



RELIGION FOR THE FILIPINOS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" furnishes a list of the questions propounded by the McKinley Inquisition...

The friars have been charged with having caused the deportation of Filipinos, and in some cases were guilty of cruel, insulting domination.

dations of the home were often taxed to the utmost. About 262,000 young Irish girls landed at the port of New York since the mission was established in October, 1883.

IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

On the 10th ult., the Anglo-Italian commercial school of the Christian Brothers, under the protection of St. Patrick, was auspiciously inaugurated in the Eternal City.

Africa and Gibraltar, these good religious were to be found, laboring with zeal and success in their blessed vocation.

The audience warmly applauded the eloquent address of Father De Mandato. His Eminence Cardinal Respighi next rose to speak.

JOHN SHERMAN'S DEATH.

John Sherman's death removes the last of a notable group of figures once conspicuous in American public life.

DEMONSTRATION OF FAITH.

A splendid demonstration of Catholic faith was that which took place Sept. 23 in the famous Sagro Monte, in the neighborhood of the North Italian lakes.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The London correspondent of the New York "World" cables the following statement issued by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., on the results of the recent general election in Ireland.

THE COMPLETE RETURNS.

Subjoined we give in full the complete returns of the recent general election in Ireland.

Table with columns for County, Candidates, and Votes. Includes sections for Boroughs, Counties, and Gaelic League's Plan.

MISSION FOR IRISH IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

The annual report of the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, which institution is in charge of the Rev. M. J. Henry, and is situated at No. 7 State street, New York, was issued recently.

With this knowledge they are content. It will not require a great deal of reasoning to reach the conclusion that these young emigrants have a very perilous journey before them.

HOW THE CAUSE OF HOME RULE STANDS.

The rumor is again in circulation that Home Rule for Ireland is dead. This, of course, is the result of the recent victory of Lord Salisbury and his followers. But the enemies of Ireland are aware that Home Rule is more than ever an active factor in British politics. Irish national sentiment, pure and unselfish, is stronger in Ireland to-day than at any other period during the latter part of this century. Leaves and fishes, government pap, place and power, have no attractions for the patriotic men in the old land. Home Rule, management of their own affairs, respect for religion and nationality hold first place in their hearts. Under these circumstances Home Rule must come. No power on earth, political or national, can withstand the demand backed up by 82 united representatives for any length of time.

John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has issued a manifesto to the Nationalists, in which he says he finds that the results of the elections show that the Parnellite split is ended and that there is a universal desire for a united movement, based on Parnell's policy of holding aloof from all English parties.

He thinks the Conservative majority is unwieldy and contains seeds for an early disruption. Mr. Redmond, therefore, urges the maintenance of unity and discipline in the Nationalist ranks and the adoption of a fearless and aggressive policy to combat the Conservatives in and out of Parliament.

Mr. Redmond also indorses the United Irish League, saying the elections proved that the Nationalists were overwhelmingly in sympathy with it.

Commenting on the results of the British elections as they affect Home Rule, the New York "Sun" thus summarizes the situation:—

"The London 'Spectator' alleges that the general election of 1900 has killed Home Rule. The assertion has a familiar sound. The death of Home Rule was proclaimed in July, 1886, when the Unionists, having a month earlier defeated Mr. Gladstone's first bill in the House of Commons, were sustained by a majority of the electors. What was described as extinction, turned out, however, to be a mere case of suspended animation. Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1892 with a majority of forty at his back, and carried his second measure for the self-government of Ireland through the House of Commons.

"Having beaten this bill, also, in the House of Lords, and having secured on the next appeal to the country in 1895 the tremendous majority of 152, the Unionists insisted that a Home Rule bill was really defunct. The long-standing schism between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites was healed, and all of the Nationalists, with the exception of a few Healyites, were combined in a new league under the joint leadership of John E. Redmond, John Dillon and William O'Brien.

"Then again, when the dissolution of Parliament was announced some weeks ago, and when certain Liberals belonging to the coteries which desire to see Lord Rosebery restored to the leadership of the Opposition, showed themselves disposed to drop Home Rule, a vigorous protest was made by the Nationalists to the chief Liberal whip, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and officially the Liberals went to the polls as the Home Rule party. There is no reason to believe that anything was lost by the retention of that plank in the liberal program, and it is noteworthy that the adherents of Lord Rosebery were the chief sufferers at the general election. As for the Nationalists, they kept the eighty-two seats which they possessed in the last Parliament, and probably would have captured four more

had not the Healyites run opposing candidates in many constituencies.

"Under the circumstances, it seems to us unreasonable to speak of Home Rule as a dead issue. Soon or late, a party which can muster eighty-two representatives in the House of Commons is certain to regain the balance of power. The colossal majorities obtained by the Unionists at this and the last general elections, are abnormal. There has been no precedent for them under the electoral conditions which have prevailed in the United Kingdom since the first reform act was passed. We are much more likely to behold hereafter a repetition of the state of things which we witnessed in the House of Commons chosen in December, 1885, when the Conservatives and Liberals were almost exactly balanced, and when it was far a more uncertain which of the two great parties would gain the support of the eighty-six Nationalist members by agreeing to concede local self-government to Ireland. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone himself proposed to Lord Salisbury that the latter should form a Cabinet with that purpose in view, and as for his own part he promised not to offer any factious opposition to the execution of a Home Rule programme. There is no doubt that Lord Carnarvon and Lord Randolph Churchill would have been willing to hold office on such terms.

"What has happened once may happen again. Lord Salisbury and the other stiff-necked Unionists will not be always dominant at St. Stephen's. Mr. Chamberlain was formerly willing to go a long way in the direction of gratifying Irish aspirations of self-rule; it was only the particular measure devised by Mr. Gladstone to which he objected. Repeatedly has Mr. A. J. Balfour shown himself eager to disburse the public funds for the endowment of an Irish Catholic university, and his brother, Mr. Gerald Balfour, while occupying the post of secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has tried in many ways to propitiate the Nationalists who form a large majority of the Irish people. It was he, indeed, who introduced the bill which has virtually assured the Nationalists control over the county governments throughout the greater part of Ireland. If a party in which these three men were the master spirits should find itself balanced by the Gladstonian Liberals, we deem it not only possible but probable that negotiations would be entered upon with a view to a coalition with the Nationalist organization. We do not say that a promise would be given to revive either of Mr. Gladstone's bills, but doubtless an offer would be accepted which, while it fell short of those measures, would still make substantial concessions to Ireland's wish for self-rule.

"The 'Spectator' says, however, that even if the Nationalists were to induce one of our great parties to state again to buy their alliance at the price of Home Rule, the nation would absolutely refuse to indorse the bill. Everything depends upon which of the great parties it was that offered the concession. If the offer came from the Conservatives, they would have the power to carry a Home Rule bill not only through the House of Commons, as Mr. Gladstone's second measure was carried, but also through the House of Lords, for in that body they possess an impregnable majority. In that event there would be no referendum to the 'nation,' which, therefore, would have no opportunity of saying whether it would or would not indorse the bill.

"This is why Mr. Parnell in 1885 very chafed preferred to bring about an alliance with the Conservatives, if possible. It will be remembered that he helped them to turn out Mr. Gladstone in the spring of that year and at the subsequent general election actually instructed his followers in English constituencies to vote for Conservative candidates. He was a wise man, but there is no dearth of sagacity among the present chiefs of the Nationalist Party. This they proved when they put an end to the alliance with the Liberals by which they had been long hampered, and placed themselves in a position which co-operation with the Conservatives may one day be practicable."

THE SALOON AND ITS VICTIMS.

"Many years ago," says J. F. Cunniff in the "New World," "there came to Chicago a Catholic young man from a city in the East. Chicago was to him strange and lonesome, for among the thousands of people he met there was not a familiar face, while in the town he had left he knew everyone and was always greeted as along its streets he traveled. The stranger in Chicago longed for Catholic companionship. The guided cross of the lofty steeple on the church grand and strong guided him easily to Mass on Sunday, but in the evening after work the church premises were dark, except the rectory of the busy priest. Down town upon the street corners the Catholic young man, a stranger in Chicago, found well dressed men of Christian appearance, distributing welcome tickets to the Y.M.C.A. Upon entering this institution he was met by most accommodating officers who spared no efforts to impress him with its benefits—the entertainments, meetings, reading rooms, game rooms, gymnasium and employment bureau—everything possible to interest the stranger. There were well trained salaried men to attend to various duties. The Catholic young man, of course, did not want to risk his faith by joining an institution outside his Church. The young man could find no Catholic institution of the kind, but he did not find a doable institution conducted by Catholics. One

of the doors were the names plain and grand: 'The Pats, the Mikes and the Bennys.' There were the Mac's and the O's. Surely here would be a welcome. Remembering the advice of a good priest who taught him, he hesitated about entering a saloon, but finally allowed the craving for sociability to master him and in he went. The saloonkeeper, upon handing him his change, smiled upon him in that bland saloonist way, and noticing that the youngster was shy and strange, asked him if he was a stranger in those parts. The question caused the young man's face to quickly light up, and he told of his leaving the town of his childhood. He was soon introduced to the lounge about the saloon; among them was one familiar with the stranger's old home, and between pool and drinks and talk the young man passed a most sociable evening, which was the beginning of a saloon career in Chicago. Many changes have come upon this city since that time; the Catholic population has increased from 200,000 to 800,000, but there is no place of sociable welcome to the Catholic stranger in our midst. You may say there are reading rooms, but you may as well offer a stone to a starving man as a reading room to a stranger whose heart is heavy in the lonesomeness of his strange surroundings. You may say we have sociable places in a few of the parishes, but these are only for neighborhood dignes, a stranger

would be out of place there, and anyway, he might live on the die of age before he would find one. Friends of the saloon will never supply a place of the kind needed, because it would do more harm to the saloon than all the pledges signed and all the temperance lectures given. Upon total abstinence we must rely for the result."

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MRS. SADDLER.—Any reference to the life-work of the venerable and talented Irish Catholic authoress, Mrs. Sadlier, is of particular interest to the "True Witness." It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we reproduce the following sketch from the pen of J. Gertrude Menard, which appears in the current number of the "Rosary Magazine."

In these days of literary affluence, says this writer, when the desire for reading matter, whether it be of a religious, an instructive, or a generally amusing nature is met by a wealth of material that fairly dazzles the average mind, it may not be uninteresting to look back upon the time when books, especially those appealing directly to Catholics, were unknown quantity, and to learn a little of the woman who, perceiving the great need in this direction, set herself to the task of supplying for this country what may be called a distinctively Catholic literature.

Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, without doubt America's oldest living Catholic woman writer, was born at Coolchill, County Cavan, Ireland, on the last day of the year 1820. Her father was Francis Madden, a man of pronounced literary taste, and her mother, who died in early life, was also possessed of great love for poetry and the romantic legendary lore of her native land.

Upon the death of her father in 1844, Miss Madden came to this country and in 1846 became the wife of Mr. James Sadlier, of the well-known publishing house of D. and J. Sadlier & Co. Mr. Sadlier being in charge of the Montreal interests of the firm, the young couple took up their residence in that city, where during the ensuing fourteen years the greater number of Mrs. Sadlier's most successful stories were written. In 1860, Mr. Sadlier removed his family to New York, which was their home until his death nine years later, when they returned to Montreal.

As a girl, Mrs. Sadlier's literary ventures were sent to La Belle Assemblée, a London magazine, of which Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson was editor, and Mrs. Norton, the poetess, one of the principal contributors. Upon coming to this country she wrote for many publications, among them being "The Literary Garland," and "True Witness," two Canadian periodicals, "The New York Tablet," "The Boston Pilot," "The New York Freeman's Journal," then controlled by Mr. James A. McMaster, and the "American Celt," edited by the brilliant D'Arcy McGehe. Her first book was a collection of short stories entitled "Tales of the Olden Times," and this was followed in rapid succession by "The Red Hand of Ulster," "Willie Burke," and "Alice Riordan," the last appearing originally as a serial in the columns of the "Boston Pilot." Her best known works are perhaps "The Confederate Chieftains," "The Blakes and Flanagan's," "Confessions of an Apostle," "Daughter of Tyrconnell," "MacCarthy More," "Maureen Dhu," "The Hermit of the Bog," "Bessie Conway," "Elmer Preston," "New Lights," "Con O'Reagan," "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," "The Heiress of Kilorgan," "The Old House by the Boyne," "Old and New," and "Father Sheehy and Other Tales." She has also written besides these, many translations and novels of less note, her productions during a period of fifty years, averaging more than a volume a year.

