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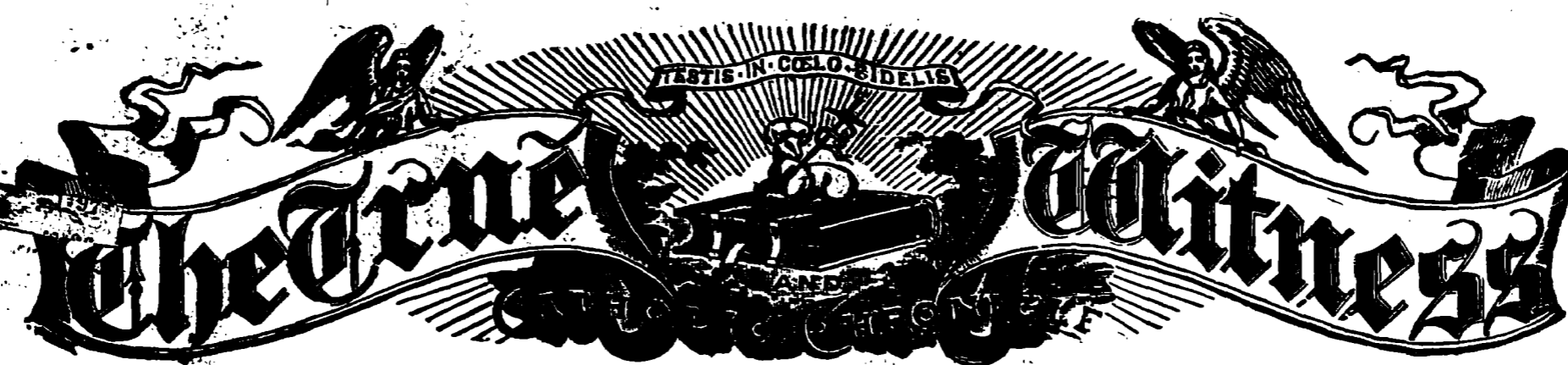
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO 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 centenary of the rebellion of 1798: "Who fears to speak of 'Ninety-eight'?"

He is a staid, conservative graybeard now the man who wrote those lines. A fellow of Trinity 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 of '98. 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.

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 1831, and 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 Irish peasantry. For some months agents of the Ninety-eight club have been at work selecting inns, farmers' houses, cottages, &c., in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Kildare, and Wicklow (the areas covered by the rebellion). The visitors will be quartered at these places, according to their means. It is proposed that the sojourn in Ireland shall cover a period of six weeks. During this time the path

of the rebellion is to be traversed step by step. A committee of Irishmen learned 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 straightening 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 pilgrimage will be, as heretofore stated, the erection of monuments on all the principal scenes of the rebellion. A handsome monument on the site of the old gates of Ross, where the Irish won a decisive battle. Vinegar Hill, the eminence whose feet are encircled by the Slaney and whose stone-crowned summit overshadows the town of Ennisclorthy, where the insurgents were crushed 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, Edmund 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 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 Irish 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 newspapers followed the proceedings of 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 demonstrations ever organized. "The single fact that so many representative men of the race should have come together for the purpose of animating that assembly," says the Sydney Freeman's Journal, "is 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 should 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 the 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 control 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 interview 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 of Great Britain has made of its Healyite officers. There are evidences of strength, not injudiciously used, in the attitude of the Convention so far."

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 of 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 ladies. Father Shea has proved himself an able assistant to the zealous pastor of St. Mary's, and has endeavored himself to the parishioners, never tiring of attending to their spiritual wants.

Priest Breaks Up a Bull.

Rev. J. A. O'Reilly, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Penn., broke up a masquerade ball that was in progress in a Penn avenue ball 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 merry-makers.—Standard and Times.

JOHN BURNS, the leader of English workmen, 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, inevitable and humanitarian act towards a suffering people. Such a time and crisis have arrived for our common country over the Armenian atrocities."

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 declared that, like himself, Mr. John Dillon is unfit for the place of leader because he has been 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 Convention. 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 cause."

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. G. 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 soon get a practical and convincing evidence of the extent 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 proffered 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 to secure the union of parties and to conserve it in the future was to adopt 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 convention of his calling, and he will see how much he is leader of the Irish race in Australia. But his ravings have after all some good in them; they are an indication that the convention must have been a success.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

AN APPEAL FOR AID Addressed to the Irish Race

By MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

The First Step in the Direction of Ascertain the Efficacy of the Recent Convention — Financial 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 Parliamentary Party, has issued the following appeal to the Irish race:—"The Irish Race Convention, which met in Dublin on the first three days of September last, was undoubtedly the largest and most representative gathering of the Irish race that has ever been assembled in Ireland. It was summoned at the suggestion of an illustrious Prelate as remarkable for the arduous and tenacity of his love for Ireland as for his virtues as an ecclesiastic. Its object was to afford 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 discussion 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 free public meetings 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 before 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 Catholic 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."

Without the support of the country the Irish Party can do little for Ireland in Parliament. Earnestly backed up by the support of a united country it would be difficult 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 to every Irish Nationalist who believes in the necessity of maintaining a united Party, to aid in raising the funds 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 Irish Party, to be used for the expenses of the Party and of the movement during the coming year, in accordance with such regulations as may be laid down by the Party at its next Sessional Meeting. Remittances for the fund and communications in connection therewith should be addressed to Messrs. J. F. X. O'BRIEN, SAMUEL YORKS, THOMAS CURRAN, Treasurers of the Irish Party, at 24 Rutland square, Dublin, and will be acknowledged by them and by the Freeman's Journal. (Signed), JOHN DILLON.

