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VOL. XLVI., NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY

OF THE REBELLION OF 1798.

Fifty Thousand Irish-Americans to Visit the Scenes in Ireland.

Extensive Arrangements Made by the Ninety-Eight Club of New York for the Undertaking.

There has been always a strong sentiment of love for the Old Land visible in the actions of Irish-Americans and particularly that large section located in New York. The Times, in its issue of a few days ago, publishes the following interesting details of a magnificent arrangement to commemorate the centerary of the rebellion of 1798:

"Who fears to speak of "Ninety-eight ?" Who fear to speak of Milety-sight?
Who blushes at t e name?
When cowards mock the patriot's fate,
Who hangs his head in shame?
He's all a knave—or half a slave—
Who slights his country thus;
But true men, like you men.
Will fill your glass with us!"

He is a staid, conservative graybeard now, the man who wrote those lines A fellow of Trini'y College, Dublin, and an Episcopalian clergyman to boot, the Rev. Dr. Ingram almost forgets that he was once an Irish revolutionist, applauding in stirring strains the gallant, though unsuccessful, effort to throw off English rule in that year of blood and bravery, 1798

But if Dr. Ingram forgets, there are millions of Irishmen and Irish Americans who remember. The story of the rebellion is a vivid story to them, and hence comes it that, two years from now, they will celebrate the centenary

Some years ago a modest association was started in that ancient section of New York city known as Greenwich village. It was called the Ninety-eight Club, and its object was to devise some means of commemorating the rebellion. The central organization in New York enlisted hundreds of members, while through the country there was scarcely a city or town that did not start branches and affiliated bodies. A weekly tax was collected from every member, concerts and other entertainments swelled the receipts, until to-day the association of Ninety-eight clubs stands before the world with over \$1,000,000 to its credit. How large will be the resources when 1898 arrives it is hard to say, but the prophecy may be safely ventured that the centenary will 'bate Bausgher"and as most Irishmen know, "Banagher bates the divil."

The celebrati n will take the form of an invasion of the "Ould Dart" by Irish-Americans. Not an invasion by force of arms, with drums beating and bayonets fixed, but a peaceful and reverent revisiting of the Green Isle, and in particular of the scenes hallowed by rebel battles and

rebel blood. This means simply that in the spring and summer of 1898 a vast army of men, women and children-a conservative estimate places their number at 50,000 souls-is pledged to sail from this country and hold a grand gathering of the race among the glens and uplands of

southeastern Ireland. The preparations for this gathering of the Irish people are being made all over the country, under the auspices of the Ninety-eight Club of New York City. This club was established in 1881, an has always enjoyed a large membership of conspicuous Irishmen of the metropolis. Its present president is John B. Vrely, well known in the dry goods trade, and the treasurer is Edward O'Flaherty, a member of a large retail establishment of New York. John B. Goff, Recorder of New York, is one of the leading spirits of the organization, and others are ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas F Grady, Patrick J. Cody and James J. Stafford. The club has branches in every city in the East and middle West, where members of the Irish race exist in any numbers, as, for instance, in Fremont O., where the Rev. Patrick O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church, is taking a leading part in the movement.

An idea of the invasion's scope may be gathered from the fact that three ocean liners-the largest that can be obtained-have been already chartered to ferry the pilgrims to and fro. The steamers are to land their passengers at the ports of Kingstown and Waterford, according to where each family is to be billeted. This billeting system is one of the features of the trip—a feature, too, which will pour many thousands of good American dollars into the hands of the lrish peasantry. For some months agents of the Ninety-eight clubs have been at work selecting inns, farmers' uses, cottages, &c., in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford. Kildare, and Wicklow (the area covered by the rebellion). The visitors will be quartered at these places, according to their means. It is proposed that the

of the rebellion is to be traversed step by step. A committee of Irishmen earned in their country's history has been chosen to pilot the pilgrims from battlefield to battlefield.

What appeared to be a serious obstacle in the way of the centenary has been overcome. The British Government, it was feared, would not consent to a celebration glorifying a direct onslaught upon its authority. For the last month a discreet agent has been busy in London and Dublin interviewing the heads of Government departments and the leaders of the two Irish political parties with a view to straight-ening out this difficulty.

John Bull has shown more liberality than was expected, and last week the agent cabled to New York that her Majesty's Ministers would not interpose any objection to the '98 celebration.

An important feature of the pilgrim age will be, as heretofore stated, the erection of monuments on all the principal scenes of the rebellion. A handsome cross of black Kilkenny marble will stand on the site of the old gates of Ross, where the Irish won a decisive battle. Vinegar Hil, the eminence whose feet are encircled by the Slaney and whose stone-crowned summit overshadows the town of Enniscorthy, where the insurgents were crushingly and finally defeated, will be adorned with a broken granite shaft. Handsome monuments will be erected over the graves of Father John Murphy, Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, Dudley Colclough, Esmond Ryan and other leaders.

Father John will be honored with a tombstone cut in New York by one of his own kin. Tablets with suitable inscriptions will be placed at different points of interest, so that the youth of Ireland may read on every roadside some portion of history of the memorable cause.

struggle. The theatre of the rebellion centres in the county Wexford, but extends over its borders into the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow, and even to the Dublin mountains, In this section all the fighting of '98 was done. Hence it is to these counties that the great body of the visitors will turn.

THE IRISH RACE CONVENTION

AUSTRALIAN OPINION.

Mr. Redmond was very anxious to have it believed that the delegates from Australia to the Irish Race Convention were not representative of Irish-Australian opinion. Our latest Australian exchanges show that the statement, when telegraphed to Australia, provoked a just indignation. The Irish-Australian to secure the union of parties and to newspapers followed the proceedings of conserve it in the future the Convention with intense interest, and reported them as fully as cable arrangements would permit. Evidently Irish-Australia has been highly gratified by the success of the Convention. Regarding the Convention in the light of an expression of the devotion of Irishmen all the world over to the National principle and the National cause, Irish-Australians welcomed it as one of the most significant Home Rule demonstra-tions ever organized. "The single fact that so many representative men of the race should have come together for the purpose animating that assembly is," ays the Sydney Freeman's Journal, "in itself a striking proof of the directness and unity of the nation's aspiration towards self government. Everything else is subordinate to this." It will scarcely console Mr. Redmond to know that the manifesto of "the nobodies who represented nobody" has produced a most admirable effect on Australian opinion. "That manifesto which has been issued by the colonial delegates, expressing their conviction of the earnest desire of the Convention for union under the rule of the majority, is perhaps the best credential for the good faith of the gathering that we at this distance could desire, and full of promise for the definite issue of its deliberations." As to the miserable attempts to defeat the aims of the Convention, the Sydney Freeman's Journal is at one with the declarations of the delegates from America and from Australia, who preached the only saving doctrine that the National cause is greater than any man, and that none must be allowed to block its course. It is felt," says the writer, "that the time has come when the present and the future are no longer to be held in leash by the past. The men who did good service under Parnell and after him-those who stood by him and those who opposed him-have merited well of the cause they served, but they cannot be permitted to stand in its way now. Parnell himself was only an incident in the history of a great political movement, and it is not to be expected that the men who yielded him obedience in his day can be allowed to stand in the way of and con-trol the cause of which Parnell was but the servant. The weight of unity, once it is brought to bear, must soon crush out all opposition on the part of factionists, and this Convention is a means to that end. Even Mr. Healy seems to begin to perceive this, and we may take it that his admission to an interviewer of unfitness for the leadership, so long the object of his ambition, is a result of the Convention's influence. Another may be found in the clean sweep the Irish National League

Equally decisive is the comment of the Catholic Press of Sydney, a popular Catholic weekly, recently established. Discussing the probabilities as to the accuracy of the cable messages, the Press says :-- "We may, no doubt, accept it as true that Mr. Healy and his section have abstained from taking part in the Convention.
The attitude that had already been taken by them had led us to expect that such must be the case. True, it may also be that Mr. Healy has de-clared that, like himself, Mr. John Dillon is unfit for the place of leader because h has been at the head of a section. There is, however, this differ ence, that Mr. Healy is at the head of a section created by his own defalcation; Mr. Dillon, in so much as he was a sectional leader, had become so because malcontents had broken off from the Party to which he belonged.' These are the declarations of witnesses far removed from the dust of conflict, and interested in personalities only as they see the leaders at home helping or hindering the Irish cause. The Irish abroad are the best jury that could be found to decide the merits of the sectional issues raised from time to time, to the obscuring of what should be the end of all the nation's strivings. Their representatives gave their verdict after the Conven-It is endorsed now from the ends of the earth. The endorsement will be followed by practical measures to make the truth and the cause prevail. Meantime these evidences of approval will encourage the Irish Party to attack the heavy task before them unflinchingly and undismayed by the obstruction which they may meet from men who are now regarded by the best of their race as the worst enemies of their country's

The Monitor of Launceston, Tasmania the organ of Catholic and Irish opinion in the colony, meeting Mr. Redmond's taunts, says: - Father O'Callaghan and the Hon. C. H. Bomby, once Attorney-General of Tasmania and member of the House of Assembly, are, we suppose, also unknown men! Were Mr. Redmond to visit Tasmania he would soonget a prac tical and convincing evidence of the ex-tent to which both of these delegates represent the Irishmen of this colony. The same is true of Mr. Hunt, and Victoria and South Australia; and not merely for their own colonies could these delegates speak, but, as a matter of fact, for the Irishmen of all the colonies. Irish Australians are not factionists. We are simply Irish Nationalists, who accepted the proferred invitation to send delegates to a Council of our Nation, and who in doing so sought in no way to dictate to the Irish people at home beyond giving our opinion that as citizens of democratic colonies we believe the only way the rule of the majority. That is the extent of Australia's dictation to Ireland. Did we care to enter into the relative claims of Mr. Redmond and the Australian delegates to voice accurately the sentiments of the Irish Australians, we might truthfully say that whilst Mr. Redmond could perhaps count on some supporters in N.S.W.-due, indeed, more to family connections than to approval of his policy and his conduct-outside N.S.W. he could not muster two dozen genuine supporters in any one of the colonies. And this is the man who dares to say that the duly elected delegates of the Irish people here did not represent the opinions of those who elected them. Let Mr. Redmond invite delegates of the Irish race to a conven tion of his calling, and he will see how much he is leader of the Irish race in Australia. But his ravings have after att some good in them; they are an indication that the convention must have been a success - Dublin Freeman's Juurnal.

Address and Presentation.

On Sunday last the Children of Mary Sodality of St. Mary's Church presented Rev. Father Shea with an address and purse of money, in recognition o the able and successful manner in which he administered the affairs of the parish during the absence of their beloved pastor. Miss Rosina Heffernan read the address, on behalf of the lacies. Father Shea has proved himself an able assistant to the zealous pastor of St. Mary's, and has endeared himself to the parishioners, never tiring of attending to their spiritual wants.

Priest Breaks Up a Ball.

Rev. J. A. O'Reilly, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Penn., broke up a masquerade ball that was in progress in Penn avenue hall last week. Complaint was made to the priest that girls not yet out of their teens were attending the ball, and he thereupon went to the ball and cleared the room of the merrymakers .- Standard and Times.

JOHN BURNS, the leader of English workingmen, in an article published in the Nineteenth Century, refers to the Armenian question in the following vigorous and emphatic manner:-

"There is a time in the history of a nation like Great Britain whose general interests are best served by permanent peace, when it should face dauntlessly, and with a heart of steel accept, the alternative even of war for a just, of Great Britain has made of its Healy- inevitable and humanitarian act toward sojourn in Ireland shall cover a period of strength, not injudiciously used, in the buring this time the path "attitude of the Convention so far."

Addressed to the Irish Race

By MR JOHN DILLON, M.P.

The First Step in the Direction of Ascertalning the Efficacy of the Recent Conventi n-Financia, Support Required to Achieve Success in the Next Stage of the Battle for the National Cause.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Chairman of the Irish I crliamentary Party, has issued the following appeal to the Irish race:-

The Irish Race Convention, which met

in Dublin on the first three days of Sep-

tember last, was undoubtedly the largest and most representative gather ing of the Irish race that has ever been assembled in Ireland. It was summoned at the suggestion of an illu trious Prelate as remarkable for the ard air and tenacity of his love for Ireland as for his virtues as an ecclesiastic. Its object was to atlord all Irish Nationalists an opportunity of uniting in the national cause, and of putting an end to the condition of confusion and paralysis to which dissension was reducing the Irish movement. The Convention was summoned by a unanimous vote of the Irish Party. An invitation was extended cordially to every section of Irish Nationalists. Not only the Federation but every organized body of Nationalists in the country-political, literary, and athletic, was invited to send its delegates; and in parishes where there was no organization, the people were summoned to meet in tree public meeting and elect a delegate. Every representative man elected by the people in any capacity, in the Corporations, Town Councils, or Poor Law Boards, was entitled to be present. So was every clergyman of every denomination. As a matter of fact there was present a body of clergymen more numerous than had ever be fore attended any National Convention. For the first time, too in the long history of Irish Conventions, the assemblage was presided over by a Prelate of the Catho lic Church. Nobody has been able to point out any representative element in the country which was excluded; and nobody has attempted to suggest a broader, more democratic, or more inclusive basis on which

an Irish national assembly could have been summoned. In addition to the representatives of the Irish people resident in Ireland the Convention contained a full representation of the Nationalist organization to which belong the faithful children of Ireland who fight for our cause in the strongholds of the stranger in England. Scotland, and Wales And finally, the unity and power of the race and the authority and representative character of the Convention were symbolised and completed by the presence of r-presentative men of Irish blood from every part of the world in which our kith and kin have found a home-from the United States, from Canada, from Australia and New Zealand, and from South Africa. Exceptional in the fulness of its representative character in every respect, the Convention was especially so in the attendance of such a gathering of Irisin strength and Irish nationality from so many, such widely separated and such differently circumstanced regions of the

The decisions arrived at by the Convention, after full and trank discussion, were unanimous. These decisions affirmed the necessity for union, and laid down the basis on which this unity can be maintained. No Irish Nationalist can look for a judgment to a higher or more united court of appeal, and every Irishmen therefore who desires unity among Irish Nationalists throughout the world will accept the decisions of the Convention in the letter and in the spirit.

The last act of the Convention was to pass unanimously, on the motion of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the Bishop of Raphoe, the following resolution :-

That this Convention, representing the Irish people, pledge its financial support to the Irish Party, and calls upon them to make an appeal for such support to the people in the course of the present autumn.

In accordance with that mandate, and on behalf of the Irish Party, I now appeal to Irish Nationalists, both in Ireland and out of Ireland, to carry into effect the pledge of the Convention.

It is unnecessary for me to give reasons to the Irish race in favour of supplying the Irish Party with material resources. No party in the world has ever been able to carry on a political movement without adequate financial resources. In the case of the Irish National Party an honest effort has been made to return to the Imperial Parliament a body of men who would truly represent the people of the country, and not, as in the past, landlord and proper-tied classes. By the action of a united Party-springing from the people, supported by the people, and directly and really responsible to the people-Parliamentary representation has been for the first time since the Union made a reality for the Irish people. And by the action of that Party in the House of Commonsin harmony with and truly reflecting the popular will of Ireland—the interests of country over the Armenian atrocities." I the people have been persistently advo- Sacrament.

cated, great concessions have been extorted from an unsympathetic Legi-la ture, and the national cause has been substantially advanced. Much, how ever, remains to be done, and the work of the Irish Party—interrupted and obstructed as it has been by the unhappy events of the last few years—can only be carried forward successfully by an emphatic declaration from the country itself that it is resolved to maintain an Irish Parliamentary Party, absolutely independent of all English parties, united amongst themselves always ready to act loyally together, inside or outside the House of Commons, when the interests of Ireland are at stake, and o supply such a Party with the funds which are essential to cruble it to do the work which the country has en-

inisted to it. Without the support of the country an lrish Parry can do little for Ircland in Parliament. Earnestly backed upby the support of a imited country it would be difficut to put a limit to its power for good. It is in order to give the Party a fair chance of carrying on the work of Ireland in Parliament that I now appeal o every Irisa Nationalist who believes in the necessity of maintaining a united Party, to aid in raising the foods without which it would be impossible for it to carry on its work.

All funds contributed in response to this appeal will be held at the disposal of the Irisn Party, to be used for the expenses of the Party and of the movement during the coming year, i + accordance with such regulations as be may laid down by the Party at its next Sessional Meeting.

Remittances for the fund and communications in connection therewith should be addressed to

Messre, J. F. X. O'BRIEN, SAMUEL YOUNG, THOMAS CURRAN,

Freasurers of the Irish Party, at 24 Rutland square, Dublin, and will be acknowledged by them and by the Freeman's

(Signed), John Dillon,

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

It is announced in the Catholic Unierse that Mr. Davitt has suggested the name of Mr. John H. Parnell, orother of the late leader, for the chairm a ship of the Irish Party.

The oldest agriculturist in the district f Midleton, named Dantel Mahony, died in the townland of Glountrasna, Ballynoe recently, at the very advanced age of 102 years. The death of Mr. Martin D Juny, pre-

sident of the Borris in Ossory Branch of Jala; the National League, is announced Mr. Delany was a most respected shopkeeper | Clovie ; and farmer In . Borris In-Ossory, Queen's

Mr. William Redword, M.P., accomamed by Mrs. Redmond and ms niece, Miss Essie Redmond, has left for Australia, where he will make only a short stay on private business. He expects to be back to his parliamentary duties at the beginning of the next session.

The boring operations which have tagen place on the property of Mr. Hant W. Cambre, J. P., Killylack Glebe, Dangannon, have met with successful result A seam of coal two feet four inches it thickness was discovered at a depth of sixty feet. The conl seems to be of good quality, and will probably be easily worked, as it is within so short a distance of the surface.

this month, at the soit of the Land Commission against the tenants on what was formerly the Salters and Drapers Estates, or the half year's instalment due May have in many instances decrees pending against them for previous half year instalments. The grain crop is practically lost and potatoes are failing last with the constant rain.

A very serious disturbance took place in. Hill street, Newry, in which fitteen as it affects education in its differ nt or sixteen soldiers of the Dake of Cornwall's Light Infantry and as many civilians took part. Sticks, stones and belts were treely used, and each one of ing have been our efforts. We now the crowd was more or less severely injured. A man received a very ugly tion of higher or University, education, wound on the head with a bottle. Six or and we do so as there is some reason to eight constables who appeared on the hope from the state of public business scene were stoned, but managed to effect | that at length the Government may be three arrests, and dispersed the crowd.

How the Poor Live. A case heard in Whitechapel County

Court, says the Dublin Freeman, at the suit of a money-lender, exemplifies the statement that one-half the world is ignorant of how the other half lives. The defendant had a wife and seven children and earned 18s a week, and this tact was enough to induce the judge to remse to make the order sought for by the money-lender in whose toils the de tendant was. Judge Bacon could scarcely believe that the detendant was able to make ends meet on such a scanty wage. The case is a bad one, but we fancy if the learn id judge's experiences were extended to the poorer and heavily taxed country he would find that 18s a week is a luxury undreamt of by a large proportion of the laboring population.

Through the generosity of Miss Annie It will be called the Chapel of the Blessed | the lot of Irish Catholics.

EDUCATION

An Important Declaration Made by the Irish Hierarchy.

They Claim for Catholics the Same Equality as Protestants - The Efforts Made During the Past Forty Years to Redress the Grievance.