As has been stated, Mrs. Sadlier wrote specially for the people of her own race and creed. At the time she began her literary life, large numbers of Irish boys and girls were flocking to America, seeking a service in families, or venturing upon the various careers which the opportunities of the new country afforded them. Naturally, the majority of these young people found homes in Protestant families and communities where the means of practicing their religion were scanty. Feeling that the faith of these aliens was in jeopardy and believing that the best means of preserving it, and counteracting the effect of pernicious literature was through the medium of a good book, Mrs. Sadlier resolved to devote her talent to the writing of stories which, while savoring enough of romance to hold the interest, should have for their central motive the uplifting of the Irish immigrant, and the portrayal of the beauty and dignity of his ancient faith. Each tale dealt with a special problem. "The Blakes and Flanagan's" was intended to inform parents of the dangers to which children were exposed by education of a non-religious character; "Bessie Conway," the outcome of a conversation with the late Father Hecker, depicted the temptations of the Irish servant girl employed in families disposed to attack her character and her church; "Old and New" aimed at rebuking the desire for cultivating absurd and useless Americanisms, displayed by a certain class of immigrants; while other tales had for their purpose the preservation of a simple and true affection for the dear ones across the seas, and a fitting pride in the green life which they owned as the land of their birth. Many of this author's works were also undertaken at the request of distinguished persons, as for instance "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," which was written at the instance of Dr. Ives, an enthusiastic promoter of the New York Catholic

Protector," of which the story treated, and a translation of Abbé Orsini's "Life of the Blessed Virgin" at the suggestion of Archbishop Hughes. Among her devotional productions, chiefly translations, may be mentioned "Deligny's Christ," "The Year of Mary," "Cotto's Doctrinal Catechism," "The Catechism of Examples," and a "Catechism of Sacred History," still used in Catholic schools.

That success crowned the efforts of this earnest worker, has been amply demonstrated by the countless testimonials of appreciation which have been showered upon her. From all parts of America, from Ireland, even from Australia have come letters, telling in glowing phrases of the help and inspiration her words have given in hours of loneliness and misfortune, and assuring her that love for home and home customs, often on the verge of extinction, had been reawakened by the influence of her exhortations.

Nor have honors of a more public nature been wanting. Cardinal Cullen sent her a special blessing, and she was assured that her books were known and appreciated at Rome. On April 1, 1895, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, presented her with the Laetare Medal, on which occasion there was a pleasant ceremony at the Archbishop's house, both clergy and laity assembling to pay tribute to her labor for her exiled country people.

Although naturally of a retiring disposition and indifferent to the distinction which fame brought her, Mrs. Sadlier's position in the front rank of every Catholic movement of her time, made it inevitable that she should have a large acquaintance among the many noted persons of her religion. Archbishop Hughes, Cardinal McClosky, Archbishop Bayley, Dr. Brownson, Father Hecker, Dr. Ives, Father Mathew, Father Tom Burke, and a host of other prominent figures of Catholicity were her warm personal friends and co-workers. Her charitable work while in New York brought her into close relation with such people as Sister Irene of the Foundling Asylum, one of the great women of her day, late founder of the Working Girl's Home, and Father Drumgoole, in whose humane projects she was deeply interested. Indeed so numerous were her friends, and so varied her good deeds, that Archbishop Hughes paid her the compliment of calling her the greatest Irish woman that ever crossed the Atlantic.

In her personality, Mrs. Sadlier fulfills the ideal that would be formed of her by one acquainted with her noble career. Of medium height, with the weight of her great age borne lightly yet with dignity and grace, her gentle smile and simple unaffectedness of manner betray a kindness of heart that wins the affection of all who are permitted to know her.

WORK OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Notwithstanding the prejudice, bigotry, and fanaticism of our enemies against Christian education, our Catholic schools and colleges whenever they are brought into public competition, the laurels are carried off by them. There is no question so important at the present day as that of education. On one side stands the Goddess system, its large, and well equipped buildings; its teachers well paid for their services; while on the other side stands the Christian system—the training of the heart and the head, the only true and safe system, its buildings in some cases not so magnificently adorned as the others, its teachers in many cases only fairly paid. Still when occasions arise to put both to the test, the goddess or public school education receives a set back every time. The mighty dollar is of no use then, grand buildings, and the best of work, are of no practical work, energy and brains count.

At the Paris Exposition the first, second, and third prizes of honor were awarded to the Catholic schools. The judges in many cases were bitter enemies of such schools, and they tried their very best from having such honors given to our schools, but the facts were so clear and public opinion being against them they were obliged to do what they

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The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. JOHN LA. TASS, 340 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ANNA MILLER, Dresden, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach, and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

did. Certainly it must have been very hard on their nerves to be compelled to act in this manner. Right conquerers might in this case.

In Ontario at the High School entrance examinations our Catholic children carry off the highest marks notwithstanding the howl raised by Protestants and some weak-minded Catholics, that they learn nothing except Catechism. A few years ago an examiner (a Protestant) was given on a large number of candidates papers to correct. Speaking of the affair afterwards he was heard to say: "I could always tell a Catholic pupil's paper, it was neatly and carefully done, ruled, special attention having been paid to the writing, but when I came to a public school pupil's paper, it was dirty, in many cases blots of ink being scattered over it, and showed no signs of neatness, but carelessness. It was a pleasure to examine the former, while it was disgusting to read over the latter." This is from an unbiased and unprejudiced mind. He was not afraid to speak out what he thought.

In Newfoundland at the examinations of the Council of Higher Education one of our Catholic colleges, (St. Bonaventure's) carried off the highest honors. The examinations are divided into three divisions, Associate or Senior, Intermediate, Preliminary or Junior. Four colleges competed, three Protestant and one Catholic. The Catholic college carried off five scholarships (two Intermediate and three Junior). Fifteen first and second places in the various subjects were won. In the honors obtained in separate subjects the Catholic college stands first, obtaining almost as many as two of the other colleges combined. In the Associate grade more students were passed this year with the exception of one since the public competitive examinations were started. In the Intermediate grade the college had the high honor of carrying off first place of all the boys of the colony.

In the Junior grade the 2nd and 3rd were also captured. They had no failures in Intermediate English, Geometry, Latin, French, shorthand, and large numbers entered for these subjects. Fifty-seven honors in special subjects in the Junior grade were taken. The boys of the colleges next in merit carried off 34 and 14 respectively. Of a total of twenty-five honors in geometrical drawing, the students of St. Bonaventure's have obtained 16, including 4 maxims—that is full marks. In arithmetic 9 honors were won, more than twice the number won by the students of the next most successful college. In French 10 honors. In Preliminary Latin, out of a total of 4 honors the College took 3.

In the McGill University matriculation in the Faculty of Applied Science, out of 75 candidates, a student of St. Bonaventure's came eighth on the list.

Out of 105 open scholarships since the examinations commenced, some eight years ago, the Catholic College has won 41 Senior and Intermediate, the next two colleges in order of merit won 21 and 18 respectively. The results of the Junior grade were still more conspicuous, 24 scholarships were taken, more than the next two colleges combined. In the special prize list 60 Senior or Intermediate, the next best score of merit was 21 and 18 respectively. The results of the Junior grade were still more conspicuous, 24 scholarships were taken, more than the next two colleges combined. In the special prize list 60 Senior or Intermediate, the next best score of merit was 21 and 18 respectively. The results of the Junior grade were still more conspicuous, 24 scholarships were taken, more than the next two colleges combined.

This result speaks volumes for the training of our Catholic colleges, when we consider that at the examinations in Newfoundland, in order to get a place in the Honor Division of a grade means to secure an average of at least 70 per cent. on all the subjects entered for, and to obtain a place in the Honor Division means 50 per cent. As for ourselves we are not surprised at the results, as we know full well what our schools and colleges can do, but to the enemies of our system of education these facts prove conclusively that we fear no foe in the line of public educational competitions.

THE GATINEAU RIVER.

Speed on upon thy mountain way— Swift-flowing as thou art to-day— While seasons ever come and go, Thou glancing, dancing Gattineau!

Mid rocky heights and woodlands fair— And green hills rising everywhere— While light and shade their glamor throw Upon the rushing Gattineau.

The trunks of trees, the forest's pride— Like headless ghosts forever glide— Like time relentless, ceaseless flow Adown the rolling Gattineau.

Fair cascades silvered by the moon Or golden in the sun of noon, Or red in evening's crimson glow Lead beauty to the Gattineau.

Thou river fair and blue and bright, All darksome in the gathering night, The stars shine in thy depths below O weird, romantic Gattineau!

Fair river of our northern clime Speed on from morn till evening time Among those lovely scenes we know O legend-haunted Gattineau!

—JOSEPH A. SADDLER, Wakefield, P.Q., September 10th, 1900.

REQUIEM SERVICE.

An anniversary Mass will be said at the Church of the Reverend Franciscan Fathers, on Tuesday morning, the 9th November, at eight o'clock, for the late Mrs. Wm. F. Palmer.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach, and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

Rev. John B. McGarry, of Proctor, Vt., was ordained to the priesthood on Sunday morning, Oct. 28. There was a large number of friends present to witness the imposing ceremony, which occurred in the chapel of the Cathedral of St. James. Among those to attend were the happy parents of the newly ordained priest, also his brother and sister. Father McGarry is the first young man from Proctor to be raised to so high a dignity. We trust, however, he will not be the last, for good examples is productive of much fruit. We congratulate the family on the signal honor conferred on son and brother, and we trust, and will sincerely pray, that Father McGarry will enjoy a long and happy life in the sacred ministry. The young priest offered up his first Mass in St. Dominic's Church, of Proctor, where he had the pleasure of attending his first Mass.



Ask the girl who has tested it. Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical. Those who try Surprise always continue to use it. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

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In Hosiery and Underwear; there is no comfort in any other, our stock is replete with all the best and most reliable brands at popular prices.

Warm Hosiery and Underwear.

- Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, 30c pair.
- Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, "Our Leader," 35c pair, three pairs for \$1.00.
- Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, reinforced heels and feet; special value at 50c pair.
- Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, extra fine and warm, 65c and 75c pair.
- Ladies' Black Ribbed Over-hose, double heels and feet, 60c, 75c and \$1.00 pair.
- Children's Black Cashmere Hose, for winter wear, all reinforced heels and toes, 30c, 40c and 50c pair.
- Children's Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, extra thick heels, knees and toes, 40c, 50c and 65c pair.
- Ladies' H-ray Ribbed Wool Vests, for winter wear, in long and short sleeves; special, 50c each.
- Ladies' Extra Fine Ribbed Wool Vests, extra good value, 75c each.
- Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, very soft and warm, for winter wear, 75c and \$1.20 each.
- Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, very soft and warm, "Our Leader," \$1.10 each.
- Ladies' Black Wool Tights, warranted fast dye, extra fine, \$1.25 pair.
- Children's Ribbed Wool Vests for winter wear, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c each.
- Children's Lamb's Wool Vests, very good value, in all qualities, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.
- Children's Natural Wool Vests, very warm for winter wear; 60c, 80c and \$1.00 each.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, No. 3126.

SUPERIOR COURT.

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

Montreal, October, 1900.

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

CHURCH BELLS.

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MURPHY BELL COMPANY

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Manufacture Superior Church Bells

WHAT

The "Catholic Times," published by the Catholic mission place. We report which ignore of Catholic belief, revealed by the correspondent.

Our dissent Haven are cr and liberal in doubt many fluence of our of whom many of our beauti ignorant and box is a pret minds of these also a number quires sent to for example,

1. If there and the souls then are they of being than If so can we own salvation yet is unable who is a cons a consistent n Church?

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Rev. Father Western "Wa letter from writes about says—

The services Paris are very To begin with Masses," says: "Once on every obligation the every church grandly carried out of the parish tuary. They ce with the cocke head, and man and up the m sanctuary by sides the orga stramental m gorian chant. love the pages, the procession the sanctuary. Masses in the Germani. I AM you both how feels. It is a worship. It is ing. The Churc ed, covered w with variety. gion is a nob God of maste way, is the p

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BUYING VO Universe," of caption "Mon says—

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WHAT THE QUESTION BOX REVEALS.

The "Catholic Standard and Times," Philadelphia, in its last issue publishes a report of a correspondent from Lock Haven, of a recent mission to non-Catholics of that place. We take an extract from the report which fairly illustrates the ignorance of Protestants in regard to Catholic belief and practise as revealed by the "Question Box."

SUNDAY SERVICES IN PARIS.

Rev. Father Phelan, editor of the Western "Watchman" in his last letter from Paris to his journal writes about "Public Worship." He says: "The services in all the churches of Paris are very solemn and imposing."

CHATS TO CATHOLIC ELECTORS.