It is announced in the Catholic Universe that Mr. Davitt has suggested the name of Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of the late leader, for the chairmanship of the Irish Party. The oldest agriculturist in the district of Midleton, named Daniel McShony, died in the townland of Glounrasna, Ballymore recently at the very advanced age of 102 years. The death of Mr. Martin D'Arcy, president of the Borris-In-Ossory Branch of the National League, is announced. Mr. Delany was a most respected shopkeeper and farmer in Borris-In-Ossory, Queen's County. Mr. William Redmond, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Redmond and his 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 been going on since the property of Mr. Hunt W. Cumber, J. P., Killybegs, Glenageary, were met with successful result. A seam of coal two feet four inches in thickness was discovered at a depth of sixty feet. The coal seems to be of good quality and will probably be easily worked, as it is within so short a distance of the surface. About 300 processes have been issued for the quarter sessions at Migheralee this month, at the suit of the Land Commission against the tenants on what was formerly the Salters and Drapers Estates, or the half year's installment due May past. The people proceeded against have in many instances decrees pending against them for previous half year instalments. The grain crop is practically lost and potatoes are failing fast with the constant rain. A very serious disturbance took place in Hill street, Newry, in which fifteen or sixteen soldiers of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and as many civilians took part. Sticks, stones and belts were freely used, and each one of the crowd was more or less severely injured. A man received a very ugly wound on the head with a bottle. Six or eight constables who appeared on the scene were stoned, but managed to effect 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 fact was enough to induce the judge to raise to make the order sought for by the money-lender in whose coils the defendant was. Judge Bacon could scarcely believe that the defendant was able to make ends meet on such a scanty wage. The case is a bad one, but we fancy if the learned 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 Leahy, the Catholic patients of Bellevue Hospital, New York, will soon have a beautiful chapel for their exclusive use. It will be called the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

great concessions have been extorted from an unsympathetic Legislature, and the national cause has been substantially advanced. Much, however, 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 to supply such a Party with the funds which are essential to enable it to do the work which the country has entrusted to it.

All funds contributed in response to this appeal will be held at the disposal of the Irish Party, to be used for the expenses of the Party and of the movement during the coming year, in accordance with such regulations as may be laid down by the Party at its next Sessional Meeting. Remittances for the fund and communications in connection therewith should be addressed to Messrs. J. F. X. O'BRIEN, SAMUEL YORKS, THOMAS CURRAN, Treasurers of the Irish Party, at 24 Rutland square, Dublin, and will be acknowledged by them and by the Freeman's Journal. (Signed), JOHN DILLON.

UNIVERSITY 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.

The annual 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, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland (Chairman); His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam; Most Rev. Dr. Nally, Bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Dr. MacDonagh, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh; Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork; Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert; Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick; Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry; Most Rev. Dr. Magennis, Bishop of Kilmorc; Most Rev. Dr. McGovern, Bishop of Drogheda; Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Dr. M'R'daugh, Bishop of Kildare; Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry; Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; Most Rev. Dr. Conmy, Bishop of Kildare; Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Clonfert; Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clogher; Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; Most Rev. Dr. Eady, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea.

The following statements were unanimously 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 protest against the injustice with which Irish Catholics are treated in the matter of education. For us it would be much more grateful to our wellings, 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 have to live. But while a grievous wrong is being perpetrated against the material as well as the spiritual interests of our people, 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 as it affects education in its different grades—Primary, Intermediate and University—and we have to observe with pain and disappointment how unavailing have been our efforts. We now desire to dwell in particular on the question of higher or University education, and we do so as there is some reason to hope from the state of public business that at length the Government may be induced 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 has it 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 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 Education 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 thought right to give to Catholics. We must say that, much as we feel humiliated by the statement, we are not surprised at it. To be crushed by law into a position of inferiority, and then made to suffer in consequence, has for a long time been the lot of Irish Catholics.

Continued on Fifth Page.

OUR WAYFARER

On Sensational Novels and Newspapers and Their Effects.

The Charm of "Fabiola" and the Reflections Which it Creates—The Gesu Library—Our Theatrical Critics and Their Prejudices When a Talented Irish Actor Occupied the Boards.

Judging by the popular ditties of the day, we shall soon have the "problem 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 opinion.

It is inconceivable to me how any young woman with a sense of decorum can stand up in a crowded room and 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 novels and newspapers that prevails to day.

The delicate sense of modesty that shrinks from allusions to the theme which St. Paul judged unfit to be mentioned among Christians, is soon blunted 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 cannot 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 lift 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 came upon a much thumbed copy of "Fabiola," which I immediately 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 fact remains that it does.

Wherein lies the charm? Is it in the pagan heroine, or sweet Saint Agnes, or the soldierly Sebastian, or the boy martyr Pancratius? I do not know. We 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 experience.

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 passively, 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 adherence 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 reprobate?

How many specimens of current literature 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 say. 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 a awkward—for us. Perhaps we had better change the subject.

Appropos of the foregoing. How many of us who have read Wiseman's "Fabiola" have also had the pleasure of reading "The African Fabiola"—I forget just now who the author is, but think it is Father O'Reilly. This tale deals with the history and martyrdom of two saints whose names will live while the Sacrifice of the Mass continues to be offered—that is, to the end of time. Saint Perpetua and Saint Felicitas. The noble lady and the poor slave. For romance and thrilling interest these two books are worth a cartload of the wisy-wasy trash we lose so much time over daily.

Then there is Newman's "Callista," and the "Martyrs of the Coliseum," and the "Victims of the Mameluke's." Every one of them calculated to satisfy the

most ardent lover of thrilling literature, leaving out of the account the amount of historical knowledge to be gained from them.

With a free library such as that of the Gesu at our command, we have no excuse for being ignorant of Catholic literature.

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 that.

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 that one or two of Montreal's dailies 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 the scribe who informed us that the Irish tragedian was neither a Booth nor a Barrett, but that does not excuse him for his ungenerous criticism of a first class actor. If the Irish population of the city had done their duty the Academy would have been filled every night last week. Unfortunately it looks too often as if we were in sympathy with every strolling caricaturist of things Irish than with those who, like James O'Neill, are a credit to our race.

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 sadder, and makes us wonder sorrowfully what the poor wandering soul thinks of it all, now that it has gazed upon "The light that never was on sea or land."

Verily: a man's works do follow him.

SILAS WELLS.

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 of priests intended for the Diocese of Louisiana. Other bequests include \$5,000 to the Church of the Sacred Heart, of New Orleans for educational purposes; House of the Good Shepherd, New Orleans \$5,000; Hotel Dieu, 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 Klementz'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 movement, 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 Middleton was dedicated by the Archbishop of Cashel, and the ceremonial was witnessed by a large congregation, including the mayor of Cork. Cardinal Logue preached 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 of age.

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 might gobble up the Catholic dominions of Canada.