(Public Vreeman's Journal)

The ameral general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th ult. The following prelates were present:-

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ire-His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M Evilly,

Archbishop of Tu on ; Most Rev. Dr. Nalty, Bishop of Meath ; Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of

Galway and Kilmacduagh ; Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clon-

Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of

Ferns; Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick :

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry;

Most Rev. Dr. Magennie, Bishop of Kilmore; Most Rev. Dr. M'Givern, Bishop of

Dromore; Most Rev. Dr. Coilev, Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Dr. M'Redai and, Bishop of

Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of

Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; Most Rev. Dr. Connry, Bishop of Kil-Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of

Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clog Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of

Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down

and Connor. Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Condjutor Bishop of Killare and Leighlin;

Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of

The following statements were unenimously adopted and directed to be published :—

I.—THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

We, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, regret that it is still our duty to renew the protests against the injustice with which Irish Catholics are treat-About 300 processes have been issued ed in the matter of education. For us for the quarter sessions at Magherafelt it would be much more grateful to our welings, and more in keeping with our office, to promote, if we might, a spirit of contentment on the part of our people with the institutions under which they past. The people proceeded against have to live. But while a grievous wrong is being perpetrated against the material as well as the spiritual interests of our reople, we should be false to our duty if we did not work for its redress.

On previous occasions we have dealt with the various branches of that wrong grades-Primary, Intermediate and University-and we have to observe with pain and disappointment how unavaildesire to dwell in particular on the quesinduced to deal with it.

We assume, as admitted on all hands: that in this matter the Catholics of Ireland have a grievance. This has been recognized by statesmen of all political parties, in the Houses of Parliament and in the country; but by no one hasit been stated with greater force, nor the intellectual and material impoverishment resulting from it set forth with greater clearness, than by the present First Lord of the Treasury, now seven years ago, in his remarkable speech at Patrick.

No later too than the closing days of the last session of Parliament, the Chief Secretary for Ireland made the memorable admission in reference to this same question, that through the want of University Elucation amongst the Catholics of Ireland he found it necessary from time to time to pass them over, and to give to Protestants public appointments which otherwise he would have thoughtit right to give to Catholies. We must say that, much as we feel humilat d by

the statement, we are not surprised at Leary, the Catholic patients of Bellevue it. To be crushed by law into a position Hospital, New York, will soon have a of inferiority, and then made to suffer of inferiority, and then made to suffer beautiful chapel for their exclusive use. in consequence, has for a long time been

of Irish Catholics.

SOUVENTR

Of the Catholic Exhibit at the World's Fair, Edited by a Nun.

Some Interesting Comments on the Work-A Tribute to the Efficacy of Parochial Schools.

"The Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair" is the name of a new book just issued, says a writer in the Catholic Columbian. It is edited by a well known Catholic writer under the forty minutes in performance. special supervision of Brother Maurelian, whose name will be long rementbered as chief instrument in the marvelious success of that exhibit.

The volume is a perfect wealth of beautiful illustrations and views and the matter is concisely and clearly put together. While turning over its pages, I kept wondering who was the editor and with what patience the work must have been accomplished. So many details to look after, so many schools to mention; so many unique teatures to describe-as any one who visi ed the exhibit in 1893 can well recall to mind-when on the last page, in a short concluding note. Brother Maurelian says: "The Catholies of the United States are indebted to a Sister of St. Dominic, Sinsinawa, Wis., for editing this volume." Her writings over the namele plume of "Carola Milanis" are well known to every reader of the Catholic Reading Circle Review for their practical and earnest views of the needs and hopes of modern pedagogy. The patience of a woman only, and that patience supplemented by a love of religion and education, could have accomplished the great task of placing in one volume a complete description of the Catholic educational exhibit, which Hon. John Eaton, ex-U.S. Commissioner of Education, called "phenomenal" and "mar-

The great exhibit was proof of what organized effort can do. Twenty years ago Bishop Spalding wrote: "The great need of the Church in this country is the organization of priests and people for the promotion of Catholic interests. . . American Catholics should take up works that do not specially concern any diocese more than another, but whose significance will be as wide as the Nation's life " This exhibit proved the wisdom of these words, and the disringuished Bishop of Peoria lent the great weight of his position, his time and his talents to put into actuality the ndvice of his words. Slowly but surely, the position of the Church on the everimportant question of education is finding a lodging in the minds and hearts of succere non-Catholics. We hear a voice here to-day and there to-morrow, daily growing into a chorus that sooner or i- from classic Boston, where Rev. W. Calley preached a few Sundays ago on Parochial Schools." In the course of his remarks he said: "While I do not wish to underrate the importance of our blic schools for the safety of the Reblic, I say, God grant us to open up a prochial school in this church (Bowdoin quare Tabernacle)—a Bible school that all root out intidelity and train the aildren of our church in the word of end. We have been so long used to itting ourselves over and against our oman Catholic friends for their intert in their young that we can not, rough prejudice, estimate the value their effort to root out infidelity; for iless our children are trained in reion God help the future of our na-

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

through the world."

m and the child of our land!" He

so claimed that it was "contrary to

Christianity" to "put the civil before igious training," and he told his hear-

s these blunt truths: "What you put

into a child stays with it in its old age.

religious training in youth never makes

ip for that loss in the Church. Re-

igion gives strength of character and

earlessness in making one's way

Per Parkharst on the Tendeucy to Degrade Marriage to the Level of Commerce.

I cannot dismiss this matter . ithout deprecating the tendency, so nspicuously operative among us, to grade marriage to the level of commorce," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D. in the November 1. dies' Home Journal in a paper on The Young Man and Marriage." "This is not denying that there are mated. Though it is perhaps still in its material considerations that in this infancy, its progress during the last few matter, as in all others, require to be years has been most encouraging. The respected. A poor young man marrying a poor young girl, with only the prospect that their life will become gues on, is a fool. I have had affectionate couples wait upon me to be married and then ask me to trust them for the wedding fee. I think that we who are clergymen ought to refuse to marry applicants who cannot show to our satisfaction that there is no likelihand that either they or their possible offspring will ever come upon the town. Nor, on the other hand, does my objection lie against any amount of con lingent assets with which either or both to be endowed. My only contention is that marriages which are 'arranged,' marriages which mean, first of perquisites or a barter in commodities, are a distinct infraction upon the spirit of the seventh commandment.

Scrofula often shows itself in early structure and the seventh commandment.

Scrofula often shows itself in early structure and the seventh commandment.

Waitress remarked: "That English blade was too sharp for you, Pat."

Tour impression in the morning. The first man at a bound, simple and very easy. You are on the blade was too sharp for you, Pat."

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The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly develop an all-round advances in guestions. The first man at a bound, will certainly that in every marriage not essentially

orated only aggravate the mischiel, and operate to teach our young people in all conditions of life that marriage may be reduced to a species of traffic, differing from the dealings on the stock or produce exchange only in some of the details with which the bargain is consummated. Such expenses are distinctly mated. Such examples are distinctly alien to the entire genius of the institu-

THE IRISH NU ICAL FEIS.

Particulars of Prize Competitions

The committee are now able to announce the conditions of the Feis competition for composers. The last date for receiving MSS, is February 15, 1897, so that no superfluous time is left for the designing of the Irish Cantata, the performance of which will be a most interesting feature of the Feis. Out of a total of about £400 offered as prizes in the various competitions, £82 is allotted

£30 for the best cantata on an Irish subject, or to words by an Irish author, for solos, cherus and full orchestra, about

£10 for the best concert overture for full orchestra, about ten minutes in performance.

£10 for the best arrangement of Irish airs for wind band. £10 for the best string quartette, only part of which may be performed.

£5 for the best anthem or motet, with organ accompaniment. £3 for the best unaccompanied part

£3 for the best song on Irish subject,

or balfad in style of ancient Irish melody, to words by Irish author. £3 for the best violin and pianoforte

£3 for the best pianoforte fantasia on

Irish airs £3 for the best harp solo. £2 for the best arrangement of Irish

irs as part song. The competitions for composers are pen to both professional and amateur Irish composers. The term "Irish com-posers" will include not only those of Irish birth or parentage, whether resident in Ireland or elsewhere, but also those of British or foreign parentage who will have been resident in Ireland

The adjudicators will be musicians who are otherwise unconnected with the

for at least three years on the 1st of

Only the names of successful competitors will become known.

Each composition must bear a motto only, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the motto out-sile, and the name and address of the competitor i side. Only the envelopes of the winners will be opened.

Unsuccessful MSS. may be obtained from the hon, sees, within two months after the competition by sending motto and postage.

The copyright remains the property of he composer.

No competitor may send in more than one composition for any competition.

Compositions for the Feis prizes must not have been printed or performed in public, previous to the competition.

MSS, must be received by the hon. secs. not later than February 15, 1897, or will be disqualified.

l'articulars of the prizes, and conditions for choral and instrumental so another species of Plusiotis from the

Children Should Sleep in Dark Rooms.

Children should be accustomed as soon as possible to sleep in a dark room. Unless they have learned to be afraid of it the darkness is soothing to the nerves, and the rest is more profound and retreshing than when there is the unconscious stimulation of light. It is particularly desirable for children of a nervous temperament that light should be excluded, yet it is most often the nervous, sensitive child whose imagination has been filled with fears of the shapes the dark may hide. -- November Ladies' Home

Shoe Nails as Teeth.

The Barrie Advance says: Some seven weeks ago Mr. Whiteley, shoemaker, had a number of his teeth extracted. On Thursday last he was suffering great The child who has been deprived of pain from what he supposed to be the roots of some of the extracted teeth, and he went to the dentist for a remedy for the pain, but, as the dentist was out of town, he waited until the next day. When the dentist arrived at his shop and made a search for the supposed decayed teeth, to his great surprise he extracted two shoe nails, about half an inch in length, from Mr. Whiteley's g ims. The patient says the pulling of the nails was as painful as the pulling of the teeth. As shormakers are in the habit of putting shoe pegs and shoe nails in the mouth, it is supposed that the two nails had worked into the gums, which was the cause of the pain.

The Art of S-li-Advertisement,

The importance of the art of self-advertisement can scarcely be overestimated. Though it is perhaps still in its old coarse methods so familiar to us in the past and still successfully practised in the present-I mean mutual admiramore and more complicated as time tion cliques, log rolling, and what is vulgarly known as pulling the stringshave been greatly improved upon and refined. Bentley's famous remark when explaining how it was that he took to commenting, he said that as he despaired of standing on his own legs in the Temple of Fame he got on to the shoulders of the Ancients, appears to have suggested one of the most ingenious of modern expedients. This consists of "gitting up" a memorial to some distinguished man-a statue it may be or modest bust.

Some labor, some ability, and some

know such unions to be sometimes cele-brated only aggravate the mischief, and self of a scalp he possesses himself of the virtue belonging to the former owner of the scalp, so this tribute of enthusiastic ad- ent kinds of wine out of the same barrel. miration quietly assumes without troub'e all that enthusiastic admiration naturbefore the other returned. This was ally implies. Is the object of your homituse what Pat wanted. "Bring me to age a poet, a critic, a scholar, the very fact that you pay him homage is in itself testimony of your own right to one or other of these honorable titles. If, moreover it should happen that you know very little about the writings of honor, this is of no consequence; for of all the disguises which ignorance can assume, "enthusiasm" is the most effective. Nor are these the only advantages of this particular method of getting reputation. The collection of subting reputation. The collection of sub-scriptions and the formation of a committee bring you into contact, or may, if judiciously managed, bring you into contact with all your distinguished contemporaries; and we all know what the proverb says—"Noscitur a sociis"—a man is what his companions are—London Saturday Review.

The Catholic World Magazine.

The Catholic World Magazine for No vember opens with a paper on Catholic Banks, by E. M. Lynch. The paper is headed "Righteous Mammon." "Shakespere and the New Woman" is vivaciously treated by an anonymous writer. There is a short story of New Mexican life, entitled 'Monica," by Easton Smith. F M. Edselas describes "Genoa and its Campo Santo" at some length, and the article has numerous fine plates. Rev. H. G. Ganss writes sympathetically of "Anton Rubinstein," and a portrait of the deceased maestro is given. Dorothy Gresham gives a lively picture of the fox-hunt in Ireland in a sketch headed "Across Country." Rev. A. P. Doyle writes of "The Future of Catholicity in America, with reference to Mission work to non-Catholics." "Two Days at La Verna," another profusely illustrated sketch, by "G.S.M.M.," gives a detailed description of a journey to the land of St. Francis and its famous monastery. Henry Austin Adams passes judgment on Bishop Pottor's recent pronouncement on the Pope's decision regarding Anglican orders. "Lord Russell of Kill-owen and the Chief-Justiceship of England," by "A Templar," furnishes much valuable legal and political suggestion. The subject of "Institutes for Parochial School Teachers." is thoughtfully considered by Mrs. B. Ellen Burke. Father Walter Elliott furnishes some interesting memoranda on the subject of his experience in the Canadian mission-field, with the suggestive caption "Among the Orange Lilies." The poetical contributions are by Bert Martel, John J. O'Shea and M.T. Black. Biographical sketches of some American Catholic writers are continued in this number.

Goldbugs.

The most remarkable goldbugs in the world are found in Central America. They belong to the genus Plusiotis, and one might easily imagine a specimen to be the work of some clever artificer in metal. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished, with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of metal, and it is hard to realize that the creature is a mere animal. Oddly enough, there is I ter will compel the American people cicties, quartettes, solos, etc., will shortly same region, which has the appearance to listen. The latest voice I have heard be published in pamphlet form. burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50 each. The finest collection of them in existence to-day is owned by Walter Rothschild of the English banking firm. Though a young man, only 25 years of age, he has already spent \$200,000 on beetles, Every year he sends two men to Central America to gather beetles. One of the most beautiful bugs is a small beetle known to science as the blue Hoplia. Its back is an exquisite iridescent sky blue, and the under part of its body is of a bright silver hue. The notion that it contains silver is widely entertained, and attempts have frequently been made to extract silver from it -Buffalo Commercial.

Grisi's Last " Casta Diva."

Mme. Grisi made sad mistakes in her declining years. Unlike Jenny Lind, she never knew when to leave off. She retired, but found life insupportable. The fact is, unlike Mario, she was quite an empty headed person, with no pursuits or interests apart from the stage or any power of occupying herself. Grisi came back to the concert room when far to lame to attempt the stage. Theard her sing at the Crystal Palace somewhere in the sixties. She was born in 1812 and died in 1869. She imprudently tried "Casta Diva," her great song in' 'Norma," but reached her high notes with a painful effort. The old men who flocked to hear her and reme obered her triumphs in the thirties and forties sat crying like children. They fancied they still heard the goddess of the stage when Rubini, Tagliafico, Mario and Lablache had lifted the italian school under Rossini, Bellini, Dunnizetti and Verdi to the highest pitch of intoxicating popularity, but to my taste poor Grisi's "Casta Diva" was a piteous exhibition.—Contemporary Review.

Brevity in Epitaphs.

An epitaph as curious in its way as any of the quaint and ingenious gravestone inscriptions recorded of late occurs on a tombstone in the cemetery of a suburb in Paris. The husband died first, and beneath the record of his name was placed, at his request, the line: "I am anxiously awaiting you. July 30, 1827." When the widow died, forty years after, the following line com-pleted her inscription: "Here I am. Sept. 9, 1867.''

An Irishman in London was invited to drink by a cockney. Having ordered and drank the treat, the latter slipped away, leaving Pat to pay, whereupon the waitress remarked: "That English

The voluminous displays with which we your own. As the red Indian is under about which he and the cockney had USE ONLY ... wagered. She inquired what it was. Pat replied that he had bet the cost of the round that he could bring two differ-She begged him to explain the secret the wine cellar," he said. Boring a hole in one end of the hogshead, he desired her place the finger of one hand thereon, till he should bore at the other end. This done, he asked her to place the finger of the disengaged hand at number the author whom you have elected to two end till he should run for two glasses, which in their haste they had forgotten.

of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 254.

Women and Trade. An American exchange says: Six fair

members of the Four Hundred, accord-

ing to latest New York advices, have broken away and gone into trade. Bless us! What has happened to bring about this condition of affairs? Is it love of occupation? No. Is it for the fun of the thing? No. It is because there are no funds in the family exchequer, and to be one of the Four Hundred is an exceedingly expensive piece of business. Thousands of other girls are going into trade every day, or trying to, which amounts to the same thing, but nobody takes any notice of their ventures, nor of the terrible struggles they endure while trying to get upon their feet. It is an era for employment-seekers. Every girl, whether she has some father to maintain her or belongs to the orphaned-parent-gone-wrong class, feels she must earn her living, precisely as a boy under similar circumstances would do. The consequence is every avenue and byway is choked with applicants; those who are properly fitted for the work they se k succeed; those who are untrained fail. These New York damsels who have startled society by jumping into the labor arena have become milliners, opened a foreign tea room, and are managers-that is, purveyors of an apartment house conducted in the profit sharing, and the result is on the London "lodgings" plan. Success that the Bourne Mills have one of the to them! provided they go into business steadiest communities of operatives in sincerely determining to attain success through merit, rather than through favor. Because these young women have once "come out" in society, and found it a difficult sea to navigate without large fortunes, is no reason they should be con- to the regular wages earned in accorsidered before other aspirants who have | dance with the schedule of wages adoptno social backing. But, luckily for the ed by the Cotton Manutacturers' Assotrader by preference, the society trader ciation. No objections were raised at has soon wearied of incidental ups and the stockholders' meeting to a contintrader by preference, the society trader has soon wearied of incidental ups and downs, the hard work of actual b siness, and retired from competition with those who must earn their daily bread. London is full of such stragglers from the social inclosure of 'high lite," but after the first plunge into the conspicuous field of trade, where they are either patronized or shunned by the rest of their little world, nothing more is heard of them. Do they make fortunes, or do they go into bankruptcy? One thing is certain; the financial disasters of the past year have put to flight many a silly prejudice, but the danger will be in loving "trade" so ardently. If business becomes a fad, mercy on the hosts of men and women who do not go into it for fun.

The Duke's Diamonds.

Let me tell you the story of the Duke of Brunswick and his diamonds, says a writer in the 'Presbyterian Review. He had more than four million pounds' worth of diamonds, and they made a prisoner of him. He never dared to leave home, even for a night, lest some one should steal them. He lived in a house built so he couldn't take any comfort in it. It was much like a prison, it was so thick and strong with the doors and windows barred and bolted. A very thick, high wall was built outside the house all aroud it, and on the top of the wall was an iron railing tipped off with sharp points that would cut like a knife, and so contrived that if a person touched one of them a chime of bells would instantly ring. This railing cost a great deal of money-what would neem a large fortune to us. He kept his diamonds in a safe built in a thick wall in his bedroom, where he could look at them whenever he wished; and his bea was placed against the wall, so that o thief could get at them without waking or killing him. The safe was very strong, made of stone and iron. If any one should try to pry it open a number of guns would go off that would kill the person at once, and at the same time bells would be set ringing in every room in the house. He had but one window in his bedroom, and so high up he could not see out, and no one could get in. The door was made of the stoutest iron,

THE CHILDREN'S ENEMY.

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

and no one could get in without understanding the very curious lock. Besides all this, he kept a case of pistols, all loaded, on his table.

What a room! What comfort could date. that man take, although he was so rich? You see it is not noney that makes a person happy.— Everybody's Magazide.'

THE PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Remarkable Success of the Bourne Mills? Treatment of Employees

surprising statement was made concerning the success of the profit sharing plan that has been in force at the mills for seven years. During the financial year ending October 15, the Bourne Mills poid seven years. During the financial year ending October 15, the Bourne Mills paid to stockholders 18 per cent on a capital stock of \$400,000. In the same time operatives who participated in the profit-sharing plan got 10 per cent of the profits, or 10 per cent of \$72,000. This amount was distributed at Christmas (7 per cent) and just previous to the Fourth of July (3 per cent).