BUYING VOTES. — The "Catholic Universe," of Cleveland, under the caption "Money and Intimidation," says: "The man who permits himself to be intimidated, or who sells his vote, is not worthy to hold the right to vote."

METHODIST VIEW OF CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding as to the scope and intent of the federation of Catholic societies. Many of our esteemed contemporaries, both secular and religious, have been needlessly alarmed, or have affected to be so, at this movement in Catholic circles, and many a warning based on misconception has been printed against this "organizing for political purposes."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. THOMAS McSTAVE.—Another well known Irish Catholic of Montreal in the person of Mr. Thomas McStave has gone to his reward this week after only a few days' illness.

FROM PHONE TO AIRSHIP.

A special despatch to the New York "Herald," from London, dated Oct. 30, says: Prof. Alexander Graham Bell leaves for America to-day. He will go at once to his laboratory in Nova Scotia, where he will continue his experiments in aerial navigation.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts of the Dominion for the month of October were \$2,483,951, compared with \$2,460,010 for the same month last year, or an increase of \$23,941.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITTY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If, the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

ALL SOULS' DAY.

"It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." From the days of the old Mosaic law, down through the ages, the faithful children of God—be they God's chosen people under the ancient law, or the members of the Catholic Church, under the new dispensation—have ever believed in and practised the consoling and loving doctrine of praying for the dead.

olic congregation exists—from the sublime shrine under the great dome of St. Peter's to the humblest bark-covered chapel of the Indian missionary, the feast of All Souls is observed. Here in Montreal—the Rome of America—there exists a grand and worthy practice, which will be kept, as it has been for years. On that day all the parishes of the city will proceed to the cemetery beyond the mountain, and the repose of Cote des Neiges will be broken by the tread of thousands of pilgrims going along the Way of the Cross, from the cemetery gate to the Calvary at its furthest extremity, and there reciting those special prayers with which the Church invokes the mercy of the Almighty for the souls of the faithful departed.

After original sin was committed, the gates of heaven were closed against the human race, and all the saintly patriarchs, prophets, and children of God, were excluded from eternal happiness until such time as Christ came and by His death opened for them the portals of beatitude. Immediately after His death on the Cross, our Lord descended into Limbo, the prison house of detention, and there announced to the good souls awaiting his coming that their deliverance was at hand.

Beyond the confines of time that day becomes one of Heaven's jubilee. It is a day of rejoicing for the souls that are delivered, through our prayers, from their purgatorial sufferings; it is a day of jubilation in the halls of heaven, as an army of new saints ascends to occupy a place in the ranks of the Church Triumphant.

Since the resurrection, and the establishment of the Holy Church of Christ on earth, the Limbo of the old dispensation became, in the language of Christianity, the Purgatory of the future. Therein are detained the souls of the good, who died free from mortal sin, yet without having fully satisfied God's justice for the sins that had been pardoned to them. They constitute the great body of the "Church suffering." In heaven exists the immense army of the "Church Triumphant," on earth continues, and will continue to the end of time, the "Church Militant." By the chain, known as Communion of Saints, the links of which are prayers, sacrifices and alms deeds, the three branches of that immortal church are bound together.

There is not one of us but has some dear friend, some near relative, some parent, or brother, or sister, some wife, or husband, or children, awaiting our grateful remembrance of them. From the cold, solitude of their graves they call to us, in tones of the deepest distress, to come to their aid; and it is for us a duty and a "labor of love" to prove to them our sincere affection by uniting heartily with the Church upon that solemn and important occasion. This year, or in years past, thousands will leave the city of the living to flock to the city of the dead; they will offer up such prayers as they would have offered for themselves. Many and many of the pilgrims of this year will be sufferers in Purgatory on All Souls' Day 1901; let them, therefore, do for their dead this time, that which they would the living do for themselves a year hence.

Thus it is that the Church has set aside one day of the year—the day following that which is dedicated to all the saints—upon which the prayers of the faithful are especially asked for the suffering souls in Purgatory. In fact the whole month of November is given over to this glorious solemn and consoling devotion. All over the world, wherever a Cath-

THE CHARITY OF TO-DAY. It is a well known principle of our criminal law that whenever a reasonable doubt exists as to the guilt or innocence of an accused person, the benefit of that doubt is accorded to the prisoner. In other words, our law supposes every one to be innocent until such time as guilty is clearly proven. It is better, according to Holy Writ, that ninety-nine guilty ones should escape than that one innocent person should be punished. These maxims, whether of our law or of the Scriptures, are based upon the same grand principle as that of Christian charity. In carrying into practice this liberty-giving principle our law is merely the secular expression of a noble Christian precept, and its action is in accord with the teachings of Christ and the indications of the Church.

tians, true Catholics, too frequently neglect to exercise the same charity in regard to our neighbors, and even our friends.

If a man is anxious to know how many friends he has, and how true their professions are, let him await the day when some great reverse of fortune comes to him, when some unforeseen cloud hovers over his name, when poverty knocks at his door, or when he is in deep need of a friendly hand to lift him out of some accidental difficulty. It is then that he will learn the hollowness of friendship. Like the story of the Samaritan, in the Sacred Book, he will find that each one is too busy with his own affairs to spend any time in bringing him the needed help. Above all will be learned the bitter truth that the world loves scandal, that it grasps with avidity at every evil report, and seeks only to magnify it. No matter how innocent the man may be, it suffices that one tongue should pronounce a suspicion—be it ever so baseless—in order that the "hue and cry" may start.

It is due to Dickens, and his famous pictures of the debtors' prison, that the absurdity of taking away one's liberty, on account of an inability to pay certain amounts, and placing the individual in the impossibility of ever meeting his obligations, was made so apparent, that the old system was eventually abolished. There is no Marseilles to-day; but the spirit seems to survive the stone body that contained it and to haunt even at this late hour in the century, the avenues of justice. In many cases we find that the mere accusation constitutes a condemnation in the mind of an ungenerous public, and the lack of real friendship, not to speak of common Christian charity, prevents the accused from making use of every fair and legitimate means at his disposal to justify his reputation and to refute the calumnies—if such they be—under which he has been forced to suffer. On the one hand the grand legal principle which accords the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and incidentally removes every impediment to his justification, is not put into strict practice; on the other hand, that spirit of sincere friendship—or rather of ordinary Christian charity—vanishes the moment the one who should be an object of it, is in actual need of its benefits.

These considerations, and others akin to them, frequently cause us to pause and to ask ourselves if the world is really getting better? In reply we are inclined to accept as only too truly applicable, the words of a great prelate who once said: "The world is ever improving, but men are deteriorating."

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

The general election shall be a thing of the past before another issue of the "True Witness" reaches our readers. What seems to us to be the most important issue of the present contest is not the triumph of Liberal or Conservative, but the increase, both in numbers and in importance of our element in the great halls of our Federal Legislature.

There are a few Irishmen—Catholics—who have reached the positions which they long coveted on the strength of their nationality and religion, and who, as soon as their own aims have been attained, proclaim that any special appeals for purely Irish representation constitute a cause of dissension and are injurious to our well-being in the community. We do not see how such persons can consistently hold the positions that they thus secured and at the same time, denounce in others the use of the very stepping-stones to their own elevation.

During the Australasian Catholic Congress one of the most important papers read was one specially contributed by the well-known statistician, Mr. M. G. Mulhall. Of the 1,450 millions making up the population of the world, Mr. Mulhall basing his figures on the returns of 1898, computes that only 501,600,000 are Christians, the proportion to each faith being as follows: Catholics, 240,000,000; Protestants, 163,300,000; Greeks, 98,300,000. Under the head of Protestants are included more than 100 different sects who profess one or other form of Christianity. Assuming all classes of Protestants to form one religion, their total number in relation to that of Roman Catholics would be as two to three. "It would be interesting," writes Mr. Mulhall, "to ascertain which phase of Christianity—Catholic or Protestant—increases numerically the faster. There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations, such as Great Britain, Germany and the United States, are advancing with great strides, whereas such Catholic countries as France, Ireland, Spain and Portugal have little or no increase yearly. But when we come to make a survey of the whole of Christendom we find

that the numbers are pretty equal." According to official returns for five years, ending December, 1898, the annual increase, if nobody changed from the religion of his parents, would be as follows: Catholics, 2,360,000; Protestants, 2,380,000. "It is, however, notorious," says Mr. Mulhall, "that numbers of Protestants in England and the United States pass over yearly to the Roman Catholic Church, whereas Protestantism gains few converts. This fact is attributed to two causes: First, the life of self-denial and sacrifice led by Catholic missionaries; secondly, the attraction that Catholic worship offers by its ritual and ceremonies. According to the returns of the American Statistical Society, in 1898 in the missionary countries (India, China, Siberia, Japan, Syria, Asia, Africa, Philippines, Java) Catholics were to Protestants almost five to one, the figures being: Catholics, 11,458,000; Protestants, 2,622,000.

The following figures are given as illustrating the progress of the Catholic Church in English-speaking countries during the present century: Bishops, 232; priests, 21,160; churches, 17,900; souls, 21,050,000. In the United Kingdom there are 4,600 Catholic churches almost all built in the 19th century, representing an outlay of at least 20 millions sterling. "The progress of Catholicity in Great Britain is chiefly among the educated classes. Since the Tractarian movement in 1850 the persons who have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides 27 peers, 244 military officers, 162 authors, 139 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 446 clergymen of the Established Church." In England and Wales, however, only 4 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, as compared with 8 per cent. in Scotland, 78 per cent. in Ireland, 40 per cent. in Canada, 14 per cent. in the United States, and 22 per cent. in Australia. In America between 1850 and 1890, the relative progress of the Catholic religion was about double that of other creeds, the churches having multiplied sevenfold, and Church property thirteenfold. As regards Canada and Australia, the census of 1891 gave the following returns as to religion:—Canada: Roman Catholics, 1,990,000; Anglicans, 645,000; Methodists, 850,000; Presbyterians, 775,000; Baptists, etc., 500,000. Australia: Roman Catholics, 500,000; Anglicans, 1,485,000; Methodists, 434,000; Presbyterians, 493,000; Baptists, 507,000. Thus Catholics held the first place in Canada, the second in Australia. "Summing up the statistics of the Catholic Church, we find 12,000 priests, 240,000,000 odd of laity; while the prelates acknowledging the authority of His Holiness Leo XIII. include 184 archbishops, 717 bishops of dioceses, and 362 bishops in partibus or Vicars-Apostolic; in all, 1,263, of whom 1,187 belong to the Latin rite, 76 to Greek or Armenian."

problems before us in our "new possessions" with the determination to be not less wise than just in dealing with vested interests.—Providence Visitor.

ARBITRATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

It is good to know that the great anthracite coal strike has been settled. If the strike occurred at another time and under other circumstances there would have been no end of distress and not a little starvation before the operators would have yielded. The miners, in all probability, would have been starved or beaten into subjection, many of the industries of the Atlantic seaboard would have been paralyzed, thousands of dollars would have been lost. It is good to know how these strikes are settled, or rather prevented, elsewhere. The "Catholic World Magazine" has a leading article this month, by a Catholic university man, on the Court of Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand. This system has been in active operation now for seven years, and, as Mr. Lloyd puts it, "Instead of strikes, riots, starvation, bankruptcy, passion, and all the other accompaniments of the homestead method, there has been—debate! The total loss is a few weeks' time of only a dozen men. The manufacturers have not been ruined; they have not had to shut down their works; they have not fled the country. The workmen have gone on working, buying land, and building homes and paying for them, rearing children, and building up industry and the state as well as their homes."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Halifax, N.S., November 1.—The return of the Canadians from South Africa was made the occasion of a great demonstration here.

Thousands anxiously awaited the coming of the transport and her sail up the harbor was attended with scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and excitement. The spectacle presented from the time the vessel left the entrance of the harbor, where she had remained until early this morning, was one that may never be equalled in Halifax again.

For two miles the wharves were crowded with cheering spectators. The shipping in port was ablaze with flags and bunting.

Canon boomed from the forts on either side of the harbor, and from the fleet of war vessels. Church and fire bells joined in the joyous welcome.

The transport with khaki clad Canadians crowding her decks was accompanied in triumph up the harbor by countless steam, sailing and rowing craft, and mingled with the reports from big and small guns, was the vigorous tooting of steam whistles on shore and afloat.

Major Pelletier, who was on the bridge of the transport, expressed delight at the extent and character of the reception. When the transport neared the war vessels, the sailors paraded the decks and gave three hearty cheers, the Canadians responding vigorously. This was followed by a salute of 21 guns from H.M.S. Crescent, and the Citadel heights following, while the massed bands on the disembarkation pier, and that of the flagship, played "Home, Sweet Home."

