Teachers' Federation on the taxation of dodging corporations, electrified a great audience, says the New York World. "Corporations which evade their honest debts are the oppressors of God's poor; they load their burdens on the working men and women," 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 moral 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 need 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 bottom of this dishonesty? Greed, greed. The belief that money is man's chief good is the root of the commercialism—that it is more

important to have cheap goods and compete in all the markets of the world than to have free, honest, intelligent, self-respecting men and women. 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 barbarous and as cruel as savages. Why are these trusts such an evil? I know they say they make themselves necessary. They would cut one another's throats if they didn't combine 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 dividends upon these fictitious values. To do it they grind the poor; they can't pay the teachers' salaries; they starve the children; they take the heart out of the mother, and drive the father to the saloon and to murder." The teachers have mandamus the State Board of Equalization to show cause why they should not assess corporations.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

The New York "Freeman's Journal" says:—Forty buildings were wrecked by explosion and fire during the noon hour last week, on the two square blocks bounded by Murray, Warren, Chambers, Greenwich and Washington streets, New York. Nearly five hundred men and women were injured, some seriously, most of them slightly. The number of dead is unknown, and will remain in doubt for two weeks. It will take that long to search the tangled mass of stones, iron and timber which covers the acres of wrecked property. Forty-four were reported missing up to 3 a.m. Tuesday. The seriously injured numbered sixty. Some of these may die. The explosion occurred at 12.25 p.m. in the seven-story and basement steel and stone building at the northwest corner of Warren and

Greenwich streets, occupied by Tarrant & Co., drug and perfumery makers.

Fire started at 12.10 p.m. The flames spread to chemicals of a dangerous nature. A preliminary and comparatively mild explosion warned the thousands of inspectors.

Then came a shock like that of an earthquake. It made the whole lower end of the city rock. It tossed iron and stone high into the air and knocked people in the streets flat upon the stones.

It filled the heavens with shrieks of stone, iron, tin, paper, brick and mortar, the powerful currents from the loosened gases of the chemicals keeping them in the air twenty minutes. Some of the stuff fell in Wall and Broad streets, more than half a mile away.

Five massive buildings nearest Tarrant & Co.'s were crushed as if they were of paper. They burned fiercely, and the flames spread in all directions.

Within an hour one square block 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 dollars of valuable stock. It broke all windows within a four hundred foot radius. People four blocks away were cut by falling glass and debris.

The roar was heard two miles away; the shock was felt a mile distant. A mighty column of black then gray smoke shot 500 feet into the air, then a wonderful pillar of pink flame, which slowly changed to deep red, climbed fully 300 feet skyward.

Down in the streets the fearful crash had brought death to many, injury to hundreds. Warren, Washington, Greenwich, Chambers and Murray streets looked like a battlefield.

Men and women were lying upon the sidewalks and in the middle of the streets dazed and bleeding. They

said later they had been crushed to the earth as if some mighty force were pressing upon their heads. It was the concussion. It was irresistible. It knocked over horses. People all over the lower part of the city rushed panic-stricken into the streets and business places employing women were compelled to close and allow their terror-stricken employees to go home. It was the greatest explosion that ever occurred in the city and the most deadly in its effects.

HOME COMFORT

Is fully realized when your feet are snugly resting in a pair of our

German Felt Slippers.

MANY STYLES and COLORS. Prices are low, too; TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a pair to a DOLLAR FIFTY. These last are beautifully lined with Lamb-skin.

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Pure Silk Crepe de Chine, 48 inches wide, Black, White, Cream, and all Evening Shades.

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New Silk Peau de Soie. This special line we have in Black, White, Cream, and all Evening Shades. Pure Silk. Price only 60c per yard.

Fancy Crepes de Chine, Paris Novelties. Pure Silk. Prices from 75c to \$2.50 per yard.

Black Silk Grenadines for Evening wear, in Plain, Stripes, Checks, Broches and Spots. A fine selection now in stock.

Plain Taffeta Silks for Evening Wear, in all Evening Colors.

Satins in Evening Colors; three special lines now in stock, in all colors, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per yard.

Black Broche Silks, all the latest patterns. Pure Silk, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

Country orders carefully filled. Samples sent by mail.