When t e plan of profit sharing was first made public seven years ago mill men here and elsewhere took very little interest in it except to condemn it. It

interest in it except to condemn it. as had a fair trial, nevertheless, and it has gone beyond the experimental stage and is an undoubte success, satisfactory in every way to stockholders. George A. Chace, the treasurer of the mills, conceived it, and has unwillingly been forced into much prominence in economical and social science circles on account of it. Several of the large universities have examined into it with gratitying results, and invitations to explain it before the Profit-sharing Society of Paris, now meeting, were received some time

All of the employees of the corporations, some 400 or more, are eligible to participate, except the Treasurer and head bookeeper. Each of the participants agrees with the authorities of the corporation not to except or exact any part of the dividends distributed among employees unless he complies with the requirements outlined by the corporation. Among the conditions imposed are: An employee must work six months for the corporation. He must not have quarrelled, seriously, with the overseers or other authorities in charge of him because of idleness or bad work. He must make a regular deposit, or saving, in what is termed the profit sharing bank, established and managed by the mill authorities, as in any other banking institution, public or private, where regular and frequent deposits of savings are exacted. Between 200 and 300 of the employees have always participated New England.

The amounts received by operatives vary greatly. Some receive 86 for six months, and some receive as much as \$30. These amounts are paid in addition uance of the plan for another year if the directors so decide.

The Month for Coloring and Recreation.

Diamond Dyes Make Old Thicgs Look Like New.

This month thousands of women will be coloring dresses, shawls, coats, vests, pants, knitting yarns, carpet rags, sheepskin mats, etc.

The dyeing operation is an important one, and demands much care. The great essential is to get the right dyes—colors that are pure, bright, and fast to wash-

ing and sunlight.
The Diamond Dyes—the only guaranteed dyes in the world—possess all the important virtues that make perfect c lors. The popular Diamond Dyes have such an extended sale that unscrupulous dealers have made efforts to imitate them. Avoid all such imitations. If you would have your goods and ma-terials cotored richly and permanently, use only the "Diamond." Refuse all dyes that your dealer tells you are just as good as the "Diamond." The "Diamond" are the best in the world and he knows it well.

Canadian Trade.

TORONTO, October 29.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says :-There is no abatement of the better feeling noted among Montreal business men and the general trade distribution is of a freer character, though buying is still marked by a commend able degree of carefulness and large orders are the exception. In some quarters a little improvement is noted in remittances, but letters from the country would indicate that farmers are disposed to hold for higher prices and are not reducing their store bills as they are generally expected to do at this season. There is continued tendency to the stiffening of values in many staple lines. Dry goods buyers, just back from Britain, report considerable strength in the wollen market and a great rush of Ameriaggregate for the season to date is ahead of last year, which was the larg at on record. Butter shipments are 60,000 packages ahead of last year at this

The trade situation at Toronto continues satisfactory. There is a fair volume of business in the wholesale departments and payments are improving. Prices of the eading staples are firm and dealers generally are hopeful. The decline in the price of wheat has checked the movement of this cereal and likewise the trade in flour has suffered, but there are indications of improvement in the near future. There is little change FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 27.—It became known among mill men to-day that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bourne Mills held yesterday afternoon a part of Chicago and Duluth grain dealers, where money is stringent.

down in health. My appetite was very poor, my head ached, and I had a confused feeling. I read about Hood's Sareaparilla and procured three bottles which I took and gained in flesh, and felt ten years younger than I did before taking it." Mrs. O. W. Heath, South Barnston, Que.

Hoop's Pills act harmoniously with Hood s Sarsaparilla.

Foote was praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one o' his trips to the sister kingdom, when a gentlemen asked him whether he had seen Cork, "No Sir," replied Foote "but I have seen many drawings of it."



• DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, OUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE,
DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The "D. & L." Emulsion. I have got orid of a hacking couch which had troubled me for over a year, and have get act considerably in weight. I liked this kimition 50 went I was glad when the titue cause around to take it.

50c. and \$1 per Bottle DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MONTREAL

UNEXCELLED! UNEQUALLED! UNAPPROACHED!

Our Hand-made Bees' Wax

CANDLES

Moulded Rees' Wax Candles' Stearic Wax Candles

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION THAN ALL OTHER MAKES.

Unsolicited testimonials received from all parts of Canada, for the unquestioned superiority of our high grade Candles. Many new and beautiful designs added to our Decorated Candles.

Please write us before placing your orders; you will find it to your advantage. The confidence so long placed in our Candles, by our customers, forces us to completely ignore and refuse to carry in stock candles that are not up to the standard, containing little or no bees' wax, and which are temptingly offered as cheap goods.

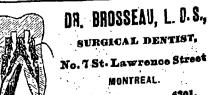
Our hand-made Wax Candle is in keeping with the stundard quantity of wax (in each candle) exacted by the Church. If you want the best Candles in the market, at rices so low as the superior grade of our goods will allow, please communicate with us.

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OUR WAYFARER

On Sensational Novels and Newspapers and Their Effects.

The Charm of "Fabiota" and the Reflections Which it Creates-The Gesu Library — Our Theatrical Critics and Their Prejudices When a Talented Irish Actor

Occupied the Boards.

ballad" as well as the "problem novel." If you don't believe it just spend an hour studying the titles of new songs in the music stores and then give your the scribe who informed us that the

It is inconceivable to me how any young woman with a sense of decorum class actor. If the Irish population of the stand up in a crowded room and the city had done their duty the Academy would have been filled every young woman with a sense of decorum sing songs of the "Fallen by the Wayside" type; but it is done every day, and the fair warblers evidently see nothing objectionable in them. Whether this is the result of mental density, or only a proof of the lack of good taste in the singers, it is hard to say. For my part I am inclined to think it is the outcome of the indiscriminate reading of sensational nevels and newspapers that prevails to day.

which St. Paul judged unfit to be men- of it all, now that it has gazed upon tioned among Christians, is soon blunted land. in the boy or girl who devours the daily paper regularly. The mind becomes familiarized with unsavory subjects and loses the fine instinct which draws a rigid line between right and wrong.

It may be urged that the sickly sentimental ballads I have in view are popular only with a class whose mental horizon is contracted. and this, to a certain extent, is true; but after all I can not help thinking it is the spiritual instinct that is lacking. Many of our grandmothers could scarcely spell their way through their prayer books, but they would have wielded a vigorous broomstick around the Bridget or Peggy who would have dared to lilt the style of song that the Bee and Marguerite of the present day entertain their friends with.

Being weather bound one day last week, I hunted around the house to find something wherewith to beguile the time and come upon a much thumbed copy of "Fabiola," which I immediate-ly sat down to read, for the fourth time at least.

I do not know why that story more than others of the same class should possess such a fascination for me, but the lact remains that it does.

pagan heroine, or sweet Saint Agnes, or Louisians. Other bequests include \$5,000 love them all. and enter into their hopes and fears, their joys and their sorrows as though their lives were interwoven with our own-such, at least, is my experi-On consideration I think the great

charm of the tale lies in its atmosphere. We feel that the delineation of the splendid paganism of the time is true to life, and we realize, even if only passingly, the enmity that must of necessity exist between the Church and the World for all time. The emphatic enunciation of this truth is the gist of the story. We are told that the early Christians abjured not only paganism, but the world as well, and we are shown why they did so. But this suggests a reflection. If the

first followers of the new dispensation thought it necessary to eschew the world -and particularly its amusements-why do we not find it necessary? I fancy I hear someone say: "Oh, the

world is Christian now, and its amusements are carried on with advertence to Christian morals." Are they? Let us be honest for a moment. How often can we go to the theatre, for example, without hearing or seeing something suggestive of thoughts that we instantly and instinctively repel?

How many specimens of current liter ature can we devote five minutes to without experiencing an irritated sense of having subjects thrust upon us that we would much rather ignore?

Can we, by any stretch of the imagination, picture St. Peter or St. Paul's converts taking pleasure in the Sunday newspaper, as it is dished up to us latter day Christians?

But are we, then, all to become hermits! What will you? as our Gallic friends cay. We must either suspect the early Christians of misunderstanding the spirit of the Gospel, or admit that their theory of the renouncement of the world, the flesh and the devil was something very different, in practice, from ours. The dilemma is awkward-for us. Perhaps we had better change the sub-

Apropos of the foregoing. How many of us who have read Wiseman's of reading "The African Fabiola?"—I forget just now who the author is, but think it is Father O'Rielly. This tale deals with the history and martyrdom England. The Pall Mall Gazette says of of two saints whose names will live while this brave young Irishman: "Africa the Sacrifice of the Mass continues to be offered—that is, to the end of time. Suint Perpetua and Saint Felicitas. The another has been cut off in his prime, and that other one of the most capable noble lady and the poor slave. For ro-mance and thrilling interest these two books are worth a cartload of the wishywashy trach we lose so much time over

Then there is Newman's "Callista," and the "Martyrs of the Coliseum;" and the "Victims of the Mamertin"e. Every most ardent lover of thrilling literature, leaving out of the account the amount of historical knowledge to be gained

With a free library such as that of the Grau at our comman, we have no ex-cuse for being ignorant of Catholic

Since the city treasury cannot produce the wherewithal to pay for the repair of the reservoir, it is to be presumed that nothing will be done until a disaster enables us to pass round the hat to outsiders. There is nothing like thrift.

Has it ever happened, in the annals of journalism, that the nationality of public personages has influenced criticism directed at them? Of course not! Newspapers are much above that sort of thing. Nevertheless it is a little strange Judging by the popular ditties of the that one or two of Montreal's dailies day, we shall soon have the "problem | should find so much to admire in the "Two Jacks" a short time ago, while "damning with faint praise" the acting of James O'Neill. Probably the "Two Jacks" was more to the taste of Irish tragedian was neither a Booth nor Barrett, but that does not excuse him for his ungenerous criticism of a first night last week. Unfortunately it looks too often as if we were more in sympathy with every strolling caricaturist of things Irieh than with those who, like James O'Neill, are a credit to our

For a son of the church to die, rejecting her maternal embraces, is always sad; but the spectacle of others of her children publicly defending and rejoicing at such a death is inexpressibly The delicate sense of modesty that sadder, and makes us wonder sorrowfulshrinks from allusions to the theme Iy what the poor wandering soul thinks

> Verily : a man's works do follow him. SILAS WEGG.

LARGE BEQUESTS

Made to Catholic Institutions by the late Mr. P. B. O'Brien, of New Orleans.

An American exchange says: Catholic institutions, religious and educational, will get about \$200,000 by the will of Patrick B. O'Brien, who died in New Orleans last week. He was a wealthy retired merchant, and built the Church of the Sacred Heart in that city. His will, which has just been made public, provides that the Catholic University at Washington shall receive \$150.000, in three separate bequests of \$50,000 each, for the establishment of three professorships, to be devoted to such subjects as the administration may deem advisable, and to be known as the P. B., the J P. and R. P. O'Brien chairs. Cardinal Gibbons is remembered with a personal legacy of \$5,000. Archbishop Janssens, of Louisiana, and his successors will get \$20,000, to be devoted to the education Wherein lies the charm? Is it in the of priests intended for the Diocese of the soldierly Sebastian, or the boy mar to the Church of the Sacred Heart, of House of the Good Shepherd, New Orleans \$5,000; Hotel Dien, New Orleans, \$6,000 for two beds for incurables, and several smaller donations to charity.

Another item in Mr. O'Brien's will is

a bequest of \$10,000 to Mrs. George Eastwick, formerly Miss Celeste Stauffer, with whom Samuel J. Tilden was reported to have been in love.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cardinal Krementz's district, the Archdiocese of Cologne, according to late statistics, contains more than two millions of Catholics.

Professor Stanford, the celebrated Irish composer, has written an Irish choral ballad, which was produced with much success at the Norwich Festival.

The late William Morris was, says the Westminster Gazette, an enthusiastic supporter of the Irish Nationalist move ment, and in hearty sympathy with the doctrines of the Land League.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is now engaged in the preparation of the fifth volume of A History of Our Own Times." This volume will bring the narrative down to the end of the sixteenth year of Queen Victoria's reign.

On October 4 the new church at Midle ton was dedicated by the Archbishop of Cashel, and the ceremonial was witness ed by a large congregation, including the mayor of Cork. Cardinal Logue preach ed the dedication service.

At Toomevara, on September 16 Dr. George H. Powell was eating an apple when a wasp, concealed in the heart of the fruit, stung him in the tongue. That organ immediately became inflamed and although every possible remedy was applied, he died three hours afterwards in great agony. He was about 35 years

Cardinal Satolli has an interesting assortment of letters received from cranks during his stay in this country. Some are of a threatening character, ordering him to leave our shores immediately or to be prepared for terrible results. One suggests that he might use his influence with the Pope in order that Uncle Sam "Fabiola" have also had the pleasure might gobble up the Catholic dominions of Canada.

Dr. D. J. A. Moloney, the famous Airican traveler, died on October 5 after a very short illness at Oxford Lodge, has its revenge upon its explorers. Yet of them all. Dr. Moloney never advertised himself, and his achievements, therefore, remain comparatively un known. His rescue of the Stairs expedi-

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that one of them calculated to satisfy the cit is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

tion will bear comparison, nevertheless, with many deeds of pluck and endurance that have become the commonest of talk. For months he battled with fever and starvation, the only white man who was not incapable of work, and in the end he succeeded in bringing the caravan from Katanga down to the coast. He returned so full of vigor that further adventures seemed to be waiting for him. But, like Dr. Parke and several others, he came back only to die."

"Brian Boru" is the name of the latest production in opera. The first performance was given last week. The Irish American, in referring to it, says: The production of "Brian Boru" marks a new departure in the Irish drama. Hitherto the stage Irishman was a coarse misrepresentation, his occasional wit being all that made amends for his vulgarity. The authors of "Brian Boru" have abandoned all this; they have given us a genuine picture of Irish life and character, true to tradition and historic associations, and it is meet that they should receive the thanks and encouragement of every Irishman.

"HOSTILITY UNMASKED" is the title of a pamphlet which has just been published by Beauchemin & Son, 256 and 258 St. Paul street, Montreal, and of which the Rev. H. Leduc, O.M.I., is the

The subject with which it deals is the School Ordinance of the North West Territories, passed in 1892, and its disastrous results so far as the Catholics there are concerned. As Father Leduc was a member of the Board of Education which was abolished by this school ordinance, he speaks with authority in the matter of which he treats, and he proves beyond a shadow of doubt that, under the system inaugurated in the Territories in 1892, Catholics have lost all control of their schools, and that those who control the system at Regina are openly hostile to Catholics and their schools. The facts here set forth show how clearly the late Archbishop Taché, in his "Memoirs sur la question des Ecoles," saw through the hypocrisy of the phraseology of the ordinance, when he said, "More astute than the Manitoba government, the government of the Territories has left to Catholic schools their existence; but it has deprived them of that which constituted their distinctive character and ensured their freedom of action."

Our Quebec contemporary, La Verite, also recognized the spirit of hostility to Catholic interests in which the ordinance had been drafted; for it said after the ordinance had been signed : "It is the programme of the Protestant Frotective Association and of Free-masonry in all its hypocrisy. Catholic schools continue to exist in name, but they have been robbed of everything that made them different from Public Protestant schools. Formerly there had there is no board. In its place there is a Council of Public Instruction, which is composed of the Executive Committee (of the Legislature) and of two Catholics and two Protestants appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. These four appointed members, however, have no votes, and their presence at the Council is simply a farce. Arbitrary powers are given to the superintendent. Nuns are debarred from teaching in the schools, by a cleverly framed clause which renders it obligatory on all teachers to go through a special course of training in Normal schools which are attended by both sexes. It was, of course, known that the rules of their orders would prevent them from attending these mixed Normal schools, and so the design to banish them from the schools was successfully carried out without mentioning Nuns at all. It is in the matter of text books that the hostile intentions of the ordinance is seen in its true light. Lingard and the Christian Brothers have been xpelled to make room for Buckley and Robertson. Father Leduc's arraignment of the falseness and anti-Catholic tone of Buckley and Ropertson's history is vigorous and lengthy, and is supported by historical references. The pamphlet is interesting reading, as it serves to throw a new light on the movement in the Northwest to launch the scheme of socalled National schools by committing a grievous injustice against Catholics.

THE Conspiracy of the A.P.A. is exposed and denounced with merciless vigor by J. A. Edwards, in a volume published by P. J. Kennedy, 3 to 5 Barclay street.

The A.P.A., as readers of THE TRUE WITNESS are aware, is a secret politicereligious society formed for the avowed purpose of depriving Catholics in the United States of all share in the govern-ment of the country, municipal, state and national. As the author tells us, "From the first it has bid for the support of the ignorant and vicious false statements and appeals to prejudice. It has sought to alarm the credulous by every form of falsehood which ingenuity could devise. It has forged documents designed to excite the lower classes against the Catholics. It has by threats and otherwise secured the discharge of Carholics from their positions and has spared neither the maiden nor the widow. It assails with equal bitterness Catholics, who are the primary objects of attack, and Protestants who refuse to join in its ignorant crusade."

Mr. Edwards describes the methods by which this iniquitous association endeavours to attain its ends, quotes the oath taken by the members, and gives extracts from the speech of the President of the Sup eme Council, at Milwaukee, last year. Incidentally he cites the lanatical and cruei laws of some of the New England States two centuries ago, which afford an instructive commentary on the boasted enlightenment of Protest ant bigots.

THAT best of boy-story writers, the Rev. Francis J. Finn, S.J., has given us another delightful volume, entitled 'Etheldred Preston," (Benziger Brothers, New York and Chicago; 85 cents.)

The book is replete with interest and leaves a wholesome moral impression on the reader whether he be a young or an old boy. Maxims of manliness courage and fortitude are skilfully inculcated in the course of the story in a manner which is rather felt than seen. The prevailing ignorance and prejudice against Catholics, which are among the phenomena of the social life of the United States, are dexterously handled by the

From the same publishers, Benziger Brothers, we have also received another volume, "A Woman of Fortune," by Christian Reid. It is equal to the best of the works already published by this gifted Catholic novelist. The plot is arranged with cleverness, the characters are artistically drawn, the dialogue ani mated, the descriptions well written and the tone dignified. It is a novel which will be read with both pleasure and profit. Price \$1.25.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

And University Education.

[Munster News.]

The Catholic Hierarchy have once education for Irish Catholics, and at their annual meeting at Maynooth during the week raised another indignant protest against the unfair and unjust treatment to which, in this natter, they have so long been subjected. In recent years it has from time to time been vigorously agitated throughout the country, and nowhere has it a more devoted champion than the beloved Bishop of this Dioc se, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, whose numerous public expressions regarding it have attracted widespread attention. Their Lordships' joint pronouncement sets forth the facts concerning the matter in eloquent and forcible language, detailing the weary agitation which for the last forty years has been persistently urged, with the disappointing result that to-day the matter stap's in exactly the same position. And this while the grievance is a imitted by all sections of politicians! Surely it is time this remnant of the penal days, which for ever must remain the re proach of British rule in Ireland, should be removed. People, ignorant of the real circumstances, may imagine that it is a straining of the facts to insinuate that in this last decade of the boasted nineteenth century any section of British subjects should be still labouring under disabilities, yet such is emphatically

the case. Catholics in this vital matter of higher education? While provision of the most ample and complete kind has been made for all other denominations who in the aggregate only constitute a small fraction of the population of the country, absolutely no attempt has been made to been in the North-West, as there are in Quebec, a Catholic and a Protestant section of the Board of Education. Now section of the Board of Education. Now doing for the other religious that which there is no corresponding institution to do for Catholics. But it may be said that these Colleges are open to Catholics, Such is, undoubtedly, the case; but need it be wondered at that Catholic parents! refuse to allow their children to run the risk of losing their faith—which they prize above all earthly considerations and which it has been too trequently shown is seriously endangered by the in finences of those essentially anti-Catholic institutions? The attempt of our paternal rulers to keep Irish Catholics in a state of ignorance, has been, it must be admitted, only too successful so far as the higher branches are concerned. The present Chief Secretary has even stated that from time to time it has been found necessary to pass over public appointments to Protestants, which he would have thought right to give to Catholics had they been qualified for them. But, as the Bishops state, however humiliating this statement, nobody can be surprised at it. It is not that the Irish Catholics are less endowed with natural talent and ability, but, as has been shown, it is due to the want of opportunities to develop those talents. "To be crushed by law," says the Bishop's statement bitterly, "into a position of inferiority, and then made to suffer in consequence, has for a long time been the lot of Irish Catholics."