At 11 o'clock, the military and navy pageant formed in processional order, and with a guard of honor from the 3rd Royal Canadian Regiment, awaited the disembarkation of the troops. The appearance of the men on the deck of the transport was greeted with continuous cheering. The troops received ovation after ovation. The crush upon the barrier separating the general public from the disembarkation pier was tremendous. The excitement reached its height when the disembarkation began. To the music of the massed bands, the boys in khaki, headed by Major Pelletier, left the steamer's deck and paraded on the wharf.

The home-comers were embraced by their friends. There was hand-shaking and caressing; yet, amid the great joy manifested on all sides, there were some pathetic incidents. There were present those who had bid their boys farewell a year ago, and wished them bon voyage and safe return home, but their hopes and their desires have not been realized. There was sadness mingled with joy in the scene on the pier.

Old Halifax looked resplendent in bright colors. The buildings were gorgeously decorated with bunting, flags, streamers and transparencies, and imposing arches were erected at different places. From the battlements and parapets of several of the arches young ladies, costumed in gowns of the tri-color, sprinkled maple leaves and flowers over the passing soldiers. The preparations made on all sides to welcome the illustrious Canadians were of the most elaborate kind.

BUSINESS MEN.

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Our Co

Your readers I have been ab I owe no apolog tions; yet, I th say that I have ing. For which working has not case. The "True solely independ not dare scribble umns that migh or the other. ample occasion f servation, durin weeks, I will tal ing the readers marks that I ch the subject of I sentation is upp and as it is the interest the frie Witness." I will naking a few " that theme. I m that I read with cles in the last sses of your pap fectly in accord y stated concerni ties that our pe this province.

A few days aft late Premier Ma to be taking sup taurant. At the me were two g Irish Catholic, t Canadian. As the ers to me, I did in their conver not help hearing and I was not s mentally. their French-Canadian, all full of the sub ship. All that se was the choice o late Premier. He very freely regar ' merits, respect Parvi, Archmb At that time no certain idea as t three, if any of choice of the L The Irishman did much troubled ship; apparently matter of indiffer he was very achi chances of an Iri Cabinet portfolio. list of all the pr candidates for p ment—and the li one—I will ju words, as nearly them, and, witho

A NEW M

On Sunday, the teen thousand pi to the silent abo yond the mounta members of the Francis joined th the faithful, and calculated to aw equotions of deep enthusiasm. While sion of the annu Franciscans to th Dead," it was al ever remain mem that the blessing took place in pres sands. It is a s mental statue stands upon a gr in turn reposes up ing to Mr. John of Canal dues, a leading member o of St. Francis in central roadway v repose the remain father and son, t ment lifts its ar analyst the solemn The November r vue du Tiers-Ord the Franciscan F is just to hand; with this new an ment, we translat an article signed Marie, O.F.M. Ho religion of the w the theme! It is an expression as heart of Mary. O never convey the touching phrases; best to render it sible. It runs th

"The seared l ground. The weak um lacks the w partied vigor and the first, chilly lightly snatches t once. They fall in the passer-by train scarcely is their heard; the soul sound of their ru their majestic b our admiration; l clouds by giant fanned by the br ing brass, under dined, drawing t the atmosphere a ing to their harn Today, day a

Our Curbstone Observer On Irish Representation.

Your readers may have noticed that I have been absent for some time. I owe no apology for my peregrinations; yet, I think it only proper to say that I have been off electioneering. For which party I have been working has nothing to do with the case. The "True Witness" is so absolutely independent that I would not dare scribble a line for its columns that might indicate one side or the other. But, as I have had ample occasion for considerable observation, during the past couple of weeks, I will take the liberty of telling the readers a few of the remarks that I chanced to hear. As the subject of Irish Catholic representation is uppermost in my mind, and as it is the one most likely to interest the friends of the "True Witness," I will take the liberty of making a few "observations" upon that theme. I may say, at the start, that I read with pleasure your articles in the last and second last issues of your paper, and I am perfectly in accord with what you have stated concerning the lost opportunities that our people have to note in this province.

A few days after the death of the late Premier Marchand, I happened to be taking supper in a Quebec restaurant. At the same table with me were two gentlemen—one an Irish Catholic, the other a French-Canadian. As they were both strangers to me, I did not take any part in their conversation; but I could not help hearing all they had to say, and I was not sorry to note down, mentally, their observations. The French-Canadian, very naturally, was all full of the subject of the Premiership. All that seemed to affect him was the choice of a successor to the late Premier. He gave his opinion very freely regarding the merits and demerits, respectively, of Messrs. Farn, Archambault, and Robidoux. At that time no person had any certain idea as to which of these three, if any of them, would be the choice of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Irishman did not seem to be much troubled about the Premiership; apparently the selection was a matter of indifference to him. But he was very anxious regarding the chances of an Irish Catholic for a Cabinet portfolio. He ran over the list of all the probable, or possible candidates for promotion or preferment—and the list was a very short one. I will just transcribe his words, as nearly as I can recall them, and, without any comment of

my own, I will leave them for the contemplation of your readers.

He said, amongst other things: "You will admit that we are a large factor in the population of this province, and that our status has always, from Confederation down to four years ago, been recognized by every Government. In every administration—be it Conservative or Liberal—we have had direct Cabinet representation. It may be argued that we have a member in the present Government; but that member holds no portfolio, consequently has no department, no patronage, no power, no influence, not even as much as an ordinary member."

"How so?" asked the French-Canadian.

"Because," continued the Irishman, "as a common member he would be free, he could vote against or with the Government just as he would deem fit; but as a member of the Government he is bound to support it, he is obliged to vote with it, he cannot differ from it; and yet he has no department to govern and no patronage at his disposal. In fact, he is of less use than an ordinary member. He can ask what he likes, but cannot kick if he is refused."

"What then?" asked the laconic Frenchman. "Then," said the other, "I hope that when the new Premier is chosen, the Irish element will find itself voiced in the Cabinet by at least a Provincial Secretary. If such is to be the case, I will support the Government; if not, I will oppose it. We have the name without any of the benefits of representation. It is time that we cease to be a shuttlecock for political leaders. If we are not worthy of representation in the Cabinet, the sooner we know it the better; if our representative is not deemed worthy, or if he is unwilling, for any reason, it is only pure justice to our people that some one acceptable in the one case, or desirous of pushing our interests in the other, be selected. If, again, our influence is gone, we will accept the situation and look for new pastures, where our rights as citizens will be respected. If our representative has an opportunity of creating a favorable precedent for us, and if he neglects insisting on the same, he is in my opinion not doing his duty."

I need not repeat any more of that conversation. The above is enough to indicate the general sentiment that prevails in all quarters of Canada in regard to Irish representation.

A NEW MONUMENT IN OUR CEMETERY.

On Sunday, the 21st October, fifteen thousand pious citizens flocked to the silent abode of the dead beyond the mountain. One thousand members of the Third Order of St. Francis joined the vast concourse of the faithful, and the scene was one calculated to awaken the liveliest emotions of deep piety and fervid enthusiasm. While it was the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Franciscans to the "City of the Dead," it was also a day that will ever remain memorable in the fact that the blessing of a new statue took place in presence of these thousands. It is a splendid and monumental statue of St. Francis. It stands upon a granite pedestal that in turn reposes upon the lot belonging to Mr. John O'Neill, ex-collector of Canal dues, and long since the leading member of the Third Order of St. Francis in Montreal. Near the central roadway in Section D, where repose the remains of Mr. O'Neill's father and son, this beautiful monument lifts its artistic proportions amidst the solemn surroundings.

The November number of the "Revue du Tiers-Ordre," published by the Franciscan Fathers of Montreal, is just to hand; and, in connection with this new and remarkable monument, we translate from its pages, an article signed by Father Ange-Marie, O.F.M. How well the name in religion of the writer accords with the theme! It is angelic; it is such an expression as must delight the heart of Mary. Our poor English can never convey the full beauty of the touching phrases; but we can do our best to render it as faithfully as possible. It runs thus—

"The scathed leaves bestrew the ground. The weakening sun of autumn lacks the warmth that imparts vigor and life to them, while the first, chilly and damp winds lightly snatch them out of existence. They fall in showers. Now, as the passer-by tramples upon them, scarcely is their plaintive protest heard; the soil grows sad at the sound of their rustling. Yesterday their majestic beauty called forth our admiration; lifted to the very clouds by giant and powerful arms, fanned by the breath of every passing breeze, under their shade we reclined, drawing in the freshness of the atmosphere around them, listening to their harmonious murmuring. To-day they are trampled upon, and

whereon the Irish shamrock and the Canadian maple are intertwined, appears a statue of our Seraphic Father Saint Francis, in a meditative, ecstatic attitude, the two hands crossed upon his breast and the eyes gazing heavenward. Francis prays and weeps at the same time; granite tears dot his faded cheeks, while his lips seem to ever pronounce one of those fervent and effective prayers which constituted him on earth the guardian of a divine power. He weeps and he prays. His tears are a compound of sorrow and consolation; and he prays, that prayer which is at once a relief and a reward.

"When, on his mission of divine mercy, the Angel of Death comes to summon to his reward the one who caused that monument to be erected, the Franciscan Fathers of Montreal will have lost more than an ardent and fervent member of the Third Order, more than a faithful and devoted friend; they will have lost a benefactor and a father. But, in the assurance of the happy lot that shall await him on high, their friends and their children on earth will have the consolation of confiding his ashes to the protection of their Seraphic Father Saint Francis. Often—for the Seraphic Order is even more perpetual than the granite—often, will they come to visit and to pray, near their two united Fathers, the one reposing beneath the sacred sod, the other raising to heaven his granite forehead and keeping guard, like a vigilant sentinel, over the sleep of his servant and his child."

LOCAL NOTES.

BRANCH NO. 232, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, held the first series of progressive euchre parties and socials inaugurated for the season of 1900 and 1901, in Drummond Hall, on Friday evening last, and it was an unqualified success. The members of the C.M.B.A., with their families, to the number of 200, enjoyed themselves by participating in the progressive euchre, after which refreshments were served and then the devotees of the light fantastic took possession of the floor, and kept things merrily going during the remainder of the evening. President T. R. Cowan on opening the entertainment, made a felicitous speech, returning the thanks of the officers and members of Branch 232 to their large concourse of friends who were present, and he assured them all of a very pleasant evening, and called the attention to the fact that this was the first of a series of four entertainments to be given under the auspices of the Branch. After the rules had been read which governed the euchre playing, the occupants at 46 tables started in to win one of the handsome prizes, which were kept on view on the stage. It is needless to say the playing was very spirited at all the tables. Fourteen games in all were played, and the fortunate winners of the six prizes were as follows:—

Miss M. McCrory, 1st. lady's prize, large jardiniere and pedestal.

Miss M. Hamilton, 2nd. lady's prize, jewel box.

Mrs. E. Rowan, 3rd. lady's prize, parlor lamp.

Mr. J. J. Legalle, 1st. gent's prize, large figure (Turk) in Terra Cotta.

Mr. A. Andriau, 2nd. gent's prize, set carvers.

Mr. M. Doyle, 3rd. gent's prize, loving cup.

The prizes were both handsome and useful, and the much sought and their previous reputation of giving the most prizes ever competed for in progressive euchre socials. Bro. W. J. Shea was the caterer for the occasion, and he fully earned the praises allotted him. Everything was served up in the most excellent manner, which considering the large number he had to look after reflects great credit on him and ranks him as one of our foremost caterers of the city.

The entertainment from beginning to end went smoothly, along, and the Committee of Management deserve a word of praise, for they were unceasing in their efforts to make all enjoy themselves, and from the general verdict rendered by those present, it was conceded that Branch No. 232 was "all right," and knew how to entertain their patrons.

The following gentlemen, members of the C.M.B.A., were called upon to make the presentation of the prizes to the successful winners, and they performed their pleasant task with neat speeches to their recipients—

Chancellor P. Doyle, Branch 50; Bro. F. Sears, Branch 26; President T. R. Cowan, Chancellor T. A. Lynch, Bro. J. H. Neilson, Bro. G. A. Carpenter, Branch 232.

Branch No. 232 will hold their next social, the second of the series, in Drummond Hall, 79-81 Drummond street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, 1900, and as the tickets are limited for these entertainments, the friends of the Branch should obtain some without delay.

Y. I. L. and B. A.—The Irish Hallows' of this progressive and patriotic association was well attended. The programme, which was a lengthy and interesting one, brought out the wealth of talent of the organization, and its countless friends. Mr. M. A. Phelan, the president, occupied the chair, and in a neat speech, dwelt upon the great advantages which the association offered to young Irish Canadians to enter its ranks. The vocal and instrumental portion of the programme was then carried out in a manner that evoked frequent applause while the dramatic section at the close of the evening won all hearts.