Dr. D. J. A. Moloney, the famous African traveler, died on October 5 after a very short illness at Oxford Lodge, England. The Pall Mall Gazette says of this brave young Irishman: "Africa has its revenge upon its explorers. Yet another has been cut off in his prime, and that other one of the most capable of them all. Dr. Moloney never advertised himself, and his achievements, therefore, remain comparatively unknown. His rescue of the Stairs expedition

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it 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."

SOME NEW BOOKS.

"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 author.

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 pharaoeology 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 Protective Association and of Freemasonry 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 been in the North-West, as there are in Quebec, a Catholic and a Protestant section of the Board of Education. Now 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 debauched 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 expelled to make room for Buckley and Robertson. Father Leduc's arraignment of the falsehood and anti-Catholic tone of Buckley and Robertson'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 so-called 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 politico-religious society formed for the avowed purpose of depriving Catholics in the United States of all share in the government of the country, municipal, state and national. As the author tells us, "From the first it has had for the support of the ignorant and vicious by 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 Catholics 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 Supreme Council, at Milwaukee, last year. Incidentally he cites the satirical and cruel laws of some of the

New England States two centuries ago, which afford an instructive commentary on the boasted enlightenment of Protestant bigots.

THAT best of boy-story writers, the Rev. Francis J. Finn, S.J., has given us another delightful volume, entitled "Etheldreda 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 skillfully 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 author.

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 animated, 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.

(Manchester News.)

The Catholic Hierarchy have once more returned to the question of higher 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 matter, 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 more devoted champion than the beloved Bishop of this Diocese, 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 stands in exactly the same position. And this while the grievance is limited by all sections of politicians! Surely it is time this remnant of the penal days, which for ever must remain the reproach 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.

What has been the treatment of Irish 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 do likewise by Catholics. Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Galway and Cork have been doing for the other religions 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 frequently shown is seriously endangered by the influences 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 Bishop's 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 working 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 university 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 snatched with the bitter gibe that we are not fit for public positions.

This is the state of affairs 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 Catholics at their backs. Surely when the Government have made such an expenditure for the half million of Protestants they should see the equity of dealing similarly with the three and a half millions of Catholics. The Bishops claim no concession that has not already been given to others, they simply ask equality. They do not desire to impair the usefulness of existing institutions; they simply ask for a university of their own wherein the Catholic youth of Ireland may pursue the higher studies without menace to their faith. Here is an opportunity for a Government professing sympathy with the country, not, indeed, to grant a favour, but to right a grievous wrong; and we trust it will be availed of gracefully and promptly. For forty years the Bishops of Ireland have been patiently but it is effectually urging the Government on this matter, and no wonder, in the bitterness 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 uselessness of constitutional agitation on our part. Violence and excess obtain ready recognition, and lead to the redress of grievances; but the constitutional 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 remedy of this vexatious and injurious grievance. They may rest assured that the agitation begun forty years ago is not going to be abandoned now, but will be continued until our just rights are granted.

For Publication.

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A Medicine That Makes People Well and That Keeps Them Well.

Fergus, Ont., Sept. 22, 1896.

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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 respectfully,

JOHN IRELAND.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

A farmer asked an Irish priest, a well-known wit, what a miracle was. He gave him 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 before me and I'll see what I can do." As the farmer did so, he gave him a tremendous kick behind.

"Did you feel that," 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, 1896

A NEEDED LESSON.

A 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 is 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 autumn, when she satisfies us with fruition for the present and the future, there are few 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 outdoor sports and exercises, indoor 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 a reproach to ill-timed parsimony in God's service, seem to have had the force of a prophecy. That they indicate the 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 because there is still room for improvement 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 help assails our ears. In many cases, doubtless, improvidence, recklessness, indolence, intemperance, may be assigned as among the causes that make paupers of families or individuals. In other cases, misfortune may be a sufficient explanation. A fire breaks out; a factory is burned to the ground; the machinery is rendered useless. Twenty, thirty, fifty, a hundred hands are forced to idleness just as the season begins to be rigorous. Such a case is not conjecture. Disasters of this kind are of frequent occurrence. What becomes of the families thus deprived of their daily bread? When a tragedy crowns the disaster, and a brave fireman, in the discharge of his duty, loses his life, our hearts are touched at the woe that has overtaken his desolate widow and innocent orphans. Their sorrow is great. The familiar footstep so often waited for will never be heard again. The accustomed hour will come and pass but the

silence will never be broken by that cheery voice. That is suffering enough; the widow and the orphans must never 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. Everything pawnable has left the house and the children are hungrier every day till at last there is nothing to give them and the cold, it is merciless. If it were only summer! The occasional snow-storm 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. We don't suppose it reached many of the class the members of which were supposed to benefit by it. And yet there is really no duty imposed on or assumed 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. At 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 un-informed 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 C.M.B., which is exceptional even among the most worthy. Every word of commendation that it received from Hon. Mr. Hackett, Mr. Chancellor Finn, 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 operations and results with those of other benefit agencies, did not fail to show their appreciation. As testimony to the excellent work that the institution has accomplished the gathering of Monday week was all that could be desired and must have been most gratifying to the clergy, the grand chancellor and the other officers and friends of the association.

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 or failure or other cause threw them suddenly out of work, is one that ought never to be left to boys and girls at school—not 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 regularly disseminated among our people and were illustrated and brought home to them until they were taught to save something against the evil day of enforced 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 *jurina 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 corporations.

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 German Empire is the result of aspirations, long, indefinite and vague, and confined to the literary revivalists of the smaller states. Political ambition, statecraft and the longing to humiliate a rival at last achieved what mere sentiment, though not ineffectual in clearing the way, could never have accomplished alone. 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 the throne, the Germans of Austria prepared to present an address to His Majesty in which they would have hailed him as the head of the German race. Count Taaffe, the Prime Minister at that time (who, as our readers will recall, is an Irish Viscount, with a contingent seat in the House of Lords), saw at once that such a recognition of a foreign sovereign by Francis Joseph's German subjects, would create an awkward sensation and so he refused to sanction an address. His master, doubtless, felt grateful for his courage and tact, but it was said that the younger potentate, who coveted that very distinction, resented Taaffe's interference, and openly showed his disappointment. It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon III. cherished, until not long before his downfall, the ambition, which he associated with the name and achievements of his illustrious uncle, of being the head of the French race. It is also an historic fact that in 1867 he intrigued to effect by arrangement with Prussia

first, and afterwards with Holland, the establishment of a greater France, by the restoration of the Gothic boundaries of the time of Julius Caesar. The attempt proved unfortunate. Indeed, the Luxembourg affair gave rise to misunderstanding, boasts and threats which augured ill for one or other of the rival states and was the harbinger of the war and of the great changes that ensued.