In the elementary schools, and still more in the Intermediate examinations, Irish Catholic boys and girls have proved to demonstration, that, given equal facilities, a fair field and no favour, they can compete with any. The work ing of the Intermediate system has more pointedly brought home to the leaders of Catholic thought in Ireland the injustice of the conditions under which they suffer. Having successfully passed through the several grades, what can be a more legitimate aspiration for any young man to entertain than a univer sity course? Yet here in the midst of his career a period is placed; the doors of higher knowledge are shut in his face -" No Catholic need apply." And then, forsooth, we are taunted with the bitter gibe that we are not fit for public po

This is the state of affirirs which the Irish Archbishops and Bishops have set

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themselves to remedy, and in their noble

work they have the unanimous voice of three and a half millions of Irish Catholies at their backs. Surely when the Government have made such am le provision for the half million of Protestin ts they should see the equity of dealing similarly with the three and a hali mailions of Catholics. The Bishops claim no concession that has hot already been given to others, they simply ask equality. They do not desire to impur the usefulness of existing institutions; they solely ask for a university of their own wherein more returned to the question of higher | the Catholic youth of Ireland may pursue the higher studies without menuce to their faith. Here is an opportunity for a Government processing sympathy with the country, not, indeed, to grant a fayour, but to right a grievous wrong; and we trust it will be availed of gracefully and promptly. For forty years the Bisheps of Iceland have been patiently but in effectually urging the Government on this matter, and no wonder, in the bitter ess of their disappointment, they exclaim :- 'Our wishes and our demands count for very little. We get whatever the Cabinet, which has been formed by English public opinion, thinks good for us; but we are made to feel bitterly the uselesaness of constitutional agitation on our part. Violence and excess obtain ready recognition, and lead to the redress of grievances; but the constitutionally expressed desire of the Irish people through Parliamentary elections and the action of their members of Parliament count unfortunately for very little."

We do not see how the Government can further resist the united demand of the Catholics of Ireland for the remady of this vexations and i jurious grievance. They may rest assured that the agita tion begun forty years ago is not going o be abandoned now, but will be continued until our just rights are granted.

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I am past seventy; yet, since I took the Paine's Celery Compound, I feel as well as an old man can feel. For this condition of health I can think of no other cause than use of the Compound. I am, gentlemen, Yours thankfully,

JOHN TRELAND. Wells & Richardson Co.,

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A farmer asked an Irish priest, a wellknown wit, what a miracle was. He gave hem a very full explanation, which, however, did not seem quite to satisfy the farmer, who said: "Now, do you think, your reverence, you could give me an example of miracles?" "Well," said the priest "walk on be-fore me and I'll see what I can do."

As the larmer did so, he gave him a tremendous kick behind.
"Did you feel t at," he asked.
"Why wouldn't I feel it; said the

farmer, rubbing the damaged place.
"Begorra, I did feel it, sure enough.
"Well," said the priest, "it would be a miracle if you didn't."

A gentleman whose nose and chin were both very long, and who lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought very close together, was told . 'I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long, they approach each other so very menacingly "

"I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

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WEDNESDAY,.....NOVEMBER 4, 1890

A NEEDED LESSON.

A this time of year there is always a good deal in the aspect of nature around us to cause serious reflection. The summer has come and gone, the fall is nearly over and winter, with its gifts and negations, is at hand. For the young and healthy and vigorous and fairly well-to-do our Canadian winter is. on the whole, a time of enjoyment. For the delicate of all ages and conditions it Tis trying, but those who are provided with comfortable homes and have no serious illness, sorrow or trouble, even though they have begun to feel the approaching age, there is, with reasonable care, nothing in our winter more formidable than in the winters of more southern climes. For those who are in good condition the clear, cold sunshiny weather, when the season has fairly set in and the streets and roads are good for all kind of travel, is cheering, bracing and appetizing. Indeed, welcome as is the spring, when all the earth awakes to new life, the summer, when nature lays all her wealth of beauty and bounty at our feet, and au. tumn, when she satisfies us with fruition for the present and the future, there are ofew of us who would miss the experience of winter from the year's providential course. For, while the spoils of the harvest contribute to its comfort, it has choice delights of its own, invigorating out-door sports and exercises, in-door pleasures without number, opportunities for cultivating the mind and the heart, and improving the taste and social privileges prized all the more when Boreas is rough. But, if winter suggests so much that is pleasant to look forward to, it also inspires thoughts of a different order.

In every large city there are many families and countless individuals to whom the approach of winter brings apprehension, anxiety, and, in some cases. despair. How or why this comes to pass it is vain to ask, if we look for an explanation entirely true and entirely satisfactory. Semper pauperes habetis vobiscum. These words, first uttered as German Empire is the result of aspiraa reproach to ill-timed parsimony in God's service, seem to have had the force | confined to the literary revivalists of the of a prophecy. That they indicate the smaller states. Political ambition, Divine purpose we cannot believe. God never created men, women and children to starve, and if we have the poor still with us, after so many centuries, it is the way, could never have accomplished because there is still room for improve ment in the conditions of human society. How far it is the fault of the poor themselves, if, in the depth of a Canadian winter, they are destitute, we do not pause to ask when the urgent cry for the throne, the Germans of Austria prehelp assails our ears. In many cases, pared to present an address to His doubtless, improvidence, recklessness Majesty in which they would have hailed indolence, intemperance, may be as- him as the head of the German race. signed as among the causes that make | Count Taafe, the Prime Minister at that paupers of families or individuals. In time (who, as our readers will recall, is other cases, misfortune may be a sufficient explanation. A fire breaks seat in the House of Lords), saw at once the machinery is rendered useless. Twenty, thirty, fifty, a hundred hands subjects, would create an awkward sennot conjecture. Disasters of this kind crowns the disaster, and a brave fireman, his disappointment. in the discharge of his duty, loses his life, our hearts are touched at the woe that has overtaken his tomed hour will come and pass but the to effect by arrangement with Prussia national allegiance is, where justice honesty, of good sense, of knowledge Canada the Catholic people are awaiting theory.

be allowed to endure the pangs of hunger. But of the other tragedy no one hears, save a few neighbors. Days pass, then weeks, then months, in weary idleness. and the children are hungrier every day till at last there is nothing to give them | and of the great changes that ensued. And the cold, it is merciless. If it were only summer! The occasional snowstorm becomes a God-send that brings a chance job, and thus the winter drags on, if despair does not cut it short.

Some years ago a long report was published giving object lessons in economy. by the more enlightened members of the community more urgent in its obligation than that of diffusing the principles of thrift and foresight among their less favored fellow-men. Af the reception to Hon. M. F. Hackett, the Rev. Father Larocque, of the church of St. Louis de France, gave a lesson on this very subject which, though addressed to not uninformed hearers, illustrates the need of hundreds of the better class of improvident workmen and laborers. There is no lack of institutions, though few that we know of offer such advantages as the | reasons stand in the way of its success. C.M.B., which is exceptional even among the braiseworthy. Every word of commendation that it received from Hon. Father Larocque and Father Donnelly, the Association merited. The proof of the pudding is in the eating—a fact of which the reverend gentlemen, who have had such opportunities of studying the association and comparing its opera. tions and reults with those of other independence under the Czar of Russia. benefit agencies, did not tail to show their appreciation. As testimony to the excellent work that the institution has literary and scientific mere of both accomplished the gathering of Monday week was all that could be desired and must have been most gratifying to the mamed the Monde Latin, a well-edited clergy, the grand chancellor and the other officers and friends of the associa.

What we would respectfully suggest, however, is that the duty of impressing on all wage earners what they owe to themselves and their families when and while they are employed, so as to be not wholly unprepared in case some casualty and Roumania, were all brought within or failur or other cause threw them suddenly out of work, is one that ought never to be lost sight of. Thrift ought to be taught to boys and girls at schoolnot in a general way, but with reference to the contingencies of life. And for those grown-up children who are the victims of their own ignorance of every principle of economy there ought to be special instruction suited to their needs. If such practical knowledge were more tends to keep apart the descendants of regularly disseminated among our peo ple and were illustrated and brought learned their mother tongues from the home to them until they were taught to same strong teachers, there is still in save something against the evil day of the kinship of language a bond that surenforced idleness, sickness, loss or sudden death, our winters would be looked forward to with less anxiety by thousands, with less certainty of having to appeal for help in forma pauperis by hundreds. Happily, there are in the church itself organizations, such as the C.M.B.A., which, as Father Larocque made clear have no equal for the advantages they offer among the regular insurance cor-

MOVEMENTS OF RACE.

Of the movements of our time, those that are based on common origin, or common speech, or community of belief. or on the combination of two or all of these, have been largely conspicuous and. to a considerable extent, successful. The tions, long, indefinite and vague, and statecraft and the longing to humiliate a rival at last achieved what mere sentiment, though not ineffectual in clearing

Even the Empire of 1870 left German aspirations unsatisfied. On the occasion of the present Kaiser's visit to Vienna in the first year after his accession to an Irish Viscount, with a contingent out; a factory is burned to the ground; that such a recognition of a foreign sovereign by Francis Joseph's German are forced to idleness just as the season sation and so he refused to sanction such begins to be rigorous. Such a case is an address. His master, doubtless, felt grateful for his courage and tact, but it cre of frequent occurrence. What be- was said that the younger potentate, who comes of the families thus deprived of coveted that very distinction, resented their daily bread? When a tragedy Taafe's interference, and openly showed

It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon III. cherished, until not long power, the Pan Slavonic movement was before his downfall, the ambition, which for some years considered a menace to desolate widow and innocent or he associated with the name and achievephane. Their sorrow is great. ments of his illustrious uncle, of being will never be heard again. The accus- an historic fact that in 1867 he intrigued ministration shows that, in practice, They have, it seems to us, the ring of also in Canada and other countries. In This is ideal of times and delighted bour will come and need but the to effect by seven grown with Proposition and delighted bour will come and need but the to effect by seven grown with Proposition and delighted bour will come and need but the to effect by seven grown with Proposition and delighted beautiful to the countries and delighted bour will come and need but the to effect by seven grown the seven grown and the countries are the countries.

silence will never be broken by that first, and afterwards with Holland, the cheery voice. That is suffering enough; establishment of a greater France, by the widow and the orphans must never | the restoration of the Gothic boundaries of the time of Julius Casar. The attempt proved unfortunate. Indeed, the Luxembourg affair gave rise to misun derstanding, boasts and threats which Everything pawnable has left the house augured ill for one or other of the rival states and was the harbinger of the war

Some years later broke out the Italia Irre-tenta (unredeemed Italy) movement, the object of which was to complete the unification of the kingdom by insisting on the restoration of Nice, Ticeno, Malta, Trieste, Trentino and other districts in which Italian is spoken. The movethe class the members of which were as the occupation of Rome, not to speak supposed to benefit by it. And yet there of the seizure of Naples, etc., had, of is really no duty imposed on or assumed | course, to be suppressed out of deference to Austria, in order to make possible the Triple Alliance. France, England and Switzerland also protested against the agitation as a virtual menace.

In Spain and Portugal there has for years been a movement of varying strength for the formation of an Iberian union, in the shape of a monarchy (as once before) or of a republic. This movement, though represented, from time to time, by members of the Cortes in both countries, never became a question of practical polities, and dynastic

In the Scandinavian kingdoms there has always been a strong feeling for their common race, apart from political unions. This feeling has been the means of preserving the language and literature and national traditions of the Scandinavians of Vinland-a freedomloving people who still, not with standing some recent modifications, enjoy a large measure of constitutional liberty and

Notwithstanding the estrangement between France and Italy, a number of countries combined some years ago to found a league; of which the organ was periodical which had Canadian contributors. Le Monde Latin was intended to represent, without regard to political divisions, all the New Latin communities of both hemispheree. Spanish, Portuguese and French America, the Iberian Peninsula, France, and Belgium, in so far as it spoke Franch, the sympathies of Le Monde Latin. Indeed, its comprehensive spirit did not end at the shores of the Pacific and the Black Sea. The citizens of the Hellenic kingdom and the scattered children of the Hellenic race were also offered and accepted hospitality for their opinions in the pages of Le Monde Latin. Such a movement is not without significance. It shows that, in spite of so much that common ancestors and of those who vives wars and conquests and dynasties. a world, as has been seen, of no small extent and of no inconsiderable influ-

Of the Latin world thus understoodence-there is one community that has a peculiar interest both from its origin and history and from its isolation from all the other members of the same stock. Strange to say, though situated so far aloof, it still bears a name that is distinctive of the character of the entire group-Roumania. The three larger divisions of the Latin world in Europe are continuous. France forming a centre, with Spain and Portugal across the Pyrenees and Italy beyond the Alps. But Roumania is strangely separated from its racial, or at least linguistic, kindred. It consisted until comparatively recently of two principalities,-Wallachia, which lies along the Danube. and Moldavia, situated between the Pruth and Carpathian Mountains. There is also a considerable Roumanian population in Transylvania beyond the Carpathians, in the kingdom of Hungary. The conquest which, after an obstinate struggle, made Dacia a Roman pro. vince, colonized by Roman settlers, is vividly recorded on Trajans Column, in the city of Rome. Many of the newcomers were Italians and most of them spoke the speech of Italy. Towards the close of the third century the Roman garrisons were withdrawn from the region north of the Danube, but the descendants of the veterans and other colonists of Trajans time had long become naturalized, having taken them wives of the Dacian damsels, and many of them chose to remain. They had retained the use of the Latin tongue, and were destined to hand it down in a modified form to the present day. Other races-Goths, Slavs, etc.,-doubtless contributed to the making of Roumania,

We have already indicated some features of the Pan-Slavonic movement. As Russia is the stronghold of Slavonic Teutonic and Latin Europe. The alarm proved groundless, and the elevation of

change, even the adoption of the creed

and worship of Eastern Christendom.

reigns, more powerful than the sentiment of race. It is, indeed, quite possible for the latter to survive, and even to flourish, without impairing the former, as we know from ample experience. In Canada, for instance, we have no lack | us in Canada they should, other things of examples of loyalty to the British being equal, be accepted as guiding crown, in the service of the Dominion, while the traditions of race are cherished as a precious heirloom.

The Pan-Hibernian Convention is the latest instance of this racial movement to which we would call attention. For literary and scientific ends there bave been ever so many efforts to keep alive the sentiment of race in the hearts of Celts all over the world, France, Scot-We don't suppose it reached many of ment, which was at least as justifiable land, Wales, Ireland, have all their publications devoted to their respective branches of the Celtic family of languages and their origins and literatures. There are societies also composed of members of the different divisions of the race. But the Dublin Convention is the first experiment in the formation of an assembl composed of representatives of the most important branch of the race throughout the world for a definite political end. The evidence of the returned Canadians, and especially the Montreal delegates, to its representative value, is most complete and gratifying, and shows that whatever it suffered from those that stood aloof has been compensated for by the heartiness and unity of those who were so happily brought together.

THE SITUATION IN THE STATES,

The event that for several months has teen engrossing the thoughts of our neighbors across the frontier has for us issues, until some time after the St. Louis Convention, were various. Indeed, in his speech of acceptance, Major Mckinley said that they touched every interest in the country. The people looked to the Republican candidate to win back the demestic trade; hitherto so depressed, so that the too long idle working people might be once more employed. in gainful occupations. Americans were entitled to American, not European wages. While Mhjor McKinley looked its former proud rank, he would make it his special aim to re-spen the foreign trade on espitable terms for America's surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. What the Republican candidate meant by these words it was not difficult to discovers The "adverse legislation "of the Democratic administration of President Cleveland was to be reremed; and protection, supplemented by reciprocity, was to take its place. The economic reforms of the same government had according to Major McKinley, simply resulted in enforced borrowing to sustain its credit and defray its expenses. No government could: honorably on usefully exist without having at command sufficient income to camp on its func tions. Sufficient resenues must; there fore, be provided to enable the government to do its work without increasing excuse a pretty vigorous protest. But the public debt. At treasury that is these inequalities will not be removed insufficient save when replenished by loans is certainly not the normal conistered commonwealth. It: was claimed the long years of Bapublican predominance "the gold reserve had been sacredly maintained and the country's currency and credit presented without depreciation, taint or suspicion." Major McKinley then indulged in a eulogy of his party—the party that had saved the country, from disintegration, that had scorned repudiation, that had conducted the war and after the war had resumed specie payments and put the currency on a sound and enduring basis, that had held the country's financial honor as sacred as-its-flag and looked, upon the preservation of that honor as above every party fealty; the manty that was

needed:now, and was, he trusted, to have a sweeping victory in the tall elections. Major McKinley then referred in strong but general terms to the question that was ere long destined, like Aaron's in the eyes of the mass of the population there seemed to be no other problem worthy of their attention. "The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must," said Major McKinley, "be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at chasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."

Now this statement was made calmly. but the Latin language survived every as the result of deliberate conviction and after a careful study of the question. any sign of the wild commotion aroused by Mr. W. J. Bryan's speech at the Democratic Convention. Major McKinley could not have chosen his words more happily, if he had foreseen all that has a Slav to the head of the Austrian ad taken place since they were spoken.

based on experience, and are free from an element that should be absent from such a solemn event as the choosing of a ruler over seventy millions of people. It is just for this reason that for words that merit our confidence. We say this conscientiously and solely with a view to Canada's interests. We are bound to no party in the Dominion. much less in the United States. Still we have our sympathies, and, on the whole, THE TRUE WITNESS'S record shows its leanings to have been on the Democrat rather than on the Republican side. So far as the sentiment in Mr. Bryan's. speeches is concerned, so fay as he espouses the cause of the people; of the toiler and his family, we are with him but, in so far as his policy is in fewor of the American toiler, to the detriment of the Canadian, we are against him. For, as we tried to explain before, it is not international bi-metalism—a coinage of both the precious metals arranged by convention of the commercial nations of the world-that Mr. Bryan advocator: With him it is the West against the East, the United States against the world. According to Mr. Bryan "this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." Of course, this brast took amazingly. But unfortunately, even the great Republic cam not dual with international questions without giving some consideration to the inter-

ests and rights and views of the other nations concerned. Advantage has been taken of the statements of European bimetalists as though they justified Mr. a more than ordinary interest. The Bryan; but those theorists never dreamed of such a thing as the United States adopting a policy of free silver coinage at an unreal ratio, without regard to them or their fellow-countrymen. Now the whole of Mr. Bryan's much lauded convention speech is made up of just such Chauvinistie defiance of Eastern, Canadian and European sentiments and interests as is implied in the above quotation. From its start to its rather profane close, where he talks of the gold standard as a crown of for a restoration of the home market to thorns (!), there is not a trace of argu ment or justifying fact. It is,, throughout, an appeal to the prejudice of class against class, section against section, the United States against Europe. That Mr. Bryan is convinced that the cause which he champions is a righteous one wado not deny. We have talked with those who have listened entranced to his eleguence and they describe it as virtually resistless. Even false metaphore and weak logic rolled forth by a sonorous voice, with an air of profound conviction, and combined with touching refer ences to the trials of the honest toiler, cannot fail to captivate an audience that hails him as a deliverer. Besides, he knows that there is enough truth in any count of axisting concentrations with its glaring inequalities and " Maltimillionaires"—however exeggenated—to by introducing anarchy, into the currency from which the so-called workingdition of a prosperous and well; admin-ficlasses, if they do not lose most, are likely to feel the loss most keenly. Honest by the Republican candidate that during and thinking Americans must know that the "multi-millionaire" class of the West is more likely to profit by free silver coinage than the thousands and hundreds of thousands whose pittance risks impairment by being paid in depreciated coin. At the same time, it is well that those who, fore warned by the utterances of Mr. Bryan and his lieutenants, have given their good wishes to his rival,

should not lose their, heads altogether. We know by our own experience that party prophecies of the results of rival successes may be received with a liberal allowance of salt. Even if Mr. Bryan should be victorious, there is little fear of an immediate and aweeping catastrophe. Somstimes providence seems to approve of heroic measures for the renewal of great exils. Sometimes from seeming evil good flows in an amplitude rod, to swallow up all other issues, till all the more welcome that it is unexpected. The success of the silver men, though judged by theirown words, it is, we hold to be deprecated, may be the first advance to a goal much to be desired-that of a common coinage for all the nations of the world. It is a consummation which, though devoutly to be wished, could not be reached without taking much thought. It is not impossible, however, nor withpar in any and every commercial centre out precedent. The central fact in the of the Globe. . . The dollar paid to world's history is associated with a taxthe farmer, the wage earner and the pen- census that implies such an ecumenical sioner must continue equal in pur- coinage. What has been may be again, and such a numismatic uniformity would be well worth striving for. There is another point in Mr. Bryan's favor with us Canadians. From him, rather than from Major McKinley, by Major McKinley, on an occasion is the Laurier government likely to obwhich gave to all his words a peculiar | tain concessions in the arrangement of significance, and before there had been the tariff. If the one offers sound money, which we all want, the other offers free trade, which some of us want (in measure). Such is the situation.