FATHER McALLEN IN TOWN.

During the past week Rev. J. A. McAllen, S.S., spent a short time in Montreal. If we can judge by appearances, we would say that the labors of the missionary work agree with the Reverend Father. It was with great pleasure that we noticed how well and vigorously he appeared, and we trust he may long continue so.

DEATH OF MISS O'BYRNE.

Deep and widespread regret was experienced by the announcement of the demise of Miss Maggie O'Byrne, second eldest daughter of Mr. Edward O'Byrne, of Point St. Charles. For some months deceased had been failing in health, but her many friends entertained hopes of her perfect restoration to health, until it became evident that consumption had claimed her as a victim. Then, notwithstanding the attendance of careful and skilled physicians, and the devoted attention of her kind mother and family, she gradually sank, and on Thursday morning she peacefully passed to her reward, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, which were administered by the Rev. Father O'Meara, who, during her brief illness, was visiting in his attentions. An additional tinge of sadness is added to her death by the fact that her brother, Bernard, met with an accident that cost him the loss of a foot, and her sister, Mrs. J. Ellis, is at home dangerously ill.

Miss O'Byrne was a graduate of St. John the Evangelist Convent, and after completing a thorough course of music, with the best professors, was appointed to the organist position of organist of St. Gabriel's Church, which position she held for upwards of twelve years, to her credit, and the satisfaction of the Rev. Pastor and the congregation.

Deceased was a most popular young lady, and universally admired for her many excellent traits of character. Being a finished musician, she was a familiar figure at all local entertainments, and her splendid piano accompaniments and solos were at all times valuable additions to the attractions.

Her funeral took place on Saturday, the 27th Oct., from her home on Bourgeois street, to St. Gabriel's Church, and the esteem in which the young lady was held, could be judged from the long procession of friends that followed the remains. The coffin was met at the door of the church by Rev. Father McDonald, who recited the "De Profundis," the responses being given by Mr. J. S. Sheehan, director and friend of the deceased. The High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony's; the Rev. Fathers Casey and Shea assisting as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. In the sanctuary was noticed the familiar face of Rev. Father Salmon, of Buffalo, a life-long friend of the family, and the Rev. Fathers O'Bryan, S.J., McGarry and Meahan, of St. Laurent College; Heffernan, of St. Anthony's, and Dupras, of St. Charles. After Mass the funeral procession was formed and wended its way to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where the prayers and "Benedictus" were recited by the Rev. Father McDonald, and all that was mortal of one of the most estimable and honorable young ladies was consigned to its kindred dust.—R.I.P.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

It had been stated, some time ago, by a section of the Irish press, and Hon. Edward Blake was considered to be a stranger in North Longford, and that his return again to Parliament for that constituency was quite problematical. What gave rise to such an opinion is more than we can say; but results have proven it to have been baseless. Blake has been again returned, and this time without any opposition. No better evidence of his eminent and appreciated efforts in the Irish cause, could be had. The Union of the Irish representatives is an omen of great promise for the future of the Home Rule cause.

A CENTURY OF LABOR.

The oldest convent academies of the Sacred Heart in the eastern states are those of Manhattanville, New York, and Eden Hall, Torrensburg, Philadelphia. Both were opened to pupils in 1847. Three years ago Manhattanville celebrated its golden jubilee in a manner worthy of the extent and fame of that celebrated institution, says the Catholic "Standard and Times" of Philadelphia. The faculty of the sister establishment, the Pennsylvania boarding school, decided for that reason to defer their own marking of the golden year until 1900, and to make one demonstration cover alike the fiftieth anniversary of their convent and the 100th of their order.

The great teaching organization commonly known as "The Ladies of the Sacred Heart," was founded in France in November, 1800, under the consulate of the great Napoleon. As religion was not yet re-established in France, the monastic aspect of the work was somewhat veiled, the garb being simply that of the period, in black material, a plain gown and cap; a white cap such as widows wore was added later. Not venturing to use publicly the term "sister," the nuns simply kept their family names, with the prefix of "madame," which still remains a usage in their order. The founders, Madame Sophia Barat, a woman of great force of character, rare intelligence, wide learning and eminent sanctity of life, was herself of the middle class only; yet from the beginning the French nobility were eager to place their daughters in the new academies, and among the ladies who hastened to enroll themselves as her companions were illustrious members of the families of Grammont, de Limminghe, de Caussans, de Maistre, Galitzen, de Montalbert, de Marode, etc. The cause for the canonization of Mme. Barat as a saint is now in the hands of Rome, and her renown, spread the world over, is based chiefly on her extraordinary personal humility, childlike simplicity and boundless charity.

Mme. Philippine Duchesne, whose mother was the aunt of Casmir Perier, the celebrated statesman of the first revolution, brought a colony of the Sacred Heart nuns to America in 1828, and established the first convents in Louisiana and Missouri. In 1841 a Russian member of the order,

in the world known as Princess Elizabeth Galitzen, came to the North-east to establish a colony of the Sacred Heart, of which Mme. Aloysia Hardey was superior. Their earliest schools were in the city of New York, then at Astoria, which school was removed to Manhattanville in 1847. In 1841 Mme. Galitzen founded and governed a convent at McSherrystown, Pa., removed in 1847 to Eden Hall, where Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, a distinguished English lady of singularly noble character and cultured mind, became the first superior and stamped the Eden Hall school with that seal of refinement and distinction which has never been effaced.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The situation in China is hourly becoming more clouded. The Gordon Highlanders and the Devonshires have been ordered to sail from Natal for China. The flame of revolution is still spreading over the vast expanse of the Celestial Empire. Detestation of "foreigners" seems to be the mainspring of all the trouble caused by Boxers and their friends. In the end the whole of China may be drawn into the vortex of strife. If so the result is not easy to calculate. Discipline and military science go a long way in backing any cause; but we all know the terrors of a religious war. The Turk, the Mahometan, the East Indian have all given proof, at different times, of the wonderful achievements resulting from blind fanaticism and mad fatalism. Before the spears of ten thousand lunatics a British square is not always impregnable. The cry of the Chinese rebels is "Allah, Allah!" of the Saracens "There may be yet heavy work for the allied armies in China."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S APPOINTMENT.

If we were astonished to learn that Lord Lansdowne had been given the important office of Foreign Affairs in the Imperial Government, we were not surprised to find that the whole British press—of both parties—appears deeply exercised over the event. We were aware that Lord Lansdowne was not a favorite, by any means, in Ireland—whence he comes.

BAD CATHOLICS.

It is unreasonable and unjust to judge the holy Catholic Church by the bad lives of many unfaithful members. Catholics are bad in as far as they do not live as Catholics. The Catholic Church is a good tree and as such can only bring forth good fruit; but as you can find bad fruit on the best tree, so you will also find bad fruit on the good tree of the Catholic Church. But, as bad fruit on a good and healthy tree does not owe its being bad to the good tree, but to some bad influence from without, so the bad conduct of so many Catholics is due, not to the church, but to some bad influence outside the spirit of the church. He who lives up fully to the teaching and direction of the Catholic Church will infallibly become a saint. All saints whose sanctity God has made known

"SCOTCH AND DUTCH"

SALT HERRINGS IN KEGS.

We offer September catch—

162 kegs East Coast of Scotland Full Herrings, with Roes and Milts, at \$1.75 per keg

128 kegs Genuine Lochfyne West Coast Herrings, Full Herrings, with Roes and Milts, at \$1.75 per keg.

188 kegs Holland Herrings, pure milkers, at \$1.25 per keg.

Shetland Ling Fish—We offer new catch Finest Export Shetland Selected Ling Fish at 12 1/2c per lb.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Melton Mowbray Pork Pies.

The first of the season, now in store. Also,

The Deerfoot Farm Little Sausages.

From the celebrated Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass.

We regret that we were obliged to disappoint many customers for these delicate little Sausages on Saturday last, and would impress upon them the necessity of leaving standing orders ahead for stated deliveries.

Deerfoot Farm Little Sausages, made from the choicest cuts of young pigs and purest of spices.

Zimmerman's, New York,

VIENNA SAUSAGES and BOLOGNAS, FRESH FRANKFURTERS, FRESH RING SAUSAGES, FRESH SALOMY SAUSAGES, CHOICE SMOKED BREASTS OF BEEF, SELECT SMOKED TONGUES.

APPLES—"Fameuse" and "Gravensteins."

Mixed baskets of the finest Fameuse and Nova Scotia Gravensteins, 55c basket. Fameuse Apples, 55c per basket. Gravenstein Apples, 55c per basket.

FALL AND WINTER STORES.

Season of 1900-1901.

We respectfully invite the attention of consumers throughout Canada to our unequalled stocks of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Wines, Liquors, etc. Shipping orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Another 150 barrels of the famous Nova Scotia No. 1 GRAVENSTEIN APPLES. Selected Gravenstein Apples, 55c per basket, \$3.25 per barrel, for city delivery. Selected Gravenstein Apples, \$3.50 per barrel, delivered free by freight, all charges prepaid by us, to any railroad station or steamboat landing in Ontario or Quebec.

Table Raisins, Table Figs, Table Prunes, Table Fruits and Nuts, New Sicily Filberts (extra large), Choice Grenoble Walnuts, Soft Shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Etc., Etc.

THE FINEST QUALITY TABLE RAISINS in boxes, quarter boxes (single layers) and loose by the pound.

THE FINEST QUALITY TABLE and COOKING FIGS—Choice Loucouc Table Figs in 3 lb, 4 lb and 5 lb. knock-down boxes. Choice Layer Table Figs in large and small boxes.

THE CHOICEST TABLE and STEWING PRUNES in glass jars, tins and boxes.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207, 209, 211, St. James Street

by miracles were children of the Catholic Church without a single exception, and saints are nothing else but the fruit of the good tree of the Catholic Church.

SOUTH AFRICA AFFAIRS.

While Canada is busy welcoming home the brave lads that went out to do battle on the fields of South Africa, it is astonishing to read of the activity still displayed by the Boers and their one or two leaders. Oom Paul is on the way to Europe; but Dewet is still eluding the vigilance of the British, and Botha is capturing guns and setting traps for the military. What on earth is the meaning of it all? Does it signify that the Transvaal is still unconquered, or that the guerrilla warfare is to be kept up? Decidedly the Boers are a wonderful people. If the Chinese had the one-tenth of their union, tenacity, bravery, and patriotism, the allied powers would have no picnic around Tien Tsin and Peking.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, will preach the sermon at the St. James Cathedral to-morrow at High Mass.

READ BEST BOOKS.

Time actually wasted by young men, if systematically set apart for mastering the best authors on the subjects that make up the staples of human knowledge, would in one generation revolutionize society as to acquired and applied knowledge.

When our names are blotted out, and our place known to us no more, the energy of each social service will remain; and so too, let us not forget, will each social disservice remain, like the mending stream of one of Nature's fountains.

Little lies are seeds of great ones. Little treacheries are, like small holes in rainment, the beginnings of large ones.

Those who disbelieve in virtue because man has never been found perfect might as reasonably deny the sun because it is not always noon.

HOME COMFORT

Is fully realized when your feet are snugly resting in a pair of our German Felt Slippers.

MANY STYLES and COLORS.

Prices are low, too. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a pair. DOLLAR FIFTY. These last are beautifully lined with Lamb-skin.

RONAYNE BROS. 2027 Notre-Dame Street, Corner Chaboullay Square

Our Boys and Girls.

SOME DAY.

You're going to take a long vacation. Some day. You will travel to all creation. Some day. Through old Japan you'll idly roam. Slide down old Fuji-Yama's dome. And see the geishas in their home. Some day. You will go to Egypt, see the Sphinx. Some day. You will climb the Pyramids, methinks. Some day. Fall up the vast, mysterious Nile. Shoot at the festive crocodile. And kodak everything the while. Some day. To Italy's classic shores you'll lie. Some day. See Naples' Bay and refuse to die. Some day. Along the tourist's usual groove. Entranced, with dreamful eyes, you'll move. See old Pompeii and climb Vesov. Some day. You'll do old Rome, and the Holy Land. Some day. Pick shells on India's coral strand. Some day. Explore the islands of the ocean. With naught to stay your locomotion. Wherever you may take the notion. Some day. Ah, trusting brother, you will find. Some day. You've done this only in your mind. Some day. But when life's journey's over, and On Jordan's stormy banks you stand, Maybe you'll see the Promised Land. Some day. —Chicago Tribune.