Some years later broke out the *Italia Irredenta* (unredeemed Italy) movement, the object of which was to complete the unification of the kingdom by insisting on the restoration of Nice, Ticino, Malta, Trieste, Trentino and other districts in which Italian is spoken. The movement, which was at least as justifiable as the occupation of Rome, not to speak of the seizure of Naples, etc., had, of 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 politics, and dynastic reasons stand in the way of its success.

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 Finland—a freedm-loving people who still, notwithstanding some recent modifications, enjoy a large measure of constitutional liberty and independence under the Czar of Russia.

Notwithstanding the estrangement between France and Italy, a number of literary and scientific men of both countries combined some years ago to found a league, of which the organ was named the *Monde Latin*, a well-edited periodical which had Canadian contributors. *Le Monde Latin* was intended to represent, without regard to political divisions, all the Neo-Latin communities of both hemispheres, Spanish, Portuguese and French America, the Iberian Peninsula, France, and Belgium, in so far as it spoke French, and Roumania, were all brought within 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 tends to keep apart the descendants of common ancestors and of those who learned their mother tongues from the same strong teachers, there is still in the kinship of language a bond that survives wars and conquests and dynasties.

Of the Latin world thus understood—a world, as has been seen, of no small extent and of no inconsiderable influence—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 province, colonized by Roman settlers, is vividly recorded on Trajan's 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 Trajan's time had long become naturalized, having taken their 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, but the Latin language survived every change, even the adoption of the creed and worship of Eastern Christendom.

We have already indicated some features of the Pan-Slavonic movement. As Russia is the stronghold of Slavonic power, the Pan Slavonic movement was for some years considered a menace to Teutonic and Latin Europe. The alarm proved groundless, and the elevation of a Slav to the head of the Austrian administration shows that, in practice, national allegiance is, where justice

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 of examples of loyalty to the British 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 have been ever so many efforts to keep alive the sentiment of race in the hearts of Celts all over the world. France, Scotland, 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 assembly composed of representatives of the most important branch of the race throughout the world for a definite political end. The evidence of the returned Canadian delegates, 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 been engrossing the thoughts of our neighbors across the frontier has for us a more than ordinary interest. The 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 domestic 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 Major McKinley looked for a restoration of the home market to its former proud rank, he would make it his special aim to re-open the foreign trade on equitable terms for America's surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. What the Republican candidate meant by these words it was not difficult to discover. The "adverse legislation" of the Democratic administration of President Cleveland was to be reversed, 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 or usefully exist without having at command a sufficient income to carry on its functions. Sufficient revenues must, therefore, be provided to enable the government to do its work without increasing the public debt. As a matter, that is insufficient save when replenished by loans is certainly not the normal condition of a prosperous and well-administered commonwealth. It was claimed by the Republican candidate that during the long years of Republican predominance "the gold reserve had been seasonably maintained and the country's currency and credit preserved 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 scored 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 locked upon the preservation of that honor as above every party fealty; the party that was needed now, and was, he trusted, to have a sweeping victory in the fall elections.

Major McKinley then referred in strong but general terms to the question that was ere long destined, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all other issues, till 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 as par in any and every commercial centre of the globe. . . . The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."

Now this statement was made calmly, and after a careful study of the question, by Major McKinley, on an occasion which gave to all his words a peculiar significance, and before there had been 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 taken place since they were spoken. They have, it seems to us, the ring of honesty, of good sense, of knowledge

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 us in Canada they should, other things being equal, be accepted as guiding 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 Democratic rather than on the Republican side. So far as the sentiment in Mr. Bryan's speeches is concerned, so far 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 favor 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 advocates. 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 boast took amazingly. But unfortunately, even the great Republic can not deal with international questions without giving some consideration to the interests and rights and views of the other nations concerned. Advantage has been taken of the statements of European bi-metalists as though they justified Mr. Bryan; but those theorists never dreamed of such a thing as the United States adopting a policy of free silver coinage at an unequal 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 Chauvinistic delusions of Eastern, Canadian and European sentiments and interests as is implied in the above quotation. From its start to its rather profuse close, where he talks of the gold standard as a crown of thorns (!), there is not a trace of sagacity 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 we do not deny. We have talked with those who have listened entranced to his eloquence and they describe it as virtually irresistible. Even false metaphors and weak logic rolled forth by a sonorous voice, with an air of profound conviction, and combined with touching references 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 account of existing economic conditions, with its glaring inequalities and "multi-millionaires"—however exaggerated—to excuse a pretty vigorous protest. But these inequalities will not be removed by introducing anarchy into the currency from which the so-called working classes, if they do not lose most, are likely to feel the loss most keenly. Honest 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, forewarned 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 sweeping catastrophe. Sometimes providence seems to approve of heroic measures for the renewal of great evils. Sometimes from seeming evil good flows in an amplitude all the more welcome that it is unexpected. The success of the silver men, though judged by their own 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 without precedent. The central fact in the world's history is associated with a tax census that implies such an ecumenical 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, is the Laurier government likely to obtain concessions in the arrangement of 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 also in Canada and other countries. In Canada the Catholic people are awaiting

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 Government.

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 utterances, 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 history. 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. Healy was the difficulty so he decided to go and see the difficulty. (Laughter.) He went to see the difficulty in the company 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. Healy is a very able man. Politically he is a very difficult man to manage. Let them remember 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. Dillon's leadership. He alleged incapacity, mismanagement of the Parliamentary funds and tyrannical action of the leader in coercing the constituents. He (Father Ryan) was able to answer Mr. Healy upon most reliable authority with regard to the alleged difficulties of intellectual incapacity and dishonesty in the management of the Parliamentary 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 Castlebar.