> THE question of religion in schools is a burning one, not alone in England, but his wealthier neighbors."

with much anxiety the announcement of the basis of settlement said to have been agreed to by Premier Laurier and the representatives of the Greenway Govern-

A POLITICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

One of the most remarkable utterances since the adjournment of the great Irish Race Convention in Dublin was the speech delivered at Toronto by the Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Michael's. The whole speech, like all Father Ryan's ntterances, is well worthy of perusal, but the most striking statement made by him was with reference to Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P. To the overwhelming mass of Irishmen the world over it seems Mr. Healy has an opportunity of doing great service to his country by retiring from the political arena. It is hardly likely he will do so, and by persisting in his present course he must cut a very sorry figure in his. tory. The following is the quotation from Father Ryan's speech :-

He had been met by a friend in Dublin who told him to return to Canada without attending the Convention and so save his dignity. He had asked his friend what was the difficulty. He found Mr. Bealy was the difficulty so he decided to go and see the difficulty, (Laughter). He went to see the difficulty in the sompany of his friend. He met Mr. Healy in his suburban home, met him politically. In speaking of Mr. Healy now he only intended to refer to him as a politician. Intellectually Mr. Healey is a very able man. Politically he is a very difficult man to manage. Let them renzember that Mr. Healy as a member of Parliament is pledged to sit, vote and act with the Irish party. But he has chosen to constitute himself the critic of that party. In the interview that had taken place Mr. Healy stated three difficulties in the way of Mr. Dellon's leadership. He alleged incapacity, mismanagement of the Parliamentary funds and tyrannical action of the leader in coercing the constituencies. He (Father tyan) was able to answer Mr Healy upon the most reliable authority with regard to the alleged difficulties of intellectual incapacity and dishonesty in the management of the Paris funds. (Cheers.) With regard to the last charge, that Mr. Dillon had interfered with the freedom of the voters, he asked for particulars. He thought if that statement were true, seeing there was nothing in the others, that it might be serious. Mr. Healy told him that the tyranny was practised at Castle-

bar:
"Why," said Father Ryan, "I went find out down to Castlebar in order to find out what was in that charge. I met the electors of Castlebar, I came face to face, not only with the people, but with the priests as well. And do you know what they told me to a man? They told me that they were prepared to make oath that Mir. Dillon's action was not coercive, but on the contrary that it was in accordance with the decisive wish of the priests and people and that it saved the constituency from having a representative of Irish landlordism as their parliamentary representative (loud cheers.) Well, ladies' and gentlemen, that completely refuted what Mr. Healy had stated, and that was Mr. Healy's greatest difficulty in the way of Mr. Dillon's leadership (laughter.) Therefore, I tell vou that Mr. Healy's chark, was the very opposite of magnetic And now I will bell you; what suggests it had He ever man, an intellectual man. and a sharp man. He has done splendid work in the battle in the past; but he has now turned his weapons against his own. He is a destructive critic of the Home Rule party, the critic of destruction and a clever critic as I have told you. Ladies and gentlemen, in my solemn judgment Mr. T. M. Healy as a politician is an impossibility in the service of Ireland unless he changes his ways (cheers.)

THE educational question is one which will consume a good deal of the time of the British Parliament in future, as it is now occupying considerable space in leading Reviews.

Rev. M. L. SHEA, of St. Mary's Church, leaves on Friday night for Tennessee. The increased parochial duties devolving on Father Shea, during Father O'Donnell's visit to Ireland, have necessitated his taking a few weeks' rest. We hope the reverend gentleman will derive much benefit from his visit to the sunny South.

Mr. GLadstone's humanitarian deliver ance in Liverpool, regarding the duty of England towards the Armenians in their dire distress, reflects in a striking man ner the noble characteristic, of possess ing the courage of his convictions, which he manifested early in public life. The lack of this characteristic, in many clever men, even in our own times, and in this country, has prevented them from rising above the level of mediocrity.

In the course of an article on "The Social Mission of the Public Schools, the President of an American College says:-

"The public school is the institution which says that the poor boy, though he may eat coarser food, and wear a shabbier coat, and dwell in a smaller house and work earlier and later and harder than his rich companion, still shall have his eyes trained to behold the same glos in the heavens and the same beauty the earth; shall have his mind develop to appreciate the same sweetness in music and the same loveliness in at shall have his heart opened to enjoy the philosophic truths; shall have his soul stirred by the same influences and the same spiritual ideals as the children

JOSTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

There are in Ireland at this moment buttwo University institutions deserving of the name-Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's College, Belfast. We do not regard the work of university education which is being done by the other Queen's College as worthy of conaideration, and we must recognize that our Catholic colleges, however brilliant their successes at various examinations. are limited by the conditions under which they exist to very small fields of labour. But unquestionably, Trinity College does educational work of great extent and of a high order; and in a less, but still considerable degree, the same may be asserted of the Queen's College, Belfast.

In these two institutions there are 1.500 students, and, out of that total, less than 100 are Catholics and the remainder are Protestants of the Disestablished Church or Presbyterians. In this condition of things it is hardly a matter of surprise that educated Catholics are not numerous in Ireland.

usl and also for the material interests of the loss which they sustain in having the doors of higher knowledge shut in their faces. And those who take any interest in the temporal welfare and progress of the country have brought home of raising a nation in which three-fourths of the population are cut off from the direct and indirect advantage of the full In England training of their best intellect.

In recent years, since the institution of the Intermediate Examinations, this incompleteness of our educational sys-Intermediate schools have been multithemselves for examination, and in all probability this number will grow still thousands of Catholic students, he will not would all, or even the majority, go beyond an Intermediate education, but we know also that a University career is the reasonable and only legitimate completion for studies such as theirs.

A distinguished Irishman, the Conservative statesman Lord Cairns, expressed this view in a happy metaphor when he spoke of the National system of Primary education as the foundation, the Intermediate as the walls, and the University as the roof, of the entire structure. For Protestants and Presbyterians, the edifice cation. At any time during all these is complete, and available without the years an overwhelming majority of our sacrifice of any religious principles. They have their universities, richly en- In every way known to the constitution dowed and splendidly equipped, where we have urged them At this moment, the cream of their youth have opened to at least two thirds of the Irish members them every career in which higher cul- of Parliament are with us, and speak ture avails. As far as we, Irish Catholics, and vote for us; and yet, while we see are concerned, there is no roof over us, and our educational system is incom- countrymen pass from the schools into plete, and, by that incompleteness, per-

It must now be plain to everyone that Irisi. Catholics, as a body, will not accept a University education which is eit if Protestant or godless. Catholic Trunity College nor to be pleen's College; and consequently the only alternatives practically remaining are either to keep the Catholics of Ireland in ignorance, and let them fall behind every other country in the world, or give every other country in the world, or give tion which their consciences can accept.

It is out of the question for us to hope alienation. to supply our needs by any private efforts or sacrifices. For many years we struggled to maintain the Catholic University of Ireland, and the amount of money which was voluntarily subscribed to it was enormous in relation to our resources. But, aggravated as it was by the absence of all legal recognition for our University, the unequal effort was found to be oppressive. This is a very poor country, and the Catholics are the poorest of its people. Even the generous provision which our forefathers had made for religion, and which would have enabled us to provide for education also, was long ago taken from us; and we have been forced, out of our poverty, to provide all the means for the maintenance of our Church, and of its multi-farious institutions. We have not, then, the means to endow a University for our selves; and even if we were richer, it would be an unequal competition between us and colleges richly endowed by public

In these days, too, education is growing in costliness to such an extent that even in England and in the great centres of manufacture and commerce, where the princely munificence of private citizens has founded magnificent colleges, we read of the appeals of the colleges of the Victoria University at Manchester and Leeds, and Liverpool, to Parliament for increased grants to enable them to carry on their work. Surely, if the maintenance of University Colleges is considered to be too much for the resources of perhaps the wealthiest communities in the world, it must be evident that in a poor country such as Ireland it is unreasonable and unjust to throw such a burden upon Catholics, and upon them alone.

What, then, do we claim? Simply to be put on an equality with our Protestant fellow countrymen. We take Trinity College, Dublin, with its endowments, and its privileges, and seeing what is done by public funds and legal enactments for hold a military of Protest enactments for half a million of Protest auts of the Disestablished Church of Ireland, we claim that at least as much should be done for the three millions and a half of Catholics.

sympathy upon the work which Tripity statue was placed in position between College and the Belfast Queen's College are doing. But, we ask, as a matter of simple justice, that the Catholics of Ireland should be put on a footing of perfect equality with them.

How that equality is to be reached, it is not for us now to define. We have stated on many occasions that we are not irrevocably committed to any one principle of settlement; and whether that settlement is carried out through a distinct Catholic University or through a college, we shall be prepared to consider any proposal with an open mind, and with a sincere desire to remove, rather than to aggravate, difficulties.

In putting forward this claim we consider it not unressonable on our part to take into account the declaration of the present Government on the subject of education. If there is one principle more than another to which they stand committed, it is that of denominationalism in education. As far as abstract principles are involved we might accept almost without qualification the state-ments on the subject made by the Prime Minister in recent speeches. And we cannot think that, when it comes to an application of those principles, he will seek to limit it to countries which are mainly Protestant, such as England and

Scotland. If, then, our demand is in barmony with the principles which the Government professes, and if at the same time its concession is necessary in order to give the people of Ireland the educa-We who are concerned for the spirit- tional advantages which are essential conditions of progress in a modern state, our people, know from bitter experience | we can hardly believe that it will be either refused or postponed.

It is now twenty-three years since this was made a Cabinet question, and yet in spite of the protests and the agitation of the Catholics of Ireland, in Parliato them at every turn the impossibility | ment and out of it in the meantime, we are practically in the same position as

In England such a miscarriage of legislation on a matter of so much importance would be impossible. There Parliament responds to public opinion. The English people are able through tem is more obvious and more irritating. their Parliamentary representatives to make and unmake Governments, and plied. Year by year the number of their students is increasing. This year as many as 8,700 students, the great major ity of whom are Catholics, presented count for very little. We get whatever granted. Unfortunately, it is not so in Ireland. Our wishes and our demands count for very little. We get whatever the Cabinet, which has been formed by English public opinion, thinks good for larger. But if any reasonable man asks himself what the goal of all these Intermediate studies is to be for so many on our part. Violence and excess obtain ready recognition, and lead to the refind it quite easy to get an answer. We dress of grievances; but the constitu-know well that under no circumstances tionally expressed desire of the Irish people through Parliamentary elections and the action of their members of Parliament count unfortunately for very

> It is little wonder, then, that the minds of our people are alienated from their Government, and every day lose confidence in constitutional methods. This is a state of things which we regard as deplorable, but still quite natural.

> For over forty years we have been agitating this grievance of University Educountrymen were in favour of our claims. one generation after another of our young active life with the mark of educational inferiority upon them, and our country.

management of their own affairs, and them opportunities of University educa- stand aloof from the actual Government of the country in a spirit of distrust and

> Yet, although our task is a weary one. we would ask our countrymen still to tion, which, in reality, is freedom of religion; and we would impress upon our Parliamentary representatives the importance of pressing this question at all times on the attention of Parliament.

† MICHAEL CARD. LOGUE, Chairman.
† Francis J. MacCormack,
Bishop of Galway and
Kilmacduagh,

† JOHN HEALY,
Bishop of Clonfert,
Secretaries to the Meeting.

CATHOLIC NEWS

Widespread regret has been felt in the county Mayo at the death recently of Father O'Donohue, parish priest of Lahaidane.

The death of the Very Rev. F.A. Walsh, O.S.F., is announced. It took place at the residence of the Franciscan Fathers, Limerick.

A despatch from Rome to the Central News says that the Pope will raise the Diocese of Bulfalo, New York, to a Metro politan See, with a jurisdiction over Rochester, Syracuse, and Elmira.

Cardinal Prince Gustave Adolphe von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, brother of Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, died at Rome on Friday last. He was born February 26, 1823, and created Cardinal June 22, 1866.

orated the opening of the first establishment of the good Nuns of St. John of God on Irish soil. In 1871 the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, the then Bishop of Ferns, foresaw the inestimable boon of having an establishment of the community of the nuns of St. John of God amongst his people, and late in that year the first convent was established in the town.

Rev. Father André M. Garin, O.M.I., has been honored by the people of Low-We do not seek to impur the efficiency of any institution. We do not want to take one shilling from the endowments of any other body. We look—apart from the consideration of our own inequality—with much admiration and

St. Jean Baptiste Church and the rectory. The bronze figure of Father Girin is nine feet high. It is garbed in a priestly gown. The right hand points toward the church, and the left hand contains a representation of the plans of St. Jean Baptiste Church. The inscription on the bare gives the name of the good priest, the date and place of his birth and death, and the words, "He went about doing good" and "Erected by the people of Lowell."

OBITUARY.

MR. EDWIRD KENNEDY.

It seems but a moment since the late Mr Edward Kennedy stood in the office of the writer, to all appearances in the enjoyment of excellent health, and possessing a physical strength which it falls to the lot of but few mortale to enjoy. The suddenness of his death, a few days afterwards, would make it appear as through the shadow of the dread metsenger was then falling upon him. When the announcement of the death was made on Thursday evening, it came as a great shock, not alone to the large circle of friends and acquaintances of the deceased, but also created a widespread feeling of surprise among a large number of citizens of all classes and creeds. Very few people outside the immediate circle of his relatives were even aware of his brief illness Mr. Kennedy on Saturday morning complained of a severe cold and remained at his home. During the course of the afternoon symptoms of a serious character became manifest and Sir William Hingston and Dr. Stewart were called in. Everything that could be done by medical skill was exerted, but it proved of no avail as Mr. Kennedy was suffering from an aggravated attack of pneumonia.

The decased always evinced a deep interest in all matters apportaining to the welfare of his nationality. From the days of his youth, when he became identified with the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, until the hour of his death, be manifested in an eminent degree the courage of his convictions in this respect. He was a young man of a sensitive nature and generous impulses. The good work he had done for the poor workingmen and their familie during his incumbency of the office of Canal Superintendent was only known to himself and those whom he assisted. He was silent in regard to his actions in that direction. Mr. Kennedy was ambitious and anxious to succeed, and strove earnestly to attain the goal of his ambition, adopting only those methods which were characterized by honesty and uprightness of aim. He encountered obstacles, no doubt, but up to the time of his death he was determined to surmount them, and had it pleased God to have spared his life, he would have attained that position in the community for which his talents fitted him. The funeral, which took place from his late residence, on Sunday, was a marked evidence of the popularity of the man, as more than one thousand citizens, together with representatives of other localities, and of all ranks, and different races and creeds, young and old, followed in procession as a last testimony of their respect to his memory. Floral tributes came from many quarters, one, representing a broken column, being sent by a large number of young friends with whom he associated during many

Mr. Kennedy was a member of the C.M B.A., and the members of that organization, true to the dictates of their rules turned out in large numbers

We offer to the grief stricken widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad loss.

MR. HUGH WALDRON.

The funeral of the late Mr. Hugh Wallron, which took place from the residence of his brother, Mr. Charles Waldron, in this city, on Saturday last, was largely attended by young citizens,

friends of the deceased for many years.
Hughie, as he was familiarly called, was a bright young man of more than the average ability. He left this city some six years ago to take up his resiurge their claim for freedom of educa- dence in Pittsburgh, Pa., where, by the exercise of his talents and energy, he succeeded in acquiring a place in a profession far beyond his expectations. He was suddenly taken ill two months ago, and his medical adviser suggested a change of scene. He came to this city, and for a short period seemed to have improved, but it was of a temporary character, as he gradually grew werse, and finally succumbed on Thursday morning. Some months previous to the commencement of his illness he was married, and now leaves a widow to mourn his loss. Deceased had just attained his twenty fith year at the time of his death.

MISS CATHERINE BRITT.

Well may we ween when we are told Of youth fast fading while in bloom; And sad we a c when we behold The young child fill an early tomb.

On Sunday, the 25th of October, death visited the home of the esteemed Mrs. Britt. 145 Lagauchetiere Street, and touched with icy hand a young and promising lady in the person of Miss Catherine Britt. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from a slow but fatal malady; and, although she enjoyed the best medical attendance and every other blessing that the world can give yet all proved of no avail. Miss Britt was a bright, genial, talented and exemplary young lady. In her seventeenth year she re-ceived her summons to the reward that The silver jubilee of St. John of God that is eer the portion of a true friend Convent was celebrated in Wexford with much impressiveness. The event was one of great importance, for it commem-pression of our sympathy, we join in the holy aspiration of the Church and fervently pray that her soul may rest in peace. The funeral, which was attended by a host of friends and relatives, took place Tuesday, October 27th, at 8 a.m., from her mother's residence. After the service for the repose of her soul had been concluded at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, the cortege wended its way to the Catholic cemetery.

McKinley Elected President

NEW YORK, November 3.—One of the most extraordinary election contests in the history of the country terminated to-day, in the utter routing of the free ilver advocates, the wrecking of the Democratic party and the triumph of the policy of protection and the maintenance of the gold standard as advocated by the Republican leaders.

It is thought at this hour (11 o'clock) that 250 Republican Congressmen, out of a total of 357, are surely elected, and perhaps an even greater number, and a sufficient number of the new State Legislatures will be Republican to give that party control of the United States Senate. The total number of Electoral College votes is 447; necessary for a choice of President, 224. The indications point to the following as the result:

FOR MCKINLEY. Connecticut..... Delaware..... Minois..... Indiana..... Iowa..... Maine..... Maryland..... Massachusetts..... Michigan New Hampshire..... New Jersey. Ohio..... Pennsylvania Rhode Island..... Vermont..... West Virginia..... Wisconsin..... Kansas..... Kentucky. Minnesota..... South Dakota..... Washington..... Wyoming.... Virginia..... North Carolina.....

FOR BRYAN California..... Oregon Alabama 1 Arkansas..... Colorado Florida Georgia Louisiana.... Mississippi..... Montana.... Nebraska..... Nevada..... North Dakota..... South Carolina. Tennessee..... Texas..... Utah

A SILVER WEDDING.

Total 129

Idaho.....