MEEKNESS. — Meekness is a rarer virtue than charity. It is more excellent than this virtue being the fullness of charity, which is in its perfection when it is meek and beneficent. Meekness is a virtue which supposes a noble soul. Those who possess it are superior to all one may say of them or do to them. Though they may receive indignities from others in word or action, they preserve their tranquility and lose not their peace of soul. The young should do all in their power to cultivate a love for this admirable virtue, labor to acquire it, and thus be a model for others in this respect.

FUNNY POETS' NAMES. 1.—What a rough man said to his son when he told him to eat properly.—Chaucer. 2. It is a delicious morning dish.—Bacon. 3. Sometimes you like to see your meat that way.—Browning. 4. Just add a syllable, and you'll be funnier.—Whittier. 5. An expression used as a surprise.—Scott. 6. It hurts, it pains. The fire can do it.—Burns. 7. He may have been small, but his name was otherwise.—Longfellow. 8. His name signified a comfortable article.—Good. 9. He was near being one of the Cardinal points of the compass.—Southey. 10. It means more care, more bother, more expense to the family.—Addison.

A METAGRAM.—(A metagram is the changing or transposing the letters of a word to form a new word. In this metagram the first letter of the word is changed to form a new word.) Whole, I am a market-place; change my head and I am a vehicle; again, and I am an animal; again, and I am an excrescence; again, and I am a portion; again, and I am a fruit; again, and I am a pointed weapon. ANSWERS.—Mart—cart—hart, wart—part—tart—dart.

"LITTLE JENNIE."—About forty years ago could be seen, in a corn-chandler's shop in New Orleans, a boy employed in labelling sacks which had been filled with corn. Although poor and sickly in appearance, he was so well liked by his employer and fellow-workers as to be generally called "agable Little Jimmie." He was the second son of an Irish family, and so poor were his parents that in order to increase the family income they were obliged to take him from school at an early age and send him to work. Jimmie grew and continued marking the sacks of corn, till one day his serious and pleasing manner attracted the attention of Father Duffo, a friend of his employer. "How old are you, Jimmie?" "Eighteen years, Father." "What do you do here?" "As you see, I mark those sacks of corn, in order to earn some money to help my family along." "You could not do better, my child, than help your parents, but perhaps you could do it in some other way. Do you go to school?" "How do you pass your evenings?"

faddists are not in the majority, and most parents let their children grow up under a common-sense method of health training, or perhaps under no method whatever, which is the next best thing. Mistaken parents may be roughly designated under two grand divisions—the coddlers and the tougheners,—and it is hard to say which do the more harm. The theory of the coddlers is that a breath of cold air is death-dealing to the tender child, and that the chief end of man is the avoidance of draughts; and so they bundle up their children with layer upon layer of heavy woolen garments, from the soles of the feet to the crown of the head. Their children are apt to grow up weaklings, if they grow up at all, but their sufferings are light and their perils few in comparison with those that beset the victims of the toughening, or hardening, process. The child of this system is brought up in accordance with the belief that all that is necessary to health and long life is to defy the elements and common sense. Deluded parents think they are creating a strong constitution, and point triumphantly to some robust lad who has survived two extremes, forgetting that it is only children of naturally the strongest constitution who come through it at all. Formerly fashion aided the toughening faddists, and tiny tots went around in the house, and often outside, in heavy, and often reaching to the knees, nowadays the dress of young children perhaps leans in the direction of coddling, with its unhealthful neck-wraps and ear-muffs. It is hard in this changeable climate to keep the man between the two extremes, but parents do not go far wrong who clothe little children in light flannels in all but the hottest weather, and who vary the outer clothing in accordance with the temperature. The child should wear clothes enough not to feel cold, but not enough to keep it perspiring, for then cold-catching is inevitable.

ABOUT INSECTS. — A family moving into an old house a year or so ago was unpleasantly surprised to find that the former occupants had been lacking in housewifely qualities, and after sleeping in the house a night or so it was discovered that there was more insect life than was agreeable. To follow old-fashioned methods was too slow, and instead three sulphur candles were purchased and lighted, and left to burn for three hours. At the end of that time everything living inside had been killed, and there was no trouble afterward. The family moved to another floor in the same house, and repeated the same operation, with the same success, and, removing again to their original floor, for a third time repeated the operation. It worked without fail, but metal of any kind in the room had to be taken out or it would have turned black.

THE MOTHER'S DUTY.—The first thought of a wife or a mother should be her home; all things, no matter how important, are secondary to that. No matter how rampant may become certain public evils, let us not forget that she is mistaking her mission in life, and she cannot realize it too soon. The good that a woman can do toward the great world at large is nothing compared to her possibilities in her own home if she be a wife or a mother.

HINTS.—Place the fat downward when roasting or boiling a joint. A whisk broom is just the thing to clean a horse radish grater. Pickles or vinegar will not keep in a jar that has even had any kind of grease kept in it. If you spill oil on the carpet, cover the spot with cornmeal as quickly as you can. The meal will take up the grease. Two or three oyster shells thrown upon the fire with the coal will help to absorb any shiners that may be gathering in the stove. Freshly made tea or coffee stains may be removed by at once stretching the part over a bowl and slowly pouring boiling water through it. To prevent your steel knives from rusting dip them after washing into a solution or thin paste of baking soda and water; then wipe clean and dry. To remove scorch marks dip the fabric in soapuds and lay it in the sun; if fibres are not much injured, dip repeatedly in saturated solution of borax and rinse.

Raw beef sandwiches are very wholesome. Scrape the raw beef, spread it between thin slices of white bread, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place the sandwiches on a toaster and hold them over the coals until well heated. Serve them hot. MISTAKE OF A LAWYER. This is so true that it is interesting—very much so. A well known Maine attorney is especially noted

the best end of every bargain—and for his ability in getting hold of that end. It has made him unpopular in some circles—has that trait of his! One deal not long ago he was in with a couple of friends—men of wealth and standing. Business was good the first year. But the lawyer wasn't satisfied with what was coming to him, share and share alike with the others. After receiving his proper whack as a partner he expected \$500 more for "counsel fees." He said that as a lawyer he was worth that much more to the deal, the matter, but the bill was resignedly allowed by the friends. They were pretty good business men, understand. In a little while they saw that the venture wasn't panning out very well. So the shrewd men of affairs quietly unloaded without saying anything to their partner. Then a little later came the crash. The lawyer hurried around to hold a consolation meeting with the other two. "Gracious, isn't this too bad?" moaned he. "I lost so-and-so. How much did you fellows drop? You must have been hit pretty hard." "You're wrong, old boy," came the cheerful duet. "We never lost a dollar; no, we never lost a cent." "What!" "Never lost a dollar! We saw it coming two months ago. Had a tip. Unloaded. All right, why in the name of all that's square and above board, didn't you tell me?" "Well, we could have, had you allowed us \$500 counsel fees when you took yours."

A STRANGE CASE.

Doctors Said It Was Consumption of the Blood, and Recovery Was Looked Upon as Almost Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought a Cure. From the Herald, Georgetown, Ont. Our reporter recently had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Wm. Thompson, papermaker, at Wm. Barber & Bros., mills, a well-known and respected citizen of our town, for the purpose of acquiring the details of his son's long illness and his remarkable recovery through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Thompson kindly gave us the following information which will speak for itself:— "About two and a half years ago my eldest son, Garnet, who is fifteen years old, took what I supposed to be inflammation in his left eye. He was taken to a physician, who advised me to take him to an eye specialist which I did, only to find out that he had lost the sight of the eye completely. His eye was swollen from his eye to his wrist, which became greatly swollen, and was lanced no less than eleven times. His whole arm was completely useless, although he was not suffering any pain. From his wrist it went to his foot which was also lanced. I was without any relief. The next move of the trouble was to the upper part of the leg where it broke out, large quantities of matter running from the sore. All this time my boy was under the best treatment I could procure but with little or no effect. The trouble was pronounced by the doctors that you would not come across a case like it in five hundred. When almost discouraged and not knowing what to do for the best, a friend of mine urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had a son who was afflicted with a somewhat similar disease and had been cured by the pills. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and secured some of them at the drug store, and after my boy had taken two boxes I could see the color coming back to his sallow complexion and noted a decided change for the better. He went on taking them, and in a few months from the time he started to use them I considered him perfectly cured and not a trace of the disease left, except his blind eye, the sight of which he had lost before he started to use the pills. He has now become quite fleshy and I consider him one of the healthiest boys in the community. If any person is desirous of knowing the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you may direct them to me, as I can highly recommend them to any person afflicted as my boy was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF CATHOLIC BLUE JACKETS. It will be remembered that some time ago His Eminence Cardinal Logue brought before the public the

grievances of Catholics in the navy. The Government, it was then understood, was about to satisfy the Catholic demands. But it would seem that they have not been in any haste to carry out the reforms. At any rate, a pamphlet which has just been issued by Father Henry Brown, S.J., leaves it clearly to be seen that much remains to be done. Father Brown writes very temperately, and assuredly it cannot be said that he puts forward any extravagant claim. He does not, for instance, ask that Catholics should, like Protestants, have chaplains attached to all battleships, first-class cruisers, and other large ships. The Admiralty, in the person of the First Lord, have promised to supply Catholic chaplains to squadrons on special service, and Father Brown merely urges that this boon should be extended to all cases of Her Majesty's ships acting together, in home or foreign waters, provided that there are a sufficient number of Catholics to occupy the attention of a chaplain. If such a chaplain were a commissioned officer, he could be specially attached to one of the ships forming the squadron, and in the discharge of his duty could visit the Catholics of the other ships in a manner and at times agreed upon by mutual arrangement with the captain. This would be only a reasonable concession, and we are convinced that Catholics will insist upon its being granted. Whilst calling for justice from the Government towards Catholic blue-jackets Father Brown, S.J., recognizes that in this matter Catholics have a duty to perform. If they desire that their co-religionists should be looked after abroad, they must train priests and send them out for this particular mission. The cry that comes from the far East for English-speaking priests is every day increasing to intensity. The trouble was provided for naval stations in the East, students must be brought up with the idea that this field of work is the one in which they are most wanted. And such is the point of view of the organizers of "St. Joseph's" "Royal Navy" Apostolic Union" for educating Irish students for chaplaincy duty abroad. They are members or ex-members of the Royal Navy who have come to the conclusion that there is a demand, and will be a greater demand, for properly trained Irish priests who devote themselves to the spiritual requirements of the Catholic blue-jackets. They are, moreover, impressed with the idea that the demand will be supplied in the surest and best manner if the naval folk take the affair into their own hands, that is, if they themselves choose suitable subjects for the work from among their sons and see that they get a thoroughly efficient training. It is to be hoped that this good movement will meet with the support it deserves.—Catholic Times, Liverpool.

As if by magic, after a few applications, every gray hair in my head was changed to its natural color by using LUBY'S newer, I now use it when I require to oil my hair. Try it and see for yourself. 50c a bottle.

CARICATURE METHODS NIPPED

It was discovered in time for effective protest that a float had been constructed for the Priest of Pallas parade, which was a gross insult, not only to Irishmen, but to Catholics of all nationalities. The float represented St. Patrick, in full pontifical, with a crozier in his hand. The face was that of an Irishman as caricatured on the stage. The saint was represented as standing upon a rock, while a multitude of snakes leaped into the ocean and swam in the direction of the United States. Each snake carried in his mouth a bottle labeled "Rye Whiskey." Behind St. Patrick were some of his disciples consuming what whiskey was overlooked by the snakes in their hurry to leave Irish soil. It seems incredible that the directors of the association could imagine that such a burlesque would not offend. Yet Manager Loomas said: "We desired a comical float in the parade, and the design for the St. Patrick float was submitted by the artist. We did not imagine it would hurt anybody's feelings, and are willing to cut it out if it is offensive." Bishop Glenn informed the thick-headed manager that it was very offensive to a large and respectable class of citizens, and State Secretary Conlon registered a protest for the Hibernians. So float No. 12 did not get outside the dam last Tuesday night. Had it been brought out, it would very likely have been demolished before it proceeded a block.—Catholic Register, Kansas.