"Why" said Father Ryan, "I went 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 Mr. 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 you that Mr. Healy's charge was the very opposite of what it was. And now I will tell you what suggests it. Mr. Healy is a public man. He is a sharp 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 deliverance in Liverpool, regarding the duty of England towards the Armenians in their dire distress, reflects in a striking manner the noble characteristic, of possessing 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 glory in the heavens and the same beauty in the earth; shall have his mind developed to appreciate the same sweetness in music and the same loveliness in art; shall have his heart opened to enjoy the same literary treasures and the same philosophic truths; shall have his soul stirred by the same influences and the same spiritual ideals as the children of his wealthier neighbors."
This is ideal, O, timism and delightful theory.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

There are in Ireland at this moment but two University institutions deserving of the name...

In these two institutions there are 1,500 students, and out of that total, less than 100 are Catholics...

We who are concerned for the spiritual and also for the material interests of our people, know from bitter experience the loss which they sustain in having the doors of higher knowledge shut in their faces...

In recent years, since the institution of the Intermediate Examinations, this incompleteness of our educational system is more obvious and more irritating...

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...

It must now be plain to everyone that Irish Catholics, as a body, will not accept a University education which is either Protestant or godless...

Perhaps reflection on the history of this one question may make clear to Englishmen why Irishmen desire the management of their own affairs, and stand aloof from the actual Government of the country in a spirit of distrust and alienation...

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

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.

Cardinal Prince Gustave Adolphe von Hohenlobe-Schillingsfurst, brother of Prince von Hohenlobe-Schillingsfurst, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, died at Rome on Friday last.

The silver jubilee of St. John of God Convent was celebrated in Wexford with much impressiveness.

sympathy upon the work which Trinity College and the Belfast Queen's College are doing.

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...

In putting forward this claim we consider it not unreasonable on our part to take into account the declaration of the present Government on the subject of education.

If, then, our demand is in harmony 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 educational advantages which are essential conditions of progress in a modern state...

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 Parliament and out of it in the meantime, we are practically in the same position as we were then.

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 their Parliamentary representatives to make and unmake Governments...

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 Education. At any time during all these years an overwhelming majority of our countrymen were in favour of our claims.

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CATHOLIC NEWS

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At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Science M. Balland presented a memoir describing an analysis of a sample of rice over a century old.

statue was placed in position between St. Jean Baptiste Church and the rectory. The bronze figure of Father Grin is nine feet high.

OBITUARY.

MR. EDWARD 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 mortals to enjoy.

The deceased always evinced a deep interest in all matters appertaining 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, he manifested in an eminent degree the courage of his convictions in this respect.

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 Waldron, 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 residence 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.

MISS CATHERINE BRITT.

On Sunday, the 25th of October, death visited the home of the esteemed Mrs. Britt, 145 Lagache Street, and touched with icy hand a young and promising lady in the person of Miss Catherine Britt.

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UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

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 silver 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 270 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.

FOR MCKINLEY.

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Includes Connecticut (6), Delaware (3), Illinois (24), Indiana (17), Iowa (13), Maine (6), Maryland (8), Massachusetts (15), Michigan (14), Missouri (17), New Hampshire (4), New Jersey (10), New York (36), Ohio (23), Pennsylvania (32), Rhode Island (4), Vermont (4), West Virginia (6), Wisconsin (12), Kansas (10), Kentucky (13), Minnesota (9), South Dakota (4), Washington (4), Wyoming (3), Virginia (12), North Carolina (11).

FOR BRYAN

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Includes California (9), Oregon (4), Alabama (11), Arkansas (8), Colorado (4), Florida (4), Georgia (13), Louisiana (8), Mississippi (9), Montana (3), Nebraska (8), Nevada (3), North Dakota (3), South Carolina (9), Tennessee (12), Texas (15), Utah (3), Idaho (3).

Total 129

A SILVER WEDDING.

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

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary, well-known members of St. Patrick's congregation, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last week.

Mr. O'Leary has been engaged in the business of a contractor in this city for more than a quarter of a century, and has successfully erected many important public buildings during that time.

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.

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.

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.

MAYOR PATRICK J. GLEASON, of Long Island City, has turned his attention to the highly colored posters on the dead walls of that city.

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, Room 706. Bell Telephone 12 3

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 Flames.

It is scarcely 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.

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

Charles Desjardins & 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., etc.

Ladies' Collarettes In Seal, Persian, Sable, Ermine, Mink, Chinchella, Grey Lamb, etc., etc.

Ladies' Boas In all kinds of Furs. 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 Furs 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.

CARPETS, Rugs and Squares, Door Mats and Slips, Made up Carpets. Kensington Art Carpets. Anglo-Indian Carpets. THOMAS LIGGETT, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

GLOVES, For Men, Women and Children. In all styles, colors, sizes and prices, for Fall and Winter wear.

LADIES' 4-Button Kid Gloves in leading colors, at 75c. \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.95 pair.

MEN'S GLOVES. 2-Button Derby Gloves, in Tan shades; value \$1.50; for \$1.00 pair.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Large Assortment. Low Prices. Collared Shirts, 75c each.

MANTLES. Thousands of new garments to select from at less than wholesale prices. As Fall should buy a Fall or Winter Mantle before visiting us.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3823. TERMIN, CANE.

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

ARE PURE. MADE UNDER OUR SUPERVISION. WE CAN GUARANTEE THEM.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 King Street.

CARPETS. See the immense range of Novelties at THOMAS LIGGETT'S.

CURTAINS And Window Drapes, Shades and Portieres. Fine Effects at THOMAS LIGGETT'S, 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE NEW FACTOR To Achieve the Union of All Forces 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 following 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.

NEW YORK'S MORGUE

Some Peculiar Scenes in the Gruesome Place.

Curiously 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 material for the funny paragraphs.

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 built 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 Keeper, 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 given in liberal quantities, and the resurrected one was soon able to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. There he gave his name as Samuel Cocker, 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 policeman 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 Cocker's example. He went to sleep on the stringpiece one evening; recently, and while in that condition a vespertine tickled his nose. He made several passes at the fly which, as he supposed, was annoying him, and at last rolled off into the water. When he was finally picked out he was to all intents and purposes dead.

They carried Jimmy into the Morgue and worked over him in all the ways directed by the Board of Health. Finally he was pronounced dead by the doctor. 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 or less poured down he began to talk with his usual volubility.