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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 with Cifion 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 Ladies' 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 and designs.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

Ladies' Underskirts in Black and Colored Taffeta, in Black Satin, Black and Colored, in Plain and Fancy Silk Mourette. Black and Colored Plain and Fancy Moreen and Wool Knitted Skirts.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

Handsome Glace Silk Underskirts, in White and most Delicate shades.

SHAWLS

Ladies' Silk Knitted Shawls, Ladies' Ice Wool Shawls, Ladies' Shetland Wool Shawls, Ladies' Wool Knitted shawls in Black and Colored Effects.

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...were ordered in place, a drafting... Two days later... seem became one... manager to add... already tense... from his pri... matter was a type... on the last... demanded, hard... knowledge of books... manager, and th... d. Every hour's... company money... engineer's plans... old man (th... ll learn early in... general manager... ranks lower than... I don't know... has got the pic... not, but the... the trains are... The next quart... physical deve... generation has... land is to bloss... er's touch, can... cities are to be... sanitation are... g the past two... of new problems... that American... come to us, the... control of it... Here and up... tinent of Asia... to see an in... which will be... whether in the... within that an... development, the... engineer... is to play... never yet had... an assurance... own West was... length of an un... The far East... is to be con... be won by the... the most... training... ue it will go... Argonaut of... of novel, but... with engine and... dyne engineer... this—Henry S... Inst. Techno... ADVERTISING... displayed in... drug stores of... most remarkable... has never been... ic, in the shape... out-out, which... duction of the... Avenue Station... d Transit Tun... when complet... as perfect in... The design it... from the of... of William... chief engineer... has examined... intermediate... final comple... of it as cor... The Rapid... problem with... is grappling... say that the... York's tunnel,... to it, is at... the pre-her transport... has been pre... ferent Salt... e interest and... ea. of what... Transit sys... level with all... people, was... and build-... actual pho... I itself one... greatest en... endera times... racks for ex... connected, each... forms for the... of being a tu... exactly as... ular attem... significant pe... into the tun... street, and... perfect, that... the back of... well worth... Not... d Speed."... must to l... h, and are... l. Do not... matters of... you can... s. With... good."... s, bowels and... of Hood's Sars... purifier... scale thime... s commensur... sarsaparilla and... more time was... Bradford, Ont... and with sarsa... on my arm... sarsaparilla was... and taken three... sarsaparilla... sarsaparilla

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....:..... NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD RUSSELL'S ESTATE.

There are queer stories told about some of the peculiarities and characteristics 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 spendthrift and betting propensities. We are perfectly aware that no man is so perfect and so great that he 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 to order their own affairs. It was widely reported 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 on the money lender Sam Lewis during a case, as it was supposed that he 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 losses at card playing and betting on the horses. Another story was 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 the bar. When he became chief justice 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 are at a loss to see how any of the foregoing rumors could be well founded. Stories concerning great men are always amusing; but when they drift into 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 concerning them all. At all events cold facts appear to contradict these quasi-biographical statements.

UNITED AGAINST CATHOLICS.

Mr. F. R. Seaver, the defeated Conservative candidate for West Newington, referring to the dissension between High Church and Low Church electors, which, he claims, lost him five hundred votes, makes use of the following words:—"In my case, being a Roman Catholic I was distrusted by both, and practically lost 500 votes from our side, owing to their abject dread, as some of them expressed it, of my bringing the Pope from Rome to occupy our Sovereign Lady's throne at Westminster." If such be really the case, and not a mere post-election excuse of a defeated candidate, we can only say that the High Church and the Low Church will both do more profitable and Christian work in organizing resistance 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 against him. They may "brandish the fragments of their broken creed against each other," but they are certain to combine their various elements into one solid phalanx the moment 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 reason, and giving rise to more contention, bitterness, and want of charity, than any other influence in human affairs. I have hardly ever written a book in which I have not indicated this view, and in one work, 'The Stark Munroe Letters,' it is the 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 institution, which contains many of the most shapely 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 whither 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 a statement is only comprehensible on 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 intellectual day come on prematurely, or else he has some hidden and questionable motive. We trust that he is not the victim of that peculiar state of mind which sometimes is the effect of over-confidence in one's own powers; it is a twilight of mental misfortune that not infrequently follows a day of extra brilliancy, and comes on as a precursor of the night that is at hand. The fact that he took occasion of an election contest in the most anti-Catholic division of Edinburgh, where he had been accused by his opponents, of being a "Jesuit in disguise," to make this statement lends a color to the supposition that he is not entirely disinterested in so doing. But be the cause what it may, we have not the slightest belief in his sincerity, and we are ready to predict that within a very short time the real motive will be revealed. One thing, however, is evident, in declaring his disbelief in the Church, he does not pronounce in favor of