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary Celebrate the Twenty-fifth Annniversary of their Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary, wellknown members of St Patrick's congregation, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last week. in the beautiful home of the happy nade one of temalni couple. A large gathering of friends and relations assembled to offer their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, who were also made the recipients of many varied and costly silver presents.

Mr. O'Leary has been engaged in the business of a contractor in this city for more than a guarter of a contract and

more than a quarter of a century, and has successfully erected many important public buildings during that time. He is also Treasurer of St. Patrick's Society. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary are highly esteemed in the circles of Irish Catholics for their kindly dispositions and unassuming manners. They are sterling representatives of the generation of warm-hearted Irish people who came to these

shores many years ago.

We deem it our duty to add that Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary have been staunch supporters of the TRUE WITNESS ever since their arrival in Montreal.

A Good Appointment.

Mr. John Burns, a talented young Irish Catholic, a member of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and a former pupil of St. Ann's Christian Brother's School, was appointed private secretary to the Hon. M. F. Hackett a few days ago. Mr. Burns is very popular among the young men of this city, and the appointment is recarded as an excellent one.

MAYOR WILSON SMITH should emulate the example of a Mayor of an American city, who has taken up the question of covering dead walls with posters of every imaginable character. We take the following report from an exchange:--

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City, has turned his attention to the highly colored posters on the dead walls of that city. He sent a letter yesterday to Mr. G. K. Harroun, of Union College Land Company, protesting against various posters displayed on the company's property at Berden and Van Alst Avenues and Ninth street, opposite the First Ward School. He objects to the ballet girls shown in New York and Brooklyn theatrical posters and to a girl on a bicycle, with a cigarette in her mouth. His letter said: "These posters are of a kind which

should not be placed prominently before school children, as you are well aware that obscene or suggestive posters are

Philip Sheridan, B.G.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL, P.Q.

OFFICE: New York Life Building. Beil Telephone 12 3 Room 706.

detrimental on the minds of school children. Now I give you fair warning that if some effort is not made by you to abate this nuisance, for I can call it by no other name. I shall deem it my duty as Mayor of this city to protect the little school children and have the posters removed."

The experience of Mayor Gleason in regard to the evil influence which these figured posters exercise over the rising generation is the same in this city. There should be prompt measures adopted to prevent it.

A SAD FATALITY.

Three Young Lives Sacrificed to the

It is starcely three weeks since the startling announcement was made that three firemen's lives had been sacrificed to duty. Last night three more young lives succumbed to the deadly element. Such was the fatal ending of a fire in the house of Mr. Thomas Hazelwood. bookkeeper to the East End Abattoir Company, at the head of Rachel street, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Hazelwood put their three children to bed at 8 o'clock. They were Charlie, 14 years: Florence, 10 years; Gertie, S years. These went to their allotted heds in the rear of the building upstairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazelwood were sitting in the parlor when the watchman from the Abattoir came rushing across the road and informed them of the fact that the rear or western end of their residence was on fire.

Then it was that they realized the perilous position in which they were placed. The stairway was clear, but when the despuiring father and mother made an attempt to save their offsprings they found the only source of saving them cut off by the increasing flames,

The bodies were subsequently recovered, and taken to the Morgue by the Notre Dame am ulance.

& CIE.

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers of

FINE FURS

Ladies' Coats

In Seal, Persian, Mink, Grey Lamb, Greenland Seal, etc., etc.

Ladies' Capes

In Seal, Persian, Mink, Sable, Grey Lamb, Greenland Seal, Chinchella, Astrachan, etc.

Ladies' Collarettes

In Seal, Persian, Sable, Ermine, Mink, Chinch'ella, Grey Lamb, etc., etc.

Ladies Boas

In all kinds of Furs. Ana all the newest novelties in Muffs, Capes, etc., etc.

Gents' Coats

In Seal, Persian, Otter, Beaver, Raccoon, etc., etc.

Buy Your Furs From Us.

We import all our Fars from the great centres of the trade and we can save you money as we have no middle profits to pay.

\$500,000.00

In Fine Furs at your disposal.

The Largest and Richest Assortment of Luxurious Furs In Canada.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,

1537 St. Catherine St.

FURNITURE.

In all its branches, also fine ranges of Drawing, Dining Room and Bed Room Suites.

THOMAS LIGGET.

Rugs and Squares, Door Mats and Slips, Made up Carpets. Kensington Art Carpets. Angle-Indian Carpets.

CARPETS.

THOMAS LIGGET.

1884 Notre Dame Street,

With a united frish nation, omons, and the Ruler, Protestant, and Carbelle, North and South, dem inding reparation for this great wrong!"

ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES

4-Button Kid Gloves in leading colors, at 75c, \$1, \$125, \$150, \$175 and \$155 pair.
7-Hook Lace Gloves, Tan shades; regular value \$115; now 75c pair.
4-Button Suele Gloves, Tan shades; regular value %c; while they last, 49c pair.

MEN'S GLOVES.

2-Clasp Derby Gloves, in Tan shades; value \$1.50: for 98c pair \$150; for 98e pair Fownes Bros. Gloves from \$100. Extra value in Dent's Driving or Walking floves, at \$125 pair.

SPECIAL.

Mock Buck Gloves, Wood-lined, at \$100 the \$150 MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Large Assortment. Low Prices. Celluloid Coffars, we each, 4-Ply Collars, 15c ones for 10c. Cuffs, extra value, 15c pair. Ties, all kinds, 75c and 40c ones for 15c. White Shirts, worth \$10c, for 6sc. Unglish Flannelette Night Shirts at 5c the \$125

Ungush Francette Ngm Shrus at ow the \$120 mer.
Corduroy Vests at \$2.25, worth \$150.
Cordigan Jackets from \$150 cach.
Muffers, all the way from \$250 to \$5.
Braces, from 15c to \$2 pair.
Both Gowns, from \$250 mg.
Dressing Gowns, from \$3.75.
From 6.1 lsters, extra value, tweed fined, at \$6.98 worth \$11.00.
Rain Coats, condes to clear at factory prices.

Ram Coats, samples to clear at factory prices.

MANTLES.

Thousands of new Garments to select from at less than wholesade prices. No hady should buy a Pall or Winter Mantie before visiting us.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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

TELEPHONE No. 3833. TERMS, CASH.

Hair.. Mattresses, \$7 and \$10.80.

ARE PURE. : : : ; MADE UNDER OUR Supervision. WE CAN GUARANTEE THEM.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

CARPETS.

652 Craig Street.

See the immense range of THOMAS LIGGET'S.

CURTAINS

And Window Drapes, Shades and Portieres. Fine Edects at

THOMAS LIGGET'S.

THE NEW FACTOR

To Achieve the Union of All Forest in Ireland.

The current Fortnightly Review contains an article, by Mr. J. McGrath. under the title of "Ireland's difficulty, England's opportunity." The writer refers to the report of the recent Royal Commission on the Financial Relations of Ireland and Great Britain, in the followin manner :-

Mr. Horace Plunkett succeeded in getting together a body of Irishmen of all parties and creeds with the object of endeavoring to discover some means by which the material condition of Ireland could be improved. The investigation had a curious result—the signing, namely, of a document which declared that the poverty and failure of Ireland were directly due to English-made laws, by men who, under ordinary circumstances, would rather have allowed their right hands to be cut off. The Financial Relations report came out about the same time. It declared that Ireland was overtaxed to the extent of between two and three millions a year. What was the result? Men, even Irishmen, could not believe their eyes when they read the statement in cold print. Irish Unionists saw at once how completely. it took the ground from every argument they had been advancing during ten years; and they almost feared to refer to the subject. In England a journal-istic conspiracy, headed by the Times, was at once entered into to pooh-pooh the finding, and to bluff public opinion. It is clear, however, that the conspiracy must fail. It has already failed in Ireland, largely through the magnificent stand taken on the question by one of the Tory journals of the Irish capital Between two and three millions a year! Ove a matter of less than £100,000, abover a matter of less than £100,000, absolutely, Swift lashed Ireland into a frenzy of passion against England. Imagine the political possibilities of this colorsal grievance. There has been much talk of Irish unity. What if the finding of the Financial Relations Commission land England into a position in which she will be face to face, not only with a united Nationalist party bin with a united Nationalist party but with a united Irish nation, Unionist and THE TO BE SEEN A SEE THE SEE T

Some Peculiar Scenes in the Gruesome Place.

Eurically and Queer Superstitions of People Who Visit the Establishment.

There are men in the morgue to whom death has become sadly familiar, yet they have their fun, none the less. It is fun of a gruesome sort, to be sure, but without it life would be unbearable.

The echo of their laughter rings back in hollow mockery as if the lifeless bodies stored in tiers were enjoying the joke, and this weird echo often checks

their jollity.

Mr. White, the keeper of the morgue, has seen many queer things within that gloomy chamber that would be rich ma-

terial for the funny paragraphers.
Only a few weeks ago he was standing on the pier outside the morgue when a small tug came puffing up the river and

made fast to the landing.

"Got a stiff for you," laconically declared the captain, leaning out of the window of the pilot house.

"All right," responded White, who at once summoned his assistants, and they hoisted ashore the body of a well limit young fellow which was towed astern of the tug.

"Found him down the bay and made fast to him," again volunteered the captain, who seemed to expect some praise for his work; but he did not get it from White, who is so used to handling nothing but dead bodies that a new one only means so much more work. So the little tug went steaming angrily away, and the body was placed in an ice box.

Shortly after, a Deputy Coroner appeared to view the remains, and was just about to wield his instruments in beginning an autopsy, when the corpse sat up in the box inquiring calmly, "What is the matter? It is colder than a cake of ice here."

Deputy Coroner, Morgue Keener, and assistants fell over one another in their haste to get away, and the corpse, as badly frightened then as they were, jumped up and started after them. He only reached the office where he sank in a chair exhausted.

Whiskey and other restoratives were in liberal quantities, and the resurrected one was soon able to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. There he gave his name as Samuel Cockran, twenty years old, of 246 West 49th street. He only left the hospital a few days ago, but many a laugh he enjoyed with White and "Jeff," the old time police-man stationed at the Morgue, and others whom he frightened on the day of his resurrection.

His experience furnished an idea for Jimmy Wallace, a "Weary Willie," one of the corps of dead-handlers attached to the Morgue.

Whiskey of late years has become almost an unknown quantity to Jimmy, yet he recently managed to get as much as he could carry by imitating Cockran's example. He went to sleep on the stringpiece one evening recently, and while in that condition a wag began to head would be stolen, and so it was noons. tickle his nose. He made several passes taken into the hospital every night and At ti at the fly which, as he supposed, was locked up in a big iron safe, which was savings bank business can be transacted annoying him, and at last rolled off into | constantly under the eye of a vigilant | The vater. When he was finally picked I out he was to all intents and purposes

ly he was pronounced dead by the doctors. Just then some one suggested a little brandy. One of Jimmy's eyes opened immediately. "No-whiskey," he faintly murmured. A pint was poured into him, then the other eye opened, and after he had a quart more er less poured down he began to talk with his as and volubility.

Still this are not the most curious cases that have come to the notice of Mr. Write Frequently persons afflicted with tumors or goitre go to the charnel house, and beg to be permitted to rub the hand of a dead person over the afflicted spot. They have such faith that they really be a ve such contact with dead hands will care the n. Their prayers and presting for the uncanny privilege are also in of the most amusing kind.

One woman, who is a constant visitor, has a large swelling in her neck, and every time she visits the morgue for the laying on of dead hands, she amuses those who see her by her Munchausen tales, which she claims are true, of wonderful cures which have been effected in

this way. Neither White nor his assistants are done laughing yet over the clever hosx that was perpetrated on them a few days ago, when a supposed infant's body that had been fished out of the East River turned out to be nothing more or less than a first class imitation of the figure of a body made out of gum drops. The work was so well done that the joke was not discovered until a deputy cor ner who had been summoned to perform an autopsy stuck his knife in it to begin

A popular undertaker, whose place of business is right opposite, was for years the official "death messenger" of Bellevue Hospital, and his duties called him frequently to t e morgue.

In conversation with the writer he said: "There is more fun to the square inch in the daily routine of the Morgue, than there is to be found in many of those continuous performance theatres. Tremander one case, while I was there, which have for an object the general improvement of men, women, children, takers called for the body of a many who obdered that the corpse would be sent to 48th street and Tenth Avenue. If forget the name. However, when the undertake laid the body out there he was nearly mobbed. He had taken away the wrong body; and the friends and repair the reports of the Jersey City Club made a speech of welcome. The address of the President Mrs. Yardley, was devoted to an explanation of the aims and purposes of the organization, after which the reports of the virious clubs were heard.

In the afternoon a paper on the Kindergarten' was read by Mrs. Fannie than there is to be found in many of

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with every living relative of the right dead man riding with him, and they all took a hand in loading the proper body

in the wagon. "It frequently occurs that some person comes here, identifies a body as that of dear friend, bursts forth into the loudest kind of wailing, and then returns a few hours later laughing with joy, to say a mistake had been made, and that the man or woman thought to be dead had come home only a little the worse for mixed ale or some other deadly beverage.

"But would you belie e that there are persons whose sense of humor is so perverted that they play tricks on the dead?" he asked.

"There are some. They come here regularly, identify bodies, and order them sent to an address. Upon arrival there it is found that no one knows them, and they are trundled back here. No one wanted the body alive, and no one wanted it afterwards," he concluded.

A few weeks ago the body of a man was brought to the morgue whose clenched right hand held five playing

cards, three trays and two aces. There was such a look of satisfaction in the man's eyes that no one who has ever played the great American game could resist a smile.

The stake which that hand won was death, and the laugh at the pleased expression of the floater's face was hushed as soon as it left the lips.

"I shan't forget the seven days that c me just after the explosion of the bomb in Russell Sage's office a few years ago," said keeper White a few days ago between the visits of a sad eyed mother who was looking for her boy and a nervous young man who had read of the finding of a body which he was afraid might be his father's. "That week was he hardest I ever passed through. I wish we had kept a record of the number and kind of folks who came here to look at the bomb thrower's head, which, you remember, was all that was left of him. There were literally thousands of callers who wanted to see that head. Hundreds pretended they could identify the horrible thing as it floated in a glass jar of alcohol where we had put it for preservation, but no one who came for that avowed purpose could offer the slightest clew. You remember how the identification came about finally, of course—how Ike White, a newspaper reporter, got hold of one of the buttons from the bomb thrower's trousers, how he followed up the clew the button furnished, and, in Boston, invest in consols, insure their lives with found the maker of the trousers and then how the bomb thrower's parents were afterwards traced."

All that was told in the newspapers at the time, but no true notion was given in print of the general morbid interest that was taken in the case. It was the museum keepers who made life a burden

for the genius of the morgue. When it was learned that the jar of alcohol containing the head of the victim could not even be rented, attempts were made by the score to get possession of it by bogus identification. All sorts of schemes were resorted to, most of them so transparent that they needed only a moment's investigation to stamp them fraudulent. It got so bad before Ike White's real identification was made, that the dead house men were almost ready to bounce out of the place every one who came in to look at the trunkless head. After the second or necessarily small, and the banks are third day of the week there came fear lopen only on two or three days a week, that, unless sharp watch were kept, the some of them only on Saturday afterwatchman .- Boston Pest.

and worked over him in all the ways for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is directed by the Board of Health. Finalbuilder.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD

Of Propagating Total Abstinence Among Millionaires.

The New York Sun publishes the following despatch from San Francisco, which demonstrates a new and most effi cacious method by which parents with millions may bring about sober habits

among their offspring:

As a reward for his five consecutive years of total abstinence from intoxicants, Mr. George Crocker yesterday received \$500,000. Mr. Charles Crocker, father of George, Charles F., and Wil liam H. Crocker, died on September 22, 1891, and his will failed to bequeath a portion of his property to his son George, who was given to over indulgence in in-toxicants. He placed, hower, 490 bonds of the Southern Pacific Company in the hands of the other two sons in trust for George, with the proviso that if within fifteen years after the death of the founder of the fund George Crocker should remain sober for five consecutive years the principal should be turned over to him. If, however, he failed to abstain, the bonds were to be distributed among certain grandchildren of Mr.

Cnarles Crocker. In September last George Crocker ap plied for the bonds, alleging he had been sober for five years. The matter was submitted to the courts by the executors. who were instructed to turn over the bonds to the legatee.

THE NEW WOMAN.

The Subject Discussed at a Recent Convention in Jersey,

The second annual convertion of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Jersey City last week. The Federation though young in years, is of a far reaching character. It com-prises all the women's clubs of the State

Harnes. She discussed pretty thoroughly the merits of kindergarten work. Following her Mrs. John S. Trautman read a paper on "Health Protective Associations." The history of a band of women organized in this city to secure the abatement of certain abuses was given. Col. Waring was spoken of in very complimentary terms. The speaker told how certain persons in this city, who allowed public nursances to remain on their premises, were indicted, and how sanitary reforms were introduced in some of the public schools.

5

In the evening, Miss Agnes Reppelier of Philadelphia spoke on "The New Wo-

man; Her Remote Antiquity."

"The term, 'new woman,' she said,
"is odious." "Partisans in petticoats" and "feminine effrontery" were among some descriptive terms she applied to masculine women. She told about Ad dison's satires on the new women of his time, "women who dabbled in politics, just as we do now," and his reference to our great-grandmothers" as models of

"In years to come," she said, "when we are the great-grandmothers who are dead, we will be lauded for our virtues, our silence, and our stay-at-homeativeness, while the then new woman will be the object of men's satires."

ENCOURAGING THRIFT,

The Means Adopted in England.

The Success of the Post Office Savings Banks--Extension of the System to Life Insurance-An Interesting Subject for the Working Classes.

By means of a little handbook distributed by postmen, says an English correspondent of an American journal, St. Martins-le Grand is seeking to make ing classes, as the amount for which an more widely known among working insurance can be effected cannot exceed people the numerous aids to thrift which have been established and developed in connection with the post office. There are now 12,000 local post offices through which people may do savings bank business, and at which the postmasters act as agents, through whom depositors may government security, or buy life an-nuities, to be paid them by the government through the post office savings bank.

The savings bank business is the more important. The facilities the post office now give are so numerous and wellplanned that savings banks under private management do not endeavor to compete with the government bank. Those which were established before the post office system was set on foot coutinue to do business; but many of them have been transferred to the post office, and no new ones have been started for years past. There is in fact no need for them, and with the post office banks in every village, local gentlemen are no lon :er willing to undertake the ho-orary and responsible duties which attach to trusteeship in the old style of savings bank. In these banks the staffs are

At the post offices, on the other hand, from eight c'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night on every day of the week. A depositor is allowed to have only one account, and before an account can be opened the applicant must file a declaration to the effect that he has no savings bank account elsewhere. Husband and wife may have separate accounts, and accounts may be opened by patents for children over seven years of age. The smallest deposit that can be made is one shilling; but to encourage children to use the banks, blanks are given out on which children can place postage stamps. There are twelve vacant places on a blank. When these are all covered with penny stamps, and the blank is handed in at a post office, a shilling is credited to the account of the depositor. In addition special facilities are afforded to children attending the elementary schools to make deposits at the post

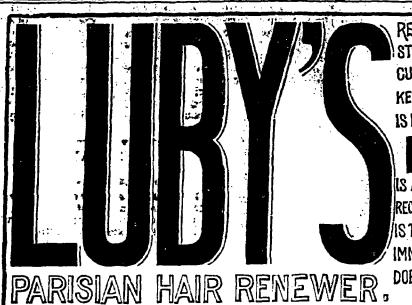
office banks. Up to about a couple of years ago, to the time when Mr. Arnold Morley was Postmaster-General in the Gladstone and Rosebery administrations, only £30 could be deposited to one account between one year and the corresponding date the next year. This limitation was long objected to as disadvantageous to artisans and mechanics in seasons of great prosperity, especially to young and unmarried men; when Mr. Morley was at the post office, the limit was advanced to £50. Beyond £50, a person can only make ordinary deposits, if he has withdrawn money during the year and desires to put it back In this case, he is allowed to replace one such with drawal during the year. He can do this either in one sum or by instalments. More than £50 can be deposited, but without interest, which is at the rate of 21 per cent; and whenever a depositor's total account exceeds £200 no further ordinary deposits will be received from him. He can reduce his account by the purchase of consols through the local post office at which he has his savings account. Any sum from one shilling upwards can be invested in government stock at the current price of the day; and any number of investments can be made in the course of the year up to £200 stock. A person can hold £500 stock thus obtained through the post office, and at the same time have £200 on deposit in the savings bank.