Still there are not the most curious cases that have come to the notice of Mr. White. Frequently persons afflicted with tumors or goitres 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 believe such contact with dead hands will cure them. Their prayers are answered for the uncanny privilege are always 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 announces 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 hoax 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 coroner who had been summoned to perform an autopsy stuck his knife in it to begin work.

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 the morgue.

In conversation with the writer he said: "There is more fun to be found in the morgue than there is to be found in many of the theaters." He then proceeded to describe a scene which had occurred at the morgue, where a man of Tenth Avenue undertaker, called for the body of a man whose relatives had identified him, and who ordered that the corpse would be sent to 48th street and Tenth Avenue, for the name. However, when the undertaker laid the body out there he was nearly mobbed. He had taken away the wrong body, and the friends and relations of the deceased thought he was trying to play a joke on them by "ringing" in a gray-haired old dervish instead of the handsome corpse which belonged to them. He came back to the Morgue

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 a 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 believe 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 came 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 the 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 clue. 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, 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 truckle head. After the second or third day of the week there came fear that, unless sharp watch were kept, the head would be stolen, and so it was taken into the hospital every night and locked up in a big iron safe, which was constantly under the eye of a vigilant watchman.—Boston Post.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and Nerve Builder.

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 efficacious 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 William 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 the toxicants. He placed, however, 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. Charles Crocker.

In September last George Crocker applied 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 convention 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 comprises all the women's clubs of the State which have for an object the general improvement of men, women, children, towns, and anything and everything else that needs improvement. Among the various organizations in the Federation are literary, philanthropic and scientific clubs.

Mrs. Gaines 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

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 nuisances to remain on their premises, were indicted, and how sanitary reforms were introduced in some of the public schools.

In the evening, Miss Agnes Reppeller of Philadelphia spoke on "The New Woman; 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 Addison'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 virtue.

"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-home-iveness, 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 more widely known among working 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 invest in consols, insure their lives with government security, or buy life annuities, 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 well-planned 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 continue 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 longer willing to undertake the honorary and responsible duties which attach to trusteeship in the old style of savings bank. In these banks the staffs are necessarily small, and the banks are open only on two or three days a week, some of them only on Saturday afternoons.

At the post offices, on the other hand, savings bank business can be transacted from eight o'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 parents 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 withdrawal 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 2½ 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 obtained 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

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

LUBBY'S

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES 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 HAIR.

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIE'S 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.

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.

PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VINCENNE, ROUEN, FRANCE. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

the commission is fifteen pence; and so on up to two shillings and three pence for each transaction in stock between £75 and £100. The agonizing of these facilities for obtaining government stock is one of the most useful of the newer departments of the post office in the direction of aids to thrift. Thousands of people of the working classes are now holders of consols, who, but for these easy and cheap facilities placed at their doors, would never have really understood what consols are. Working people are ashy of dealings with stock-brokers as they are of being brought into too close contact with lawyers; and when left to themselves, their field for investment is small and they are apt to become the prey of schemers.

The insurance department of the post office is a yet exclusively for the working classes, as the amount for which an insurance can be effected cannot exceed £100. The amounts range from £5 upwards. To afford working people an opportunity of providing against expense consequent upon the death of children, children between eight and fourteen years can be insured for £5. The insurance of children below this age is left in the hands of the industrial insurance companies, whose armies of agents are continually active in collecting the price of their working class patrons. Through the post office, as through the ordinary insurance companies, insurances may be effected by the payment of a lump sum or by annual premiums. The sums insured for can be made payable at death, on the attainment of the age of fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five, or sooner if death occurs, 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 woman can be insured for £10 by a penny in 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 investment in government stock. It is not necessary that the premiums should be paid in one annual sum. They can be paid by deposits in the savings bank of sums of not less than 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 premium will be deducted as it becomes due, without the depositor being troubled in the matter beyond receiving the notice 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 balance to meet the required amount.

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 comparatively small extent, and when the post-office estimates are under discussion in the House of Commons, there are frequently complaints that it has not been pushed as it might be. A postmaster reaps no benefit from pushing the insurance business; while the ordinary industrial insurance companies pay large commissions on new business, and on premiums collected, to the thousands of agents whose presence and work are features in the social and economic life of all the large centres of industrial population.

Both immediate and deferred annuities 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. Deferred annuities cost proportionately less. A boy at ten can have purchased for him an annuity of £1 payable at fifty for £5 11s. 9d., or for £5 4d., paid annually between ten and fifty. A woman at twenty-four, under the same plan, can purchase an annuity of £1 payable at sixty, for £5 4s. 11d., or by an annual payment of 4s. 4d. In the case of these deferred annuities in the event of the death of the person to whom the annuity is to be paid, the purchase money will be returned to his representatives.

The sum of £1 a year will go but a little way towards providing for the old age of either a man or a woman. No annuities of such small amounts are bought. But a payment of one penny a week, securing at a fixed period in after

years an annuity of £1, offers a basis for calculation to people of the working classes; and it is for this reason that the proposals are out in this shape in the literature circulated by the post office in order to popularize its schemes in the interest of thrift. The savings bank is long past the need of advertisement. It now no more needs advertising than the post office itself. But the insurance and annuity schemes have not yet got the foothold among English working people that their absolute security and easy terms of payment would seem to warrant to them.

DARING RESCUE OF A BABY.

A New York Fireman 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 matches, and the youngest was only saved from death in the fire they started by a daring fireman's courage.

The three children—Bennie, five years old; Willie, three years old, and Lester, sixteen months old—are the children of John Harnes, a street car conductor, who lives in a flat house at 70 West One Hundred and First Street, New York. After Bennie had started the fire, he pulled the baby, who was fastened in a baby chair, as far from the flames as he could, and then beat on the hall door and called for help.

Mrs. Abramwitz, who lives on the floor above, heard the boy's screams, 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 later the firemen reached the house, and it was then discovered that Baby Lester was still in the burning room. Fireman 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 untasten the chair in the smoke, Schuster turned it on its side, and, covering the baby with his own coat, pushed it ahead of him as he crawled back to the hallway.