any other portion of the Christian world. If he has no faith in Catholicity, neither has he in any denomination of Protestantism. It is purely and simply the case of a man leading 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 Liberal party the sense to keep its prejudiced officials from making hostility to denominational schools a plank in their platform, the result might have been very different. It is no harm to teach any party a lesson 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 Irish Catholic vote when driving planks into its political platform.

MISSION OF FRANCE.

In the German Reichstag one of the deputies has recently declared that France's protection of Catholic missions 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 missions. 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. In Germany there are, at most, 40,000 men and women destined for these foreign missions, while in France 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—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 an 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: 1. The open door is to be maintained. 2. There is to be no partitioning of China. 3. If any of the other Powers go in for a slice of China, England and Germany will reconsider their position afresh. 4. England and Germany "will communicate this 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 Peking. 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 note.

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 of Mr. D. Sullivan from active politics 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 half a century, he has been the writer of some of the most stirring ballads in our national literature, he has had a pre-dominating influence in civic affairs and was twice Lord Mayor of Dublin; in a word, he has given his life and talents to his country, and it is only just that he be accorded repose at the sunset of his day. But it is pleasant to know that Mr. Sullivan will not be idle, for he purposes writing his reminiscences; and all who are familiar with his charming style, his rich humor, and his keen appreciation of men and situations, will feel compensated for his absence from the political arena.

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 evidence against the prevailing Protestant idea that Protestantism means prosperity, 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 Protestant England has succeeded better 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 Westphalia, 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 degradation 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." Such is Father Clarke's testimony as to 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 avoided if Catholics would only be satisfied with Catholic society. It is the running into the danger that 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 and misery, should be discouraged 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 1832 West Fourth street, and William S. Dobb, son of Mr. James S. Dobb, of the American 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 discussed their religious differences, and although no understanding was reached, Mr. Dobb was hopeful that the ceremony performed by a Protestant clergyman. When the hour arrived there was a request from each of the interested persons that they renounce their religious views, but neither would consent. A home had been furnished for the young couple on Washington street, near Fourteenth. Miss Bulger is prostrated to-day. Neither she nor her parents 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 Bulger."

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 moment the tide of popularity turns against them. We have a fine sample before us in the story told of W. W. Grout, of Vermont. The account we 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 reservations. 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 interests and to the Catholic Church was bitter and unremitting. When the movement was started to permit Catholics to erect a chapel at West Point for the accommodation of Catholic officers, cadets and enlisted men, he was among the few who fought against it."

WAY TO TREAT THEM.

—We like the action of Mayor Fritchey, of Harrisburg, in the case of a rampant Papist-eater, who caused considerable excitement in that place. The following account is given of the events which led up to the Mayor's

never taken, a second one cannot follow. Although, in this instance, it is better late than never for Miss Bulger, still it would have been infinitely better had it never been at all. The moral is that Catholic girls are safer to keep in touch with Catholic society.

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. Lapoinse. 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 coming of Christ is to be known by these signs! It is wonderful to find a learned and serious prolate of a large Christian denomination, telling the world that physical science, historical criticism and socialism are evidences of Christ's coming. If ever 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 Lordship 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; if so, he has succeeded, because no other rational man has ever dreamed of converting these three elements into the basis of a Christian system or making them stand as the foundations of religious truth. It is lucky, however, that the Lord Bishop of Durham is not infallible—otherwise it would go ill with Christianity when Christ would come again amongst men.

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 applications to be read at the next meeting. Remarks of interest to the Branch were made by the President, Grand Deputy Carpenter, Chancellors P. Doyle, T. P. Tansey, Bros. S. Cross, H. Brady, F. Lapointe and T. Maloney. The members have at present under consideration the holding of a such party at the next meeting, and should they decide to undertake this event, they are sure to receive the loyal support of their many friends in St. Anthony's parish as well as the members and friends of the C.M.B.A. in general.