PERFECT BUSTS by Dr. OOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa

After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending OOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa to these patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

THE BEST when Burdick's

It was nearly Burdick still sat. It was very quiet for the sound of a scratching brush. Outside the window corners of the building there came a rain against the suggestion of a fort without only and luxuriousness pronounced. A fully before the light, filtered the globes, gave the pearance of comfort. At last with a Burdick three-pushed her paper before John will impatiently glance. "That is what it wife of a traveller until all hours of to come home!" The air of the face in the perfume nearby, and she ed. A delicious s born of the sens discharged, began. The clock softly of cat aroused itself a moment, then a ber again, and al. Suddenly Mrs. vaguely conscious conditions surround in the midst of of those premo which come to a from the testimon rather from some within. She knew an element of evi this peaceful scene at once wide avail. Then there came seemed other than without. It was footsteps on the adjoining room. Then paused a momentous hand was in of the door behi Mrs. Burdick was ly courageous, a perspiration start body. It seemed blood had rushed was trickling out hair. She had so what she would o from a burglar in supposed that the scream and faint r conventional procede a sense of self doing nothing turning her chair f from the interru. In the doorway was tall, slight a ing, with a droop tache, which did r of a sneering smile wore a shabby ov (Mrs. Burdick was town Derby had a worse for wear, d drives. In his hand ver, the shining le was pointing direc he fastened upon umphant gaze. Mrs. Burdick tr an up-to-date w should do under s but she could reme by which to be g a firm grip upon h and sought for seemed to have de into her shoes. "Good evening," length pleasantly a truder squarely in the man appeared surprised at this un but in a moment of even, white t smile and respondi ng," at the same hand holding the r his side. "I suppose you h my husband?" she if it were a commo strange man to ap in her library at a sorry he is not in, film in a short tin the fast nail. Perh seated and wait un The man laughed are a game one," I mistake. But that's don't expect him, a took pains to ma would not leave Y row morning." "Oh, very well," although her heart wildly. "Perhaps yo ed as to his wheree but I certainly reco him this morning t pet him to-night. You didn't call to. You wouldn't mind if your business he "Not a bit," said after your diamon ver. I know you've I've seen you, wa and I found out h you've got from th here last week. I'll show me where the er the better—su out before the nigh along this way." "And if I refus steadily. "The man tapped u nificantly. "I would you not to," he sa after your diamon mark, but you've chair looking curio who stood near by. "Well," he said a

BRITISH POLITICS.

People are beginning to ask themselves, now that the general election is over, how long will this Government last. It was generally expected amongst the more ardent supporters of the Tory Party that Lord Salisbury would come back to power with a majority of at least 200. This is not the case, and a good thing, too, for the country, for after a strong Government there is nothing of more importance for the general good of the country at large, than a strong, vigorous Opposition. The "Khaki" cry has served its purpose, and for the first time during the present century England has returned a Government to power without a programme. The settlement of the South African question cannot be regarded as a programme, and will in all probability be effected within a twelvemonth. What then? Are we going to tolerate a Government the members of which are already sated with the fruits of office for five years beyond the settlement of the South African problem? This is not at all likely. In fact we should not be all surprised if, after we have righted matters in South Africa, the country were to call for another general election. Should this happen—and it is not at all unlikely—we may expect to see the Liberal and Tory parties about even with the balance of power in the hands of the eighty or so Irish Nationalists. The Liberals are beginning to realize that they need organization and better candidates. These defects are sure to be remedied in the near future, and we may confidently expect to see in the great historic party righting itself before the country within a short period.—The London Universe.

HUMORS, boils, pimples and all eruptions are due to impure blood, and by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla they are CURED.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The "Columbian" is the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, in referring to some of the sensational features of the secular press, thus forcibly and practically points out the apathy which Catholics manifest towards their own press. It says: "As far as our observation extends we agree with the Bishop that the measure of support given Catholic newspapers is a disgrace. Some of these papers, and among them not the least worthy, have but one editor or who is practically obliged to provide all the matter published in their papers and try to induce others to do a word to do the work of three persons for a wretched salary which is sometimes not forthcoming at the appointed time because subscribers are careless about paying up their subscriptions. True, the Catholic paper can't live without it. It is a shame that some of our brightest and brainiest Catholic editors in the country are barely half paid for the splendid work they are doing. Is it not a disgrace that some of the most trenchant Catholic writers in the land are driven to the sensational papers that they abhor for the sake of a living? This should not be so. Every Knight of Columbus should consider it his duty to do something towards improving the state of things. He can subscribe for at least one Catholic paper and try to induce others to do likewise. And he can do something more, which is fully as important. He can patronize those who advertise in a Catholic paper provided they sell him goods or service as cheaply as others and he can tell them that he did this because he was a Catholic. He can write for a price list or terms to advertiser, at the same time mentioning name of the paper. This will cost him little more than a two cent stamp, but it will mean very much to the newspaper. The Knights of Columbus in a city or town call upon one who advertises in a Catholic paper or write to him for even a price list within a week or a month, the advertiser would conclude that some readers of that paper had at least read his advertisement. Catholic editors are ungenerous—almost criminal—in of Catholic readers in that respect. It is the money paid by the advertisers that enables a paper to be published at all in these days, and if the advertisers fail to receive their advertisements, they will not be interesting to know, if that were possible, how much practical effect these earnest words will have on our brother knights."

A Blessing to the Fair Sex!

PERFECT BUSTS by Dr. OOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa. The only powder that secures perfect development of the bust with three months, and cures dyspepsia and liver Colic. Price per box, with directions, \$1.00; six boxes \$5.00. General Agent for the Dominion: L. A. BERNARD, 1889 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, United States, G. E. & H. BARNETT, Drugists, Montreal, N. B.

That War in the Philippines.

A Catholic American exchange publishes the following:— "William Dillon, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who recently returned to his home from the Philippines, where he served two years in Company K, Twenty-third United States Infantry, says that all the soldiers there are disgusted with the war. Mr. Dillon said: "I was stationed at or near Manila for ten months and at Jolo, Sulu Archipelago, for fourteen months, at times being out on expeditions in the interior. In all that time I have never seen a private soldier who was not against the war. "Villages and churches are continually looted. In one case an officer of Company G, my regiment, ordered a squad of soldiers to go to the Catholic church at San Pedro, Macata, and steal the golden statue of Christ on the cross and it was brought away. "In order to keep the war going it is necessary to keep the soldiers fed."

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. — It is impossible to estimate the amount of suffering to which young children are condemned by the fads of their parents. The poor little things cannot care for themselves, nor can they protest against the well meant cruelty of those whose charge they are. Societies exist for the prevention of cruelty to children, but their right to interfere stops short of the control of the hygienic habits of parents. Fortunately for the succeeding generations of mankind, these hygienic

WATERBURY'S... THE SALT EXTRACTED FROM THE JUICES OF THESE FRUITS... CURES Headache, Constipation and Indigestion. Sold by all Druggists.

OOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa. After a thorough analysis, and proof of its purity, the leading Physicians of Canada are recommending OOWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa to these patients. It builds up and strengthens the system. It is a perfect food as well as drink.

Various Notes...

WILL OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—The generosity of the Marquis of Bute to the works of the Catholic Church during the course of his life was well known. That he made provision for the support of many Catholic works after his death may be seen from the following despatch:—

The will of the late Marquis of Bute of England, has been admitted to probate. Along with other charitable bequests, the sum of \$500,000 is distributed among various Catholic causes.

BRYAN'S ANCESTRY.—The enterprising newspaper man always makes it his business to look into the past history of all candidates for public honors. Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, is going through this ordeal just now. Here is a paragraph on the subject taken from an exchange:—

"If hereditary tendency counts for anything, Mr. W. J. Bryan may, though he be defeated for the presidency of the United States this year, eventually occupy the White House, even if he has to wait half a century and more for the honor, for his great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bryan Cobb, is alive and just celebrated her 97th birthday. She is the eldest of the surviving daughters of the Revolution, her father having been Major Daniel Gano, a colonial artillery commander, and her grandfather was the famous 'fighting chaplain,' Rev. John Gano, who was brigade chaplain of the Revolutionary struggle. Her husband was a hero of the war of 1812.

IN MEMORY OF GOLDSMITH.—A memorial tablet has been placed under the stained glass window recently erected in Forney Church, near Ballymahon, County Longford, to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith.

FOOTSTEPS OF HIS FATHER.—The Hon. Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, has been appointed a judge of the Circuit Court.

IRISH VALOR.—The first burial connected with the taking of Pekin was that of Irish Captain Reilly of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, who was killed before the imperial palace, and buried in the legation grounds.

The same day's paper that told of Captain Reilly's burial told, too, how word having reached Pekin in June that in Chang-sien-tien, a company of forty-five French railway officials were besieged by 300 Boxers, and no one else appearing to think of trying to relieve them, the wife of the Pekin hotel proprietor determined to do so, and having organized a fighting force of nine, set out with her rifle on her shoulder, and a cartridge belt around her waist, and after encountering many dangers on the way, reached and effectively rescued the forty Frenchmen surviving the two days and two nights onslaught of the Boxers. For the last five years her name is Mrs. Chamont, but before, she was Miss Lizzie McCarthy, of San Francisco.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.—According to the "Catholic Columbian" there are twenty-one Protestant ministers on the stump in Ohio for Mr. Bryan. The "Columbian" remarks: We do not care who they are for—we think that their place is not on the hustings. Let them stick to pastoral work as they understand it. There is no great religious crisis in public affairs that would justify their abandonment of their profession for politics.

FATHER LENEHAN DEAD.—The death of Rev. M. D. Lenehan, parish priest of Silvermine, in the diocese of Killaloe, occurred recently after a short illness.

Father Lenehan was well known by many readers of the "True Witness."

1891 HYACINTHE.—The old rumor of the return of Pere Hyacinthe to the Church is revived by the "London Chronicle's" Paris correspondent.

TORTURE OF A BISHOP.—It is a very difficult matter for the average Christian to read the despatches from China regarding the cruelty of the natives to the Catholic missionaries of all ranks without cherishing a feeling of revenge.

According to a correspondent of the "Shanghai Mercury," Bishop Fontosati in South Hoo-Nan, was tortured four hours by Chinese. Different members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks which were then set afire. Bishop Fontosati was disemboweled and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests in defending their Church, were massacred.

ered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks which were then set afire. Bishop Fontosati was disemboweled and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests in defending their Church, were massacred.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.—The Catholic diocese of Savannah, Ga., entered upon the second fifty years of its existence last week, with the dedication of the new cathedral. The dedication ceremonies were held in Savannah in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of dignitaries of the Church. The new cathedral, which stands on the site of that destroyed by fire two years ago, is one of the most magnificent church edifices in the south.

A PRIEST'S DEATH.—Rev. T. C. Murphy, aged 47 years, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rochester, died at St. Mary's Hospital in that city recently. He was operated on for appendicitis and peritonitis supervened.

A JESUIT PROVINCIAL.—Very Rev. Edward I. Purbrick, S.J., provincial of the New York and Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus, sailed for England on the Lucca for the benefit of his health.

ENGLISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

The Pope received in private audience on Oct. 16, the conductors of the British pilgrims to Rome. There were present the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Nottingham, Canon Bagshawe, Canon Johnson, the Very Rev. Father Bannin, P.S.M., Father Fletcher, Father Amigo, Father Hughes, and Mr. Dunford, the latter being charged to present an offering of Peter's-pence. The audience lasted three-quarters of an hour.

The Holy Father was presented with an address, which commenced: "We, the members of the Catholic Association, who count among our number pilgrims from England, Ireland, and Scotland, have come to Rome to pay homage to our spiritual head and our father on earth, to manifest our unbounded loyalty and devotion to the See of St. Peter, and to obtain the Jubilee indulgence."

The address then went on to say that they rejoiced to see His Holiness live so long in possession of his incomparable and lofty mental vigor.

"At a time (it continued) when war, with all its cruelties and inflections, is raging, and when the threatening thunder of more terrible conflicts is in the air, it is a great blessing for the Church of Christ to be governed by a personage so puissant and so universally acknowledged as a lover of peace as is Your Holiness. We rejoice at being outside the dispute and turmoil of the world in the calm of the Vatican, where is breathed the serene atmosphere of repose and of the influence of religion. A far greater number of our compatriots would have come to Rome during this Holy Year if they could have withdrawn for a while from the struggle for life which unceasingly overwhelms the world. The invitation which Your Holiness gave us last year has once more brought us to your presence, encouraged by Cardinal Vaughan and the bishops of England. At this moment we are proud to call ourselves the interpreters of the Catholics in England, in declaring that none of our number has for a single instant doubted the great sympathy and interest which your Holiness has always and so frequently shown for the spiritual and temporal welfare of England and of the British Empire. In all parts of the empire Catholics enjoy the fullest religious liberty, and are treated with the greatest tolerance. Neither our Church nor our clergy is molested, nor are they hindered in the performance of their functions. Religion is free, and the people are happy."

Do you know that specialists in the treatment of the Drink and Drug habit diseases, such as Dr. Mackay, of Belmont Retreat, Quebec, endorse and prescribe the DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY as being the only positive and unfailing cure in the world for all forms of the Drink and Drug habits?

Do you know that during the past three years it has completely cured hundreds of habitual and periodical drinkers and morphine users?

Do you know that a perfect cure is guaranteed in every case where directions are followed, or money refunded?