The baby was revived by medical aid, and was 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 information:—

The art of hatching chickens by artificial 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. 11,192, February 25th, 1836 and the United States patents to Hoffman, No. 4,978, February 20, 1847, and Guerin, No. 3,019, March 30th, 1848, are among the earliest types of incubator employed in this country and England. Following these tentative constructions, the most important innovation was made by Rosebrook, No. 271,991, February 6th, 1883, who successfully regulated the temperature by a thermostat and electric circuit, and Halstead, No. 267,492, November 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 enhancing the effectiveness of the incubator. In this class 129 patents have been issued.

The following patents have been granted this week to Canadian inventors:—
569,994—William R. Boisvert, Levis, spring-bed.
570,380—Alexander M. Chalmers, Nanaimo, envelope.
570,164—Francis J. Freeze, Montreal, sole-splitting machine.
570,404—John A. Jackson and J. S. White, Toronto, mangle.
570,192—Paul R. Krasel, Montreal, ash-sifter.

Anxiety in Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs that the situation in that city is causing the gravest anxiety in diplomatic circles, which are again discussing the question of the deposition of the Sultan. The statement of the Porte that no forced levy has been made to procure money with which to buy arms, and that the grade which was construed to be an order for such a levy was merely an appeal to Turkish subjects to voluntarily contribute to a fund that was found

necessary 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 massacres 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 disposition 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 eminent 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 half, who indignantly remarked: "You'd better walk over me, woman!"

"Be me sowl!" replied the fishwoman, taking in the lady's dimensions, "t'would be aiser walkin' over ye than round ye any day."

Mr. Murphy undertook to tell how many were at the party: "The two Crogons was one, myself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—and who the mischief was four? Let me see" (counting his fingers), "the two Crogons was one, Mike Finn was two, and myself was 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 Crogons was two, meself was three—and—and—the powers I think there was but three of us after all!"—"Miriam," Lis-carroll.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCowen & Son,
Bouchette, Que.
Report in a letter that Pyny-pectoral cured Mrs. C. Carron of chronic cough in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McCowen of a lung-standing cold.

Mr. J. H. Hurry, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."
Large Bottles, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Importers
MONTREAL.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, and its Branches, on and after
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 inclusive.
By order of the Board. W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 21 October, 1896. 15-5

To Cure
RHEUMATISM
TAKE
Bristol's

SARSAPARILLA
IT IS
PROMPT
RELIABLE
AND NEVER FAILS.
IT WILL
MAKE
YOU WELL
Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
OLD STAMPS, more especially early issues of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, Strait, face value, quantity and price. A dressy Stamp, care E. Desbrosses, 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

TIRED MOTHERS find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood, a good appetite and new and needed **STRENGTH.**

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. GRANT DAY, OF HARROWSMITH.

HE SUFFERED MUCH FROM RHEUMATISM, ESPECIALLY DURING SPRING AND AUTUMN—FOLLOWING A NEIGHBOR'S ADVICE BROUGHT ABOUT A CURE.

From the Kingston Whig.

One who has been released from years of suffering is always grateful to the person or the medicine that has been the medium of release. It is therefore safe to say that one of the most thankful men in the vicinity of Harrowsmith is Mr. Grant Day, who for years past has been a sufferer from rheumatism, but has now been released from its thralldom.

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 safely, though several were cut off by the flames and were compelled to use the fire-escapes.

in the building, the Lucas-Finley Company about 30 men, and the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company about 175 women.

Everybody in the building was working, when an alarm of fire was given by some one in 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 stairs and fire-escapes on the State street front of the building.

The factory women were all so eager to escape from the burning building that there was a blockade on the stairway. Many became tightly jammed and several fainted. The fainting ones were quickly revived, however, and assisted by their comrades to the street.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA.

1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000. Tickets 10 cents.

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 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 outsiders visited the city for the merry-makings and remained there for nine days. The average daily expenditure of each of them, including railway travelling, food, and lodgings is estimated at 17 francs 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 numbers 200,000,000 francs.

Best for Wash Day USE SURPRISE SOAP Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

Education.

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain, Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

English and Business Training School, ESTABLISHED 1888. 110 Mansfield Street, Montreal. PRINCIPAL - MRS. BULLOCK 18th Session Commences Sept. 1st.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc.

Montreal Business College

Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street. ESTABLISHED 1864. This College is the largest, best equipped and best thorough Commercial College in Canada. The permanent staff consists of nine expert teachers who devote their time exclusively to the students of this institution.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

(Incorporated by Letters-Patent Feb. 14, 1894.) 238 & 240 St. James Street. This Company distributes Works of Art painted by the Masters of the Modern French School.

Love Lessons From the Lowly.

"Indeed we may smile," writes Lillian 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 engagement, 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 season 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.

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"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of rheumatic and rheumatoid pain, and on every occasion with the most efficacious and pleasant results.

Legal Notices. 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.

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TRY A BOTTLE OF GRAY'S EFFERVESCING Bromide of Soda and Caffeine. Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, non-vivants and neuralgic people will find it invaluable. 50 Cents Bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. 122-24, Lawrence Main Street.

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AN ALLEGED BURIAL ALIVE.

Remarkable Story that Comes from an Alaska Mining Camp.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31.—A tale of living 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, 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, at all accounts, stricken with heart disease last May.

Just prior to Wells' 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 shipped 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 Wells' 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 skeleton 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 remains east.

A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Panic Among the Women, No Lives Lost.

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 panic. 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 Company occupied the fourth floor, and the Foy, Harmon & Chadwick Company occupied the fifth and sixth floors. Ronalds & Co. employed about 200 men.

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLER Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

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FOR YOUNG MEN

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 Gothic style by Messrs. Sinnott, Sinnott & Powell, and is being built by Messrs. Paterson & Sons, of Solo 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 room to hold three tables, lavatory, and 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, St. Augustine's, St. Anthony's, St. Sylvester's, St. Joseph's, St. Alphonsus', Our Lady's (Eldon-street), and Our Lady Star of the Sea (Seaford). The members, 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 in the Gospel devolved upon those who 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 an absolute and clear duty, one of the primary duties of every Catholic. Privileged as he was to say a short word to the united members of the Young Men's Societies, he did not think he could say 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 of the Church, which demanded of every one of her children zeal in her honour, and of his fellow-men. They were bound as Catholics to support one another by example. What was their practice? Did their language and habitual state of mind evince that they valued the faith which was in them? Were they hypocritical sometimes in matters of religion, sneering at the higher aspirations of others, or of the faith? Did they stand forth as champions of the faith? Did they under stress of circumstance hold their own before other people and stand forth manfully and show themselves as men before their fellow-men? Nothing obliterated the brilliancy of our faith more than the bad example of its adherents. 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 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 professed 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 society, 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 they 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 profession of faith, but to extend their energies as far as they could outside the Catholic Church. These were stirring times in which they lived, when, under God's providence, many things might be effected for the good of His Church. How many outside the Church were longing to know the truth? He heard and knew of many who wept that they were not born into the One True

Church. There were young men and young women of promise who would 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 toward 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 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 sphere of influence in his own circle.