RELIQS OF THE PAST.

—In an estate belonging to the family Deprieco of Naples, in the commune of Boscoreale, where was formerly found the famous treasure which was sold to the house of Rothschild, another remarkable archaeological discovery has been made, which has excited unusual attention. Fresh excavations on the eastern slopes of Vesuvius have brought to light a vast edifice, twenty-four rooms of which have already been dismantled. The walls are covered with frescoes of a period anterior to Pompeii, and of marvellous beauty and perfect preservation. The director of the Museum of Berlin is now on the spot, and it is said that the Kaiser has offered over \$200,000 for the treasure.

letter to the anti-Roman demagogue. The whole story has a moral worth considering.

J. B. Rodenhaver, who claims to have been a divinity student, but subsequently rejected by the Church, undertook to deliver a tirade against Catholicism in Chestnut street Hall Rodenhaver, recently, delivered a lecture of like import, and said things that made the Catholics very angry. An information was made against 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 unfriendly 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 a small riot ensued as the crowd tried to grab the lecturer.

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 default 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 deliberately 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 matter 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."

AS OUR READERS

laid special emphasis and under all circumstances the necessity of our representation in connection with these elections, we that some of our ably represented amongst the defeated all wishing to reflect on four Irish Catholic found seats in the ment, we cannot but to our regret that ibre of Mr. Quinn ed to private life. years, as representative division, Mr. Quinn self not only a paled member, gentleman, whose sense added distinction to any other circumstances. His successor, Al honest and painstaking who has performed way, many good a tional organization residence in this c deavored, in the C the workingman, b the experience in p is a necessary and sable qualification. tive at Ottawa p nationality which in the national Pa sent it. However St. Ann's division Gallery, and we reg as an Irish Catho wish Aid. Gallen ways been a friend Witness," every au sphere. He has a nity to do service and nationality w neglecting his duty and creeds. It rema whether he will be task.

IN THE FUTURE,

shall continue the course; and we shall advocate the question for our people. one topic, we can results of the elect sured that they Providence has ever guiding hand exte young country, a through what pass leaders. He may c bar, the end in su Prestations and pro The following an

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

For several weeks past the political struggle, which ended on Wednesday 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.

Now that the contest is over, and that the verdict of the Dominion has granted another term of power to the Laurier Government, it becomes the duty of every honest citizen to accept the situation, and to remember that each province is a portion only of the whole country, and that each race is an element in our Canadian nationhood.

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 glancing over the statements of the press in connection with the outcome of these elections, we sincerely regret that some of our most prominent and ably representative men are amongst the defeated.

His successor, Ald. Gallery, is an honest and painstaking man, one who has performed, in his own quiet way, many good actions for our national organizations during his long residence in this city.

various provinces known as we go to press:

Table listing election results by province: ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS. Includes names of candidates and their respective vote counts.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario: Stanstead, Lovell (256), Temiscouata, Gauvreau (450), Terrebonne, Prefontaine (300), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Compton, Pope (500), Dorchester, Morin (272), Jacques Cartier, Monk (300), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Albert, Lewis (131), Gloucester, Turgeon (550), St. John City, Blair (1037), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Carleton, Hale (200), Charlotte, Ganong (500), Northumb'd, Robinson (400), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Annapolis, Wade (164), Antigonish, McIsaac (268), Cape Breton, Kendall (418), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Colchester, Gourley (250), Halifax, R. L. Borden (134), Pictou, C. H. Tupper (145), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Brandon, Sifton (300), Lisgar, Winkler (In doubt), Selkirk, McCreary (In doubt), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Macdonald, Boyd (Small), Provencher, Lariviere (400), Winnipeg, Puttee (1145), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Argenteuil, Christie (200), Bagot, Marcile (155), Beauve, Godbout (1200), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Assiniboia East, Lake (In doubt), Assiniboia West, Scott (Small), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): Victoria, Prior (200), Victoria, Earle (93), Vancouver, Smith (300), etc.

Table listing candidates and vote counts for Ontario (continued): St. Ann's, Gallery (301), St. James, Desmarais (1641), St. Lawrence, Bickerdike (979), etc.

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cial interest in the individuality of the President, nor in that of his opponent, we cannot be expected to look upon the issue from any political or personal standpoint.