The post office also sells stock obtain ed and held through it. It charges a commission of nine pence for the purchase or sale of stock in amounts below £25. For amounts between £25 and £50

(Sededededededededededed

Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

Proposition to the second second



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

IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HA

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

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

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France.

left to themselves, their field for invest

ment is small and they are apt to become

The insurance department of the post-

office is as yet exclusively for the work-

£100 The amounts range from £5 up-

wards. To afford working people an op-

portunity of providing against expense

consequent upon the death of children,

children between eight and fourteen years

can be insured for £5. The insurance of

hands of the industrial insurance com-

panies, whose armies of agents are con-

of their working class patrons. Through

the post office, as through the ordinary irsurance companies, insurances may be

efficted by the payment of a lump sum or by annual premiums. The sums in-

sured for can be made payable at death, on the attainment of the age of fifty-five,

sixty, or sixty-five, or sooner if death oc curs, and on the expiration of periods of

ten, fifteen, and up to forty years. Between twenty-four and twenty-

five, to take an example, a man or a roman can be insured for £10 by a

paym at throughout life of four shillings

and four pence a year, or a penny a week

by an annual payment to the age of sixty of four shillings and ten pence, or by a single payment of £4 9s.

The payments for life insurance can

be made through the post office savings

bank, and are accepted in addition to

ordinary deposits and to deposits for in-

vestment in goverment stock. It is not

paid by deposits in the savings bank of

sums of not less one shilling, and by the

use of stamp blanks, like those in use to

encourage children to use the banks.

Thus, in the case of a policy-holder whose

annual payment is four shillings and four pence, a penny stamp can be placed

each week on one of the blanks, and the

blank handed into the local office when

filled up. Another useful provision is that so long as a depositor who is also

insured in the post-office has sufficient

money in the bank the insurance pre-

mium will be deducted as it becomes

due, without the depositor - eing troubled

in the matter beyond receiving the no-

tice that the deduction has been made.

If the money on deposit is not sufficient

to meet the charge, notice is given to

the depositor so that he may add to his

Insurances up to £25 are made with

out medical examination; but in such

cases, if the insured should die before

the second premium becomes payable,

only the amount of the first premium

will be paid to his representatives. If

he should die before the payment of the third premium, half the amount insured

will be paid. In any case, if it is proved

that the death was caused by accident,

the full amount will be paid. This department of the thrift side of the post-

office has been used only to a compara-tively small extent, and when the post-

office estimates are under discussion in

the House of Commons, there are fre-

quently complaints that it has not been

pushed as it might be. A postmaster

reads no benefit from pushing the insur-

dustrial insurance companies pay large

commissions on new business, and on

premiums collected, to the thousands of

agents whose presence and work are fea-

tures in the social and economic life of

all the large centres of industrial popu

Both immediate and deferred annui-

ties can now be secured through the

post office. The immediate annuities

are secured, of course, by the payment

of a lump sum. A man at the age of

thirty can secure an annuity of £10 by the payment of £204 10s. 10d If he is

fifty, by the payment of £149 19s. 2d. A

woman at thirty has to pay £225 16s 8d, and at fifty £165 17s. 6d. Deterred annuities cost proportionately less. A boy

at ten can have purchased for him an

ed to his representatives.

lation

balance to meet the required amount.

the prey of schemers.

the commission is fifteen pence; and so on | years an annuity of £1, offers a basis for

up to two shillings and three pence for calculation to people of the working each transaction in stock between £75 classes; and it is for this reason that the each transaction in stock between £75 proposals are out in this shape in the and £100. The agording of these tacililiterature circulated by the post office ties for obtaining government stock is in order to popularize its schemes in the interest of thrift. The savings bank is one of the most useful of the newer departures of the post office in the direclong past the need of advertisement. tion of aids to thrift. Thousands of It now no more needs advertising than people of the working classes are now. hollers of consols, who, but for these the post office itself. But the insurance easy and cheap facilities placed at their and annuity schemes have not yet got doors, would never have really under the foothold among English working stood what consols are. Working people | people that their absolute security and are as shy of dealings with stock-brokers easy terms of payment would seem to as they are of being brought into too warrant to them. c ose contact with lawyers; and when

DARING RESCUE OF A BABY.

A New York Fire wan Crawls into a Room to save the Infant.

Three little children, locked in their home by their mother while she went to market, played with match s, and the v ungest was only saved from death in the fire they started by a daring fireman's courage.

The three children-Bennie, five years children below this age is left in the old; Willie, three years old, and Lester, sixteen months old-are the children of John Harmes, a street car conductor, finually active in collecting the pence who lives in a flat house at 70 West One Hundred and First Str et, New York. After Bennie had started the fire, he pulled the bab, who was fastened in a baby chair, as tar from the flames as he could, and then beat on the hall door and called for help.

Mrs. Abramwitz, who lives on the Mrs. Abramwitz, who lives on the his fingers), "the two Crogans was one, floor above, heard the bay's screams, his fingers), "the two Crogans was one, floor above, heard the bay's screams, Mike Finn was two, and myself was and, breaking the door open, caught Bennie and Willie up in her arms and rushed to the street with them. Both were burned about the face, but not seriously. A few minutes latter the firemen reached the house, and it was then discovered that Baby Lester was still in the burning rooms. Firemen Schuster crawled on his hands and knees beneath the flames, which were pouring through the upper part of the doorway, to the bedroom, where he groped about until he found the baby, still fastened in his chair and unconscious. As he could not unfasten the necessary that the premiums sho ld be chair in the smoke. Schuster turned it paid in one annual sum. They can be on its side, and, covering the baby with he crawled back to the hallway.

The baby was revived by medical aid and wa found to be but slightly injured.-Times.

Patents on Incubators.

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

The art of hatching chickens by arti ficial means was practised in Egypt for thousands of years with considerable success. Machines with this end in view were patented in this country prior to 1871, but very rarely with any positive degree of success. The reason for their failure arose from the operator's ignorance of the degree of heat and amount of moisture requisite. The British patent to Cantelo, No. 11,102, February 25th, 1836, and the United States patents to Hoffman, No. 4,978, February 20, 1847, and Guerin, No. 3,019, March 30th, 1843, are among the earliest types of incubator employed in this country and England. Following these tentative constructions, the most important innovation was made by Rose-brook, No. 271,991, February 6th, 1883, who successfully regulated the temperature by a thermostat and electric circuit, and Halstend, No. 267 422, November inclusive. 14th, 1882, who devised an egg turner and moisture system. Campbell. No. 372,115, October 25th, 1887, provided for the independent regulation of water and air temperatures, thereby greatly en-hancing the effectiveness of the incuance business; while the ordinary inbator. In this class 129 patents have been issued.

The following patents have been granted this week to Canadian in

569 994-William R. Boisvert, Levis, spring-bed. 570,380-Alexander M. Chalmers, Nan-

aimo, envelope. 570,164—Francis J. Freeze, Montreal sole-splitting machine.

570,404-John A. Jackson and J. S. White, Toronto, mangle. 570,132-Paul R. Krasel, Montreal, ash-sifter.

Anxiety in Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs that annuity of £1 payable at fifty for £5 11s. the situation in that city is causing the 9d., or for 4s. 4d., paid annually between ten and fifty. A woman at twenty-lour, gravest anxiety in diplomatic circles, under the same plan, can purchase an annuity of £1 payable at sixty, for £5 which are again discussing the question of the deposition of the Sultan. The 4s. 11d., or by an annual payment of 4s. statement of the Porte that no forced 4d. In the case of these deferred anlevy has been made to procure money with which to buy arms, and that the nuities in the event of the death of the person to whom the annuity is to be irade which was construed to be an paid, the purchase money will be returnorder for such a levy was merely an appeal to Turkish subjects to voluntarily contribute to a fund that was found

The sum of £1 a year will go but a little way towards providing for the old TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sursaparilla, which gives age of either a man or a woman. No annuities of such small amounts are them pure blood, a good appetite and bought. But a payment of one penny a new and needed STRENCTH. week, securing at a fixed period in after

ecessary to raise for the armament and equipment of the imperial troops, is recognized as a thinly veiled invitation to Mussulmans to prepare to attack Christians.

This cannot fail to bring about mas. acres in the provinces, even if the vigilance of the guardships is able to prevent the killing of Christians in Constantinople.

Hair shows the innate disposition of man or woman more than any other part of the person. When the dispusition is cheerful the hair is bright, and vice versa. But as attention will improve the one, so will a few weeks application of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer help the other. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts each bottle.

A certain emment tragedian, while on a visit to Dublin, happened to take a stroll down O'Connell street, accompanied by his wife, who was a lady of very low stature, but inclined to obesity. A fish woman, coming the other way, brushed roughly against the tragedian's better

hall, who indignantly remarked: "You'd better walk over me, woman!"

"Be me sowl." replied the fishwoman, taking in the lady's dimensions, "'twould be aiser walkin' over ye than round ye any day."

Mr. Murphy undertock to tell how many were at the party: "The two Crogans was one, myself was two. Mike Finn w s three, and—and who the mis-chief was four? Let me see" (counting three, and-bedad! there was four of us; but St. Patrick couldn't tell the name of the other. Now, it's meself that have it! Mike Finn was one, the two Crogans was two, meself was three-and-andbe the powers I think there was but three of us after all."-"Miriam," Liscarroll.

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

entific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McComber & Son, Deliver, One, Proport in a letter that Prny. Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garcau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general courh and lung syrup Pyropertoral is a most invalentle preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the henefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its alle with ne has been wenterful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up Ccapital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current halfyear, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, and its Branches, on and

TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

The Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days By order of the Board. W. WEIR.

Montreal, 21 October, 1896.

President.

Cure RHEUMATISM TAKE

To

Bristol's

SARSAPARILLA

PROMPT RELIABLE AND NEVER FAILS.

IT WILL MAKE YOU WELL

Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it

Trible of 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE, OLD STAMPS, more especially early issues of Canada, New Brunewick, Nova Scotta, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, State face value, quantity and price. Address Stamps, care E. Desbarats, 73 St. James ercet, Montreal, HE SUFFERED MUCH FROM RHEUMATISM, ESPECIALLY DURING SPRING AND AUTUMN BROUGHT ABOUT A CURE.

From the Kingston Whig.

One who has been released from years of suffering is always grateful to the the stairs. Grant Day, who for years past has been a sufferer from rheumatism, but has now substantially as follows: "I have been a got out of the building. sufferer from rheumatism for upwards of twenty-five years. It usually attacked me worst in spring and fall, and at times the pain I endured was intense, making it difficult for me to obtain rest at night. From my hips d wn to my feet every joint and every muscle appeared to be one another until I was at times nearly wild, and mind you this was my condi- the fire-escapes. tion for upwards of twenty-five years. During that period I tried many remedies, and while I obtained temporary relief from some, I could get nothing in the way of permanent benefit. But last year the pains did not come back, and they have not returned since, and is the way it came about. Tickets 10 cents. one day while telling my neighbor. Mr. W C. Switzer, how badly I was feeling, he said: 'Get half a dezen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and use them according to directions, and you will find they will do just what they are advertised to do-cure you. I know this from experience in my own family. Well I got the pills and used them, and the rheumatism has been driven out of my system, and last winter and spring for the first time in more

thantwenty years I was entirely free from

Over forty years ago I had a severe ear

ache, and used a liquid preparation in the hope of getting relief. It nearly

ruined my hearing, and for all the years

since I have been partially deaf. After

wife and sister have also found much

benefit from Pink Pills when run down

by overwork, and it is safe to say that

they will always be found in our

root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles. etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a the net profit accruing to householders burden, and speedily restore the rich glow and purveyors of meat and drink in of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or ex-cesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain ran out in the Madeleine quarter, and cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by one of the restaurants surprised by an mail post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes unexpected invasion, bought of a baker. for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont, or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations | bread for 280 francs. and substitutes alleged to be "just as

AN ALLEGED BURIAL ALIVE.

Remarkable Story that Comes from an Alaska Mining Camp.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31.-A tale of liv who left Southern Oregon almost two years ago for the Arctic gold fields, where it is said he succeeded in accumulating \$20,000, when he was, to all accounts, stricken with heart disease last

Just prior to Well's apparent death he forwarded the bulk of his little fortune to his wife, now living in Trenton, N.J., whither he was bound when death overtook him. A little more than a month ago the undertaker who buried Wells received a letter from his widow asking that the remains be exhumed and shi, ped east for permanent interment. The instructions were in process of being complied with when a ghastly discovery put a stop to their execution. When the coffin containing Well's almost decomposed body was opened inspection showed beyond any doubt that Wells had awakened from a deathlike trance after burial. This impression was accentuated by the fact that in the skele ton of his right hand was clutched a gutta percha plate bearing three false teeth, which in his agony, Wells must have torn from his mouth.

Near the place where his right jaw rested in the coffin was also found a plain gold ring, which the dead man had worn on his fourth finger of the right hand. In view of this terrible discovery the undertaker and the doctor who had attended Wells decided not to send the temains east.

A BROOKLYN FIRE

Panic Among the Women, No Lives

The six-story brick factory building at the northwest corner of Boerum Place and State Street, Brooklyn, owned by Ronalds & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, was destroyed by fire last week, and only the four walls are left standing. Hundreds of employes in the building at the time were thrown into a

The building was occupied by Ronalds & Co., the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company, manufacturers of corsets, and the Lucas-Finley Company, manufacturers of gas and electrical supplies.
Ronalds & Co. occupied the first, second and third floors (Lucas Finley cond and third floors; Lucas-Finley, Company occupied the fourth floor, and the Foy Harmon & Chadwick Companoccupied the fifth and sixth floors Ronalds & Co. employed about 200 men in the building, the Lucas Finley Company about 30 men, and the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company about 175

Everybody in the building was working, when an alarm of fire was given by some one n the fourth floor. Thick, yellow smoke was coming up the elevator shaft. Instantly there was a panic. All the women on the fifth and sixth floors began to scream and run for the -FOLLOWING A NEIGHBOR'S ADVICE stairs and tire-escapes on the State street front of the building. Superintendent William J. Reid of the corset factory tried to calm the women, and told them they were in no danger. But they hurriedly took their wraps and fled down

The factory women were all so eager person or the medicine that has been the to escape from the burning building medium of release. It is therefore safe that there was a blockade on the stairto say that one of the most thankful men in the vicinity of Harrowsmith is Mr. and several fainted. The fainting ones were quickly revived, however, and assisted by their comrades to the street. been released from its thraldom. To a The smoke pouring up the stairs almost reporter Mr. Day told his experience choked and blinded them all before they

At the foot of the stairs the women were met by a company of firemen carrying hose up. Before the firemen could get to the top, however, the flames burst upon them and they were compelled to retreat. Meanwhile the men in the building had also descended affected, and the pains appeared to chase safely, though several were cut oil by the flames and were compelled to use

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA,

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday, Vame of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000

THE ARITHMETIC OF IT.

Some curious calculations have been made which seem to prove that Paris, notwithstanding the heavy expenditures for fireworks, decorations and other things in connection with the entertainment of the Czar, was far from being out of pocket when the fetes were over. It is estimated that between 1200,000 and 1,300 000 outsiders visited the city for my old enemy. But there is one thing the merrymakings and remained there more Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for for nine days. The avera e daily expen me, and which astonishes me a little. diture of each of them, including railway travelling, food, and lodgings is estimated at 17 france 50 centimes, or 157 francs 50 centimes for the nine days This makes a total for 1,250,000 visitors of nearly 197,000 000, or in round num-1 took the Pink Pills my hearing came back, and my ear is now all right. My not include purchases, but only expenses of travel, sightseeing, and actual maintenance. Of this sum an eighth is assigned to railway travelling, 7,000,000 to locomotion in Paris, at Cherbourg, at Versailles, or at Chalons, 32 000 000 to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the lodgings and to the hire of balconies and windows, 24,000,000 to cates, cafe concert, brasseries and theatres, which, however, during the first five days were little frequented by strangers, 6,000 000 to unforeseen expenses, and more than 100 000,000 for eating and drinking. Out of these 100,000 000 the city gained from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 by the octroi, and

Couldn't Believe Him-A notorious thief being about to be tried for his life. confessed the robbery he was charged with. The judge thereupon directed the jury to find him guilty upon his own confession. The jury having laid their heads together brought him in not ing inhumation comes from Juneau, Alaska, in a letter received by George P. Writz of this city. The alleged victim of the cruel death was Carlton F. Wells, saked them the reason. The foreman replied-"There is reason enough, your honour, for we all know him to be one of the greatest liars in the world."

the net profit accruing to householders

general is reckoned at about 58 000 (00

unexpected invasion, bought of a baker,

who had shut up his shep without hav-ing sold out his stock, 110 pounds of

stock, 110 pounds of

Elementary Anatomy—Harry to Cissy, who is nursing her doll: "Oh, Cis, I's dot such a pain." Cissy (sympathetically): "Poor dear, is it where the china joins the sawdust?" Harry: "No, Cis, it is where the squeak comes."

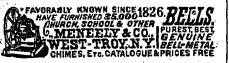


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Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—Salem Observer. We can bear testiment to the efficacy of the Pain-Killor. We have se'n its magic effects in southing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—Cincinnati Dispetch. nait Dispatch.
Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine new in use.—Tennesses

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A novel method of Distribution. Tickets, from 25c to \$10 each.

Awards from \$5 to \$5,000 each. Art School opens Oct. 1st. Taition free.

Love Lessons From the Lowly.

"Indeed we may smile," writes Lilian Bell of 'Other Girls," in the November Ladies' Home Journal," as we often do, at the primitive customs of the lowly, and at their homely phrase of 'keeping company.' It makes a delightful jest. But beneath it is a greater regard for the rights of a man or woman in love than one is apt to find higher in the social scale. With them to select one another to keep company is like an offer of marriage. To 'keep steady company' is the formal announcement of an en g gement, which is a potential marriage. It is the first step toward matrimony. and is almost as sacred and final. With their more fortunate and envied sisters in the smart set an engagement is the loosest kind of a bond, and neither man nor woman is safe from the wooing of other men and women until the marriage vows have been pronounced, and, if your society is very fashionable, not even then. So that this society of which I speak would undeniably be called 'good'!"

POWERFUL SPEECHES.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Cough, Syrup has. It is the most valuable remedy in the senson of coughs and colds there is. It is known to the public as not having its equal. Try it; only 25c a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers.

A Scotchwoman went to the school where her son Jamie was learning singing, and asked the teacher how he was getting on.

Very poorly," said the teacher, because he has nae ear." "Nae ear, is it!' said she," why my Jamie has got a lug like a saucer, mon!"

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Hospice Accesse, Montreal April 30, 1896.

Messas, H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal:
Dear Sus,—With reference to the (2)" Buffalo" (ito:
Water Heaters of your manufacture now in the Hospie
Auclair, it gives me pleasure to state that after a mos
thorough test of the greater part of two winters. I hav
found them most satisfactory in every respect. Although
last winter was an extremely sovere one there was no
complaint about them at any time from any cause what
ever, and the quantity of coal used was very moderate, so
that I can further recommend them as being economical
as well as powerful heaters.