After the sermon Pontifical Benediction 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 Volckxson, T. B. Feeney, J. B. Dwyer, and T. G. Rath, O.S.B. The members then proceeded in procession 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 city (applause). They had helped to build it up materially because, as they knew, they were so conditioned there in that city that their churches and schools and presbyteries had to be built, especially there along the line of docks, from the pennies of the poor, gathered week after week from door to door by what were called door-to-door collectors. It would only be known on the great accounting day how much Catholicity in Liverpool owed to those who collected with such zeal for so many years in the past. He believed he was not wrong in saying that the majority of those who in past times and at the present moment were door-to-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 of Liverpool they owed to a great extent the material growth of Catholicity in that town. He believed they also owed to that same society the increase in that moral fibre necessary to build up a 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 mission; that if they had in any mission a large body of young men attending the weekly meeting regularly, and therefore, avoiding the occasions of sin, attending to their duties regularly, and approaching the Sacraments, those young men acted as a leaven to the rest of the mission; and, as in past years, they had large bodies of such Catholic young men, he felt he was right in saying that to the Young Men's Society in Liverpool they owed in a great measure the building up of the splendid moral state of Catholicity in Liverpool of the present day (applause). His Lordship then proceeded to dilate upon the advantages of having such a hall, particularly in safeguarding them from many temptations and dangers to faith and concluded with an appeal for aid to Father Cox, who had taken a great responsibility upon him. Congratulatory addresses were delivered 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 approval to the work undertaken.

CATHOLIC SEAMEN'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 Spofford, seaman, song, and was loudly applauded, and he sang several times by special request; Mr. A. Labbe 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, seaman, a declamation; A. Read and Jas. Milloy, in the big 2, in original parodies, 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, 58 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 seamen, who have won all credit for themselves by their orderly conduct at the concerts during the past season. Come one, come all.—F.C.L.

TO WEAR A SHAMROCK

In 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 disputed the point and was dismissed, Lord Wolseley deciding that he was not even entitled to a gratuity. A few days ago his body was found in the Thames. Had he been a Scotchman or a Welshman who had honoured his national saint's day he would have been still alive and enjoying his position. We do not envy the officers and Commander-in-Chief who persecuted this Irish veteran. It is to the eternal credit of the Duke of Connaught that he recommended him for the gratuity which Lord Wolseley refused.

To Disinfect Kisses.

There is very little danger that a 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 diphtheria, 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 persons who is not actually susceptible to vaccine virus, and up to the present no such cases have presented themselves.—Phila. Record.

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 Boursecourts 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 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 same used 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, city cured, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb., 7c to 7 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 8 1/2c to 9c; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 5 1/2c to 5 1/2c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The cheese market was quiet and unchanged 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 9c 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 being paid in Canada." Large lines of September make have been sold at 58s per cwt., c. l. London. The weather there a



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

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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 5 1/2 to 5 1/4, London, while choicest Septembers are realizing 5 3/4. 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 10 1/2 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 14 1/2c, and culs 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, 8 1/2c to 9c; chickens, 6c to 6 1/2c; ducks, 8c to 8 1/2c, and geese, 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.

The Live Stock Markets

LONDON, November 2.—The demand for 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; Canadian at 9c to 10c, and sheep at 10c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reports the cattle trade slow at unchanged prices. Choice American steers 10 1/2c; choice Canadians, 9c to 10c, and sheep 10 1/2c.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, live stock salesman, 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, 8 steamship Hindoo, which made from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2, and 185 ranch cattle from Canada at 4d to 4 1/2 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 4 1/2 to 4 1/2, the latter 5 1/2 to 5 1/2. 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 and 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 heaves are offered on this market for sale. There continues to be a fair demand for sheep for shipment and prices rule steady.

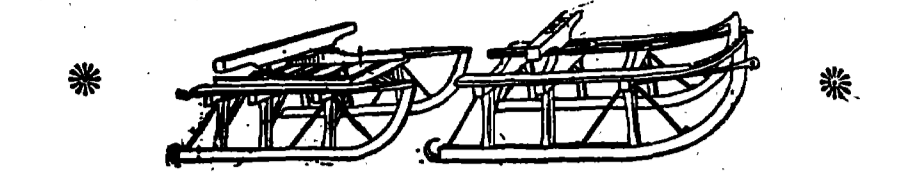
At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 700 cattle, 400 sheep, 400 lambs and 60 calves. There was no improvement in the market over last week, and as long as receipts continue liberal and supplies are in excess of local requirements, market after market, the general opinion is 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 choice steers sold at 3c to 3 1/2c, common to fair at 2c to 2 1/2c, and interior at 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per lb., live weight. In sheep trade was quiet on account of the small offerings. Some small lots were picked up for shipment at \$2.50 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 3 1/2c per lb. The demand for calves was fair at prices ranging from \$3 to \$9 each as to size and quality.

At the Point St. Charles Cattle Market the receipts of cattle were fair, but the demand from local dealers was very

MUD! MUD! MUD!



But still Winter is coming, and lots of 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 800 hogs offered, for which the demand was fair and prices ruled steady at 4c per lb., live weight.

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NOW GOING ON.

Thousands of genuine Bargains in each of our 43 departments will be offered every day this month. We will not attempt to publish a list of the great Bargains that will be on sale as it would cover the whole of this paper. Come and see the values we are offering; you will be astonished what an amount of goods you can purchase with so little money during the Big Sale at

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 2686.
Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorisation of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action "in separation de biens" against her husband, Finlay A. McEwen, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal.
Montreal, 27th October, 1896.
DANDURAND & BRODEUR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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