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

California 9, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 10, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, Nebraska 8, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, New York 36, North Dakota 23, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Utah 3, Vermont 4, Washington 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 3.

States voting for Bryan. Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Virginia 12.

Total 292. For McKinley 239, For Bryan 155. Recapitulation. Total 447, Necessary to choice 224.

While Canada and the United States are within calling distance of each other, still we do not feel sufficiently versed in the intricacies of American politics to be able to give any strong opinion upon the re-election of President McKinley and the second defeat of Mr. Bryan.

The good which a holy, self-denying man does in life is scattered here and there in little fragments of blessing; a kindness to a child, a glance of pity, a sympathizing word, an answering smile.

THE VERY FINEST OATMEAL IN THE WORLD. McCANN'S IRISH OATMEAL. Crop 1900. FROM THE BEAMOND MILLS, DROGHEDA, NEAR DUBLIN.

McCann's Irish Oatmeal, 5 lb. cans, 60 cents each. McCann's Irish Oatmeal in 14 lb. cans, \$1.60 each. Try a sample can. It makes the whitest and best porridge in existence.

ABSOLUTELY PURE FRUIT AND PURE SUGAR-POUND FOR POUND FRUITS. PURE FRUIT JAMS. In 5-lb. Fibre Pails. In 7-lb. Wooden Pails. In 14-lb. Wooden Pails.

KO-NUT. IS SOLID WHEN COOL. LIQUID WHEN WARM. Melting does not injure Ko-Nut. PURE COCOANUT PRODUCT. For shortening and frying. Guaranteed free from animal matter. Will not get rancid.

YOU STAY IN BED. About one-third of your life, and therefore you should pay particular attention to the quality of your bedding. Our MATTRESSES are the cheapest in Montreal - we make them ourselves, in our own factory, and therefore you are buying direct from the manufacturer and have only one profit to pay.

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST.

GAELIC SCHOLAR.—A well known and enthusiastic Gaelic scholar passed away with the recent death of Michael Cavanagh. Mr. Cavanagh was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death.

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.

PARNELL ESTATE.—It will be remembered by the readers of the "True Witness" that much gossip was published some time ago concerning the sale of the estate of the late leader of the Irish Party.

Wicklow mansion and the estate surrounding it, the old home of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was sold today to a purchaser named Boyland for \$40,000.

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.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The proposition of establishing a Labor Department in the national government, which will be represented by one who will have a voice in the President's Cabinet, is growing in favor, says the "Catholic World Magazine."

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DANGEROUS LITERATURE.

Rev. Father Butterfield, S.J., when preaching, on a recent occasion, in Manchester, England, upon the glories and life of St. Teresa, took occasion to refer to that period in the saint's life when the reading of romances interfered with her spiritual growth.

The indiscriminate and dangerous indulgence in the perusal of tales and stories which fed the imagination were the cause of the moral downfall of St. Teresa, and caused also the downfall of many young men and women in this country.

These same lessons might be drawn from the lives of several of God's saints. If there is aught in the world to draw humanity away from God, it is the reading of the light literature of the hour.

The true historical genius is that which can see the nobler meaning of events that are near him, as the true poet is he who detects the spiritual in the actual; and I sometimes suspect the depth of his insight into the past who cannot recognize the god-like of to-day under that disguise in which it always visits us.

R. S. WILLIAMS Upright Cabinet Grand PIANO \$225.00. On easy terms of payment. Ten per cent off for cash. One of the largest pianos made by this firm. Has been thoroughly repaired, and is in first class condition.

McCANN'S IRISH OATMEAL. Crop 1900. FROM THE BEAMOND MILLS, DROGHEDA, NEAR DUBLIN. "As pure as John McCann's Meal," is a colloquial saying all over Ireland.

ABSOLUTELY PURE FRUIT AND PURE SUGAR-POUND FOR POUND FRUITS. PURE FRUIT JAMS. In 5-lb. Fibre Pails. In 7-lb. Wooden Pails. In 14-lb. Wooden Pails.

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RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON. 2449 ST. CATHERINE STREET. About one-third of your life, and therefore you should pay particular attention to the quality of your bedding.

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Our Boys and Girls.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words are lightly spoken In a rash and thoughtless hour...

Poison-drops of care and sorrow, Bitter tears and angry words, Weaving for the coming morning...