If you need such a cure you are earnestly invited to visit our office and satisfy yourself that our statements are strictly true. If you cannot call, write for our pamphlet giving particulars and testimonials. Address the Dixon Cure Co., or the Manager, J. B. LALIME, 572 St. Denis Street, Montreal. All communications strictly confidential.

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 50c and 60c a bottle.

DO THESE INTEREST YOU?

Our new Fall Shoes, made in French Kid, Box Calf, French Patent Calf and Enamel Calf, in all the latest styles and shapes.

Table listing children's fine kid boots, extension sole, sizes 7 to 10, and various styles of shoes like Misses', Ladies', Youths' Box Calf, Boys' Box Calf, Men's Box Calf, Men's Enamel, Men's French Patent Calf, and Men's Rubber Soles.

E. MANSFIELD, 124 Main Street, Phone Main 549, Corner LaSalle and St. James Street

gious processions in public streets are treated with profound respect by non-Catholics, and we are also well assured that the name and person of Your Holiness are held in high respect. We ask Your Holiness benediction for ourselves and our families, for our friends, for our country and for all those who may sympathize with us in our ardent desire for religious unity, which is so cherished by Your Holiness.

His Holiness, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the large number of British Catholics who had taken part in the pilgrimage. He congratulated the Catholic Association upon having brought to Rome so many pilgrims from a nation which he so greatly loved for its zealously religious spirit, and for the liberty which it granted to Catholics. The Pope hoped that the present pilgrimage might, God helping, contribute to bring the great people of the British Empire into Catholic unity. This he would regard as the great work of his life. He concluded by thanking the pilgrims for their generous gift, and by giving his benediction to the representatives present from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

I am informed (says the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent) that the Pope's Pence offering to the Pope amounted to no less than £3,000.

MIXED MARRIAGES DENOUNCED.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford, Right Rev. Dr. Bisbrow, issued a pastoral letter recently which was read in the churches of the diocese. His Lordship referred to the work of the Salford Catholic Children's Protection and Rescue Society, and the pressing need there was for funds to carry on the work. The financial condition of the society had been growing more and more unsatisfactory for some time past, and at the present time was little less than alarming, the deficit being £1,200. Referring to the not-

able and rapid diminution of the income, despite the increase in the number of applications for assistance, the Bishop states that many missions had not subscribed a farthing for years, and many more have made returns altogether inadequate considering their importance. The most notable portion of the letter, however, deals with the question of mixed marriages. After quoting a number of pathetic cases, in which one of the parents was a Catholic and the other a Protestant, the Bishop describes them as appalling object lessons on the results of mixed marriages. The absolute necessity of the Church discouraging and condemning mixed marriages (he added) needed no further vindication than facts which were taking place in every city, town, and congregation within the diocese. Proceeding, the Bishop says: "Intemperance is undoubtedly one of the greatest evils which afflict society, but it may be well doubted whether mixed marriages have not done, and are not doing at the present time, more injury than even intemperance by weakening the Church and hindering her progress, by subverting faith and thus leading souls to perdition by apostasy." His Lordship complained of the comparative indifference displayed by Catholic parents on this question, and concludes: "If mixed marriages amongst the poorer classes could be abolished, the heavy financial burden would be lifted off the shoulders of this society, the Protection and Rescue Society might be dissolved, and the Church would pursue her career of conquest with the chief source of leakage dried up." In conclusion he exhorted all to unite in the holy crusade against mixed marriages by checking or preventing them by every legitimate and prudent means within their reach.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'

THE GREAT MISSION of the Dixon Vegetable Cure For the Drink and Drug Habits.

Do you know that specialists in the treatment of the Drink and Drug habit diseases, such as Dr. Mackay, of Belmont Retreat, Quebec, endorse and prescribe the DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY as being the only positive and unfailing cure in the world for all forms of the Drink and Drug habits?

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The Position of the Family Physician. In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health. If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation. The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct. A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 50c and 60c a bottle.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, November 3.

Household and Art Linens. There is nothing in the whole list of textile fabrics which so combines the elements of richness, delicacy, purity and beauty as these high-class Linens. Old and honored brands in Linens are plentiful at Carsley's, the stout and sturdy Flemish weaves, besides the delicate richness of Brussels and Barnsley.

TABLE LINENS. Monday will be a big day in the Linen Department. Here are a few specials. Hand Loom Table Linen Damask in new patterns, fine finish, 68 ins. wide; special value, 47 cents. Fine Quality Pure Linen Table Damask, full bleached, fine and heavy makes; large variety of new patterns 72 ins. wide; special 95 cents. Extra Fine Quality Turkey Red and White Table Covering, fast colors, new patterns, 58 inches wide; special, 53 cents. Pure Linen Table Napkins Snow Bleached, 3-4 size; latest patterns; \$1.35 dozen.

NEW FALL MILLINERY

The Fall display of Trimmed Hats is now at its height, showing the newest and most beautiful, the most exquisite gems of the Milliner's skill, the most exclusive styles combined with lowest prices. Ladies' stylish Brown Felt Hat, trimmed with brown velvet, stitched, and two large brown and fawn plumes at side and velvet bow in front. Monday..... \$5.00

An exquisite large Velvet Hat, plain brim, crown of Taffeta silk and ribbon velvet, large drape of velvet with white lace applique, two large ostrich plumes at side, with ornament; special \$9.50

Special Offer: in Sterling Silver! NINETEEN CENTS—Your Choice—NINETEEN CENTS. A collection of wonderfully attractive and useful articles in Sterling Silver, handsomely chased, beautifully finished, elaborate in design and withal marvelously cheap. Selected from among the following novelties: Paper Cutter, Cuticle Knife, Coin Knife, Blotter, Seal, Darning, Eraser, Button Hooks, Shoe Horn, etc., all Sterling Silver, 18c each.

New Lights! Hand Lamps complete, 12c; Decorated Vase Lamps, complete, 69c; Banquet Lamps, complete, \$1.69; odd Globes in assorted colors, 39c; 10-inch Decorated Globes, 69c; Gas and Electric Light Shades, 15c to \$1.00.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

GRAIN.—The local market remains quiet, but there is a firmer feeling in oats and a better foreign demand for wheat. Quotations afloat Montreal are: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, 89c; spring wheat, 76c; red wheat, 75c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 28½c; peas, No. 2, 66½c; barley, No. 2, 46c; rye, 55½c; buckwheat, 51½c to 52c. Liverpool quotations are as follows:—Spring wheat, 6s 3½d; red winter, 5s 11d; No. 1 Cala, 6s 4d; corn, 4s 2½d; peas, at 4s 5½d.

FLOUR AND FEED.—The local market is very dull and very little business is being done. Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Manitoba patents, at \$4.70; strong bakers, at \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$1.65 to \$1.75 in bags, and \$3.40 to \$3.50 in barrels. Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; Manitoba bran, \$15 to \$15.75 in bags; Ontario bran, \$15.25 to \$15.50 in bulk; shorts at \$16 to \$17 per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The hog market has stiffened a little, and there is a good demand for lard and cured meats. Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8, and country dressed hogs have been marketed at \$7 to \$7.25. Lard, 9½c to 10c; bacon, 12½c to 14c; hams, 11c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per brl. Liverpool quotations are as follows:—Mess pork, 72s; lard, 37s 6d; bacon, 42s to 45s 6d; tallow, 24s 9d to 28s.

EGGS.—There is a rather better demand for eggs and the market is in consequence firmer. Quotations are as follows: Selected, 17½c to 18c; straight receipts, 15c to 15½c; No. 2, 11c to 12c; culls, 9c to 10c.

HONEY.—The market is fairly active, and prices are firm. We quote white clover at 12c; buckwheat honey, 9c to 10c; white extracted, 10c; dark extracted, 8c to 8½c.

BUTTER.—The market is much firmer for the best grades, which are scarce, but there is still a large quantity of undergrades on hand, which are selling at 19c to 20c. Best creamery is quoted at 20½c to 21c.

CHEESE.—In the cheese market the present prices prevent many transactions in western September cheese as what is sold now is at a loss. Westerns are quoted at 10½c to 11c; Easterns, at 10½c to 10¾c, and Quebecs, at 10c to 10½c. Liverpool quotations remain unchanged at 5½s 6d for white and 5s 6d for colored. DAIRY MARKETS.—Woodstock.

Ont., Oct. 31.—At to-day's board there were offered 3,862 boxes of cheese. No sales. The highest bid was 10½c, but the salesmen said they would wait for 11c, which, it was said, was paid for some cheese on the curb since last market.

Pictou, Oct., Oct. 31.—There were 590 boxes of cheese offered here to-day. Highest bid, 10½c. No sales. New York, Oct. 31.—Butter firm; creamery, 16c to 22½c; factory, 13c to 16c; June creamery, 18c to 21c; imitation creamery, 14½c to 18c; state dairy, 15c to 21c. Cheese steady; large white, 10½c to 11c; small white, 11c; large colored, 10½c to 11c; small colored, 11c.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 700 head of butchers' cattle, 900 sheep and lambs and 30 calves offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. Much the larger proportion of the cattle offered were common and inferior stock, and some of them very inferior, indeed, while there were over 100 small bulls for sale. Prime cattle sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3½c to nearly 4c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3c per lb. Old lean cows and small bulls were bought by canners at from 1½c to 2c per lb. A large number of the cattle will not be held to-day. Shippers paid 3½c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 2½c to 3½c per lb., for the others. Good lambs sold in lots at from 4c to 4½c per lb., and the common lots at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. Fat hogs are very dull of sale, and 5½c per lb. was about the best offered for good, straight-shouldered hogs. Some of the hogs slaughtered on their own account, intending to sell the dressed carcasses by retail.

"Despite the fact that the government is not doing anything to help the Catholic schools, yet in spite of the work of the government it we find that the greater part of the Catholic schools are actually being entirely maintained by the Catholic benevolence, faith and with grime and money, a time to their fate." Fanaticism oppresses, and the "The schools are the old stubborn enemies constantly would rather have their children grow up without the tenets of the Church. Many of the persons are desecrated by the work of religion to which since every religion of worship and devotion, even in the it is sectarian. It would require the light of the recognition, and to rian, is to fall behind paganism so c age and to oppose self.

STEINWAY GRANDS. Horizontal and Upright forms. The Standard and Ideal Pianos of America and Europe. We make a price and terms on Steinway Pianos as low as the wholesale cost will allow. Though they may cost you \$200 more than any other piano whatsoever, their superiority over all other pianos makes them the cheapest piano in the end.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO. Ottawa Branch, 109 Bank St. Our paper should be in the hands of every Catholic family. If you believe in the principles we advocate, kindly pass the paper to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe.

Vol. L. BISHOP

His Lordship the diocese of Toronto strongly-voiced lies in the neighborhood evince greater unite in defence have taken deep contributed an American Review its duties and rights equivalent able than our American state the less of great Canada. We ca text of Bishop thought out apper, but we give tracts which will olic men who ar gious principles.

CONSTITUTIONAL question now His Lordship United States for their constitution integrity; are the exercise of their flag guarantee ar rights equivalent other citizen; ar ances of which, we ought to com direct attention rights in penal, cational institut control. Nothing able than our derby of conscient ions. We ask th lowed to preach trine to Cathol teach Catholic ec catechism; to Catholics may be administer the that Catholics sh ed to listen to no nor to participat except their own claim for Cathol right to enter c tions, at seasona the benefits of th to Catholics, and the system of w gious teaching at many institutions leads to proselyt ism.

The Constitution States and of guarantee the right the inmates of p Why, then, are Ca be present at no and instructions? men be subjected often to harasses the Catholic int tions of religion? succeeded in gaini our rights in som this has been the and arduous strug tice.

Hence, in my letter of Hilberni national conventio Boston, I advisi union with other of Catholics, shou cure a proportion of Catholics on th agement of all p This is necessary freedom of conscie Catholic can fully sition in relation ship, religious ins al training, espec he alone is q and protect our co At the same tim address to the umbus, I referred our Indian school on my position I tor, issued with a funde, which bore dinal Gibbons, Ar Kain:

"Despite the fact that the government is not doing anything to help the Catholic schools, yet in spite of the work of the government it we find that the greater part of the Catholic schools are actually being entirely maintained by the Catholic benevolence, faith and with grime and money, a time to their fate." Fanaticism oppresses, and the "The schools are the old stubborn enemies constantly would rather have their children grow up without the tenets of the Church. Many of the persons are desecrated by the work of religion to which since every religion of worship and devotion, even in the it is sectarian. It would require the light of the recognition, and to rian, is to fall behind paganism so c age and to oppose self.

RELIGION IN have been accusd the present ap