Yours truly,
[Signed] M. AUCLAIR, Cure.

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These inside Henth d Plasters in several cases of muncular rheumatism, and from new cycloses to it ignore they will will be permanent relief.

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I Cures Sciation, Lumbingto, Nourring in, Phins in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains. any Museum Pains. Price | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 2.5c. | Proprietors, Montreal. C # 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Regal **A**otices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

SUPERIOR COURT. Agnes Spalding, of the Town of St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, taken an action. in separation as to property, against her husband,

Charles Lavallée, trader, of the same place.

Montreal, September 24th, 1896. ANGERS, DELORIMIER & GODIN

Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Louise Arcand, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar Tessier, Defendant. Dame Marie Louise Arcand, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Oscar Tessier, of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 3rd October, 1896.

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Kindling, \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Teniar a.

Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks Stove Seniar a.

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Advocates for Plaintin Self-Raising Flour DROPS Positively CURET with V stable Rest and the ONLY GENUINE TABILITY And The REST and the ONLY GENUINE TABILITY AND THE REST and the ONLY GENUINE TABILITY AND THE REST and the ONLY GENUINE TABLET, Richard Rest and the ONLY GENUINE TABLET REST AND THE ONLY TH

Inauguration of a Home for Catholic Societies in Liverpool.

The Duties of Catholic Youth-Some Practical Suggestions and Plain Truths on the Subject-

In England and in the United States there seems to be a well directed movement to unite young Catholics and to erect establishments of an attractive character, in order to secure the success of the undertaking. The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, says :-

Another cheering evidence of the growth of that admirable Catholic organization, the Young Men's Societies, was afforded on Sunday afternoon, when the Bishop of Liverpool laid and blessed the foundation stone of the parochial hall adjacent to St. Mary's, Highfield street, which is to be a centre of self-improvement, Catholic united action, and recreation for the district of which Father Bede Cox, O.S.B., has spiritual charge. It has been designed in the Gethic style by Messrs. Sinnot, Sinnot & Powell, and is being built by Messrs Paterson & Sons, of Soho street, Liverpool. It will be a plain three storey brick building flanking Prussia street, measuring 76 feet by 27 feet. On the ground floor will be a large billiard rom to hold three tables, lavatory, and other apertments; on the second floor other apartments; on the second floor reading and other rooms; and on the top floor a large assembly room with stage and gallery for entertainments, lectures, etc. There will be two entrances, and the estimated cost is £1,500. Highfield street and the adjoining streets were spanned with festoonings of bright colored flags, and the event awakened a good deal of local interest. The following branches mustered in Queen's Square, and, headed by the band of the O'Connell Temperance Society, marched in procession to the church accompanied by Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, president; Dr. W. J. Sparrow, vice-president, and Mr. R. Carr, secretary, of the Central Council; St Mary's,

A kindred duty to that of the centurion so many years in the past. He believed in the Gospel devolved upon those who he was not wrong in saying that the had long possessed the inheritance; they should not merely have complete faith themselves, but they should do what they could to further it in others. Zeal for the honour of their religion was not merely an ornamental part of it, but a better word than urge upon them zeal in the cause of their holy religion, zeal in the first place by the brave external profession of their faith, and in the second place by the edification of their lives. The first was a necessity—God demanded it of them. Any man who said to himself that it was quite sufficient for him to worship God externally failed in a most important duty, failed not merely to God but also in the eyes sion; that if they had in any mission a of the Church, which demanded of every large body of young men attending the one of her children zeal in her honour, and of his fellow-men They were bound avoiding the occasions of sin, attending as Catholics to support one another by to their duties regularly, and approachexample. What was their practice? ing the Sacraments, those young men Did their language and habitual state acted as a leaven to the rest of the misof mind evidence that they valued the sion; and, as in past years, they had faith which was in them? Were they hypercruleal sometimes in matters of he felt he was right in saying that to hypercratical cometimes in matters of the felt he was right in saying that to religion, sneering at the higher aspirathe Young Men's Society in Liverpool ations of other people? Did they stand forth as chain, long of the faith? Did they | ing up of the splendid moral state of under stress of circumstance hold their Catholicity in Liverpool of the present own before other; eople and stand orth day (applause). His Lordship then promanfully and snow themselv - us men before their will women? Nothing obliterated the brilling of our faith more guarding them from many temptations than the bad example of its adherents. and dangers to faith and concluded with It was useless for a man to say "I am a Catholic, a member of the Young Men's Society," if his life was not evidence that he was so in reality. What were they to think of Catholics who could sit silently when they heard the Church maligned, and even, in a sort of a way, approve? Although they had external profession, so far as their lives were concerned, it was difficult to say whether they belonged to the religion they pro-fessed at all. The obligation of being zealous for their religion imposed on Christians generally was in a twofold sense obligatory on the Young Men's society. There they were a magnificent body of men, sterling Catholic men, and he said to them that, if they were worthy of their position and worthy of their so-ciety, and in a great measure worthy of that noble nation to which most of them happily belonged, zeal for their Church must be the note of their society. He knew to ey loved their holy Catholic faith. Among the Irish people there were traditions and associations of centuries; they had been the known defenders of the Catholic faith among all the nations of the world. They stood alone, save, perhaps, heroic Poland, undergoing persecution in upholding the faith which they professed No true Irishman was ever afraid of his faith; that was not one of his faults. He urged upon them the necessity of greater zeal for the cause which they loved so much, not to be content with their own pro-fession of faith, but to extend their energies as far as they could outside the Catholic Church. These were stir-ring times in which they lived, when,

under God's providence, many things might be effected for the good of His

· Courch. How many outside the Church

Church. There were young men and young women of promise who would give the world to be able to believe as give the world to be able to believe as they did, but they could not. Others would rise in the silence of the night and ask the Eternal God to "lead" them by His "kindly light." Thousands took to other works, philanthropic works and the rest of it, because they could not possess the true faith. He heard of others who called upon God to take them out of life that they might be relieved from the agony of doubt. They had a distinct duty towar a these people. It was mere mockery, mere superstition, to be proud of their religion if they were not anxious that others should possess it as well as themselves. Some little of it as well as themselves. Some little of that spirit of zeal of those who had gone before them, of those great missionaries who had gone into foreign countries, was necessary. The Church looked to societies for good example. He believed the Young Men's Society, well developed, was the strength of every parish. He remembered, a short time ago, visiting Dublin, and there, to his intense delight, at one of the early Masses he saw something like twelve hundred men approaching the altar rails. Would that they could have a little more of that in that city of Liverpool! With more energy and earnestness what good they could do! Remember the influence which they possessed. Each one was a subserved. which they possessed. Each one was a schere of influence in his own circle. After the sermon Pontifical Benedic-

tion was given by the Bishop, the Deacons being Revs. W. A. Eager and M. Sutor, O.S.B., Rev. H. M. Campbell, O.S. B., being Master of Ceremonies. There were also present the Revs. C. B. Cox, E. W. Van Volckxsom, T. B. Feeny, J. B. Divey, and T. G. Rathe, O.S.B. The members then proceed din processional order to the site of the new hall, where the Bishop, who was assisted by the same clergy, having laid and blessed the stone with the customary ceremonial, delivered an address, in the course of which he said it was only the other day they were assembled to inaugurate a new hall at the Pro-cathedral, and now with as much joy they were assembled at St. Mary's to lay the foundation stone of what would be a magnificent hall for St Mary's, the oldest of the Young Men's Societies of the city of Liverpool (hear, hear). The seedling planted there so many years ago had taken deep root, and had grown and increased with the increase of Liverpool. It was consoling to reflect that in the great increase of Catholicity in Liverpool the Young Men's Society had been an important factor in building up both materially and morally the Catholic Church in that retary, of the Central Council; St Mary's, St. Augustine's St. Anthony's, St. Sylvester's, St. Joseph's, St. Alphonsus', Our Lady's (Eldon-street), and Our Lady they were so conditioned there in that Star of the Sea (Seaforth). The mem's city that their churches and schools and bers, all wearing their sashes, filled the nave and aisles to overflowing.

After the recital of the "De Profundis" and other prayers by Father Cox, the Rev. W. A. Eager, O.S.B., addressed the assemblage, basing his discourse on the words from that day's Gospel: "And himself believed and his whole house." A kindred duty to that of the centurion and morally the Catholic Church in that city (applause). They had helped to build it up materially because, as they knew, they were so conditioned there in that presbyteries had to be built, especially there along the line of docks, from the called out-door collectors. It would only be known on the great accounting day how much Catholicity in Liverpool owed to those who coliected with such zeal for so many years in the past. He believed so many years in the past. He believed majority of those who in past times and at the present moment were out-door collectors had been supplied by the various young men's societies of Liverpool (applause.) It was, therefore, true to say that to the young men's societies an absolute and clear duty, one of the of Liverpool they owed to a great extent primary duties of every Catholic. Pri | the material growth of Catholicity in vileged as he was to say a short word to that town. He believed they also owed the united members of the Young Men's | to that same society the increase in that church in a city like that. He knew there were excellent young people in every mission who might not be members of the society, and excellent men who had not thought fit to start a society; but, nevertheless, he believed he was right in saying that the flourishing state of the young men's society in any mission was, generally speaking, an index of the spiritual state of that misweekly meeting regularly, and therefore, ing the Sacraments, those young men they owed in a great measure the buildceeded to dilate upon the advantages of having such a hall, particularly in safean appeal for aid to Father Cox, who had taken a great responsibility upon him. Congratulatory addresses were celivered by Mr. M. Fitzpatrick and Doctor Sparrow and the proceedings were brought to a close by Father Cox thanking the Bishop for coming to give the seal of his appr val to the work undertaken.

CATHOLICSEAMEN'S CLUB CONCERT

Still another good concert was given last Thursday evening. Mr. P. J. Gordon, the worthy chairman, opened the programme: Miss Wheeler, piano; Miss B. Milloy was as usual applauded in one of her fine recitations; Miss M. Giroux, song; Mr. James Spofforat, seaman, song, and was loudly applauded, and he sang several times by special request; Mr. A. Labelle rendered a fine cornet solo; Luke Redmond, seaman, song and chorus, in which the seamen joined, was a grand success; A. Lawlor, song; James Bruce, seaman, song and dance; Chas. Hunter and A. Green, songs; John Brady, sea-man, a declamation; A. Read and Jas. Milloy, in the big 2, in original parodics, raised a storm of applause; J. Hanahan gave a declamation and was appreciated. The next regular concert will be held on Thursday as usual. But the last concert of the season will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, when extra attractions will be offered, so that those who have not already attended these nice social concerts should not miss the happy closing one of the series, at the Club Rooms, 53 Common Street, corner of St. Peter Street, opposite H. A. Allan's offices. It is expected that Rev. Father Devine, chaplain to the Club, will bid farewell to the seam:n, who have won all were longing to know the truth? He credit for themselves by their orderly heard and knew of many who wept that conduct at the concerts during the past they were not born into the One True season. Come one, come all.—F.C.L.

TO WEAR A SHAMROCK

Is a Breach of Duty in the British Army The following report of an incident which occurred in Ireland appears in a recent issue of an Irish exchange. It reminds us of the days of Napper Tandy :-

A poor Irish soldier named Cummins has just committed suicide under painful circumstances. He was a long service man, having served with Lord Roberts in 1868, and having won the medal and clasp for that campaign He was foreman in the Ordnance Store and did not think it a breach of duty to wear the shamrock on last St. Patrick's Day. His officer believed otherwise, however, and Cummins unwisely dis-puted the point and was dismissed, Lord Welseley deciding that he was not

To Disinfect Ki-ses.

There is very little danger that Canadian lover, however enthusiastic, will need to be submitted to the disinfectant process under the circumstances contained in the following despatch from Indianapolis, which we take from an American paper. The Secretary of the State Health Board has a case reported from Columbus, where a man persisted in kissing his sweetheart, who is alarmingly ill of diptheria, by which he also contracted the disease. The Secretary, therefore, wants to interdict all kissing. He says :-

I am convinced of the difficulty the Health Board will meet in trying to taboo kissing among sweethearts, although a most dangerous pastime I may have to recommend a disinfectant. All that would be necessary would be to rinse the teeth well with it and rub it well on the lips. That would insure devotees against the dangers resulting from osculation."

Vaccine on Ice.

All school children who have difficulty in getting their vaccinations to "take" are sent as a last resort to the Board of Health. Not one of the operations done under the supervision of Drs. Barnes and Green has failed to take effect, and in some cases five or six previous attempts by practicing physicians have proved failures. The success of the Board of Health's vaccinations is attributed to the fact that the virus is perfectly fresh. and is kept on ice all the time. Just what effect ice has on small pox germs is not clear, but they seem to thrive under it, and are in good form to make life a burden to the patients for a day or two, when they are injected into the blood Dr. Ford, President of the board, says there is not more than one in 10,000 per sons who is not actually susceptible to vaccine virus, and up to the present no such cases have presented themselves .-

MARKET REPORT.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

The fine warm weather for this season of the year and the good condition of the country roads were an inducement for farmers and gardeners to come to market, consequently the attendance at Bonsecours yesterday morning was large. There was also a large gathering of buyers and business in consequence was unusually active in all lines of produce. The offerings of cats and buck produce. The offerings of oats and buck wheat were large, which met with a good demand and prices ruled steady. There was no important change in vegetables. The demand for all lines was good and sales were made freely. In cauliflowers the feeling was stronger and prices have advanced 25c to 50c per dozen owing to the smaller supply and improved demand. Choice stock sold readily at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen. In fruit the demand for winter apples, such as Spies, Baldwins and Greenings, was good and sales were made freely at \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel, while choice fameuse sold at \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel, and inferior and common stock at 75c to \$1 per barrel. Jamaica oranges sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, and lemons at \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Almeria grapes brought \$5.50 per keg for ordinary, and at \$6 to \$6 50 for heavy weights. The supply of poultry and game was ample and values were about steady. In dairy produce new laid eggs were firmer at 25c to 28c; good stock at 18c to 20c, and cooking at 15c per dozen.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

The local provision market was without any new feature of note. Business in pork and lard continues quiet, and principally of a jobbing character at steady prices. Hams and bacon are moving fairly well.

Canadian short cut, clear \$10.00 to \$10.25; Canadian short cut, mess, \$10.25

to \$10.50; Hams, eity cured, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 7c to 7lc; Bacon, per lb., 8lc to 9lc; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 5lc to 5lc.

In the Liverpool provision market bacon was weaker and declined 6.t to 25s to 20s 6d. Pork closed 50s; lard, 23s 6d; and tallow 20s.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market was quiet and un-changed to-day. Values are difficult to quote in the absence of business, especially Ontario grades, which, having cost pretty high prices, are held firm. Quebec makes range from 91c to 10c, but the lower prices are for October cheese, the quality of which is not equal to September. In England, according to mail advices of the 23rd from W. Weddell & Co.. London, "the market for Canadian and, indeed, for all kinds of cheese, remains firm, and very high prices are bing as to size and quality.
paid in Canada. Large lines of Septem. At the Point St. Charles Cattle Market



THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

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A Valuable Rook on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Scenig, of Fort Warne, Ind. - ince 1876, and is now under his direction by the

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week ago was very favorable for cheese-making, the grass had not been affected by frosts, and the make was good for the season of the year. Finest late August make are selling at 50s to 51s, London, while choicest Septembers are realizing 53s. There is no New Zealand on the market."

The butter market was quiet and steady to day. The only trading at the moment is in a local way, prices in this connection varying from 19½c up. New export business is not noted and shippers are not even naming what they are willing to pay, complaining that orders

are very few. The demand for eggs to-day was good and the market was active and firm at the recent advance in prices noted for choice candled stock. New laid sold at 18c to 20c, choice candled at 14c to 141c,

and culls at 8c to 10c per dozen.

In potatoes a fair business continues to be done on the basis of 35c per bag in car lots, and at 40c to 45c in a jobbing

way.
The poultry market was quiet, and prices were unchanged. We quote:—Turkeys, 8tc to 9c; chickens, 6c to 6tc; ducks, 8c to 82c, and geese, 52c to 6c

The demand for dressed hogs is fair, and all the small lots coming forward meet with a ready sale at \$5 to \$5.25 per

INGERSOLL, Ont., November 3.-Offering, 2 775 boxes, principally October and lovember make. No sales; market

The Live Stock Markets

LONDON, November 2.-The demand or cattle was of a limited character and trade was slow, but as supplies were not heavy the tone of the market was steady and prices show no change from a week ago. Choice States sold at 11c; Canadians at 9c to 10c, and sheep at 10c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reports the cattle trade slow at unanged prices. Choice American steers 104c; choice Canadians, 9c to 10c, and

sheep 101c.
Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesmen, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade, as follows:—The supplies were very small at Deptford and the prices firm, only 457 being for sale, viz., 272 from the States x steamship Hindoo, which made from 51d to 54d, and 185 ranch cattle from Canada at 4d to 4% d ex steamship Frey. The number of sheep amounted to 1,416, of which 516 were from the States ex steamship Baltimore, and 900 from South America ex steamship Stockholm City; the former realized 41d to 41d, the latter 51 to 5 d. The cattle ex these two last boats were not landed in time to be put

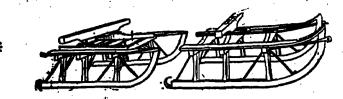
up for sale. MONTREAL, November 2.- Now that the live stock export season is drawing to a close and all the ocean freight space has been engaged, things generally are moving along quietly and there is nothing of an important nature to note. Cable advices received to-day were all pretty much of the same, reporting the market quiet an I steady, with the advance noted in Liverpool last week being maintained. On spot there is nothing doing in export cattle owing to the fact that shippers generally are filling their wants West, consequently very few really choice beeves are offered on this market for sale. There continues o be a fair demand for sheep for shipment and

prices rule steady.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 700 cattle, 400 sheep, 400 lambs and 60 calves. There was no improvement in the market over hast week, and as long as re-ceipts continue liberal and supplies are in excess of local requirements, market atter market, the general opinion is that the prospects for any higher prices are not very encouraging at the present. The quality of the stock coming forward is another depressing factor on the market owing to the fact that the bulk of it is very common, and choice stock which is mostly enquired for just now is scarce.
The attendance of buyers was small and in consequence the trade in cattle was slow, and the market ruled quiet and about steady. A few good to choice steers sold at 3c to 31c, common to fair at 2c to 23c, and interior at 11c to 13c per lb., live weight. In sheep trade was quiet on account of the small offerings. Some small lots were picked up for shipment at \$250 to \$2.60, while butchers, in some cases, paid as high as \$2.75 for choice per 100 lbs., live weight. On the other hand, the market for lambs was weaker, and prices show a decline of fully 1c per lb. Some choice bunches sold at \$3.40 per 100 lbs., live weight, but the bulk of the sales were made at 3c to 31c per lb. The demand for calves was fair at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9 each

ber make have been sold at 53s per cwt., the receipts of cattle were fair, but the c.i.f. London. The weather there a demand from local dealers was very

MUD! MUD! MUD!

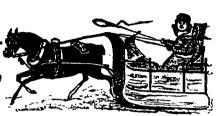


But still Winter is coming, and lots off snow and sleighing: 'What is it you Want?' Light. driving 'Sleighs,' Family 'Sleighs,' Speeding Sleighs, Bob 'Sleighs, Heavy, light, new or old, high or low priced. We have them all, and can suit you in price and style. Burlots. Carioles and Pony Sleighs.

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limited, and trade on the whole was dull. There were about 300 hogs offered, for which the demand was fair and prices ruled steady at 4c per lb., live weight.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT.-No. 2698.

Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband. Finlay A. McRae gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal Montreal, 27th October, 1896.

DANDURAND & BRODEUR. Attorneys for Plaintiff. city. At all the foremost Exhibitions the

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