Love is much too pure and holy, Friendship is too sacred far, For a moment's reckless folly...

CHEERFUL PERSONS.—How many of the young make it a business to be cheerful and set an example of self-control before older persons...

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.

GOOD READING.—The great necessity of keeping children off the streets after dark ought to suggest to parents the advisability of providing good reading for the family circle.

RULES FOR HEALTH.—Sir Thos. Sawyer, an English lecturer and writer, gives the following rules for long life:

- 1. Sleep eight hours in each twenty-four. 2. Sleep on your right side, with the window open. 3. Place the bed away from the wall. 4. Take a bath the temperature of the body daily. 5. Take exercise before breakfast. 6. Eat but little meat, well cooked. 7. Do not drink milk (for adults). 8. Eat much grain food. 9. Avoid intoxicants. 10. Live as much as possible in the country. 11. 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 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 waist-coat. 3. Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad and ungentlemanly habit. 4. Don't wear your hat cocked over your eye, or thrust back upon your head. One method is rowdyish, the other rustic.

5. Don't neglect personal cleanliness—which is more neglected than careless observers suppose. 6. Don't be untidy in anything. Neatness is one of the most important of the minor morals.

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

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

A LIFE'S SECRET.—An old man who was beloved by everybody was once asked how he came to gain and keep the esteem of his fellowmen.

"I have," said he, "a secret written on my wall which I read each day and strive to follow. Come and see. He led the way to his dining-room, and over the fireplace 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 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 deciphered 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. Behold me and I am an apartment. Leave me heheaded 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 pretty 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, 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 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 successful.

WHAT A DOLL DID.—On one occasion 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 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 in her possession, and she caught up 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 getting back to her tribe was lost.

Several days passed, and then the little Apache girl, with the doll 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 received and hospitably treated, and through her the tribe was persuaded to move back to the reservation.

THE SOLDIER-TRAMP'S REWARD

The prisoner stood at the bar with a look of repentance on his face as the judge read the charge to him. "Guilty or not guilty," said the judge. "Yes, honor," said the delinquent. "I plead guilty." "Before the court passes sentence on you, have you anything to say in your favor," remarked His Honor. The prisoner then told his career in the following terms: "I'm a bummer. I don't deny the cop found me drunk on the street last evening. I don't deny that through the whole long summer that my only bunk has been the sun-warmed earth. I haven't been fur to earn a living, a man with one leg planted in the tomb. I can't get a job 'n' I don't like to go and stay in a Soldier's Institute. I lost my leg in the bloody battle of Spotsylvania. I'm now a vag through choice but through misfortune, being addicted to a falling that's common with a good many—drink, having served my lawful portion of rough experience in prison vaults for this same falling. I served as private in the Tenth New Jersey, and all the 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 frightful roar of the battle, whar' shot and shell shrieked through the darkness wood, and amid the blindin' smoke and musket's rattle, I stood my ground like a true soldier. We had a brave old Colonel whose name was Sweet, and we called him Sweet, and Judge, I tell you solemnly, that brave ole cuss would rather fight than take his meals. Well, just before the Spotsylvania battle commenced, ol' Sweety came to me and said: 'I tell you Abe that 'tain't 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 today, and if our cause demands my life, and you are left among the living, take me back, and place me near me wife's grave! After the battle had commenced, I saw the daring colonel throw up his hands and tumble off of his steed. In a half a minute

WITHIN PRISON WALLS.

The American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners has issued its fourth annual report, which contains much matter of interest. Extracts from letters of ex-convicts are given, showing their gratitude for aid 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 catechism every Sunday." A colored man in returning thanks quotes another of his race as saying: "There is only 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 sentence means an edifice not erected especially for a colored congregation, and that is the only sense in which it may properly be applied to a Catholic Church. There is no color line in any Catholic Church.

A third ex-prisoner speaks of having been to his religious duties since the completion of his third term and promises to attend again on an approaching feast.

The statistics show a total of 2,498 visits to the Eastern Penitentiary

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

I was at his side, and seeing that he was not dead, I threw him on my back and bore him some little distance back out of the fight. On examining his wound, I perceived 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 screaming and had tuk my leg for company. When the war was over I became 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: "This true your case has some redeeming features for in your country's cause you lost your leg, but I must stop the tendency of men to roam. The sentence is, that all your life 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, turn your head and give me one look at you, for that voice seems familiar to me."

Then forward limped he, grimy hand extended While tears adown his sun-browned cheeks did roll, And said, with slang and pathos strangely blended: "Why Colonel Sweety, durn your brave ol' soul."

Adapted. R. J. L. CUDDIHY.

A LARGE PARISH.

From the Montana Catholic. An American priest who has a parish larger than the whole of Ireland in area is a visitor at the parochial residence this week. His name is Father T. B. Hayes, and his parish includes a part of Montana and North Dakota and stretches for hundreds of miles through Wyoming. Father Hayes is a young man of about 30 years and was ordained at Cheyenne by Bishop Lenahan May 17, 1899.

During the first year of his priesthood Father Hayes traveled over 10,000 miles in discharge of his clerical duties, looking after the spiritual welfare of his scattered flocks. 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 Wyoming 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, saving 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 most rugged and practical mountain climbing pony.

MALARIAL FEVER

AFTER EFFECTS LEAVE THE VICTIM WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Miss Emma 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 daughter, Emma, has for a number of years been an acute sufferer from the after effects of malarial fever. A reporter of the "Sun" hearing of the wonderful effects which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had on Miss Huskinson, called at her home to enquire into the truth of the rumor. After stating the reason of his visit, he was kindly received by Mrs. Huskinson, 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 fever. She was under a doctor's care for a long time and although she recovered 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 feeling of exhaustion had disappeared, and by the time she had taken half a dozen boxes she was enjoying the best of health, and all her old-time vigor had returned. Although her work in the Salvation Army is hard and exposes her to all kinds of weather, she has since been able to do it without the least inconvenience.

"Some time after my daughter's cure she myself completely run down, and to add to my trouble was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism. Remembering the benefit 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 recovered 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' Pink Pills have restored 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., Brockville, Ont.

MASSSES FOR THE DEAD.

Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the laudable act of presenting "spiritual bouquets," instead of perishable ones, on the death of a loved and lost one, writes a correspondent to an exchange.

It has been for ages, and is at present the custom to present something of the floral decoration on hearing of the demise of some one who in life we have held dear. As I thought over this praiseworthy act of love, it occurred to me that, 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, rosaries, mortifications, etc., was made, it would tend to bring a union of the departed one with the Divine Lord, from whose heavenly company he has been separated by suffering a punishment which may be due to sins committed.

How much more beneficial to those poor souls would be a religious act instead of that cold one, though quiet by so many of our people, it occurred to me that, 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, rosaries, mortifications, etc., was made, it would tend to bring a union of the departed one with the Divine Lord, from whose heavenly company he has been separated by suffering a punishment which may be due to sins committed.

Holy Mother Church teaches us that prayer is without doubt a benefit fit 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

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, acid constant discharge of mucus. Fortunately its cure is not a question of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

I love beauty in all its forms; if a thing is really beautiful I cannot sympathize with those who find in its exhibition something debasing or dangerous. It may be so with a certain nature, a certain mind, but I am sorry for the possessor of that nature, that mind, and it seems no argument to me for the limitation or the delimitation of works of beauty, of painting, of statuary. — Richard Le Gallienne.

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 being 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 good this year. Yellow Transparent and Duchess were among the best varieties of summer apples. The Wealthy proved to be the best autumn 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 Pewaukee. Although the variety is large only a small number can be recommended for cultivating in Canadian gardens.

The following varieties of grapes were among the best: Moore's Early, 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 sugar will be sowed up in 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 building 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-lice, which has infested the apple trees for several years, has never been entirely destroyed.

Spraying with lime has been resorted to in order to destroy, if possible, this pest. Specimens of young insects were examined under the microscope and were found to be dead within an hour after the time they 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 number escaped.

Next week Mr. W. T. McCoun, horticulturist, will commence spraying with lime mixture the fruit trees of the orchard. The trees will be completely 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, number and vigor of tubers, the shape of the tubers, and other characteristics, that one variety may give one result 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 experiments with their own varieties.

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 to the acre, yielded 313 bushels. Fourteen inches apart, 26 bushels to the acre, yielded 80 1/2 bushels. Sixteen inches apart, 22 bushels to the acre yielded 275 bushels. Eighteen inches apart, 19 bushels to the acre yielded 23 1/2 bushels.

Various samples of water arriving at the chemical laboratory for analysis during every day. Typhoid fever is at present an epidemic in some parts and in many cases physicians lay the blame to the quality of water being used. This naturally leads to many applications being made for examination. Professor Shutt expects many more samples during the coming month.

Pigs which have been under feeding experiment are arriving at maturity, and their pork is being subjected to analysis. During the past week, pork fed on the following diets were analyzed: corn and skim milk, peas and beans. They expect to analyze 10 pigs a week from now until the experiment closes. The examinations are to get comparative data of last year's work and also some new features.

In connection with certain feed experiments 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 considerable difference exists between varieties 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 sugar content beet. Applications from Calgary for examination of beets grown with the same object have also been made. Sugar beets have also created much interest in the far east. In Prince Edward Island they have been grown extensively this year, and if the analysis proves favorable it is probable that a sugar factory will be erected there in the near future.

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers.

The Christian is not to be a worse tradesman because of his religion, but a better. He is not to be a less skilled mechanic, but he is to be all

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 being 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 good this year. Yellow Transparent and Duchess were among the best varieties of summer apples. The Wealthy proved to be the best autumn 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 Pewaukee. Although the variety is large only a small number can be recommended for cultivating in Canadian gardens.

The following varieties of grapes were among the best: Moore's Early, 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 sugar will be sowed up in 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 building 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-lice, which has infested the apple trees for several years, has never been entirely destroyed.

Spraying with lime has been resorted to in order to destroy, if possible, this pest. Specimens of young insects were examined under the microscope and were found to be dead within an hour after the time they 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 number escaped.

Next week Mr. W. T. McCoun, horticulturist, will commence spraying with lime mixture the fruit trees of the orchard. The trees will be completely 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, number and vigor of tubers, the shape of the tubers, and other characteristics, that one variety may give one result 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 experiments with their own varieties.

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.

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the more careful in his work. It were a pity indeed if Paul's talents were the worst in the store, and Lydia's purple of the poorest dye.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal. No. 3196.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie O. LeRoux, of the City of Montreal, said district, wife common-law to property of Hermenegilde Dufort, contractor, of the same place, has this day sued her husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, October, 1900.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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A SC...

In the gath soldiers charge All day long heights against of the insurge knew that the foes had run o mere multitude down to victo But they were their descent, I would have me at the point of and again they loaded their m At every volley forced to turn could give me then the retrea and they wou again with ha hate, and fro again the redoo the white cloud and shed its down to the pl ed. Then from east of the hill sars swept out. The insurgent the day was lo yourselves! To shouted. And a leaping lightly, sock over the su bog, where the follow. On the line of woodlan into the shelter with their sum ray of sunlight to shake them pursuers. The English co of flashing steel gloom of the w signal for a halt.

When the victo and wounded all where the blood With grim joy th ber of the rebel to find their ow The victory ha When they ca wounded rebel t pain with a bay they were mercif they spared him only for the rop were they accu themselves with money for food, a last little bit of into the village, for the King; the fighting. Soon ev was noisy with Light strained f and those of the had not fled 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 fall witho out starlight, up the flare of the vil lights in the villa brooding peaceful man, who had h among the hay in side the village, c her hair and stole way to the base which had been t She had one thou fy. Where, to she was a homeless f sons had fallen i husband was long none to keep a ho fly—fly for dear l deserted cottage ish red-coats wer She feared them, l not stay to serve money for food, a lagers had done, those had killed t the tall, brave so father, and young curly hair, whom boy, a child mer her good-bye and was a sworan ita with his brother never give the me English men, not life. She knew she met them face to might defy them a self the mother of innocently thought course, she would So she hid before to her house, and ness was stealing should she take? No bog—she would st some hole and drov must cross the hill ing had been. Sur was all over now, taken away their brought their dead burial. She was st running, lightly ov shelter of high tu more slowly wadin en, she passed ma and said a praye had gone out of it, merciful and make ment short, for i fored.

She had gone mo across the slope of when of a sudden th the ground at her f groan. She stood tr tenced, then came a a voice that cri ed their?

She sank on her k ed her arms out, h feeling for the suffer

WHEN YOU...

out of sorts you Sarsaparilla will do good. Be sure to

